Annual Report
2020-21

vikramsolar
CREATING CLIMATE FOR CHANGE

15 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

PRESENCE IN
6
CONTINENTS

1.4+ MILLION TONNES
CO_2 EMISSIONS BEING REDUCED ANNUALLY

3.5+ GW
MODULES SHIPPED GLOBALLY

1,962+ EMPLOYEES
WITH EMPLOYMENT GROWING BY 8% IN FY 2020-21

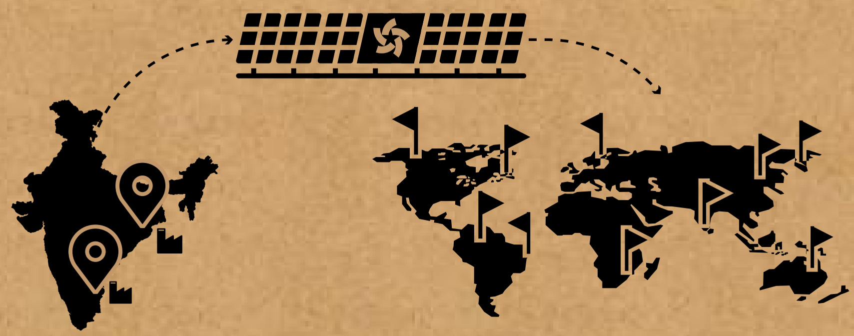
42 DISTRIBUTORS
COVERING 600 DISTRICTS, OF THE 718 DISTRICTS IN INDIA

300+
PROJECTS COMMISSIONED

1,441+ MW
PROJECTS COMMISSIONED AND UNDER EXECUTION IN INDIA AND ABROAD

970+ MW
PROJECTS UNDER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

ENABLING INDIA'S GREEN ENERGY GOAL OF
450 GW
BY 2030



MAKING IN INDIA FOR THE WORLD

Contents

Highlights

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS			FY 2020-21
₹16,100.90 MN	₹1,945.63 MN	₹4,143.72 MN	₹5,955.50 MN
REVENUE	EBITDA	NET WORTH	GROSS BLOCK

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS			FY 2020-21
83.2 %	520 MW	MORE THAN 239 MW	2
CAPACITY UTILISATION	MODULES MANUFACTURED	EPC PROJECTS EXECUTED	NEW PRODUCTS LAUNCHED

Powering the Aatmanirbhar India Vision

At Vikram Solar, aatmanirbharata or self-reliance has been the driving philosophy since inception. The Company was born to power India's aspirations in the renewables space. Long before the nation became 'vocal for local' manufacturing, Vikram Solar worked towards building a stronger and sustainable world for future generations.

For 15 years, our products have underlined manufacturing excellence that makes the transition more seamless for our clients. As we step into a new and evolved future, we are re-energised to create an enterprise of the future – more resilient and even more relevant.

In the last 15 years we have gone beyond conventions, to lead the change in India. Our vision is to reshape the solar revolution in the nation, which is beautifully aligned with the government's Aatmanirbhar Bharat ambitions. Our environmentalism reflects in our innovation-driven product portfolio, while our quest for a better tomorrow is emphasised by the efforts that we make towards raising environmental awareness.

We are consistently growing our presence and advancing towards achieving even greater impact in the industry. The change we propose goes beyond infrastructure and process improvements. We promote intrinsic transformation, and are building a model to ensure self-sustained responsibility towards the planet.

8.55 MW solar project at Grafton & Montpelier Solar Park -Ohio, US

15 years of

Becoming bigger and better

Vikram Solar Module Manufacturing facility, Falta, West Bengal

What started with humble beginnings with a module manufacturing capacity of close to 40 MW, has today grown into a capacity of 1.2 GW, as a response to the growing thrust on renewable energy worldwide.

Our journey marks an earnest emphasis on adopting pioneering and innovative technologies, coupled with the finest machinery and equipment imported from the United States, Switzerland, Germany and Japan, being put to use in our manufacturing facilities.

Our focus today is to establish a new and world-class 1.3 GW module manufacturing facility in Tamil Nadu. Towards this, we are going to invest ~₹55,120 Million and will take our total annual module manufacturing capacity to 2.5 GW, making us the largest solar panel manufacturer in India. Our next goal is to enhance our Tamil Nadu manufacturing facility's capacity to 3 GW within the next 5 years.

As we move towards a future that is increasingly being powered by the sun, we will take our capacity to 4.2 GW, catering to the national solar demand and creating jobs, while boosting industrial growth, bringing more investment and revenue.

In a consistent pursuit to manufacture next-generation products with global quality standards, performance, and reliability, we are collaborating with leading solar efficiency and reliability testing centres. Black & Veatch and PVEL PQP Reliability Scorecard among others are some of the institutes we work with and have been receiving consistent 'Top Performer' position.

Going forward, the production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme for solar manufacturing would also advance our capacity enhancement plans.

Setting up a new world-class 1.3 GW module manufacturing facility in Tamil Nadu

15 years of

Unravelling a future of possibilities

Vikram Solar Module Manufacturing facility, Falta, West Bengal

Technology has been a mainstay in our journey since inception. For 15 years it has been our goal to consistently deliver high quality, and reliable products on time.

Over the years, we sought out competence and know-how in developing our Research & Development (R&D) team, which dedicatedly works towards improving our product portfolio and launching new products that serve our customers better. Our R&D team conducts collaborative research programmes with leading laboratories like National Solar Energy Institute (INES), France and University of New South Wales (UNSW), Australia.

Cutting-edge technologies and digitisation has been embedded into our processes for smarter operations. With artificial intelligence, cognitive modelling, machine learning, deep learning, virtual reality, augmented reality and robotic process automation taking over the world, our R&D team has leveraged our strengths in digitisation initiatives that allow seamless processes, such as lean manufacturing, reducing and regulating wastage.

We have determinedly set our sights on high-potential markets, where these technologies helped us eliminate bottlenecks in the operating environment as well as drive efficiencies and operating margins. Quick adoption of 'sunrise' technologies enabled us to innovate at a greater scale, improve our portfolio, exceed customer expectations and grow market share globally. For us, a long-term focus on performance has always been a key strategic approach.

A robust Research and Development (R&D) platform has consistently delivered next-generation module technology

15 years of

Connecting people with opportunities

Vikram Solar Module Manufacturing facility, Falta, West Bengal

Our growth over the last 15 years is measured not only by our performance but also through how much we have succeeded in our community development endeavours. These efforts have mainly been concentrated on employment generation and development of the perfect workplace that challenges, engages, and allows employees to grow.

We have moved forward with the belief that building manufacturing scale within the most promising and profitable energy industry will solve the job crisis within the country considerably.

It will create job opportunities, reduce forex outflow, attract further investments, while boosting industrial growth and R&D improvement as well as supporting emerging growth needs within the country. The objective has also been to create export capacity, and bring in revenue—thus creating a self-sustaining circle of job creation and socio-economic transformation.

This has enabled us to achieve the feat of creating 1,962+ jobs in the last 15 years across West Bengal, Gurgaon, Bengaluru, Raipur, Pune, Surat, the US, Germany (by opening office branches) and over 600 locations where we commissioned solar projects.

As we move closer to establishing our new solar module manufacturing facility in Tamil Nadu, we are positive that this new facility will create close to 5,000 jobs in next 5 years.

We have also won best employment generation awards throughout the years, which stands testimony to our remarkable contribution.

Employer awards

- Kolkata Best Employer Brand Awards in Solar sector by World HRD Congress in 2019
- Kolkata Best Employer Brand Awards in Solar sector by World HRD Congress in 2018
- ET Bengal Corporate Awards- Fastest Growing Company above ₹10,000 Million by Economic Times in 2018
- One of the best solar companies to work for award by Solar Quarter in 2018
- Kolkata Best Employer Brand awards by Employer Branding Institute India in 2017
- Fastest Growing Company & Highest Job Creator awards at the 5th ET Bengal Corporate Awards by Economic Times India in 2017

1,962+ jobs created in the last 15 years across areas of operation

15 years of

Coming through for global demand

Largest single-shed Rooftop Solar plant in Eastern India for Keventer Agro Limited

We have supplied over 3.5 GW Photovoltaic (PV) modules across 6 continents, making us one of the leading exporters of PV modules from India. The US being one of our focused markets, we shipped over 272 MW PV module to the US till date, matching international standards and offering tailor made solutions to new clients.

In FY 2020-21, we also supplied solar modules in Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, and Saudi Arabia, besides the US.

During the course of 15 active years, we have built a reputation as one of the trusted global PV module suppliers owing to:

- **Bankability:** India's 1st Tier 1 by Bloomberg New Energy Finance
- **Reliability:** Top Performer in the PVEL PQP Reliability Scorecard 2021
- **Industry-Leading Performance:** High-efficiency panels ranging from 10-505 Wp, 27-year and 30-year performance warranties
- **Latest Technologies:** Mono PERC, bifacial, half-cell, frameless, glass-glass, anti-glare, high system voltage, Module Level Power Electronics (MLPE)
- **Wide Range of Applications:** Utility-scale, C&I, residential, rooftop, ground-mounted, floating, on-grid and off-grid

Recognised with Export Excellence Awards for Eastern Region by Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO)

15 years of Delivering on promise

130 MW solar project for NTPC at Bhadla, Rajasthan

We have charted among the fastest path towards becoming a fully forward-integrated and comprehensive engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) solutions provider. We deploy world-class technology to design, install and commission benchmark solar projects worldwide.

Our highly skilled and dedicated EPC team ensures the completion of each solar plant from concept to commissioning, including its operation and maintenance for the complete lifespan of the plant.

We have a proven track record of delivering over 1,441 MW* solar capacity in India (1,360 MW+ total ground mounted and 81 MW+ total Rooftop). Our strength lies in having a committed O&M team with 970 MW of project portfolio worldwide.

With projects as unique as 225 (140+85) MW solar plant for NTPC at Uttar Pradesh, 200 MW for APGENCO (Andhra Pradesh), 130 MW for NTPC at Bhadla (Rajasthan), 80 MW for GIPCL at Charanka (Gujarat), 40 MW for IL&FS at Kachaliya (Madhya Pradesh), we have built a swaggering portfolio in a short span of 15 years.

Our experienced project execution team has completed 300+ ground mount and rooftop projects across with more than 600 individual locations. We are continuously deploying automation techniques in execution for faster project completion.

Our 15 year journey has been marked by many of India's first achievements in the solar sector

- First company to contribute to the solarisation of world's maiden fully solarised airport in Kochi, Kerala.
- Designed, installed and commissioned India's first floating solar plant in Kolkata, West Bengal
- Executed the largest single-shed rooftop solar plant in eastern India- 2.15 MW solar plant at Nilganj, North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal for Keventer Agro Limited
- Commissioned rooftop solar plant on the tallest building in Kolkata- 'THE 42' with 22.5 kW capacity
- Commissioned 225 MW plant, the largest in the state of Uttar Pradesh for NTPC Ltd.

We also come with the experience of commissioning 6 solar projects for airports (Kolkata, Calicut, Dibrugarh, Gaya, Gondia and Cochin) in India till date, with a cumulative capacity to over 4 MW.

Proven track record of delivering over 1,441 MW* solar capacity in India

*Total EPC (ground mounted +rooftop, commissioned + ongoing)

Solar is now a clarion call globally. The exponential demand surge for solar energy and diversification of trade markets and supply chains around the world are actively contributing to solar's potential. For indigenous solar manufacturing companies like us, it opens a world of possibilities to expand our horizons.

India's 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' vision inspires us to accelerate the clean energy transition. Our new facility will strengthen our and the nation's solar manufacturing prowess and ecosystem.

Apart from bridging the demand-supply gap for modules, the facility will be the propeller of technological innovation, job creation and India's renewable energy target realisation.

Journey of excellence

We are #15Yearsyoung

Celebrating 15 years of excellence with sustainability at the heart is a proud moment for everyone who has invested, in some capacity, in our vision.

BUT WHAT DOES 15 YEARS MEAN TO US?

It is that time in our growth trajectory, when it's neither too soon, nor too late to make determined strides. It is the perfect occasion to pledge to continue being bold, passionate, optimistic and forward thinking. Reinventing and rediscovering without end, is the only path to resilience and triumph in this suddenly altered world. We plan on continuously delivering on that vision in our next phase.

While the past 15 years for Vikram Solar defined excellence, the journey is also underlined by collaboration, commitment innovation, positivity and inherent strengths.

We invite you to read about our efforts in the last 15 years.

2006

Vikram Solar was established by Vikram Group with the common core value of global improvement

2007

Began construction of our solar module manufacturing facility at Falta, West Bengal

2009

- Commissioned first international, utility-scale engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) project in Germany
- Began commercial production at our first PV module facility
- Established first overseas office in Germany

2011

- Commissioned 2 MW solar installations in India
- Installed 3 MW plant under National Solar Mission of India

2012

Crossed the mark of 120 MW annual PV module manufacturing capacity

2013

- Commissioned first 40 MW plant in Rajasthan
- Contributed to the solarisation of world's 1st solar airport in Kochi, Kerala

2014

- Ranked as India's only Tier 1 module manufacturer by Bloomberg New Energy Finance (BNEF)
- Commissioned India's first floating solar plant

2015

- Introduced industry-leading 27 years of linear performance warranty on modules
- Contributed to the completion of India's largest airport rooftop installation of 2 MW at Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata, India

2016

- Reached production capacity of 500 MW
- Received National Excellence Awards 2016 for rooftop solar power projects in the domestic solar module manufacturer category by ministry of new and renewable energy (MNRE)
- Received The Economic Times Bengal Corporate Award 2016 for fastest growing company

2017

- Reached 1 GW of production capacity
- Recorded top performance ranking modules in DNV GL Product Qualification Program (PQP)
- Commissioned 130 MW plant in Rajasthan

2018

- Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with French Alternative Energy and Atomic Energy Commission for Research & Development (R&D)
- Launched smart module series 'SOLIVO'

2019

- Commissioned 200 MW plant in Andhra Pradesh
- Accorded the 'Best Contribution in Solar Energy' award by MNRE Minister at Central Board Of Irrigation And Power (CBIP) Awards
- Conferred the 'CII Award for Active Customer Engagement' in Manufacturing - Large Business Organisations category
- Vikram Solar modules used for installing 300 solar water pump projects across West Bengal and Odisha

2020

- Achieved the mantle of 'Top Performer' in PQP tests assessed by PVEL PQP Reliability Scorecard for the third time
- Bagged 300 MW project from National Thermal Power Corporation Limited, (NTPC)
- Emerged as the first Indian Tier 1 solar company to introduce a Customer Experience Portal to enhance customer engagement and service experience
- Ranks 32 on Fortune India's Next 500 list
- Commissioned 919.73 kWp rooftop plant to power a part of our solar manufacturing in Falta, West Bengal

919.73 kWp rooftop solar plant at Vikram Solar manufacturing facility in Falta, West Bengal

2021

- Commissioned 225 MW plant for NTPC in Uttar Pradesh - largest in the state
- Launched the highly advanced new M6 cell series modules as first Tier 1 company in India
- Vikram Solar continues to be the 'Top Performer' in PVEL PQP Reliability Scorecard for the 4th time in last 5 years
- Crossed 3 GW capacity in terms of modules shipped globally
- Crossed 1 GW capacity of commissioned EPC projects globally

Progressing with experience and expertise

Vikram Solar Module Manufacturing facility, Falta, West Bengal

For 15 years, Vikram Solar has been a leading solar energy solutions provider, with expertise in manufacturing efficient solar photovoltaic (PV) modules and delivering comprehensive Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) solutions.

Over the years, we have significantly expanded, actively contributing to shaping the solar revolution across 6 continents. We are advancing Vikram Group's manufacturing prowess since 2006 and are building on a 4-decade-long success story.

We are a Tier 1 PV module manufacturer (Bloomberg New Energy Finance ranking), and our products are designed to compete with international standards of quality, reliability and performance. As a forward-integrated Solar EPC solutions provider, we deploy world-class technology to design, install and commission benchmark solar projects worldwide.

Core Values

HIRE AND DEVELOP THE BEST
We hire the best, value their contribution and growth, and nurture them to create future leaders.

OWNERSHIP
We take accountability for what we do, keeping organisational objectives at the forefront. It's not about 'my work is done', it's about reaching the final goal.

EARN TRUST
We listen attentively, speak candidly and treat each other with respect, driving cross-functional synergies to build long-term relationships. Trust and transparency remain at the core of all that we do.

CUSTOMER OBSESSION
Customers are the reason why we exist and all our actions are directed to ensure the ultimate customer delight. A happy YOU creates happiness within our Company.

INNOVATE AND SIMPLIFY
We believe in keeping things simple. We imagine, we invent and design better and faster ways of doing things.

EXCELLENCE OR NOTHING
We believe in continuously raising the bar for ourselves, setting new benchmarks and delivering the highest standards of performance.

INTEGRITY
We conduct our business ethically, following the law of the land and do the right thing at all times.

Enhancing value with every segment

Module Manufacturing

- Manufactures high-efficiency monocrystalline and polycrystalline silicon PV modules
- Tier 1, PVEL PQP Reliability Scorecard-DNV GL Top Performer and Black & Veatch 2019 audited
- Strong brand presence in Europe, the US and India
- High-efficiency mono PERC and poly-Si modules with full cells (60, 72) and half-cut cells (120, 144, 150) with a range between 10-420 Wp, delivering the lowest Levelised Cost of Energy (LCOE)
- One state-of-the-art manufacturing unit in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) of Falta, West Bengal, India

1.2 GW
MODULE MANUFACTURING ANNUAL RATED CAPACITY

71.37%
REVENUE FROM DIVISION IN FY 2020-21

1,441+ MW
TOTAL EPC (GROUND MOUNTED + ROOFTOP, COMMISSIONED + ONGOING)

21.62%
REVENUE FROM DIVISION IN FY 2020-21

Solar EPC and Rooftop Projects

- Provides comprehensive solutions that include conceptualisation, execution and commissioning of sites
- End-to-end solutions provider for utility scale, rooftop and off-grid projects
- Caters to clients' solar energy needs in diverse terrains, using innovative engineering and planning processes
- Timely execution and power generation warranties

Operation and Maintenance Projects

Specialised O&M division delivers continuous, preventive and corrective maintenance services for solar plants through:

- Plant operations
- Comprehensive monitoring and supervision
- Asset management
- Infrastructure and training
- Special equipment and work methods adopted to differentiate services

970+ MW
O&M PORTFOLIO SIZE

Marquee projects and collaborations

Disclaimer: logos shown above are intellectual properties of our customers.

Bringing clean energy to the world

6
CONTINENTS

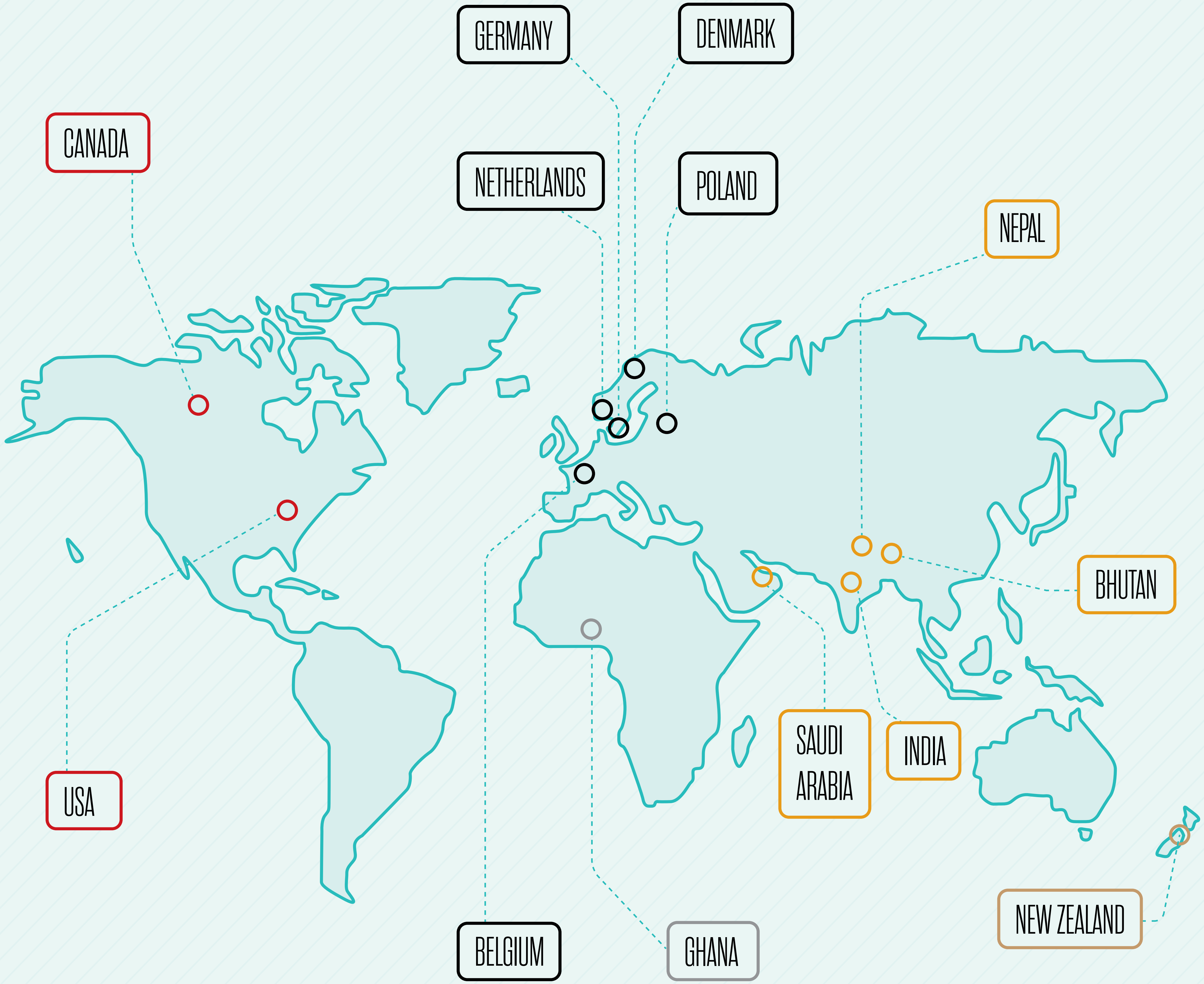
11
GLOBAL OFFICES

42
DISTRIBUTORS IN INDIA

200+
DEALERS IN INDIA

3.5 GW
MODULES SOLD GLOBALLY SO FAR

11.47%
EXPORT REVENUE DURING THE YEAR



*Modules sold in FY 2020-21
Map not to scale

220 kW solar project at Gaya airport, Bihar

Intelligent offerings for new-age needs

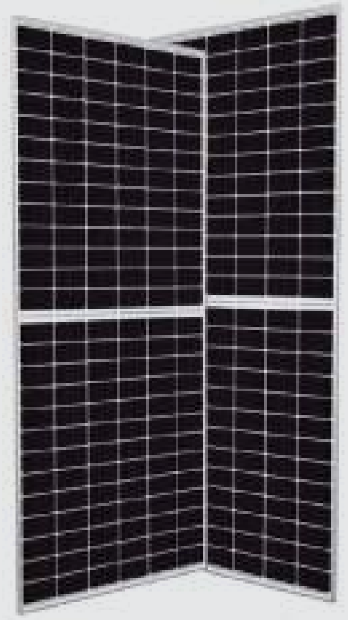
Our journey has always been about bringing innovative solutions for the evolving, higher octane needs of our clients. Unmatched research and development capabilities and expertise in producing high-efficiency mono PERC monofacial & bifacial, half-cut cell modules delivering the lowest LCOE have kept us ahead of the curve in the solar manufacturing industry.

somera
SERIES **6**

Monocrystalline solar PV modules | Monofacial | MBB | M6 half-cell | SOMERA VSMH.60/72/78.AAA.05

156-1500 V	144-1500 V	120 HC-1500 V
475-505	435-465	345-375
21.02%	20.91%	20.22%
0~+4.99 WP	0~+4.99 WP	0~ +4.99WP
M6 156	M6 144	M6 120

Power output watt | Maximum efficiency | Positive power tolerance | Cells (half cut)



PREXOS
SERIES **6**

Monocrystalline solar PV Modules | Bifacial | MBB | M6 half-cell | PREXOS VSMDHT.60/72/78.AAA.05

156-1500 V	144-1500 V	120 HC-1500 V
475-505	435-460	340-375
21.02%	20.68%	20.22%
0~+4.99 WP	0~+4.99 WP	0~ +4.99WP
M6 156	M6 144	M6 120

Power output watt | Maximum efficiency | Positive power tolerance | Cells (half cut)

Next-gen M6 cells

We started on our new chapter with determination, introducing the new Series 6 modules, Somera and Prexos, as the 1st Indian Tier 1 company. These new offerings are designed to incorporate the future-ready M6 type of cells. These next-gen products guarantee excellent, low-light performance and optimum power generation in partial shadow. Products developed are used in residential and rooftop projects under specific requirements in the US, India and the rest of the world. These products come with lower risk of module degradation in extreme weather conditions, offer greater resistance to heat and are more durable in fluctuating temperatures.

The M6 cells bring the following benefits to solar power projects:

9.09% REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF MODULES

12% REDUCTION IN LAND REQUIREMENT

12.82% SAVINGS IN CABLES

10.20% O&M COST SAVINGS

The Somera and Prexos edge

- Effective gain of 1% of cell active area by using cylindrical tabbing wire
- Bypass diodes and innovative series parallel connections enable the module to perform better in partial shadow conditions
- Better tolerance to micro crack; higher number of busbar makes the PV modules less prone to loss in efficiency due to micro-cracks
- Improved field reliability due to multiple contact points on the cell
- Superior price performance as half-cut cells improve the output of the module without adding much to cost

Key certifications

Current module with their power range

Series 6 products with M6 size cell (166 x 166 mm)

120

- 120 Half-cell mono-facial module (345 - 375W)
- 120 Half-cell bi-facial glass to transparent back-sheet module (340 - 375W)
- 120 Half-cell mono-facial all black module (340 – 370W)

144

- 144 Half-cell mono-facial module (435 – 465W)
- 144 Half-cell bi-facial glass to transparent back-sheet module (435 – 460W)
- 144 Half-cell mono-facial all black module (435 – 460W)

156

- 156 Half-cell mono-facial module (475 – 505W)
- 156 Half-cell bi-facial glass to transparent back-sheet module (475 – 505W)
- 156 Half-cell mono-facial all black module (475 – 505W)

IEC and BIS certification of G1 cell module with DCR

IEC and BIS Certification of Series 6 modules with 120, 144 and 156 half-cells

New products under development

The Series 10 modules powered with M10 cells will be a revolutionary product within the Indian solar industry from the standpoints of efficiency, power output and cost effectiveness. It will mark a significant milestone in keeping us on the path of leading the change. During the second quarter of FY 2021-22 the multi bus bar M10, 10BB cell modules will be made available in mono and bifacial with transparent back sheet in 120 and 144 cut cell technology. The M10 Glass-Glass series will be made available by the last quarter of FY 2021-22 in 120 and 144 cut cell technology variants.

Variants for FY 2021-22

Series 10 products with M10 size cell (182 x 182 mm)

- 120 half-cell glass to glass bi-facial module
- 144 half-cell glass to glass bi-facial module

Series 6 products with M6 size cell (166 x 166 mm)

- 120 half-cell glass to glass bi-facial module
- 144 half-cell glass to glass bi-facial module

Vikram Solar Module Manufacturing facility, Falta, West Bengal

Accelerating product innovation with technology

Our years in business were underscored by tireless efforts to hone and advance our solar technology capabilities to bring innovation to the market. Lowering the Levelised Cost of Energy (LCOE) can change the game significantly, so we are developing an inventive product roadmap to address customer expectations in terms of **cost and space optimisation, increased energy demand, high-efficiency modules and sustained reliability.**

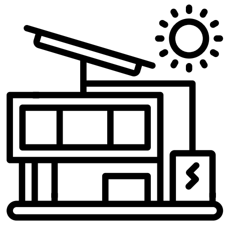
- M10 Bifacial Glass-Glass
- M10- Gallium Doped and Anti-soiling
- M10 N type PERT / TOPCon
- Gapless Module-Paving/Tiling
- M12- Larger format cell-module
- HJT- Hetro Junction Technology
- IBC- Integrated Back Contact

Staying strong in testing times

At Vikram Solar, we demonstrated strong resilience during these turbulent times through our proactive efficiency drives, fast-tracked digital initiatives and continuous product launches while ensuring the safety and well-being of our people and other stakeholders.

ENABLING INDIA'S RENEWABLE ENERGY GOAL OF

450 GW BY 2030



DEAR FRIENDS,

We are in the middle of a once-in-a-lifetime global event, which brought with it wide-scale ramifications on life and the living. It has also put our resilience as individuals and businesses to the test. It has also brought to the fore the pressing sustainability issues, such as climate change, and the need to fast-track responses to build a sustainable future. Renewable energy has a pivotal role to play in powering a 'green recovery' for economies disrupted by the pandemic and transition to a low-carbon world.

At Vikram Solar, we demonstrated strong resilience during these turbulent times through our proactive efficiency drives, fast-tracked digital initiatives and continuous product launches while ensuring the safety and well-being of our people and other stakeholders. The Government of India's mega push for enhancing domestic manufacturing capabilities bodes well for the solar industry as well, as we look forward to a significant boost to the solar power ecosystem. It is also key to taking the Indian economy to a sustainable growth trajectory and lower its dependence on imported fossil fuel for energy needs.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The government's production linked incentive scheme (PLI) for the solar sector, with an allocation of ₹45,000 Million is a promising step towards making India self-reliant. While rewarding manufacturers for higher efficiencies of solar PV modules and sourcing their materials from the domestic market, the scheme could act as a positive catalyst in attracting investments in the Indian solar industry.

We believe the government could allocate more capital through a second tranche, which would go a long way in creating a vibrant and viable solar energy ecosystem in India. This would not only help the nation meet its growing energy demand, but also generate more employment and drive technological innovation in the sector. It would also enable India to achieve its targeted renewable energy capacity of 450 gigawatts by 2030.

AT AN INFLECTION POINT OF RAPID CHANGE

As we celebrate the 15 years of creating manufacturing excellence, it's time for all of us to reflect on our achievements and chart a clear future roadmap. We have grown in prominence as one of India's leading PV module manufacturers, comprehensive EPC solutions and rooftop solar providers with growing global presence.

At Vikram Solar, we have always stayed ahead of the curve since inception, and have undertaken a robust expansion plan that bodes well for the emerging realities in a bold, new world. For us, the transition to green energy was never a choice, but a focused mission in making the world a more breathable and liveable place for future generations.

SERVING THE COMMUNITY THROUGH GOOD TIMES AND TOUGH

Our deep-rooted relations with the communities enabled us to take immediate steps to contribute and support the nation in crisis. We extended a helping hand to aid the needy after the disastrous effects of the super cyclone, Amphan in West Bengal. We undertook extensive efforts to support relief and rehabilitation work across the state. We distributed dry ration and relief materials among 50,000 affected people in the vicinity of our plant at Falta (near the disaster zone). We also actively participated and contributed to providing relief to the most vulnerable sections of the society, as the pandemic wreaked havoc – taking a huge toll on livelihood. We partnered with Akshaya Patra to provide 1,00,000 meals to those in need.

WAY FORWARD

We have put in place a comprehensive strategy to create sustainable value over the short, medium and long term, as well as manage risk while capitalising on opportunities. Our value creation story demonstrates our ability to nurture the relationship between the various elements involved in achieving our stakeholder goals. The solar sector offers enormous opportunities, and we remain focused on translating those into reality through innovative products and solutions.

I take this opportunity to express my sincerest appreciation for our experienced and excellent team that continues to deliver despite the extremely challenging environment. They have brought forth their true strength of character during these trying times. On behalf of my colleagues on the Board, I would also like to express my gratitude to our bankers, partners, customers and other key stakeholders for their continued support and encouragement, as we move forward in pursuit of excellence.

Regards

MR. HARI KRISHNA CHAUDHARY
Chairman

Shaping the solar revolution

India is one of the lowest cost producer of solar energy in the world enabled by indigenous technology advancements. I firmly believe that the pandemic has been an opportunity in disguise for India to shape an inclusive and sustainable economy.

DEAR STAKEHOLDERS,

As we celebrate 15 years of creating a climate of change, I would like to thank every stakeholder who has inspired us in this journey. As the Government of India continues to push for faster economic growth and renewable energy, solar in particular has a critical role to play in powering the nation's ascent to the stage of global economic superpowers.

The country has demonstrated exemplary stewardship towards the environment, setting the standards in environmental conservation. India's capacity for renewable energy increased over 250% in the last 6 to 7 years. Currently, India ranks third on EY's Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index.

The nation is putting its best foot forward to achieve its Cop21 commitment of 40% installed power generation capacity from non-fossil-fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

MEGA RENEWABLE ENERGY PUSH BY GOVERNMENT

In the Union Budget for FY 2021-22, the government announced ₹0.35 Million of new investments to the power sector, ₹10,000 Million investment to Solar Energy Corporation, ₹15,000 Million to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency, which is likely to provide significant impetus to renewable energy growth. The decision to raise duty on solar invertors from 5% to 20% and on solar lanterns from 5% to 15% will play a significant role in boosting domestic manufacturing. The announcement of the comprehensive Hydrogen Energy mission 2022 is a welcome move to enable India's transition to a low-carbon economy.

Recently, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) implemented Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on imported solar cells (25%) and modules (40%), effective from 1 April 2022 and in accordance with latest guidelines for production linked incentive (PLI) scheme. These policies underline the government's thrust on enabling Aatmanirbhar Bharat and making India the global manufacturing hub for solar energy. Implementation of these will provide the necessary impetus to create a self-sustaining ecosystem for solar equipment manufacturing in India, which will lead to job creation and also reduce solar imports.

India is one of the lowest cost producer of solar energy in the world enabled by indigenous technology advancements. I firmly believe that the pandemic has been an opportunity in disguise for India to shape an inclusive and sustainable economy. India has the resources, technology, leadership and skills to become the global manufacturing hub for renewable energy. Hence, scaling up manufacturing is the most critical enabler to amplify India's prominence, globally.

The government's emphasis on domestic solar industry growth is reflected in the new phased manufacturing plan for solar cells and solar panels. At Vikram Solar, we are well prepared to play a leading role in creating a self-sustaining ecosystem for solar manufacturing in India, aligned with the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan.

YEAR UNDER REVIEW

Amid the challenging operating environment, our revenues stood at ₹16,100.90 Million in FY 2020-21, on account of growing domestic sales and increasing global supply. Our EBITDA stood at ₹1,945.63 Million in FY 2020-21 and our Profit After Tax stood at ₹381.51 Million in FY 2020- 21.

INNOVATION-LED PROGRESS

Vikram Solar has always been the pioneer in bringing the best and latest technologies in Indian module manufacturing space. Our R&D efforts are focused on continuously innovating to introduce highest efficiencies and reliable products, with an unwavering focus on increasing the return on investments for our customers. We became the first Indian Tier 1 module manufacturer to introduce the Series 6 with advanced M6 cells worldwide. The new Series 6 modules will provide higher power output of up to 505 watt-peak (Wp) and an efficiency of over 21%. The modules are also cost efficient, as they lower overall project budget and increase project level cost savings for our customers.

ACCELERATING CAPACITY EXPANSION

Measuring the growing solar demand in India and abroad, we are promptly moving towards establishing a new 1.3 GW solar PV module manufacturing plant in Chennai, India. We are very close to completing this plant and its capacity combined with our existing 1.2 GW in Falta, West Bengal will make us India's largest solar module manufacturer with 2.5 GW capacity.

Taking cues from our manufacturing facility at Falta, West Bengal, here we are focusing on converging digital technologies with manufacturing operations. Thus, equipping the facility with digital production display board, the Internet of Things (IoT), AI-enabled inspection for zero defect, digital twins to turn the surge of data into actionable events. Focused on quality, performance and customer centricity, the new manufacturing unit will be capable of building seamless manufacturing process projects like lean manufacturing, Centre of Excellence, reducing and controlling wastages.

The new unit will also be equipped with forward compatibility for upcoming technologies, such as M12 cell modules, high-efficiency, bi-facial and smart modules. When ready, the facility will produce mono PERC modules with a peak output of up to 640 watts.

With focus on continuous innovation and expansion, we stand today as a brand synonymous with quality and performance, testifying our commitment to support the National Solar Mission.

NURTURING THE FUTURE

We believe the key to our success lies in the energy, skills and commitment of our employees. We focus on empowering our employees to drive growth and productivity and strive to facilitate fulfilling careers with the opportunity for constant development and learning.

Our world of opportunities is fast evolving and expanding. At Vikram Solar, we are expanding our scale with robust distribution and logistics network, investing in cutting-edge technologies and introducing contemporary products to capitalise on the emerging opportunities.

I conclude by expressing heartfelt gratitude to our team for their dedication and hard work, which fuels our progress even in these challenging times. On behalf of the Board and the entire management, I thank all our stakeholders for being part of this exciting journey. Together, we will take Vikram Solar to greater heights in the years to come.

Regards

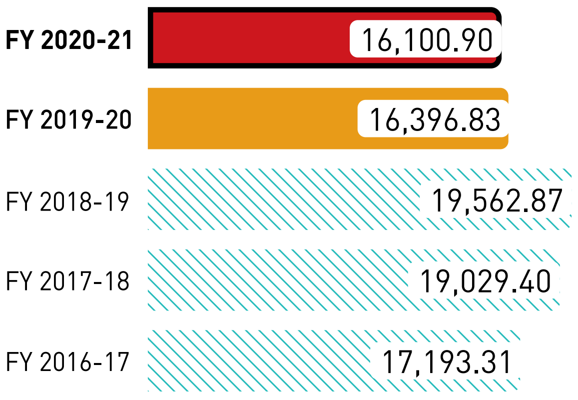
Gyanesh Chaudhary

MR. GYANESH CHAUDHARY

Managing Director

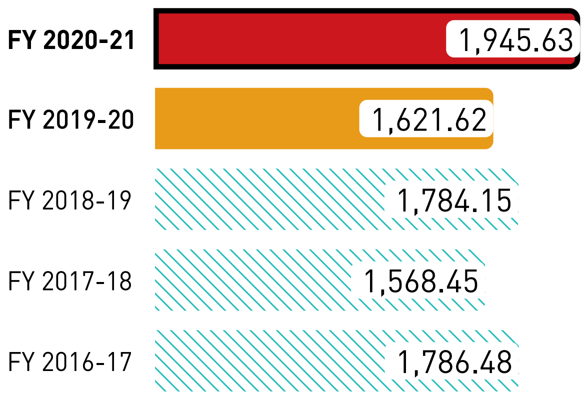
Progress over the years

Revenue (₹ in Million)



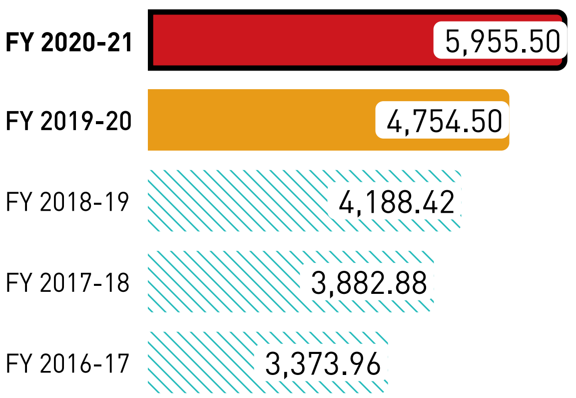
11.54% 5-Year CAGR

EBITDA (₹ in Million)



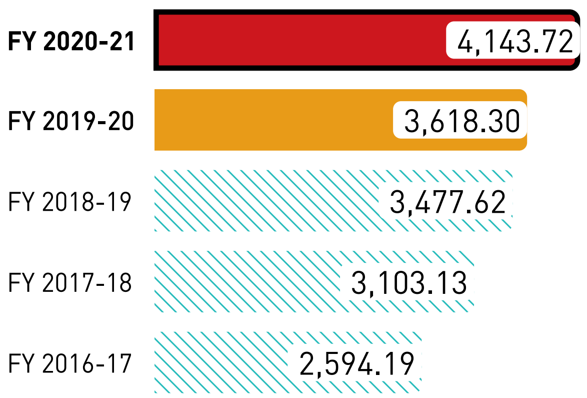
8.43% 5-Year CAGR

Gross block (₹ in Million)

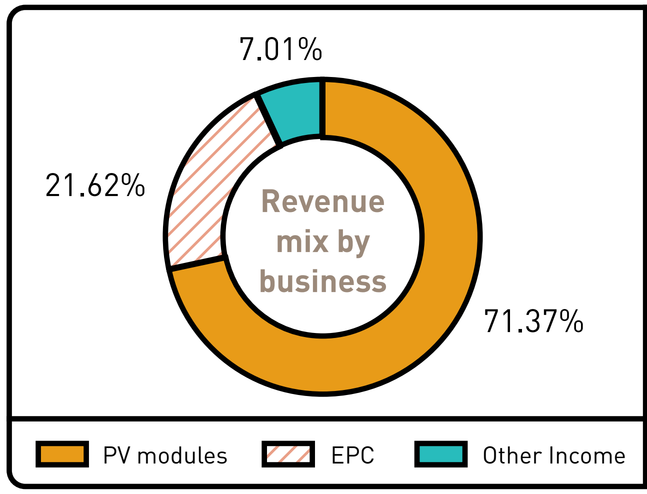


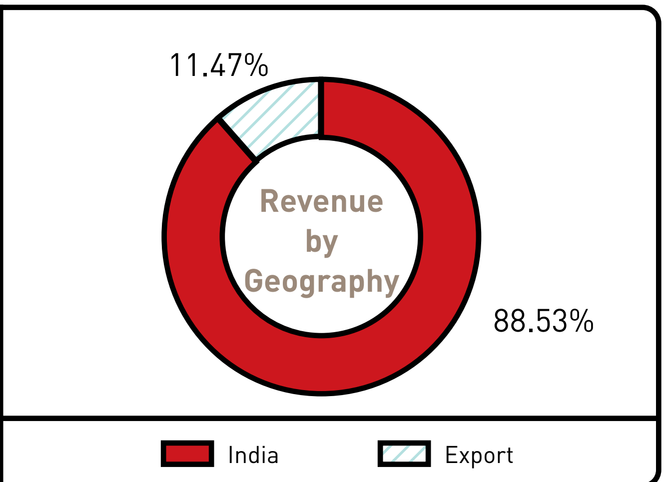
25.31% 5-Year CAGR

Net worth (₹ in Million)



16.87% 5-Year CAGR





Preparing for the next

DEAR STAKEHOLDERS,

The global pandemic that raged across the world during FY 2020-21 significantly disrupted supply chains across industries. The solar industry was no different, which impacted production as well as inflated input costs of glass, back sheets, aluminium frames for modules, among others. However, it has also created an opportunity to expand India's domestic manufacturing capabilities.

PERFORMANCE UNABATED

Delivering quality and performance have always been our foremost commitment to our customers. We reinforced our position as a 'Top Performer' once again in Product Qualification Program (PQP) tests conducted by PVEL, an independent solar test lab previously operated by DNV GL. We achieved this coveted position for three years in a row, and four times in the last five years. Our claim to offer only the best is validated by our consistently high scores in module quality and performance tests conducted by leading solar technology research institutes across the world.

EPC ACHIEVEMENTS

- Commissioned a prestigious solar project 22.5 kW capacity on top of the tallest skyscraper in Kolkata, The 42
- Commissioned 10 MW solar project for West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (WBSEDCL) the Birbhum district
- Completed 225 MW (140 MW and 85 MW) largest capacity solar project in a single location in the state of Uttar Pradesh for National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) at Bilhaur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

GROWING RETAIL PRESENCE

During the year under review, we expanded our retail footprint and entered Chhattisgarh. The state government is driving the smart city development of 'Nava Raipur', which will be a catalyst for high solar adoption at residential as well as commercial units. We also forayed into Telangana, which has been at the forefront of green energy adoption with enabling policies and incentives for ramping up solar rooftop capacity. The state has focused on decentralised and distributed solar installation projects for a long time, leading to cost savings on infrastructure management and also offering residents a choice to switch to solar.

With these new entries, our distribution network is expanding, ensuring the availability of our products and solutions in more than 600 regions across India. Our regional warehousing capability provides an infrastructure to cater to large volumes of orders.

RECOGNITION OF OUR EXCELLENCE

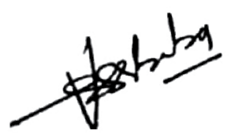
I am happy to share that we received five awards at the prestigious 'PV ModuleTech India 2020 Awards' by SolarQuarter. The awards recognise personalities, projects, technologies and products from companies that are willing to push the boundaries of technical innovation and improved operational efficiencies.

- Smart Technology Innovation of the Year
- Outstanding Technology Innovation of the Year
- Technology of the Year: Utility Solar Module
- Module Manufacturer of the Year: Make in India
- Module Company of the Year: Testing Equipment

LEADING THE WAY

At Vikram Solar, we continuously lead by example through innovation, research, and modernisation. During FY 2020-21, we commissioned a rooftop solar project at our manufacturing facility in Falta, which will cater to more than 27% of the entire manufacturing unit's electricity consumption during normal day time operation. The project showcases multiple technologies in solar PV modules, inverters, and robotic cleaning systems driven by soiling sensors at a single location and will result in an annual energy cost savings of ₹9.8 Million. These state-of-art technologies ensure better performance and higher energy yield. We hope that such initiatives will inspire others to embrace green growth. It's been an exciting 15-year journey for Vikram Solar, and I thank you all for making it so eventful with your vibrant energy and unwavering commitment. As we look forward to the next 15, we hope to receive your continued support in creating a shared, sustainable future together.

Regards



MR. SAIBABA VUTUKURI
Chief Executive Officer

Manufacturing and Innovation

Combining precision with expertise

As we turn over a new leaf in our audacious journey as India's leading module manufacturer, our sights will be set on enhancing the quality of our products and meeting global standards with the modules we manufacture for our customers around the world.

Vikram Solar Module Manufacturing facility, Falta, West Bengal

Better capacity utilisation

We are navigating a changed world order and an evolving industry landscape. It is a cost-competitive market where optimal usage of resources and continuous efforts in enhancing scale are key to ensuring business longevity.

Our impetus, thus, remains on multiplying productivity without compromising on product quality and people safety. We focused proactively on improving our capacity utilisation by implementing the following measures:

» Efficient planning to better utilise resources and ensure timely material availability
» Upgrades in our manufacturing technology to meet advanced cell and module technologies for higher efficiency and power output as well as lower LCOE and capex for the customer
» Flexibly designed manufacturing processes to facilitate multiple production processes being carried out simultaneously (for instance: full-cell and half-cell)
» Total productive maintenance approach to improve overall equipment efficiency (OEE)
» Driving IoT initiatives for real-time data capturing from machine and development of predictive and prescriptive models to improve process visibility and efficiency

Efficiency of solar panels is the measurement of energy output for a given surface area. As the industry and its demands evolve, more energy will continuously need to be harvested from a given area. We find it critical to improve module efficiency, along with bifacial output, which serves as one of the indicators of overall panel quality, reliability and optimal application of the latest technology BOM, process manufacturing line and design concepts. Vikram Solar focuses on improving the efficiency of PV devices to continue driving cost further down. In line with the market demand of higher efficiency modules, we have already implemented the following technologies:

» Cut-cell technologies
» Interconnection ribbon technologies (like circular, triangular, among others)
» Multi Bus Bar Cell (MBB) modules
» Larger cell size format modules

Vikram Solar Module Manufacturing facility, Falta, West Bengal

Driving research and development

Our R&D projects are closely monitored on their progress, and we are working to skill more of our people in managing our facilities.

Evaluation on new technology cell interconnect ribbon (triangular ribbon) for better performance in terms of reducing Array incidence loss (IAM) loss	Innovative short side design of 36 mm frame for NTPC module to accelerate cost optimisation and lightweight module	Inauguration of an innovation hub in Fab II where VSL products and equipment models used in production are exhibited	Development of without-box-packaging for DCR projects for cost efficiency
Evaluation of without Silver (Ag) interconnect ribbon to use in production and aid BoM cost optimisation	Prototyping of MCC (Maximum Cell Coverage) module and checking of intrinsic reliability	Variants of bifacial modules with latest cell size formats	Development of internal infrastructure for WVTR measurement of back-sheet
Initiating the IEC 17025 NABL certification process for R&D laboratories	Module submission for PQP 2021 project	Better temperature and more energy efficient power for Series 6 product compared to competitors' module	Initiating new reliability checks by way of the steel ball test to check mechanical strength of glass

Way Forward

We are planning to configure the following technologies within our processes

» Gallium Doped Cell Modules
» Gapless module-Paving/Tiling
» M10 Bifacial Glass-Glass
» Anti-soiling coated module
» M10 N-type/TopCon
» Dual ARC coated glass
» M12- Larger format cell-Module
» HJT- Hetro Junction technology
» IBC- Integrated Back Contact

Rooftop and EPC

Solarising the future

When we look back, a resolve to revolutionise the solar space comes across as our constant. For 15 years, we have designed and delivered matchless PV products and specialised EPC solutions for utility, commercial and industrial customer as well as investors.

We have pursued a restless quest to stretch our project management capabilities to deliver projects with complete development scope, including land acquisition, interconnection to central transmission network across various terrain and landscapes.

Our years in business were dedicated to gathering advanced experience and knowledge of the solar domain. This, we have leveraged to deliver solutions with the lowest life cycle cost of electricity.


558 kW solar project for SL group at Rajasthan

1,360
TOTAL GROUND MOUNTED

81+ MW
TOTAL ROOFTOP

30+
PROJECTS COMMISSIONED IN FY 2020-21

With an execution portfolio of over 1,360 MW for ground mount and 81 MW for rooftop projects, we sharpened our expertise in engineering and technology development, procurement, project management as well as construction over the years.

Despite the challenges introduced by the pandemic, we drove 30+ projects to efficient execution in FY 2020-21. We are proud to have partnered India's renewable energy mission by commissioning 225 MW solar plant in Bilhaur, UP, which is the largest project executed in a single location.

Projects Bagged

Notable Rooftop projects

Project Name	Capacity (kWp)
Berger Paints	650.76
Pacific Quartz	998.30
Sopariwala 172	172.00
Sopariwala 203	203.00
Green Ply	22.20
Jindal Poly Buttons	20.25
Coast & Coast	40.30
Pratibha Syntex	2,400.00

56 MW
GROUND MOUNT [NTPC KAWAS]

Key focus for EPC

We are continuously advancing our EPC business by adopting latest project management philosophies, business models and technologies to deliver the projects on time while maintaining best quality. Automation and digitisation have been our key pillars in improving business processes and productivity. Few critical areas are as follows:

The theory of constraints philosophy is a mainstay in our project management, which uses the unique project delivery system (CONCERTO) that supports the management of multiple projects and resources at once.

The delivery system offers time, cost and resource mapping for a holistic understanding of projects and portfolio as well as to gain real-time project status to prioritise efforts and resources.

In the EPC space, we introduced new business models, such as 'Open book estimate' to better manage cash flows, project risk as also safeguard against fluctuating metal/commodity prices. This aids our clients in timely project completion and maintenance of best asset quality throughout the project lifetime.

Open book estimate execution methodology

We are engaging IPP players with the Open Book Estimate (OBE), which provides the cost-plus-contract advantage to our clients.

» Complete cost of plant including materials/supplies/services (COGS-1 & COGS-2) for the project is on an open-book basis
» Purchase orders/work orders placed for the project is negotiated with the client (basis our module costing)
» Amount payable to vendors/contractors for project execution is funded by client in an escrow account
» We charge pre-determined/pre-fixed margin on the net cost/net amount disbursed to vendors/contractors for project
» Our COGS-3 expenditure is calculated on the pre-fixed contract margin percentage
» Liquidated Damages (LD) risk mitigation is achieved by negotiating with client for LD only on our margin amount instead of full contract value
» Project cost is pre-calculated through Detailed Project Report (DPR) at the time of initiation, with an upper and lower variation capping, to safeguard the client against exponential price upswing

Project management salience

» We do not use any fund based working capital on the projects and payments to vendor/contractors for modules, BOS supplies and I&C are funded by our clients
» Insulation for us from any currency or metal price fluctuations (Steel/Copper/Aluminium) as the net amount payable to vendor shall be through funding by client
» Complete visibility on the project margins from the start of the project
» Safeguarded against site execution surprises and geographical concerns as incremental costs till a certain range, is accounted for

Advantage for clients

» Cash rich clients can save on IDC cost loadings with EPC contractor in its LSTK price
» Price loading by EPC contractor (on account of risks like metal price or currency fluctuations, execution costing risk, among others) can be avoided by client, thereby driving overall lower cost for the plant for client
» Client shall have complete control on project funding, since whatever amount provided by the client in Escrow account shall go to vendors only, thereby eliminating execution delays due to payment failures at the end of EPC contractors to vendors/contractors
» The funds will remain since money paid will be against an equivalent/higher amount of goods/services received at site by the contractor on behalf of client

Our knowledge and understanding of solar PV technology help us deliver the best engineering solutions to our clients with the least life cycle cost of electricity and the best quality solar plants. Only the finest solar engineering designs, tools and software, like Solar PV case, ETAP, Civil 3D, with great advantages in optimised project array designs are used by us to offer precision and quality.

Engineering software tools for improved design

Applications	Benefit areas
Land undulations, contour related work, cutting and filling quantity of land, appropriate cutting measurement	» 3D representation of the project area provides better understanding of the surface profile and analysis of surface data like contour, direction, elevation and slope becomes easier » Array layout can be more precisely done once land surface profile is understood clearly » Automation eliminates chances of human error and makes the total process of surveying and mapping faster and more reliable » Road profile and identifying road and drainage grading » Generation of accurate surface volume information and calculation of the area and cut-fill volumes for a given site layout
Solar PV case Overall array layout of solar plant as per contour, shadow analysis, cable routing, BOQ preparation	» Array layout preparation based on terrain » Multiple iteration of best fit MWp or kWp for a particular plot » Multiple pitch layout is automatically done » Cable layout and 3D length estimation » Customised MMS piling and extract piling co-ordinates » BOQ preparation » Export files for PVsyst shadow analysis » 3D walkthrough of MW scale plants
Electrical Transient Analyzer Programme Power system studies	Flow study, short circuit study, earthing, re-lay setting and co-ordination study

Our experienced project execution team has completed 100+ ground mount and rooftop projects. We deploy automation techniques in execution for faster project completion.

To manage such a large and diversified portfolio of projects, we re-engineer business processes based on lessons learnt and to accommodate the variances and complexities of operations. We are leveraging robotic automation to streamline our sourcing and procurement as well as financial management of projects. It helped us bring down project cost, optimise working capital and manage our contractual obligation better.

Robotic process implementations

» Automated daily invoicing and collection update

» Automated project wise budget/cost update

» Automated payment process

» Regular vendor payment status through system

» Project wise open PR/ PO intimation

» Project wise insurance and other statutory requirement monitoring

Vikram Solar Module Manufacturing facility, Falta, West Bengal

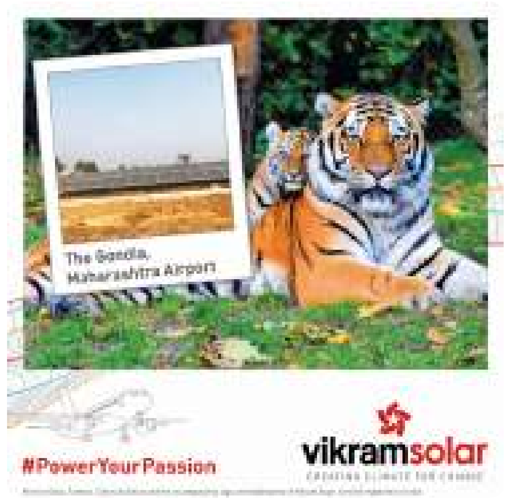
Marketing and branding

Amplifying our brand

We have used our years in action to build a reliable and responsive brand. One that is always on top of emerging market trends and client expectations. It's how we have aligned our marketing, branding and distribution strategy. Impact-led initiatives across digital platforms and events have magnified the brand's visibility and outreach.

Innovative

Sustainable



Trustworthy

Our **#15yearsyoung** campaign focused on highlighting the responsible choices we have undertaken. While it reflects the 15 years journey and wisdom garnered across the solar value chain, it highlights, Vikram solar as a young brand which continues to remain agile, sharp, enthusiastic and innovative to develop sustainable energy solutions to create the climate for change! Our marketing and branding efforts focused on sending out message that resonated with the world to enable a cleaner and sustainable planet for our future generations.

Launched next-generation Series 6 modules

Shri. N. Janaiah, Vice Chairman & Managing Director of Telangana State Renewable Energy Development Corporation Limited (TSREDCO), in collaboration with our leadership team, unveiled our biggest product launch of FY 2020-21- the Series 6 modules- Somera and Prexos.

The event marked our partnership with 3S solutions and further strengthened our retail footprint in Telangana. It was a significant milestone in the evolution of solar technology globally and re-established our leadership.

Key webinars

- Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, our Managing Director and other leading minds in the renewables industry was a part of the Plenary session 'Creating #AatmanirbharBharat' at RE-invest 2020. The panel explored ways to create a self-sustaining ecosystem that can transform India into a global manufacturing hub for renewable energy.
- Our CEO – Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri spoke at POWERGEN, India, along with other esteemed panelists, on the current power mix in India and the various ways in which our actions can be aligned to realise the sustainable energy vision
- We participated at the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) virtual conference along with other industry players to deliberate on the challenges faced by the renewable energy sector. Panelists exchanged ideas to remap the road to bridging the energy gap
- Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri spoke at the Economic Times Power Talks on 'Improving Global Competitiveness of Indian Manufacturers' where he elaborated on the importance of creating a self-sustained ecosystem for solar manufacturing in India
- Mr. Suman Nag, our Chief Revenue Officer spoke in the climate change discussion organised by the Telegraph, with industry experts on the growth of solar - challenges and opportunities.

Customer Experience Portal

We are the tier 1 solar company to come up with a Customer Experience Portal. A one of its kind customer support portal for end users to download their warranty certificate online for Modules purchased through our authorised distributors. The Customer Experience Portal has revolutionised customer engagement, building an environment of trust and loyalty.

Key industry events

Our focus for the journey ahead will be on increasing our reach across sectors and promote the shift to solar in those sectors.

In association with CII, under their 'One Sun One World One Grid' series, we organised two rounds of webinars, targeting cross-industry segments like pharmaceuticals, agriculture (machinery and processing units), FMCG (manufacturing, processing and packaging), auto and ancillary units, chemicals, textiles, metal and metallurgy, manufacturing units (across sectors), heavy industries, real estate, smart city management across India, warehousing, commercial units (offices and malls), infrastructure development and capital goods industries.

This webinar series was crafted exclusively to promote and showcase the value propositions of our distributed solar segment among cross-industry players.

Mapping the impact of our digital efforts

30%
INCREASE IN WEB BASED TRAFFIC

0.54 MILLIONS
VISITORS - WEBSITE TRAFFIC

1+ LAKH
FOLLOWERS ON FACEBOOK

0.4 MILLIONS
REACHED THROUGH GOOGLE SNS

Engagement across key markets

We keep our stakeholders as well as existing and prospective clients in the know with regular communication via social media platforms, mailers, newsletter, Google My Business page

The US marketing activities gained traction as a result of overhauling the Vikram Solar US website content, adding separate sections around PVEL listing, being a Tier 1 company, completing any solar panel supply for the US and new product sections, among others

We created separate EU LinkedIn page to focus on our EU-centric activities, product launches and press releases, among others

We participated in the e-SPI 2020 to engage with the event visitors digitally and showcase our new products.

Global business

Broadening our global base

We have already made our mark as a global brand. Now our consistent focus is to widen visibility across high-potential markets.

4.2 MW solar plant in Cottonwood project in North Carolina, USA

Growing presence in the US

Vikram Solar US continues to grow its presence and its team. Sales continue to expand in the US as we have been working with strategic customers who operate in the community solar, residential, commercial and utility-scale segments of the industry. This includes an estimated 65 MW of modules supplied to community solar projects in the Northeast.

Significant volumes have been shipped across the US. We have been successful in those states where community solar legislation has been passed, with a focus on New England and the southern states.

272+ MW

MODULES SHIPPED TO THE US TILL DATE

Product Launches

We launched

Series 6 modules for the US market

Somera Series 6 120 cell (All Black & Silver)

Somera Series 6 144 cell

Somera Series 6 156 cell

Prexos Series 6 144 cell

Prexos Series 6 156 cell

We have introduced Somera Series 6 120 cell All Black modules primarily for residential sector.

Growing presence in the EU

Vikram Solar continues to work with strategic partners throughout the European Union. Dedicated Vikram teams in Europe and India work to expand the brand and increase market share in this region. We are directly involved in project development within Europe, providing multiple channels for growth.

Growing prominence across other geographies

Besides the US, we also have supplied solar modules in Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland and Saudi Arabia in FY 2020-21

The Vikram edge

BANKABILITY

» India's 1st Tier 1 by Bloomberg New Energy Finance

RELIABILITY

» Top Performer in the PVEL 2021 Reliability Scorecard

INDUSTRY LEADING PERFORMANCE

» High-efficiency panels ranging from 10-505 Wp, 27- and 30-year performance warranties

LATEST TECHNOLOGIES

» Mono PERC, bifacial, half-cell, frameless, glass-glass, anti-glare, high system voltage, Module Level Power Electronics (MLPE)

WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATIONS

» Utility-scale, C&I, residential, rooftop, ground-mounted, floating, on-grid and off-grid

AVAILABILITY

» 1.2 GW production capacity enabling us to serve the world fast and reliably

Way Forward

Going forward, we have earmarked key markets and segments within the solar industry as our key intervention spots. With our cutting-edge technologies and best-in-class customer support, we are planning for exponential growth in the years ahead.

Information technology

Crafting a more advanced path to growth

In every way, we are approaching a differentiated era. One that will be about becoming leaner and eliminating redundancies. We believe that such efficiencies can only come from high-level technology. Our next lap will be dominated by technological interventions across a wide range of operations to achieve reliability of performance and increased efficiency over the long term.

Vikram Solar Module Manufacturing facility, Falta, West Bengal

Making our tech backbone stronger

At Vikram Solar, we implemented a first-of-its-kind IT-infrastructure strategy that is expected to deliver significant results and set new standards in the solar industry. Our IT-enterprise architecture can provide actionable deliverables through strategy, foresight, design, management insights and consultation.

Supporting business operations

With our solid IT infrastructure, we are managing diverse business operations smoothly. This includes inventory management, tracking opportunities, maintenance and scheduling, project billing and revenue planning, working capital management and compliance, our IT enterprise strengthens underlying business functions across the organisation.

Modules

» Inventory and warehouse management
» Sales and marketing
» Operations and management
» Procurement
» Planning

EPC & Rooftop

» Operations and maintenance
» Project

Corporate

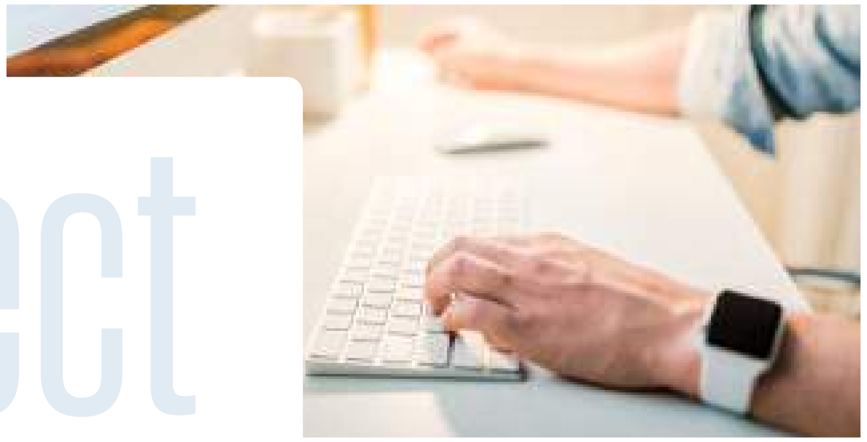
» IT
» Legal and compliance
» Finance and control
» Corporate communication
» Human resource
» Strategy
» Leadership

Progress in the IT domain in FY 2020-21

To bring productivity and efficiency along with top-line and bottom-line growth across the organisation, we undertook several value-addition initiatives during the year.

» Implementation of Profitability Analysis (COPA) in our Chennai plant for rapid and timely decision-making by analysing profitability data
» Integration of treasury management module in our SAP in collaboration with PwC
» Formulation and implementation of Change Request Management and Analytics Policy
» Protecting corporate email and password through security best practices
» Strengthened our wide area network structure
» Cash flow improvement through cost optimisation
» Improved users' productivity by implementing Robotic Process Automation for accounts payable
» Achieved ISO 270001 certification
» Implemented distributor portal

These implementations will contribute towards our progress by allowing us to make realistic decisions



Project Updates

We have undertaken the following actions to strengthen our IT infrastructure during the year:

» **SFDC (Salesforce.com) -** The project deployment phase is over, only support phase is under progress.

» **COPA (Profitability Analysis) -** Unit testing is over for MTA and MTO and User Acceptance Testing (UAT) is also completed.

» **SAP Analytics -** Previous domain issue resolved, which will enable smooth project operation.

» **TRM (Treasury Management) -** PwC team has taken charge in implementing treasury management module in SAP. The team is analysing and understanding our Management Information Systems reports.

» **Kale Logistics -** CORVI go-live completed, but Kale team is working on resolving the User Acceptance Testing (UAT) issue for Helios.

HANA implementation

Under Project Phoenix, we implemented SAP S4 HANA, a single source of information, facilitating scalability, faster month-end closure and real-time reporting, process standardisation and automation, integration with other business applications, as also implementation of best practices.

Integrating SAP S4 HANA allowed us to make data-driven decisions, which contribute to our profitability by improving productivity and efficiency of various operations, as well as eliminating data redundancies, reducing hardware costs, and operational expenditure. It connects people, devices and business network, enabling us to explore and capitalise new opportunities.

HANA value additions

SCALABILITY

Organisation structure is scalable to address any future requirements, such as:

» Company code and plants
» Projects and WBS structure
» Profit centres and cost centres

SINGLE SOURCE OF TRUTH

» Single instance of S4H
» Treasury on S4H – Partial
» Cost plan and budgeting on S4H – Partial
» Primary source of master data

FASTER MONTH-END CLOSURE AND REAL-TIME REPORTING

» SAP closing process
» Settlement activity of project and WBS is on S4H
» Automatic computation of WIP

PROCESS STANDARDISATION AND AUTOMATION

» Shipment process standardised with automation of Goods Issue
» Standardisation of export processes by reducing manual steps
» Intercompany STO is triggered directly from MRP from international
» Treasury operation – partial auto-binning
» OEM process
» Rework process
» Maintenance process for plant

BEST PRACTICES

» Watt Peak Solution provided that will enable Watt Peak wise inventory valuation and planning
» Inter-company process is used for operational ease
» SAP credit management
» SAP DMS to store documents by document type, which can be linked to transaction deliverables

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER BUSINESS APPLICATIONS

Integration with

» Salesforce
» Sun Simulator
» SAP Concur

IT function audit

Our IT function audit was conducted with KPMG and focused on 12+ parameters

Deriving non-ERP solutions

SAP S4 HANA adoption also extends beyond Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) requirements with project applications, such as:

» SAP Ariba
» SAP AMS
» SAP Concur

These programmes resulted in workflow automation across a wide range of operations, including total quality management, visitor management system, vendor and customer portals, material master portal, issue tracker for EPC, rewards and recognition portal, SAP support helpdesk, postal management, and others.

With these applications, we also gained several advantages in business process improvement initiatives, infrastructure projects, and emerging technology projects. Among the many benefits are real-time online entry on the shop floor, customer complaint management, data security, and remote monitoring, all of which boost productivity and efficiency at Vikram Solar.

Way Forward

During the pandemic, we transitioned our digital channels to the Microsoft 365 platform to ensure uninterrupted workflow. To ensure our employees' safety and well-being, we implemented a work-from-home format with secure and easy access to data and internal servers. Our IT infrastructure and audio-visual setup are being used for training purposes at Falta APGENCO, WBSEDCL, IOCL, BEL and BDL SCADA.

As we embark on a new phase, we will continue to strengthen and expand our IT capabilities with emerging technology, infra solutions, and data security projects, as well as non-SAP applications, to improve our productivity, efficiency and profitability.

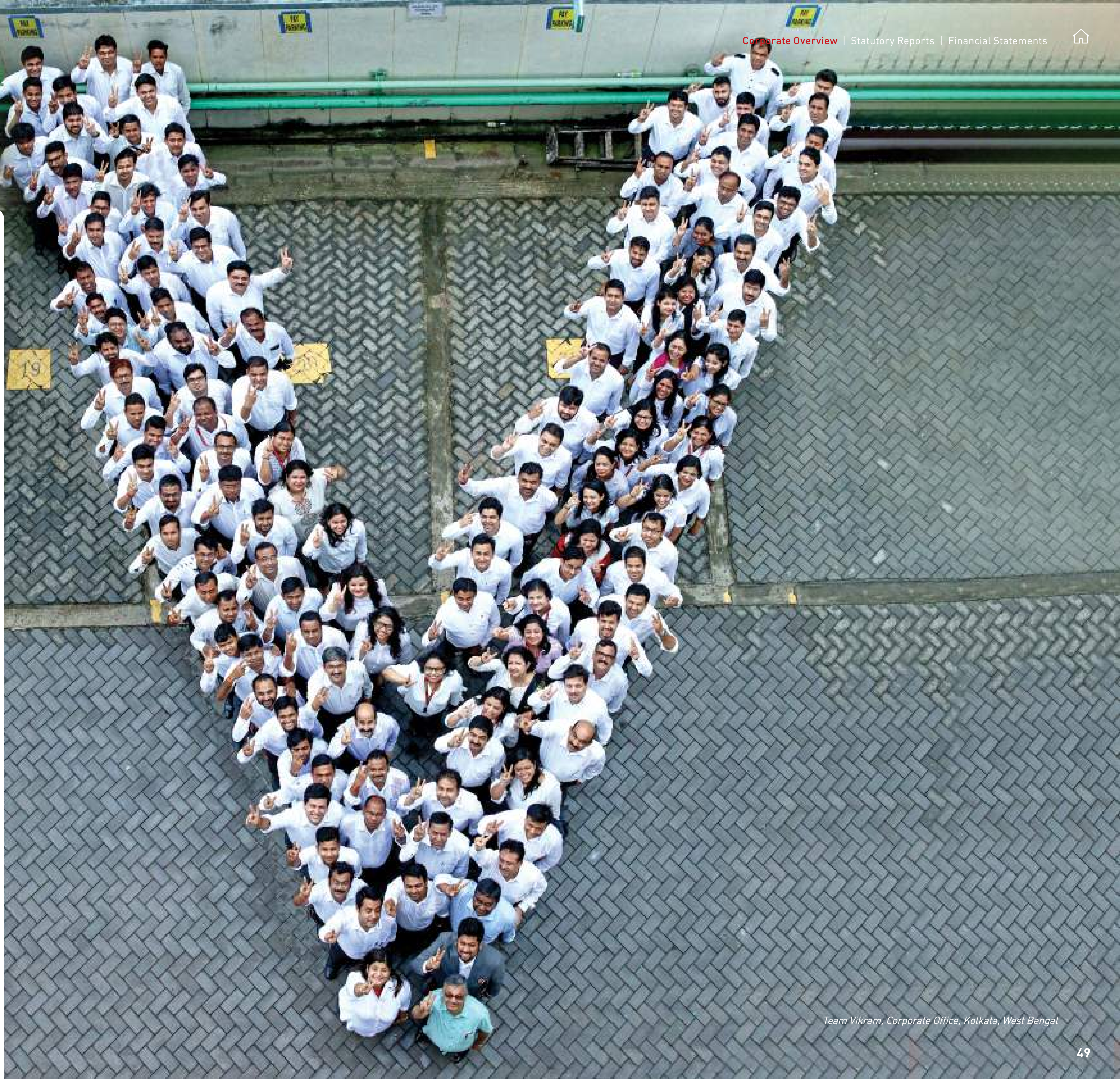
Workforce

Empowering our team members

Our company owes its rapid rise to success in 15 years to its people. What worked in our favour during these years is our resolve to build a performance-oriented, merit-based and diverse workplace that attracts and retains the best talents in the industry. We upskill our teams through focused learning and development programmes and consistent engagement. Our work environment is crafted to create growth opportunities for every team member.

1,962+

EMPLOYEES



Team Vikram, Corporate Office, Kolkata, West Bengal

Making safety our priority

We undertook the following initiatives to ensure the safety and well-being of our people during the pandemic:

- Establishing COVID-19 protocols and ensuring to follow them at every instance
- Conducting safety induction training for recruits
- Organising regular doctor visits at the shop floor
- Tracking unsafe condition and acts regularly
- Distributed PPE kits
- Reporting near miss and accidents as well as investigating them appropriately to avoid re-occurrence
- Focusing on legal and other compliances matters
- Conducting special programmes on health and safety, such as Safety Day and Environment Day celebration
- Providing periodic safety training to our people

Training programmes

As the solar power industry is still in its nascent stage, a strong talent pipeline will be key to shaping and sustaining a growth trajectory. We conduct several training and learning programmes to empower Team Vikram Solar.

Fostering talented individuals and enabling them to gain industry-specific and professional knowledge and skills are the key focus areas for us. We also concentrate on soft skill trainings for our people.

TRAINING AND LEARNING PROGRAMMES IN FY 2020-21

01 **Behavioural training**
Involves a blend of skills needed in strengthening interpersonal relationships, productive emotions, effective communications, and engaging attitudes

02 **Cascading vision, mission and values**
Training on the vision, mission and values of our company and helping employees instil those in the way we work

03 **Safety awareness**
Training on the safety protocols benchmarked with best practices

04 **Security awareness**
Formal process for training and educating employees on IT protection

05 **Material handling**
Material handling is one of the leading causes of work-related injuries. The main objective of this training course is to present the potential hazards associated with handling materials

06 **Communication effectiveness**
Training to improve communication skills of employees

07 **Code of conduct (COC) awareness session**
Driving better understanding of the code of conduct training for the employees

08 **Leadership development**
Bespoke training to develop the leadership skills for employees to create a future pipeline of leaders

09 **Negotiation skills**
Special training for the channel sales and corporate sales department for enhancing the negotiation skills

10 **Manager effectiveness**
Training to improve the effectiveness of managerial roles

11 **Total quality management (TQM)**
Intrinsic motivation to stay involved in decision-making and take on more responsibility

12 **Problem-solving and decision-making**
Sharpening skills on how to cope with multiple situations coming up at work

13 **Other trainings**
Conduct trainings on MS Office basic applications, advanced MS Excel, basic labour laws, effective professional communication, among others

14 **Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH)**
Raising awareness on POSH through regular trainings for employees

15 **Supply chain management (SCM) and inventory**
Training employees on best practices of supply chain management and inventory

Engaging with our people

We have always been big on celebrating the professional and personal milestones of our people and during the year, we introduced several engagement activities, including the following:

- Treasure Hunt
- Online Tambola
- Open floor games (Fastest Finger First)
- Talent show
- Mental health sessions
- Site Connect

We also conducted virtual engagement sessions with the theme 'open floor with our teams beyond borders'. Our CEO, Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri, and MD, Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhury, along with our senior management team interacted with our people, motivating them on personal and professional fronts and answering their questions on navigating the 'new normal'.

A world-class roster of projects

225 MW solar plant for NTPC at Bilhaur, Kanpur, UP

COMMISSIONED LARGEST SOLAR PROJECT AT A SINGLE LOCATION

Commissioned (140+85) MW solar projects at a single location in Uttar Pradesh for National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) at Bilhaur, Kanpur, UP combined, the two project capacity stands at 225 MW to make it the largest solar project in a single location in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Spanning 1,100 acres and expected to have a cumulative energy yield of 519 Million units.

10 MW

SOLAR PROJECT FOR WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LIMITED (WBSEDCL)

Commissioned a 10 MW solar project for West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (WBSEDCL). The solar plant will reduce CO_2 emissions of over 10,540 tonnes/annum and light up approximately 17,649 homes.

600 kWp

SOLAR PROJECT FOR THE BHABHA ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE (BARC)

Commissioned a 600 kWp solar project for the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), a premier nuclear research facility in Mumbai, Maharashtra. The solar plant will reduce CO_2 emissions of over 937.32 tonnes/annum.

650.76 kWp

SOLAR PROJECT FOR BERGER PAINTS INDIA

Commissioned a 650.76 kWp solar project for Berger Paints India, a leading paints company in India. The solar plant is expected to have 8,86,380 kWh/year energy yield.

97.6 kWp

SOLAR PROJECT FOR GREENWOOD HIGH INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Commissioned a 97.6 kWp solar project for GreenWood High International School. The solar plant is expected to generate 1,45,500 kWh green energy per year.

120.6 kWp

SOLAR PROJECT FOR GOOD SHEPHERD INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Commissioned a 120.6 kWp solar project for Good Shepherd International School. The solar plant is expected to have an energy yield of 1,80,000 kWh/year.

4.3 MW

MODULE SUPPLIED FOR A SOLAR FARM IN WARE, MA-USA

Vikram Solar US recently supplied modules to power a 4.3 MW solar farm in Ware, Massachusetts. The solar farm is paired with AMP's 4.5 MWh Battery Energy Storage System. In coordination with our project partners, AMP Energy and Dynamic Energy, we were able to successfully deliver highly efficient Vikram Solar modules for this project. This 4.3 MW project is one of the two community solar projects where we partnered with AMP to supply modules. This is AMP's second US battery storage system in Massachusetts this year; another key asset in their growing 2021 portfolio.

Standing by the communities around us

For 15 years, we have taken it upon ourselves to breed positivity and raise more sustainable communities. We believe that equitable education can do wonderful things for the future of the country and thus focus primarily on connecting more children with academic opportunities while also ensuring access to healthcare for those in need and bringing growth opportunities where they are due.

A community that enjoys good health, stable income, sound infrastructure and a clean environment was a vision with which Shri. H.K. Chaudhary, Chairman of Vikram Group embarked on this journey. His goal was to build a business empire in Kolkata while paving the way for a healthy, content and prosperous society.

Our community welfare programmes in and around Bahal in Haryana, India are steered under the aegis of Ballaram Hanumandas Charitable Trust, involved in transforming the lives of people across India.

During the year, we spent over ₹9.79 Million on various programmes to empower and enable the marginalised communities.

Programmes undertaken in FY 2020-21:

» Distributed food items and pandemic-special kits with sanitisers and masks through various collaborations with non-governmental organisations, such as the Akshaya Patra Foundation

» Contributed to Vedanta Cultural Foundation — an implementation partner for protection of national heritage, art and culture

» Promoted education among less privileged children by distributing tablets to students, thereby enabling them to catch-up on school work

1,00,000

MEALS SERVED AS PART OF COVID-RELIEF MEASURES IN ASSOCIATION WITH AKSHAYA PATRA FOUNDATION

Helping re-build rural Bengal after Cyclone Amphan

Super-cyclone Amphan devasted Bengal in May 2020. We undertook immediate relief efforts and distributed food bags and relief materials in our communities. We also helped reconstruct homes for the less privileged. We collaborated with West Bengal State Disaster Management Authority and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry to help the afflicted by distributing dry food, sanitary products, and other relief materials like tarpaulin sheets to affected areas.

We also formed an internal group of volunteers called the Vikram Solar Suraksha Sena with local administrative support. This group enabled relief measures at the communities near our production sites.

Board of Directors

MR. H.K. CHAUDHARY
Chairman

Mr. Chaudhary is an Indian businessman, philanthropist and humanitarian. Born in 1943, Mr. Chaudhary graduated from BITS Pilani in 1961 and founded Vikram Group of Industries in 1974. His vision and business acumen has successfully led Vikram Group. His venture into the renewable energy sector, Vikram Solar Ltd. (formerly known as Vikram Solar Pvt. Ltd.), has emerged as one of India's leading solar power companies with global acclaim. Mr. H.K. Chaudhary's philanthropic endeavours add to his contributions towards spreading literacy and making the rural and semi-urban Indian society functionally literate.

MR. GYANESH CHAUDHARY
Managing Director

Mr. Chaudhary is a dynamic business leader and key driving force in Vikram Solar. Under his leadership, the Company has established itself as an internationally acclaimed solar PV module manufacturer and a comprehensive EPC solutions provider.

Mr. Chaudhary is a Business graduate from University of Wales, UK and has a Diploma in Marketing and International Trade from University of Boston and International Business from Harvard Business School, USA. He currently holds the position of Managing Director in Vikram Solar.

MR. VIKRAM SWARUP
Independent Director

An honorary fellow of the Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers and a Mechanical Engineer from Jadavpur University, Mr. Swarup is acknowledged globally as an authority on thermal design of cooling towers.

He has authored several technical papers. He has been on the Board of several companies, including Paharpur Cooling Towers Limited; Birla Corporation Ltd; Paharpur Industries Limited; and ThyssenKrupp Industries India Pvt. Ltd., among others. Currently, he is the Managing Director of Paharpur Cooling Towers Limited. He aids Vikram Solar as an Independent Director by offering strategic guidance.

MR. J.P. DUA
Independent Director

Mr. Dua is considered a stalwart in India's banking industry with a career spanning over 37 years. He has served as the Chairman & Managing Director (earlier Executive Director) of Allahabad Bank Ltd. and General Manager (Corporate Credit) at Oriental Bank of Commerce. He was appointed by the Government of India as the Chairman of the Board of Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), wherein he spent four years. Currently, he is also on the Board of Century Plyboards (India) Ltd., Shyam Steel Industries Ltd., and Skipper Ltd. among others.

MR. PROBIR ROY
Independent Director

Mr. Roy has a postgraduate degree in Chemistry from Jadavpur University, a Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from London University and an MBA from Leeds University. He was the recipient of Commonwealth Scholarship, served as the former Sheriff of Kolkata and the Managing Director of Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

He also serves as an Independent Director for other companies, including East India Pharmaceutical Works Limited; Duroply Industries Limited; Century Plyboards (India) Ltd. and Industrial Prudential Investment Co. Ltd. Within Vikram Solar, he provides strategic guidance as an Independent Director.

MR. K.K. MASKARA
Whole-time Director

Mr. Maskara is a Chartered Accountant and has done PGDM in finance from IGNOU. He comes with over 18 years of industry experience and has expertise in financial and commercial functions. With his astute leadership quality, he has helped the Company reach new milestones. He has been instrumental in raising funds from banks and non-banking financial institutions to cater to the Company's debt requirements. With a rich experience in finance functions, he has been actively involved in setting up various manufacturing facilities, including solar power plants. He is entrusted with the responsibility of fund raising, taxation, legal and corporate law at Vikram Solar.

MS. NEHA AGRAWAL
Whole-time Director

Ms. Agrawal is a Chartered Accountant and a Company Secretary with vast experience in Productivity Improvements & Organisational Efficiency through Process Improvements, Strategic Planning & Reviews, Corporate Audits, Management Information Systems and Corporate Governance-Design & Development. Ms. Agrawal has previously worked with companies like Ernst & Young, KPMG and Aditya Birla Group.

Currently she is actively involved in formulating future Corporate Strategy, Annual Operating Business Plans and Functional Strategy for the company while managing a diverse team of people across business development, project management, engineering, procurement and operations and maintenance.

Leadership team

MR. SAIBABA VUTUKURI
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Vutukuri is a business leader with 35 years of experience and the Chief Executive Officer of Vikram Solar Limited. He has been aiding the growth of renewable energy in India and across the globe for more than 2 decades. In his dynamic career, characterised by building businesses, international assignments, successfully starting up and growing businesses profitably, he has successfully delivered business goals and profits. In his previous assignment, he has worked as the President and CEO- Diversification at Inox Wind Ltd. Mr. Vutukuri has previously served in leadership positions at several organisations, including Business Head/Chief Executive India Business (South and East) and Southeast Asia markets at Suzlon Energy Ltd. apart from other leadership roles. His involvement in the rapidly growing RE sector has led him to hold seats of importance at various industry and chamber bodies like:

» Chair, Wind energy group of FICCI (Federation of Indian chamber of commerce and industry)
» Member, Renewable Energy Council, FICCI
» Member, BRICS working group- BRICS council

He is a post-graduate in International Business (MBA) from Copenhagen Business School, Copenhagen and he also graduated from National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI).

MR. RAJENDRA KUMAR PARAKH
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Parakh is a commerce graduate from Lucknow University and a Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He also has a PG diploma in Senior Management Programme from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta. He has over 30 years of experience in cross-functional and entrepreneurial top management roles in manufacturing, mining, engineering, iron and steel, polymer as well as solar industry. With a rich and varied experience in CFO roles across various organisations and sectors, he adds to the leadership and business acumen at Vikram Solar as the Chief Financial Officer.

MR. MILIND KULKARNI
Chief Technical Officer

Mr. Kulkarni has obtained his Bachelor of Engineering degree in Chemical Engineering from University of Mumbai (India). He also has a Master of Engineering degree from Oregon State University (USA) and Ph.D. from Washington University in St. Louis (USA). He subsequently went on to complete his MBA from Washington University in St. Louis (USA).

Mr. Kulkarni comes with 24 years of rich experience and skills in Technology Development and Deployment, Product Development, Application Engineering, Pre-Sales, Leadership, Market Intelligence and insight-led decision-making.

As the Chief Technical Officer, Mr. Kulkarni is responsible for research, innovation and new product development, speeding up technology transition and giving Vikram Solar a competitive edge in technology.

MR. SUMAN NAG
Chief Revenue Officer

Mr. Nag is a graduate in Mechanical Engineering from Nagpur University. He has more than 26 years of holistic experience in automotive, information technology and RE with domain expertise in RE technology, Asia power markets, six sigma quality, project finance, sales management, deal structuring, contract negotiations and supply chain strategy. He has served as Chief Commercial Officer in his previous stint at Suzlon Energy Limited, and prior to that he has been associated with corporate entities, such as ThyssenKrupp, Mercedes Benz and General Electric. In his current position as Chief Revenue Officer at Vikram Solar, he is responsible for developing and implementing commercial strategy, identifying profitable commercial opportunities to grow revenue and market share for the company.

MR. K.K. MASKARA
Whole-time Director

Mr. Maskara is a Chartered Accountant and has done PGDM in finance from IGNOU. He comes with over 18 years of industry experience and has expertise in financial and commercial functions. With his astute leadership quality, he has helped the Company reach new milestones. He has been instrumental in raising funds from banks and non-banking financial institutions to cater to the Company's debt requirements. With a rich experience in finance functions, he has been actively involved in setting up various manufacturing facilities, including solar power plants. He is entrusted with the responsibility of fund raising, taxation, legal and corporate law at Vikram Solar.

MR. BIRENDRA KUMAR AGARWAL

Executive Director

Mr. Agarwal completed his M.B.A from Alliant International University, USA (Formerly United States International University - London Campus). He is also an alumnus of St Xavier's College, Kolkata. Mr. Agarwal comes with profound experience of over 37 years in business excellence, greenfield project management, p&l accountability, techno commercial operations, supply chain management and contract management. He has worked across industries like power, sugar, FMCG, plywood, and logistics & services. In his previous stints, Mr. Agarwal has been with established groups like Bajaj, Clintus Network Ltd, Birla Group, Kitply Industries Ltd, House of Coirfoam, among others in senior management roles.

MR. VENKATARAMANA MUVVALA

Head of EPC and O&M

Mr. Venkataramana Muvvala is a Mechanical Engineer from KL University and has a master's degree in Marketing Management from Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai. With more than 27 years of holistic experience in power generation and energy sectors, he has acquired a 360-degree business approach and hands-on experience in all spheres of capital equipment lifecycle and business management, ranging from business development, sales, product management, project management and technology direction for installation and asset lifecycle services management in the power and energy space. In his current position at Vikram Solar, he is responsible for the operations of EPC and O&M divisions of the Company.

MR. PAWAN VIJ

Head of Manufacturing

Mr. Pawan Vij has a Bachelor of Technology degree from Kanpur University in Chemical Technology. Mr. Vij is a multi-tasking leader and comes with a profound experience of over 25 years in the manufacturing industry. He has successfully conceptualised and implemented many greenfield and brownfield projects and has rich experience in spearheading manufacturing operations, introducing new products, sourcing and buying, increasing productivity and introducing new systems and procedures in small and large manufacturing sectors. In his current position as Head of Manufacturing at Vikram Solar, Mr. Vij is responsible for leading the manufacturing business and technology teams to deliver business results, research, innovation and new product development, assuring the Company's continued ascent in PV space.

MS. NEHA AGRAWAL

Whole-time Director

Ms. Agrawal is a Chartered Accountant and a Company Secretary with vast experience in Productivity Improvements & Organisational Efficiency through Process Improvements, Strategic Planning & Reviews, Corporate Audits, Management Information Systems and Corporate Governance-Design & Development. Ms. Agrawal has previously worked with companies like Ernst & Young, KPMG and Aditya Birla Group. Currently she is actively involved in formulating future corporate strategy, annual operating business plans and functional strategy for the company while managing a diverse team of people across business development, project management, engineering, procurement and operations & maintenance.

MR. SANTOSH GOYAL

Head of Commercials, Modules

Mr. Goyal is a commerce graduate from Rajasthan University, Jaipur and MBA from Vishwakarama Institute of Management Pune. He has also held various diplomas from IIM Ahmedabad, Harvard Business School and Dale Carnie. He is engaged in various diversified assignments with emphasis on commercial, supply chain, strategic sourcing, new product development and operations. He has competency in supply chain management, sourcing, liaising, as well as vendor development and management in India and abroad. Mr. Goyal has travelled extensively across globe to understand and promote the business better. In addition, with over 17 years' of experience in cross-functional and entrepreneurial management roles in manufacturing and banking, he is well equipped to lead organisations towards success. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Goyal was in IndusInd Bank Mumbai.

MR. RAVINDRA GOYAL

Head – Supply Chain Management & Commercial

A Chartered Accountant by profession, Mr. Goyal is heading the Supply Chain Management, EPC at Vikram Solar. He has over 26 years of experience in business strategy, sales, development and operations, and supply chain management. As a core member of the management team of Vikram Solar, he has travelled extensively across the globe to promote the business.

MR. CHAD STUCKEY

Vice President - Sales, Americas

Mr. Stuckey is a graduate in Communications from the University of Pittsburgh, PA. He comes with 20 years of rich experience in sales and marketing across geographies, predominantly from the solar industry with an extensive network among top-tier EPC, utility and developer contacts. He is also experienced in customer engagement, brand building, large strategic accounts and contracts negotiation across a diversified client base.

Mr. Stuckey has hands-on experience in selling an overall 1 GW of Solar Modules in the US markets across commercial & utility-scale projects. A significant part of his experience, especially over the last decade is in solar sector with emphasis on modules and cells for residential, commercial and utility projects across the United States and Canada.

In his previous stints, he contributed to the growth of renowned companies like Trina Solar, Sunwize Technologies, Yingli Green Energy as well as GCL. At Vikram Solar, Mr. Chadwick will be taking care of the module sales & business development in the US.

MR. JAY SHARMA

Country Managing Director, Americas

Mr. Sharma is an Engineer, an MBA and Master of Science from University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth, USA. He has strong business acumen with an executive experience of more than 29 years of establishing and running a successful business in the US. He has worked on developing strategies for global business modules for delivering and sustaining revenue and profit gains within highly competitive markets. Currently he is heading the Vikram Solar US office and taking care of module sales and business development in the US.

MR. NAVIN KARIWAL

Head of Corporate Accounts & Taxation

Mr. Kariwal is a Chartered Accountant and he has 19 years of profound knowledge, and expertise in handling engagements for listed as well as unlisted entities for statutory and tax audits. He has an in-depth understanding of Corporate Accounts, Group Company Accounts, Account Receivables & Taxation. Prior to joining Vikram Solar, he was associated with S.K. Agarwal & Company and S.R. Batliboi & Co LLP. As the head of Corporate Accounts & Taxation, he continues to help Vikram Solar handle taxation processes and maintaining accountability within the industry.

MR. ROHIT SRIVASTAVA

Head of Treasury

Mr. Srivastava is a Chartered Accountant and has got 13 years of experience and expertise in long-term and short-term debt raising, credit rating, forex hedging, export and import functions, among others. He has an in-depth understanding of treasury functions, including FX, liquidity management, bank covenants, among others. As the head of Treasury, he continues to help the Company in managing foreign exchange risk and achieving the financial goals of the Company.

MR. SUDIP CHATTERJEE

Head of CS and Compliance

Mr. Chatterjee is an Associate Member of The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) and Postgraduate Diploma holder in Business Laws from West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata (WBNUJS). Being a Legal and Corporate Laws professional with more than 17 years of experience in the field of SEBI regulations, corporate laws; management of legal compliances; litigation management, IPR management, M&A; corporate governance; risk management, and FEMA regulations, he has successfully implemented the legal compliance management and corporate governance in the organisation. He has experience in undertaking due diligence to raise PE Funds for Corporates. He is also associated with Chambers of Commerce and member of Management Committee of The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCC&I). With rich and varied experiences in CS domain, across various organisations spanning from manufacturing to services, he heads the Company Secretary and Compliance division at Vikram Solar.

MR. SWAPAN GAYEN

Head of Information Technology and Application

Mr. Gayen has a B.Sc. degree in Statistics from Narendrapur R.K. Mission Residential College, Kolkata, and Master in Computer Applications from M.M.M. Engineering College, Gorakhpur. He went on to complete his Executive MBA from IIM, Calcutta. He comes with an experience of over 25 years with skills of ICT leadership, strategy & roadmap, digital transformation, cyber security, it operations, budgeting, data analytics, SOX compliance and team mentoring. He has hands-on experience in the manufacturing sector and also with various MNCs and Indian corporates. At Vikram Solar he leads Information Technology and Applications strategy and operations.

Advisory Board

MR. P.M. PAI
Chairman, Advisory Committee

Mr. Pai holds an M.Tech Industrial Engineering degree, with distinction, from IIT Madras, and completed an Advanced Management Program (ISMP) at Harvard Business School. He graduated from Mysore University, India, with a first class in B.E.Mechanical Engineering. He has 30 years of mass production experience, including manufacturing for IBM, Tata and Xerox. He has served as COO, President, and Director within companies like- SunPower, Moser Baer India Ltd, Imergy Power Systems, Inc. and Suniva, Inc in his previous stints and was responsible for strategic planning, production expansion, supply chain development, distribution and developed of world-class raw material as well as their sourcing and logistics efforts. He aids Vikram Solar by offering strategic suggestions for growth.

PROF. (DR.) SANTI PADA GONCHAUDHURI
Advisor

Mr. Santi Pada Gon Chaudhuri is an industry stalwart and a solar expert, associated with us as a technical advisor. He also plays a vital role in our R&D team and various technological innovations. Mr. Chaudhuri is presently working for the Government of India as a National Level Monitor of Renewable Energy Programme. He has 28 years of experience in the field of renewable energy. He has worked for more than 17 years as the Head of the Renewable Energy Department, Government of West Bengal. India's first off-grid solar power plant with mini grid was designed and set-up by Mr. Chaudhuri.

MR. K. SUBRAMANYA
Advisor

Mr. Subramanya was the Chairman of the Solar Energy Task Force, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry in 2011-12 and 2012-13. He was conferred the Electronics Man of the Year – 2010 by the popular publication, Electronics For You, for his remarkable contribution to the solar industry. He has also been honoured with the Sarabhai Award in 2011 by the ISA, for his phenomenal work in the field of solar PV models in India. Mr. Subramanya was among the elite futurists in India, whose stimulating thoughts and vision were captured as part of REFORMS 2020 by Express Group.

MR. RAJENDRA KUMAR GUPTA
Advisor

Mr. Gupta joined the Indian Revenue Service (Customs and Central Excise) in 1974 and has put in more than 38 years of service in different capacities, dealing with various matters relating to indirect taxes. He has held many important positions, which include Director General (Export Promotion), Director General (Safeguards); Chief Commissioner of Central Excise and Service Tax, Jaipur; Joint Secretary (COFEPOSA and PITNDPS); Commissioner of Customs, Delhi; Director (Trade Policy Division), Ministry of Commerce; Deputy Director (DGAE) and Assistant Director (DRI), besides being Advisor to IPCL. He received Presidential Appreciation Certificate for Specially Distinguished Record of Service in 1991. He is currently associated as an advisor with Vikram Solar.

MR. KAILASH B. GOEL
Advisor

Mr. Goel is a Chartered Accountant by profession and works as a Director of M/s KBG Consultants Pvt. Ltd. He is associated with Vikram Solar as a financial and management consultant and has taken active part in the company's strategic financial decisions. Mr. Goel has handled more than 500 projects in various sectors/industries. He has also been a partner in M/s Kailash B. Goel & Co., Chartered Accountants, engaged in audit, taxation and corporate law.

MS. MEENAKSHI CHAUDHARY
Advisor

Ms. Chaudhary is a commerce graduate from Guwahati Commerce College, and internationally certified in Six Sigma Green Belt. She is advising the corporate communication and CSR initiatives of the company. She advises the company in matters of business process excellence, process improvement, business development, product development, change management through revamp of support functions like HR and Marketing. Ms. Chaudhary is highly dedicated and focused on overall structuring of business processes to ensure value derivations, swift decision-making and business process risk management.

DR. JYOTIRMOY ROY
Advisor

Dr. Jyotirmoy Roy is the Founder of GreenEnco Limited. He is an expert in solar energy and energy storage and an advisor of some key energy organisation in the UK. He has executed over 4GW solar PV project in last 15 years across the PV lifecycle in EMEA, Asia and USA. He has performed techno-commercial due-diligence of ~£300M M&A deal in the new built and secondary solar market. He is a co-author of the UK solar standard – IET Code of Practice for the Design, Installation and Operation of Solar Photovoltaic Systems and also a committee member of IEC and BSI standard committee.

Awards and recognitions

Best Performing Modules of the Year and Best Solar Project On-site Service team Award by Solar Quarter at RE Assets India

Outstanding Technology Innovation of the Year

MBB Half-cell modules-by Solar Quarter

Smart Technology Innovation of the Year

M6 Cell modules-by Solar Quarter

Module Company of the Year

Testing equipment-by Solar Quarter

Module Manufacturer of the Year

Make In India (1.2 GW)-by Solar Quarter

Technology of the Year

Utility Solar Module-by Solar Quarter

Soft Disk Award for

#1 Solar Panel Manufacturer of the Year and #2 Grid sharing Solar PV power solution provider of the year

Media engagement

Vikram Solar to commission phase-1 of module plant by March

V RISHI KUMAR

Hyderabad, December 6

Vikram Solar Ltd, a domestic manufacturer of solar modules, EPC and rooftop solar solutions provider, hopes to commission the phase-1 of the one gigawatt (GW) solar module manufacturing plant coming up in Tamil Nadu by March.

The company, which currently has total installed capacity of 1.2 GW of solar modules at Falta in West Bengal.

Saibaba Vutukuri, CEO of Vikram Solar, told BusinessLine, "We had signed up with the Tamil Nadu government for setting up of a 3-GW solar manufacturing capacity. We are now looking at commissioning of phase-1 by March 2021."

"And by July 2021, a 700-MW solar cell manufacturing capacity will be ready. We plan to add one GW more capacity over the next two years. Apart from serving the domestic market requirement, we are also looking at exports," he said.

"The current manufacturing capacity is functioning at about 70-80 per cent of installed capacity and of this about 25 per cent is exported to the US and couple of other markets. We believe there will be significant opportunity for us to expand exports to at least 40 countries with the restrictions imposed on China," he said.

The Hindu Business Line- Vikram Solar commisions 1st phase of module plant in Tamil Nadu-7 December 2020

The weakness of India's 'China syndrome'

Business Standard- CEO explains Indian Solar Industry Scenario-14 May 2020

Vikram Solar commissions 10 MW solar plant in West Bengal

Vikram Solar on Monday said its 10 MW solar plant for the West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd (WBSEDCL) was commissioned on Monday. The solar plant is located in Birbhum district of West Bengal and consists of 30,150 solar modules of Vikram Solar, the company, one of India's leading module manufacturers and a prominent engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) and rooftop solar solutions provider, said. The plant will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by over 10,540 tonnes per annum and light up approximately 17,649 homes.

Business Standard- Vikram Solar's 10 MW plant inaugurated by West Bengal's Hon'ble Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee-28 December 2020

Empowering Bengal: Today for Tomorrow

Action Agenda for Environment Management & Climate Change

Echo of India- MD takes part in ICC discussion on empowering Bengal today for tomorrow-21 May 2021

Vikram Solar marks entry into state of Telangana

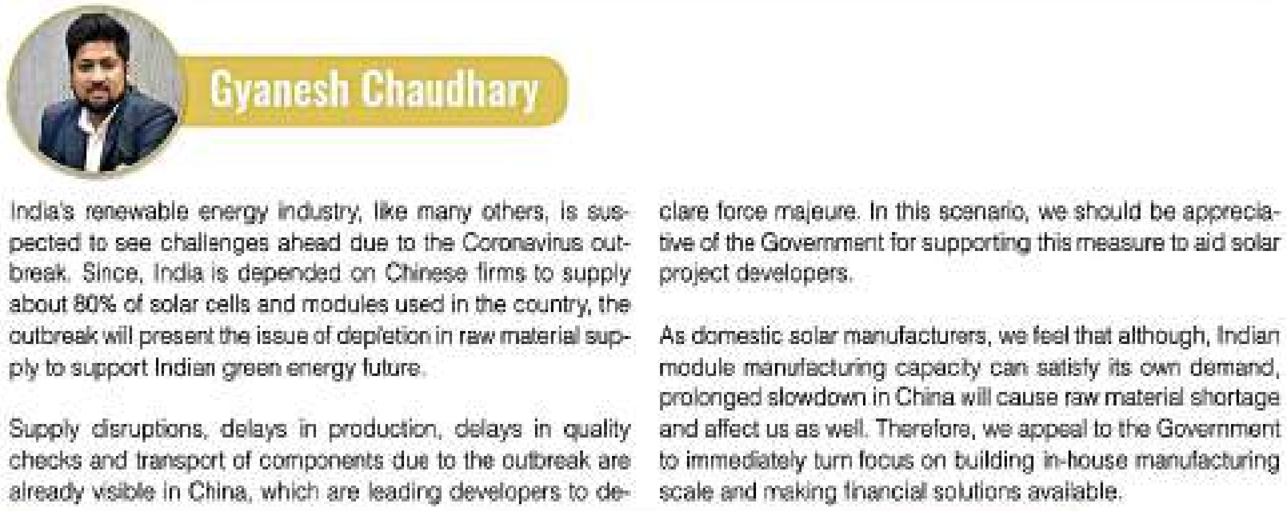
Echo of India- Vikram Solar enters Telangana market with M6 modules-1 March 2021

Vikram Solar rolls-out Covid-19 vaccination program for its employees

Echo of India- Vikram Solar initiates vaccination drive for employees-7 June 2021

Vikram Solar commissions 140 MW solar project for power giant NTPC

Business Standard- Vikram Solar commissioned 140 MW plant for NTPC-28 January 2021



Gyanesh Chaudhary

India's renewable energy industry, like many others, is suspected to see challenges ahead due to the Coronavirus outbreak. Since, India is depended on Chinese firms to supply about 80% of solar cells and modules used in the country, the outbreak will present the issue of depletion in raw material supply to support Indian green energy future.

Supply disruptions, delays in production, delays in quality checks and transport of components due to the outbreak are already visible in China, which are leading developers to declare force majeure. In this scenario, we should be appreciative of the Government for supporting this measure to aid solar project developers.

As domestic solar manufacturers, we feel that although, Indian module manufacturing capacity can satisfy its own demand, prolonged slowdown in China will cause raw material shortage and affect us as well. Therefore, we appeal to the Government to immediately turn focus on building in-house manufacturing scale and making financial solutions available.

Energetica India- COVID-19 impact on solar explained-6 May 2020

SOLAR POWER

Technological Advancements in the Solar Sector in India: Evolution for the Past Decade

Energetica India- CEO authored article on Technology-1 April 2021

OPINION: Why India's future is hanging on its manufacturing endeavour?

ET Energy- MD's opinion article on importance of India's manufacturing-6 December 2020

OPINION: What the world needs to do for a low carbon economy transition

ET Energy- MD's opinion article on what we need to build a low-carbon economy-6 June 2021

Solar modules, cells to attract basic customs duty of 40%, 25%

The Hindu Business Line- MD's opinion on BCD on solar-11 March

Visibility on Returns, R&D Must for Green Push

The Economic Times- CEO takes part in the POWER TALKS-18 December 2020

Cabinet extends manufacturing incentive program to solar modules

PV India Magazine- MD's opinion on PLI announcement-8 April 2021

Vikram Solar launches 505W modules with M6 wafer

PV India Magazine- Vikram Solar launches M6 Modules-5 January 2021

Vikram Solar top PVEL performer for third consecutive year

PV-India Magazine- Vikram Solar claims place in PVEL scorecard for the 4th time in last 5 years-28 May 2021

Vikram Solar expands its retail footprint; enters the state of Chhattisgarh

PV India Magazine- Vikram Solar forays into Chhattisgarh-12 January 2021

Union Budget 2021 Industry reactions

Renewable Watch- MD's views on Union Budget-3 February 2021

'Solar sector needs a comprehensive policy'

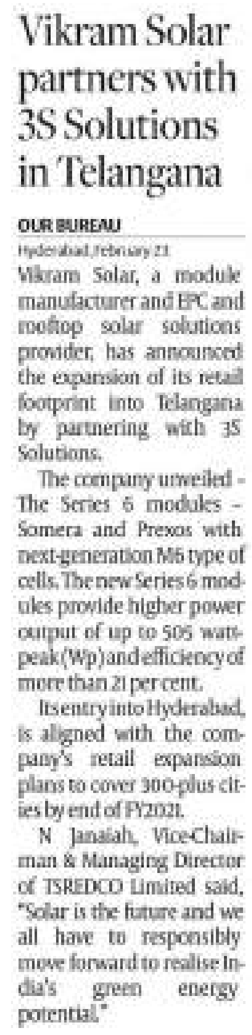
The Hindu Business Line- CEO urges for comprehensive policy-12 January 2021

Expand domestic solar component capacities, says Vikram Solar CEO

The Hindu Business Line- CEO highlighted the urgency of focusing on domestic solar manufacturing-30 December 2020.jpg

Vikram Solar bags 300 MW project worth Rs 1,750 cr from NTPC

The Pioneer- Vikram Solar bagged 300 MW project for NTPC-16 April 2020



Vikram Solar partners with 3S Solutions in Telangana

OUR BUREAU

Hyderabad, February 23

Vikram Solar, a module manufacturer and EPC and rooftop solar solutions provider, has announced the expansion of its retail footprint into Telangana by partnering with 3S Solutions.

The company unveiled – The Series 6 modules – Somera and Prexos with next-generation M6 type of cells. The new Series 6 modules provide higher power output of up to 505 watt-peak (Wp) and efficiency of more than 21 per cent.

Its entry into Hyderabad, is aligned with the company's retail expansion plans to cover 300-plus cities by end of FY2021.

N Janaiah, Vice-Chairman & Managing Director of TSREDCO Limited said, "Solar is the future and we all have to responsibly move forward to realise India's green energy potential."

The Hindu Business Line- Vikram Solar enters Telangana market with M6 modules-24 February 2021

Solar modules, cells to attract basic customs duty of 40%, 25%

Duty to kick in from April 2022; move will reduce reliance on imports, says MNRE

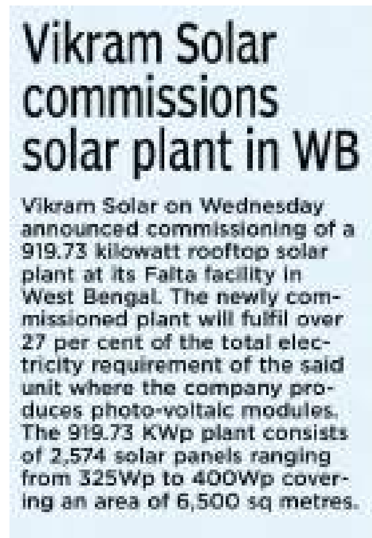
The Hindu Business Line- MD's opinion on BCD on solar-11 March

Vikram Solar appoints Milind Kulkarni as CTO

VIKRAM SOLAR ON Thursday said it has appointed Milind Kulkarni as its chief technical officer. Kulkarni's role will be critical in product and technology development and manufacturing as well as design and process development, while supporting the company's expansion, it said in a statement.

The Telegraph- Vikram Solar Appoints new CTO-30 April 2021

The Telegraph- Vikram Solar commissions solar plant on the manufacturing unit-24 December 2020



Vikram Solar commissions solar plant in WB

Vikram Solar on Wednesday announced commissioning of a 919.73 kilowatt rooftop solar plant at its Falta facility in West Bengal. The newly commissioned plant will fulfil over 27 per cent of the total electricity requirement of the said unit where the company produces photo-voltaic modules. The 919.73 KWp plant consists of 2,574 solar panels ranging from 325Wp to 400Wp covering an area of 6,500 sq metres.

Corporate information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary, Chairman
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, Managing Director
Mr. J.P. Dua, Independent Director
Mr. Vikram Swarup, Independent Director
Mr. Probir Roy, Independent Director
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara, Whole-time Director
Ms. Neha Agrawal, Whole-time Director

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)

Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO)

Mr. Rajendra Kumar Parakh

COMPANY SECRETARY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Mr. Sudip Chatterjee

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
161, Sarat Bose Road,
Kolkata – 700 026, West Bengal

INTERNAL AUDITORS

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Bengal Intelligent Park,
Building Omega 13th, 14th,
Blocks: EP and GP, Sector – V,
Salt Lake Electronic Complex,
Kolkata – 700 091, West Bengal

REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

Maheshwari Datamatics Private Limited
23, R.N Mukherjee Road, 5th Floor,
Kolkata – 700001, West Bengal
Contact: 033-22482248, 2243-5029
Fax: 033-22484787
E-mail id: mdpldc@yahoo.com

Bankers

Indian Bank
State Bank of India
Indian Overseas Bank
Union Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
IDBI Bank Limited
Bank of India
Bank of Baroda
Canara Bank

REGISTERED & CORPORATE OFFICE

Vikram Solar Limited
'The Chambers', 8th Floor,
1865, Rajdanga Main Road,
Kolkata – 700 107,
West Bengal, India
Phone No.: + 91 33 2442 7299/ + 91 33 2442 7399/
+ 91 4003 0408/ + 91 4003 0409
Fax: + 91 33 2442 0125
E-mail id: info@vikramsolar.com
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448
Website: www.vikramsolar.com

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES – UNIT I, II AND III

Special Economic Zone (SEZ)
Sector – 2, FALTA
24 Parganas (South) 743 504,
West Bengal, India
Phone: + 91 3174 222647/
+ 91 3174 222643/+ 91 9830811112
E-mail id: info@vikramsolar.com

Survey No.: 3/2B Part, 3/2A Part,
4/2B Part, 4/2A Part, 2/2 part,
Door No. / Plot No.: B1000A,
Oragadam Kanchipuram Road,
Panaiyur Village, Panaiyur,
Sriperumbudur Taluk,
Kancheepuram district,
Tamil Nadu – 603302, India
E-mail id: info@vikramsolar.com

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

Audit Committee
Mr. J.P. Dua – Chairman
Mr. Vikram Swarup – Member
Mr. Probir Roy – Member
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara – Member

Nomination and Remuneration Committee
Mr. Vikram Swarup – Chairman
Mr. J.P. Dua – Member
Mr. Probir Roy – Member

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary – Chairman
Mr. Vikram Swarup – Member
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary – Member

Stakeholders Relationship Committee
Mr. Probir Roy – Chairman
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary – Member
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara – Member

Banking Committee
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary – Chairman
Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary – Member
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara – Member

Legal and Tendering Committee
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary – Chairman
Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary – Member
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara – Member

Initial Public Offering (IPO) Committee
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary – Chairman
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara – Member
Ms. Neha Agrawal – Member

Board's Report

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting the Sixteenth Annual Report of your Company together with the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The financial performance of your Company for the year ended 31 March 2021 is summarized below:

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	STANDALONE		CONSOLIDATED	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total income	15,942.76	15,550.21	16,275.43	16,619.74
Profit before Interest, Depreciation & Tax (EBITDA)	1,919.67	1,411.31	1,945.63	1,621.62
Less: Finance Charges	994.47	948.87	994.70	949.65
Less: Depreciation	387.51	367.21	388.26	367.75
Profit Before Tax	537.69	95.23	562.67	304.22
Tax Expenses	166.29	34.80	181.16	79.18
Net Profit After Tax	371.40	60.43	381.51	225.04
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	-2.50	113.33	47.22	-63.22
Total Comprehensive Income	**368.90**	**173.76**	**428.73**	**161.82**

*previous year figures have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary

STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

During the year under review, your Company has achieved a Standalone Total Income of ₹15,942.76 Million as against ₹15,550.21 Million in the previous year. The operating profit before Finance costs, depreciation and tax increased to ₹1,919.67 Million from ₹1,411.31 Million for the previous year. Standalone Profit after tax increased to ₹371.40 Million from ₹60.43 Million of the preceding financial year.

On a consolidated basis, the Company has achieved a Total Income of ₹16,275.43 Million as against ₹16,619.74 Million in the previous year. The consolidated operating profit before Finance costs, depreciation and tax increased to ₹1,945.63 Million as against ₹1,621.62 Million for the previous year. The Consolidated Net Profit after tax increased to ₹381.51 Million as compared to ₹225.04 Million of preceding year.

During the year, domestic demand was impacted by general economic slowdown, as reflected in various macro indicators, and was more profound in first quarter of FY 21. Unprecedented outbreak of COVID-19 and subsequent nationwide lockdown further alleviated the stress impacting the Company's business. Despite challenges, the Company was able to post healthy performance in FY21 on the back of various strategic pillars that it has built over the years.

The Company will continually strive to enhance and strengthen market position by exploring new geographies, innovation, manufacturing excellence and providing customized solutions to customer's needs. Amidst COVID-19 situation your Company has conducted an in-depth review on the impact of COVID-19 and necessary steps are being taken to mitigate contractual risk exposure and safeguard interest of the Company.

ORGANISATIONAL RESILIENCE & COMBATING COVID-19

In these difficult times of the COVID-19 pandemic, resilience for an organisation is paramount. During the year, the Company focused on achieving its business goals hand-in-hand with improving cash from operations and cutting costs. Necessary efforts were made towards business continuity and resilience.

The Company has endeavored to expand in areas of research & development, innovation, digital technology and upskill its employees during the year. Efforts were made to support the work, workforce and workplace experiences by an ecosystem of virtual resources, digital technology and behaviour that has defined work as a thing we do, not a place we go to, resulting in quality performance and output.

The Company continued extending its support to the Central and State Governments and the community at large, by supplying hand sanitisers, dry ration, etc. The office based employees sustained the practice of remote working/ working from home with the help of adequate digital and other assistance and those working from plants and other locations ensured undertaking utmost care and precaution at all times.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 ('Ind AS'), form part of the Annual Report and are reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

CHANGES(S) IN NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY

During the year under review, there was no change in the nature of business of the Company.

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend for the Financial Year 2020-21 keeping in mind the requirement of fund to support the expansion and growth of the Company.

RESERVES

Your Company does not maintain any general reserve. However, your Company has retained earning of ₹3,343.38 Million.

BORROWINGS

The total borrowing stood at ₹6,207.79 Million as at 31 March 2021 as against ₹5,182.37 Million as on 31 March 2020, i.e. increase of ₹1,025.42 Million.

SHARE CAPITAL

A) Issue of Equity Shares:
Your Company has only one class of equity shares.

During the year under review, your Company has issued 9,37,500 numbers of equity shares on preferential/ private placement basis and the shares shall rank paripassu in all respects with the existing equity shares of the Company. The Company has not issued any shares with differential voting rights.

B) Issue of Sweat Equity Shares:
Your Company has not issued any sweat equity shares during the Financial Year ended 31 March 2021.

C) Issue of Employee Stock Options:
Your Company has not issued any employee stock options during the Financial Year ended 31 March 2021.

D) Buyback of equity shares
Pursuant to the approval of the Board of Directors on 22 February 2020, your Company completed the buyback of 5,332,500 equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid-up at a price of ₹10/- per share amounting to ₹53.33 Millions. The Buyback was undertaken by the Company to return surplus funds to the Equity Shareholders and thereby, enhancing the overall returns to Shareholders. In accordance with the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has created a Capital Redemption Reserve of ₹53.33 Million to the nominal value of the shares bought back.

E) Change in Share Capital, if any
During the year under review, your Company allotted 9,37,500 equity shares on preferential/ private placement basis to its existing shareholder. Further, 53,32,500 equity shares of ₹10/- each, were bought back. Accordingly, the paid-up share capital has changed to ₹235.30 Millions as at 31 March 2021 from ₹279.25 Millions as on 31 March 2020.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report, capturing your Company's performance, industry trends and other material changes is set out in 'Annexure – 1' and forms part of this Report.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Changes in Directors

i) Appointment of Directors
Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 22 March 2021, re-appointed Mr. Vikram Swarup (DIN: 00163543) as an Independent Director of the Company for a second term of five consecutive years commencing from 23 March 2021 to 22 March 2026 and the members also confirmed the same vide their meeting held on 23 March 2021.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 22 March 2021, appointed Ms. Neha Agrawal (DIN: 05321461) as an Additional Woman Director in the capacity of Whole-time Director of the Company for a period of five consecutive years with effect from 22 March 2021 to 23 March 2026 and the members vide their meeting held on 23 March 2021, confirmed the same.

ii) Resignation of Directors
Mr. Anil Chaudhary (DIN: 00897159), Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director, resigned from the Board of the Company with effect from 11 March 2021 due to personal reasons. The Board has placed on record its deep appreciation for the invaluable support and guidance received from Mr. Chaudhary during his association since 2008 as a Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director of the Company.

iii) Retirement by Rotation
In accordance with Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary (DIN: 01744503), Chairman, who will retire by rotation in the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. The Board recommends the re-appointment of Mr. Chaudhary. Item seeking approval of members is included in the Notice convening the 16th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Declaration by Independent Directors

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors under section 149(7) of the Act that he/she meets the criteria of independence laid down in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Board have taken on record there declarations after undertaking the due assessment of the veracity of the same.

Changes in Key Managerial Personnel (other than Managing Director/ Whole-time Director)

Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 10 July 2020, appointed Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Board of Directors of your Company has met four (4) times during the year under review i.e. 10 July 2020, 19 October 2020, 21 December 2020 and 22 March 2021. The intervening gaps between the meetings were within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

The name of the Directors and their attendance at the Board Meetings are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors	Designation	No. of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held during the F.Y-2020 - 2021
1.	Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary	Non-Executive Chairman	4	4
2.	Mr. Anil Chaudhary*	Non-Executive Director	2	4
3.	Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	Managing Director	4	4
4.	Mr. Vikram Swarup	Independent Director	4	4
5.	Mr. J. P. Dua	Independent Director	4	4
6.	Mr. Probir Roy	Independent Director	4	4
7.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	Whole-time Director	4	4
8.	Ms. Neha Agrawal**	Whole-time Director	1	4

*Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Non-Executive Director resigned from the Board of the Company w.e.f. 11 March 2021.

**Ms. Neha Agrawal appointed as the Whole-time Woman Director of the Company w.e.f 22 March 2021.

SEPARATE MEETING OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

During the year under review, the Independent Directors of your Company met separately on 31 March 2021 without the presence of the Non-Independent Directors and members of the management. The meeting was attended by Mr. J. P Dua, Mr. Vikram Swarup and Mr. Probir Roy, wherein they inter-alia discussed:

- the performance of Non-Independent Directors, the Board as a whole and that of its Committees;
- the performance of the Chairperson of the Company, taking into account the views of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors; and
- the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company's management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

FAMILIARISATION PROGRAMME FOR INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

In order to acquaint new directors with the business of the Company, we provide them last two years Annual Reports and relevant brochures and also keep one Board Meeting at the Plant. In-addition to this, we also provide them guided audio-visual tour towards business of the Company. This will help them to gauge the production process, marketing strategy and overall business operation of the Company.

PREFORMANCE EVALUATION

In terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of your Company has formulated and laid down the criteria for performance evaluation of the Board, it's Committees and that of every Directors, including Chairman.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee carried out evaluation of every director's performance including Chairman, Board and its Committees.

After taking into consideration of the evaluation exercise carried out by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the individual performance of all Directors (including the Independent Directors) was also carried out by the Board without the presence and participation of the Director being evaluated.

As an outcome of the above exercise, it was noted that the Board as a whole is functioning as a cohesive body which is well engaged with different perspectives. The Board Members from different backgrounds add value towards the Board's discussions. It was also noted that the Committees are functioning well and besides the Committee's terms of reference as mandated by law, important issues are brought up and discussed in the Committee Meetings. All Directors are participative, interactive and communicative. The information flow between the Company's Management and the Board is also proper, adequate and timely.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

A. Audit Committee
The Audit Committee has been formed by the Board of Directors in alignment with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the related Rules issued thereunder. The Committee comprises of Mr. J. P. Dua, Independent Director to act as the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Vikram Swarup, Independent Director, Mr. Probir Roy, Independent Director and Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara, Whole-time Director as members of the Committee. The members of the Committee are financially literate and have experience

in financial management. The Committee has adopted a terms of reference for its functioning. The primary objectives of the Committee are to monitor and provide effective supervision of the Management's financial reporting process and to ensure accurate and timely disclosures with the highest levels of transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting. During the Financial Year 2020-21, there were no instances where the Board had not accepted the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

During the year under consideration, the Committee has met four (4) times i.e. on 10 July 2020, 19 October 2020, 21 December 2020 and 22 March 2021. The gap between any two consecutive meetings did not exceed 120 days.

The name of the members and their attendance at the Audit Committee Meetings are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors-cum-Members	Designation	No. of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held during the F.Y-2020-2021
1.	Mr. J. P. Dua	Chairman	4	4
2.	Mr. Vikram Swarup	Member	4	4
3.	Mr. Probir Roy	Member	4	4
4.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	Member	4	4

The meetings of the Audit Committee are also attended by the Whole-time Director & Head GSS, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Internal Auditors of the Company as special invitees. The Committee also invites senior executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Internal Financial Controls related to Financial Statements

Your Company has put in place an adequate system of internal financial controls commensurate with the nature of its business and the size and complexities of its operations. The internal control procedures have been planned and designed to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the various policies, practices and statutes in keeping with the organisation's pace of growth and achieving its objectives efficiently and economically.

The internal controls, risk management and governance processes are duly reviewed for their adequacy and effectiveness through periodic audits by the Internal Audit department. Post-audit reviews are also carried out to ensure that audit recommendations are implemented. The Audit Committee reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control environment and monitors the implementation of audit recommendations, including those relating to strengthening of the Company's risk management policies and systems. Independence of the Internal Auditors is ensured by way of direct reporting to the Audit Committee.

Your Company operates in SAP, an ERP system, and has many of its accounting records stored in electronic form and backed up periodically. The ERP system is configured to ensure that all transactions are integrated seamlessly with the underlying books of account. Your Company has automated processes to ensure accurate and timely updation of various master data in the underlying ERP system.

Your Company has documented Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for procurement, project, capex, human resources, sales and marketing, finance and accounts and compliances and its manufacturing and logistic operation.

Your Company in preparing its financial statements makes judgments and estimates based on sound policies and uses external agencies to verify/ validate them as and when appropriate. The basis of such judgments and estimates are also approved by the Statutory Auditors and Audit Committee.

The Management periodically reviews the financial performance of your Company against the approved plans across various parameters and takes necessary action, wherever necessary.

Vigil Mechanism and Whistle Blower Policy

The Company has a Vigil Mechanism and a Whistle Blower Policy in place to enable to its Directors, employees and its stakeholders to report their concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct or Ethics Policy. Your Company is committed to adhere to highest standards of ethical, moral and legal business conduct and to open communication, and to provide adequate safeguards against victimisation of employees who avail of the mechanism and also provides for direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. The policy is available on the website of the Company at https://www.vikramsolar.com/policies-codes/

Risk Management

At Vikram Solar, risk management is considered as a strategic activity as our plans and measures to manage risks generates opportunities as well. Identification and management of risk is systematically achieved using an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system under which the Board is responsible for overseeing the overall risk management framework of the Company. The Audit Committee of the Board, keeps an eye on execution of the risk management plan of the Company and advises the management on strengthening mitigating measures wherever required. The actual identification, assessment and mitigation of risks are however done by the key executives of the Company in a systematic manner through regular meetings and dialogue and engagement/ consultation with relative stakeholders.

Your Company has adopted various mechanism to avoid/ mitigate risks arising from its business operations comprising of EPC, Rooftop installation and modules sales.

Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with the Related Parties

All contracts or arrangements with the related parties, entered into or modified during the year under review, were on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. All such contracts or arrangements have been reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee.

All Related Party Transactions are placed before the Audit Committee for review and approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained on an annual basis for the transactions which are planned/repetitive in nature and omnibus approvals are taken as per the policy laid down for unforeseen transactions. Related Party Transactions entered into pursuant to the omnibus approval so granted are placed before the Audit Committee for its review on a quarterly basis, specifying the nature, value and terms and conditions of the transactions.

Accordingly, the disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in Form AOC – 2 is not applicable to the Company.

Members may refer to the notes to the Financial Statements for details of related party transactions as required under disclosure norms of applicable Accounting Standards. The Policy on Related Party Transactions duly approved by the Board of Directors of the Company is posted on the Company's website and may be accessed at the link https://www.vikramsolar.com/policies-codes/

B. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) has been constituted by the Board of Directors in alignment with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder. The Committee comprises of Mr. Vikram Swarup, Independent Director to act as the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. J. P. Dua and Mr. Probir Roy, Independent Directors and Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Non-Executive Director as members of the Committee. However, due to the resignation from the Board, Mr. Anil Chaudhary ceased to be the member of this Committee w.e.f. 11 March 2021. The Committee has adopted terms of reference for its functioning. The primary objectives of the Committee are to identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management and also to recommend the Board on remuneration payable to the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management, to carry out evaluation of every director's performance, to formulate criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board.

During the year under consideration, the Committee has met three (3) times i.e. on 10 July 2020, 19 October 2020 and 22 March 2021.

The name of the members and their attendance at the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors-cum-Members	Designation	No. of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held during the F.Y-2020-2021
1.	Mr. Vikram Swarup	Chairman	3	3
2.	Mr. J. P. Dua	Member	3	3
3.	Mr. Probir Roy	Member	3	3
4.	Mr. Anil Chaudhary*	Member	Nil	3

*Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Non-Executive Director and Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee resigned from the Board with effect from 11 March 2021.

The meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is also attended by the Whole-time Director & Head GSS of the Company as special invitees. The Committee also invites senior executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

Company firmly believes that it needs to structure remuneration of its people in a manner that is both competitive and satisfies the needs of its people who are its real assets. Nomination and Remuneration Policy is, therefore, designed to achieve this vision. The Policy has been approved by the Board on the basis of the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. This Policy is applicable to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, and other employees of the Company. This Policy is aimed to attract, retain and motivate highly qualified members for the Board and other executive level and to provide a well-balanced and performance-related compensation package, taking into account shareholder interests, industry standards and relevant regulations of the Act. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy is appended as 'Annexure 2' to this Report and is also available on your Company's website at https://www.vikramsolar.com/policies-codes/

C. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee has been formed by the Board of Directors in terms of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and the relevant Rules issued thereunder for monitoring the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy) of the Company from time to time, instituting a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR projects or programs or activities undertaken by the Company. The Committee comprises of Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary, Non-Executive Chairman to act as the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Vikram Swarup, Independent Director and Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, Managing Director as members of the Committee. The Committee has adopted terms of reference for its functioning. The Committee seeks to guide the Company in integrating its social and environmental objectives with its business strategies and assists in crafting unique models to support creation of sustainable livelihood. The Committee formulates and monitors the CSR Policy and recommends to the Board the annual CSR Plan of the Company in terms of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Committee has met once (1) during the year under review i.e. on 22 December 2020.

The name of the members and their attendance at the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee Meeting are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors-cum-Members	Designation	No. of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held during the F.Y-2020-21
1.	Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary	Chairman	1	1
2.	Mr. Vikram Swarup	Member	1	1
3.	Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	Member	1	1

The meetings of the CSR Committee are also attended by the Whole-time Director & Head GSS and Chief Financial Officer of the Company as special invitees. The Committee also invites senior executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

Details of the CSR initiatives undertaken by your Company during the year under review is annexed as 'Annexure – 3' and forms part of this Report.

Your Company has also framed a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy in line with the provisions of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules made thereunder and the same is also available on your Company's website at https://www.vikramsolar.com/policies-codes/.

D. Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee has been formed by the Board of Directors pursuant to provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013. The primary objectives of the Committee are to oversee redressal of shareholders and investors grievances and, inter alia, approve transmission of shares, sub-division / consolidation / renewal / issue of duplicate share certificates, allotment of shares upon exercise of options under the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes etc. The Committee comprises of Mr. Probir Roy, Independent Director to act as the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, Managing Director and Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara, Whole-time Director as the members of the Committee.

The Committee has met thrice (3) during the year under review i.e. on 25 March 2021, 26 March 2021 and 30 March 2021.

The name of the members and their attendance at the Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meetings are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors-cum-Members	Designation	No. of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held during the F.Y-2020-21
1.	Mr. Probir Roy	Chairman	3	3
2.	Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	Member	3	3
3.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	Member	3	3

The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

E. Banking Committee

The Banking Committee, sub-committee of the Board of Directors has been formed to assist the Board in exercising its oversight of management's decisions regarding the Company's capital and investment transactions and to review and monitor the Company's financial affairs within the terms of reference as defined by the Board. The Committee comprises of Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, Managing Director to act as the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary, Non-Executive Chairman, Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Non-Executive Director and Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara, Whole-time Director as the members of the Committee. However, due to the resignation from the Board, Mr. Anil Chaudhary ceased to be the member of this Committee w.e.f. 11 March 2021. The primary objectives of the Committee are to monitor and provide effective supervision of the management's financial reporting process, to conduct regular banking functions like opening, closing and modification of accounts, availement of credit facilities within the limits of the Company etc.

During the year under consideration, the Committee has met sixteen (16) times i.e. 27 May 2020, 5 June 2020, 27 June 2020, 24 July 2020, 4 August 2020, 18 August 2020, 28 August 2020, 15 September 2020, 23 September 2020, 20 October 2020, 11 December 2020, 30 December 2020, 2 February 2021, 6 February 2021, 6 March 2021 and 15 March 2021.

The name of the members and their attendance at the Banking Committee Meetings are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors-cum-Members	Designation	No. of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held during the F.Y-2020-21
1.	Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	Chairman	1	16
2.	Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary	Member	15	16
3.	Mr. Anil Chaudhary*	Member	Nil	16
4.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	Member	16	16

*Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Non-Executive Director and Member of the Banking Committee, resigned from the Board with effect from 11 March 2021.

The meetings of Banking Committee are also attended by the Chief Financial Officer and Whole-time Director & Head-GSS of the Company as special invitees. The Committee also invites senior executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

F. Legal and Tendering Committee

The Legal and Tendering Committee, a sub-committee of the Board, has been formed to assist the Board in conducting legal and other ancillary activities including submission of various tenders etc., within the terms of reference as defined by the Board. The Committee comprises of Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, Managing Director to act as the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary, Non-Executive Chairman, Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Non-Executive Director and Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara, Whole-time Director as the members of the Committee. However, due to the resignation from the Board, Mr. Anil Chaudhary ceased to be the member of this Committee w.e.f. 11 March 2021. The primary objectives of the Committee are to deal with various legal and quasi legal activities within the ambit as explicated by the Board.

The Committee has met twenty one (21) times during the year i.e. 27 May 2021, 12 June 2020, 1 July 2020, 11 July 2020, 30 July 2020, 10 August 2020, 2 September 2020, 16 September 2020, 6 October 2020, 20 October 2020, 9 November 2020, 30 November 2020, 4 December 2020, 11 December 2020, 21 December 2020, 7 January 2021, 19 January 2021, 29 January 2021, 26 February 2021, 15 March 2021 and 23 March 2021.

The name of the members and their attendance at the Legal and Tendering Committee Meetings are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors-cum-Members	Designation	No. of meetings attended	Total number of meetings held during the F.Y-2020-21
1.	Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	Chairman	1	21
2.	Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary	Member	20	21
3.	Mr. Anil Chaudhary*	Member	Nil	21
4.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	Member	21	21

*Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Non-Executive Director and Member of the Legal and Tendering Committee, resigned from the Board with effect from 11 March 2021.

The meetings of Legal and Tendering Committee are also attended by the Chief Financial Officer and Whole-time Director & Head-GSS of the Company as special invitees. The Committee also invites senior executives, as it considers appropriate to be present at the meetings of the Committee. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

As required under Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, particulars of employees concerned forms a part of the Board's Report.

Having regard to the provisions of section 136 of the Act, the Annual Report and Accounts, excluding the aforesaid information are being sent to the members of the Company. The said information is available for inspection on all working days, during business hours, at the Registered Office of the Company. Any member interested in obtaining such information may write to the Company Secretary of the Company at secretarial@vikramsolar.com and the same will be furnished on request.

CODE OF CONDUCT

A Code of Conduct as applicable to the Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel has been displayed on the Company's website at https://www.vikramsolar.com/policies-codes/. The Code requires Directors and Senior Management Personnel to avoid and disclose any activity or association that creates or appears to create a conflict between the personal interests and the Company's business interests.

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

As on 31 March 2021, your Company has seven (7) subsidiaries and two (2) stepdown-subsidiaries which are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	% age of voting power as on 31 March 2021	% age of voting power as on 31 March 2020
1.	Vikram Solar GmbH	Germany	100%	100%
	• Solarcode Vikram Management GmbH*	Germany	100%	100%
	• Solarcode Vikram Solarkraftwerk 1 GmbH & Co. KG*	Germany	100%	100%
2.	Vikram Solar US Inc.	USA	100%	100%
3.	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%	100%
4.	VP Utilities & Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	100%	100%
5.	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt. Ltd.	India	100%	100%
6.	Vikram Solar Foundation	India	100%	100%
7.	VSL Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	India	100%	100%

*Solarcode Vikram Management GmbH and Solarcode Vikram Solarkraftwerk 1 GmbH & Co. KG are subsidiaries of Vikram Solar GmbH.

There are no associate or joint venture companies within the meaning of Section 2(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

A statement in Form AOC-1 containing the salient feature of the financial statement of the Company's subsidiaries pursuant to first proviso to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is appended as 'Annexure – 4' to this Report.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Messers Singhi & Co., Chartered Accountants, having Firm Registration No.302049E were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company in the 13th Annual General Meeting held on 29 September 2018, for a consecutive term of five years from the conclusion of 13th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 18th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2023. The Auditors have confirmed that they are not disqualified from continuing as Auditors of the Company.

AUDIT QUALIFICATIONS

The Report of the Statutory Auditors Messers Singhi & Co., Chartered Accountants on the standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Company, forms a part of the Annual Report.

There are no qualifications or adverse remarks made by Messers Singhi & Co., in their Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2021. The Notes on Financial Statements referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments.

In the Audit Report there are emphasis of matters made by Messers Singhi & Co., with regard to (a) impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's operations and financial statements; (b) payment of safeguard duty amounting to ₹1,389.35 Million, which has been considered as receivable in the financial statements and necessary adjustments in the financial statements will be made based upon the legal outcome of the matter; and (c) trade receivables amounting to ₹654.66 Million, recoverable from certain customers related to EPC contracts and the necessary adjustments will be made based upon the outcome of the arbitration proceedings.

Further, the Statutory Auditors have not reported any incident of fraud to the Audit Committee of your Company during the year under review.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT

The Secretarial Audit was carried out by M/s MKB & Associates, a firm of Company Secretaries in Practice, having Firm Registration No. P2010WB042700 for the financial year ended on 31 March 2021.

The Report given by the Secretarial Auditors is marked as 'Annexure -5' and forms a part of the Board's Report. The Secretarial Audit Report is self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments. The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, adverse remark or disclaimer. During the year under review, the Secretarial Auditors had not reported any matter under section 143 (12) of the Act, therefore no detail is required to be disclosed under section 134 (3)(ca) of the Act.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3)(a) of the Act, the Annual Return in Form MGT-7 as on 31 March 2021 is available on the website of the Company at the link: https://www.vikramsolar.com/policies-codes/

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE COMPANY TO WHICH THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATE AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT

There have been no material changes and commitments which have occurred after the close of the financial year till the date of this Report, affecting the financial position of the Company.

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS/ COURTS/ TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE

There are no significant material orders passed by the Regulators/Courts which would impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

During the year under review, your Company has achieved the following milestones, which are as below:

- SAP Ariba implementation done on stipulated time frame without overrun of budget.
- Reviewed and finalised SOD removing conflicts along with role provisioning process
- Finalise the distributor portal solution and implementation partner.
- SAP Analytics planned and put on execution.
- EPC ageing process and report development getting started execution.
- SAP COPA planned and put on implementation
- O365 migration completed.
- Network Security- DMZ rolled out in Falta & Gurugram Office.

HUMAN RESOURCES

As per the dynamic and ever changing corporate world, HR plays a major role towards the vision and mission of the Company and being a technology driven Company, Vikram Solar Limited is also no exception to this.

To keep with the pace of changing dynamics, we do organize training programmes for employees and nominate senior management personnel for Executives Development Programmes conducted by various Management Institutes.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS

Your Company has not invited or accepted deposits from the public, covered under section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. As such, no amount on account of principal or interest on public deposits was outstanding on the date of this Report.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

The loan given, guarantee given and investment made by the Company during the Financial Year ended 31 March 2021 are within the limits prescribed under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the details of the said loan given, guarantee given and investment made are provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the Company.

DISCLOSURE UNDER SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION & REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company's Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Compliant Committee have also been set up to redress complaints regarding sexual harassment.

The Company conducts sessions for employees across the organisation to build awareness amongst employees about the Policy and the provisions of Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act. All employees and Directors (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this Policy. During the year under review, no complaint regarding sexual harassment was received by the Internal Compliant Committee (ICC).

SUSTAINABILITY

Company perceives sustainability and growth as symphonic musical sounds which should always be in harmony with each other for the benefit of present as well as future generations. Thus, all our operations and project activities are carried out keeping a balance between unbound economic growth and sustainability. Our operational strategy is built on a long term commitment to experiment and implement new ideas for improving efficiencies and minimizing the use of input resources. Our continued endeavours towards improving productivity and efficiency of all processes, equipment and systems as well optimisation measures have made the Company as one of the most efficient player in terms of energy consumption and resource utilisation.

GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE

The Secretarial and Legal functions of the Company ensure maintenance of good governance within the organisation. They assist the business in functioning smoothly by being compliant at all times and providing strategic business partnership in the areas including legislative expertise, corporate governance, regulatory changes and group structure restructuring.

Your Company has maintained a cloud-based real time compliance management system 'KOMRISK' for monitoring the compliances across its various plants, sites and offices.

CREDIT RATING

During the year under review, the long term credit rating of the Company is confirmed/ assigned as "A-" with "Stable" outlook by ICRA, the rating agency. The rating indicates adequate degree of safety regarding timely servicing of financial obligations and carries low credit risk. A 'Stable' outlook indicates expected stability (or retention) of the credit ratings in the medium term on account of stable credit risk profile of the entity in the medium term.

The short term facilities of the Company have been granted the rating of "A2+" by ICRA. The rating indicates strong degree of safety regarding timely payment of financial obligations and carries low credit risk.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION & FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

A. Conservation of Energy

(i) the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy	1. Cooling Tower overhauling done which are operated 24x7 for Chillers. By this, there is a 10% increase in efficiency of Chillers & able to maintain Delta T of Chillers within 4.5 to 5.5 degree centigrade. This results in energy savings of "220K" KWh/annum. 2. Regular checking for Air Leakages and arresting those by changing the Pneumatic Fittings at regular intervals leads to a savings of "175K" KWh/annum.
(ii) the steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy	We have started one Solar Rooftop of 920 KWp with our Own Modules which leads to an expected savings of "1053K" KWh/Annum. Also expected Carbon emission savings of 841Ton/Annum to the Environment.
(iii) the capital investment on energy conservation equipment.	CAPEX investment of ₹26.9 Million for energy conservation equipment for Solar Roof Top Plant.

B. Technology Absorption

(i) the efforts made towards technology absorption	We have gone forward to develop Higher size cell (M6) module to meet the demand of higher power/efficiency module in 120, 144 & 156 Cell configuration. Also initiated the development of module with M10 cells
(ii) the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution	During 2020-21 session, your Company have done many efforts in product development and design optimisation to achieve cost effective solution without compromising the reliability. **Product development steps:** • IEC 61215, 61730- 2016 and BIS IS 14286, IS/IEC 61730 certification of Series 6 modules with 120, 144 and 156 half-cut cells upto 505Wp • Prototype Development of Series 10 Modules upto 540Wp. • Development of Full black Module upto 505Wp for meeting customer demand of high aesthetic module for rooftop application **Cost reduction steps:** • Optimized 40mm frame design and 36mm frame with corner key design • New cost effective packing design for domestic and export market • New robust frame design for Series 10 module resulting in increase of module in container stuffing. • Alternate domestic Glass/ EVA supplier development helping in "Vocal for Local" initiative by Govt. of India **Product Improvement steps:** • In India, only Vikram Solar's Series 6 module get listed in PQP 2021 top performer. • Better temperature co-efficient of power for Series 6 product compared to competitors' module • Initiated new reliability test of steel ball test to check mechanical strength of glass • Starting off trial experiment on WVTR measurement of back-sheet to check moisture ingress • M6 product warranty increases from 10 to 12 years to upsurge customer's conviction on VSL module's reliability • Sample trial on triangular ribbon for better performance in terms of reducing IAM loss • POE is used in Bifacial Module to improve the PID and LeTID of the module. • Use of module ID (Serial No.) in the back side of the module to make easy traceability at the site. • Launching of an Innovation cum Training Centre where Innovation activities are being carried out and trainings are given to the new joinees
(iii) in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)- a. the details of technology imported b. the year of import c. whether the technology been fully absorbed d. if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof	Your Company is already working with vendors to get the knowledge about new technology and market dynamics. We are developing the products with all gathered information. Currently Vikram Solar is working on different type of cell technologies like Ga- doped solar cell, Hetrojunction and TopCon technology.
(iv) the expenditure incurred on Research and Development	₹65 Million

C. Foreign Exchange Earnings And Outgo

During the year, the total foreign exchange used was ₹8,392.56 Million and the total foreign exchange earned was ₹1,847.39 Million.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirement clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors confirm that:

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) they had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

(c) they had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the Annual Accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 had been prepared on a going concern basis;

(e) they had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and

(f) they had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

Your Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretarial of India (ICSI) on Board and Committee Meetings (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2).

INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

The provisions of Section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable for the Company as it is not a Listed Company.

ANNEXURES FORMING PART OF THIS DIRECTORS REPORT

The annexure referred to in this Report and other information which are required to be disclosed are annexed herewith and forms a part of this Report of the Directors:

Annexure – 1	:	Management Discussion and Analysis Report
Annexure – 2	:	Nomination and Remuneration Policy
Annexure – 3	:	Report on CSR Activities
Annexure – 4	:	Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures in Form - AOC-1
Annexure – 5	:	Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Statement in this Directors' Report and Management Discussion and Analysis Report describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates, expectations or predictions may be "forward-looking statement" within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied. Important factors that could make difference to the Company's operations include raw material availability and its prices, cyclical demand and pricing in the Company's principal markets, changes in Government regulations, tax regimes, economic developments within India and the countries in which the Company conducts business and other ancillary factors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Company has been able to operate responsibly and efficiently because of the culture of professionalism, creativity, integrity, ethics, good governance and continuous improvement in all functions and areas as well as the efficient utilisation of the Company's resources for sustainable and profitable growth.

The Directors place on record sincere gratitude and appreciation for all the employees at all levels for their hard work, solidarity, cooperation and dedication during the year. The Directors also acknowledge the support and assistance extended by Government of India, MNRE, State Governments and other Government Departments, Banks, Financial Institutions and Communities at large, and look forward to having the same support in the years to come.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

	Hari Krishna Chaudhary	**Gyanesh Chaudhary**
Date: 29 June 2021	(Chairman)	(Managing Director)
Place: Kolkata	DIN: 01744503	DIN: 00060387

Management Discussion and Analysis

Annexure - 1

World Economy

The world suffered one of the greatest healthcare and humanitarian crises ever in 2020, in the form of the COVID-19 pandemic. Global economy witnessed a 3.3% decline due to the outbreak, as governments around the world, announced mass shutdowns effective from March 2020, to curb the spread. Businesses suffered, and the world entered a recession, with economic activities ceasing and Millions of lives getting disrupted.

The US economy shrank by 3.5% in 2020, the worst decline since World War II in 1946. The pandemic caused the most damage to the services sector, rendering Millions of people out of work. According to the Bureau of Analysis, the economy rose by just 1% between October and December 2020, against the previous quarter. GDP increased at a 4% annualised rate in the fourth quarter, as the pandemic and the lack of a new stimulus package slowed consumer spending and obscured healthy manufacturing and the housing market. In 2021, the US economy is expected to grow with support from high vaccination rate, federal stimulus funds, and increase in consumer spending.

The UK economy contracted by 9.9% last year, which has been the largest fall in output since the Great Frost of 1709. The decline is more than twice the previous largest contraction in the aftermath of Great Recession in 2008. The UK economy experienced a downswing, owing to three principal factors- the health crisis, economic shutdowns and uncertainties surrounding Brexit in 2020. However, the UK showed signs of recovery during the second half of 2020, as a result of the successful vaccine roll out. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development expects that the UK GDP will rise by 7.2% in 2021, with a warning that it could suffer more as part of the longer-term economic damage due to the impact of Brexit and pandemic-induced disruption.

While almost all major economies contracted in 2020, China's GDP climbed by 2.3%, making it the only major economy to grow last year. Data from the National Bureau of Statistics of China showed that the GDP rose by 6.5% in the last quarter from a year ago. However, consumer spending contracted by 3.9% for the year, and online sales of consumer goods increased by 14.8%, resulting in overall steady retail sales.

The pandemic also negatively impacted the economy of African countries, which cumulatively contracted by 2.1% in 2020. According to the African Development Bank Group, the real GDP in Africa is projected to expand by 3.4% in 2021. The projected recovery will be supported by resumption in tourism, rebound in commodity prices, and the rollback of pandemic-induced restrictions.

Global economy is expected to grow by 6% in 2021 with fiscal support and vaccine-powered recovery. However, the projected growth is subject to high uncertainty because of new virus mutations, its impact on human health and the labour markets. Economic recovery will be erratic across countries and sectors, depending on the degree of pandemic-induced disruption and policy support. Looking ahead, effective economic policies during uncertainties can limit the scarring effect of the pandemic.

[Sources: US Economic Outlook, UN ECLAC-May 2021; UK Economic Outlook, The Guardian-May 2021; African Economic Outlook, AFDB, World Economic Outlook, April 2021 by IMF]

GDP Growth Rates

Projections (%)

Region	2020	2021	2022
World output	-3.3	6.0	4.4
United States	-3.5	6.4	3.5
Europe region	-6.6	4.4	3.8
China	2.3	8.4	5.6
India	-8.0	12.5	6.9
Japan	-4.8	3.3	2.5

[Source: World Economic Outlook, April 2021 by IMF]

Indian Economy

The Indian economy witnessed a 7.3% contraction in FY 2020-21. The decline was largely due to prolonged lockdowns during the pandemic, resulting in decreased economic activities, low consumer spending, and heavy impact on businesses and the financial markets. Services and industry were among the worst-hit during the pandemic, while agriculture registered a 3.6% growth. Within services and industry, trade, hotel and restaurant, as well as the construction segments experienced among the biggest contractions in their economic activities.

In response to the pandemic, the Government of India and RBI took several strategic measures to fortify the economy. To boost large-scale manufacturing capabilities and enhance exports, the GoI instituted Product Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme worth up to ₹0.15 Million creores for ten key sectors, including, white goods manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, food products, solar photovoltaic, and cell battery, among others. Additionally, the government granted ₹30,000 Million for promotion of project exports through line of credit under Indian Development and Economic Assistance scheme (IDEAS). For the research and development of COVID-19 vaccine, the government granted ₹9,000 Million to the biotechnology department.

The Reserve Bank of India reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), resulting in liquidity enhancement of ₹0.14 Million crores and Targeted Long Term Repo Operations (TLTROs) of ₹1,10,00,500 Million for fresh deployment in investment-grade corporate bonds, commercial papers, and non-convertible debentures. Additionally, RBI extended the timespan by one year for date of commencement of commercial operations for loans disbursed by NBFCs to the real estate sector.

The Indian government set up 0.11 Million crores platform for infra debt financing to stimulate infrastructure development through equity infusion of ₹60,000 Million. Additionally the government extended the Emergency Credit Line Guaranteed Scheme (ECLGS) till 31 March 2021, giving collateral-free, fully guaranteed loans to several industries affected by the pandemic.

With the government's supportive policies, strategic pandemic management measures, and increased consumption, India's economic prospects appear to be bright in FY 2021-22. In its latest edition of World Economic Outlook, the IMF forecasts that India's economic growth is expected to be 12.5%, revising its previous projection of 11.5%. Even though India recently found itself in the middle of a grievous second wave of the COVID-19 outbreak, the IMF remains optimistic about the Indian economy, stating that India can combat the risk posed by the second wave by upscaling vaccination and effective management.

[Source: KPMG, ET, Hindustan Times, World Economic Outlook, by IMF]

India's Growth Pattern (%)

FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
8.2	7.2	6.1	4.5	-7.3	11

[Source: Economic Survey 2021, ET]

Global Solar Market Overview

The global solar power market witnessed another momentous year, with new installations reaching as high as 139 GW, bringing the global total to 760 GW, including on-grid and off-grid capacity. Due to the pandemic, business closures, stay-at-home orders, and movement limitations reduced electricity usage and modified daily demand patterns. The pandemic also caused delays in shipping and delivery of solar panels and related hardware, as well as client acquisitions, project approvals, and construction, compounding existing challenges across some markets. Even though growth in some markets fell short of forecasts heading into 2020, solar PV recorded the highest increase in capacity in a single year. The distribution disruptions notwithstanding, several countries recorded an increase in residential demand.

Solar power demand is growing, with it emerging as the most cost-effective choice for electricity generation across countries, for residential and commercial purposes, as well as utility-scale projects. Much of the growth in the top three markets — China, the US and Vietnam — was driven by approaching regulatory changes towards the end of the year, but several other countries also saw significant market expansion.

Many countries are focusing on eco-friendly power generation to reduce carbon emissions, and solar is contributing as the cleanest energy source at the lowest cost, enabling this transition. This is encouraging many countries to invest in solar while government initiatives and policies, such as feed-in tariffs (FiTs), investment tax credits (ITC), and capital subsidies are boosting solar installation across several nations. One of the key driving factors is the cost-competitiveness of solar power over other renewable energy sources.

Even though solar PV adoption is growing faster than other renewable energy sources due to its cost-competitiveness, this is not enough to achieve significant levels of penetration within various locations. Policy and regulatory instability in many countries, unreliable or inadequate grid infrastructure, and financial and bankability concerns are all barriers, which have to be solved for solar PV to become a major source of electricity around the world.

Net Power Generating Capacity Added in 2020 by Main Renewable Energy (RE) Technology

Solar	Wind	Hydro	Other RE
139	93	20	04

Key Trends

- World's largest solar power market: In 2020, China installed 48.2 GW of solar power, making a 60% growth over the previous year. It outperformed the previous year's 30.1 GW and its preceding year's 44.4 GW installation. However, it fell short of the record of 52.9 GW set in 2017.
- Record-setting year for the solar industry in USA- The United States, the second-largest solar market of the world bagged a 43% growth in 2020 with a total

installation of 19.2 GW, despite the pandemic. This growth can be attributed to the pent-up demand and interest in home improvements towards the second half of the year.

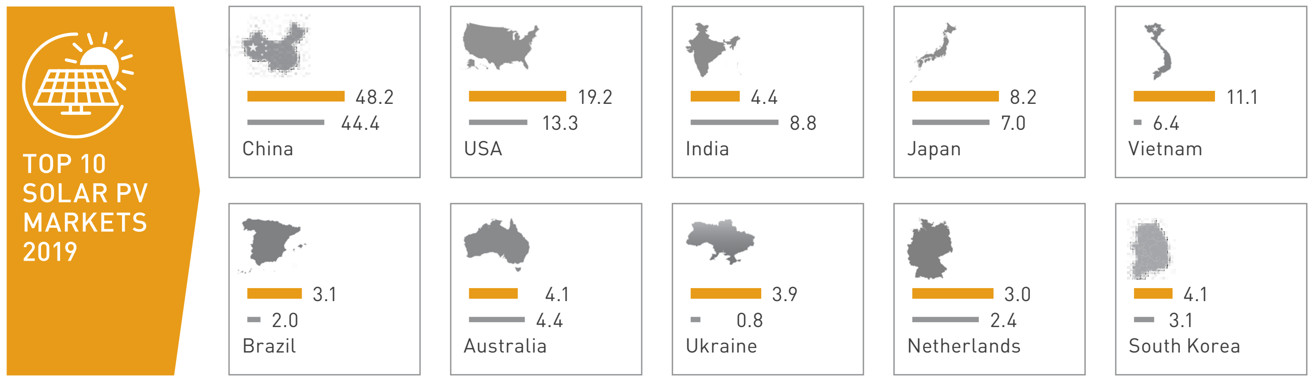
- Vietnam among the top global solar leaders: With a cumulative solar power installation of 11.1 GW, Vietnam bagged the third position globally in solar power addition in 2020. Of the total installation, 4.6 GW solar power were installed in the last week of December 2020 alone to meet the solar feed-in-tariff deadline.
- Japan stood fourth in the global solar market: Japan installed 8.2 GW solar power in 2020, up 16% from the previous year. With this Japan became the fourth largest solar power market in 2020. However, land availability and grid constraints were major challenges for Japan.
- Growth in solar market in European Union: The European Union was another major solar market, which installed around 18.2 GW in 2020, with growing number of solar firms supported by government policies out to achieve the renewable energy targets. However. solar installation capacity declined as compared to 22.9 GW in 2019 due to the impact of the pandemic and Brexit uncertainties.
- Asia-Pacific held the largest solar market share: Asia-Pacific's solar installation held the largest market share of 78 GW in 2020, owing to increased electricity demand, proper solar irradiance, and improvement in living standards. Although India's solar growth installation declined, China alone installed around 48.2 GW of solar projects in 2020, holding the largest solar market share. Among other Asian countries, the Republic of Korea added 4.1 GW, Chinese Taipei added 1.7 GW, and the Philippines added 1.1 GW in 2020.
- Headwinds in the Middle East and Africa: The solar sector in the Middle Eastern and African regions were impacted and could add only 1.5 GW in 2020. However, several ongoing solar projects will boost the sector in 2021.
- Endurance in the face of adversity: Despite the disastrous bushfires that caused grid connections to be delayed, as well as the impact of COVID-19, Australia added 4.1 GW of solar PV in 2020. Australia remained the largest solar market in the South Pacific.
- Utility segment driving the solar market: Among the three solar segments- utility, residential and non-residential, the utility segment held the highest market share in 2020 with approximately 60 GW.

[Sources: Renewables 2021 Global Status Report by REN21; Solar Power Europe Global Solar Market Outlook; Global Solar Council Review 2020]

Global Solar Market Outlook

The global solar market prospect looks promising with an annual CAGR of 6% between 2021 and 2026. The International Energy Agency reported that the solar market will continue to grow as forecasted. In the upcoming years, more countries will join the solar market with the dominant players to boost green energy adoption. Additionally, the cost of production of solar power is also reducing with supportive government policies, which is, in turn, increasing the scope for solar power.

[Sources: Solar Power Europe Global Solar Market Outlook; Global Solar Council Review 2020; Renewable Energy Report by IEA]



[Source: Renewables 2021 Global Status Report by REN21]

Indian Solar Market Overview

In India, the solar PV market plummeted to the lowest level in five years. However, India is at the sixth position in terms of new solar power installations in 2020 and fifth largest in terms of overall capacity. During the year, around 4.4 GW of solar PV capacity was added, bringing the total national capacity to 47.4 GW. Pandemic-related lockdowns and labour shortages caused delay in project construction and auctions, which caused the de-growth. Additionally, government agencies struggled to get distribution companies to sign Power Sale Agreements (PSA), leaving roughly 17-18 GW of solar projects without a PSA. Apart from that, rising cost of raw materials and PV modules, as well as increasing shipping and freight costs, all contributed to the solar industry's decline.

Additionally, the utility-scale solar project, which amounts to ~78% of the capacity installed in 2020, also declined by 60% year-on-year, with 2.520 GW installations. Rooftop market shrunk by 22% with 0.719 GW installations. In the utility-scale solar power segment, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Rajasthan are the top three states, contributing ~51% of the installations.

Despite the degrowth in 2020, India's renewable energy sector, particularly solar power, is expected to set new records, encouraged by uplifting government policies and large-scale investments. However, the second wave of COVID-19 might bring in short-term uncertainties.

[Sources: Renewables 2021 Global Status Report by REN21, Solar Power Projects Report 2021, ET; Solar Power Europe Global Solar Market Report]

Factors Propelling the Solar Market in India

- Reduction in solar tariff: One of the major growth drivers for solar power in India is the reduction in solar tariffs from ~₹7.36/kWh (US 10 cents/kWh) in FY 2014-15 to ~₹2.63/kWh (US 3.57 cents/kWh) in FY 2019-20.
- Make in India initiative: The Government of India is actively promoting development of domestic solar cell and module manufacturing capacity through various schemes under the Make in India initiative.
- Extension of safeguards tariff: In December 2020, India also extended the safeguard tariff on imported solar cells and modules for another year.
- 'Rent a Roof' Policy: In 2017, the Government of India introduced a 'rent a roof' strategy to encourage solar power generation. This boosted the country's goal of producing 40 GW solar power from rooftop installations by 2022. However, pandemic-induced restrictions slowed growth, but when the situation normalises, the policy will help push the solar sector.
- Solar Innovation: Another growth driver for the solar market is its innovation focus, which brought to the market light-sensitive nanoparticles, bifacial solar modules, floating solar panels, among others.

Challenges

- The DisCom Issue: The Government of India took several measures like Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY Scheme) instituted in 2015 to address the financial challenges faced by power distribution companies (DisComs). However, sequential lockdown during COVID-19 made it difficult for government agencies to get power distribution companies to sign a formal Power Sale Agreement.
- Subdued electricity demand: Decreased electricity demand has emerged as a major challenge. While the concern has persisted, the pandemic caused demand levels to go down further
- Land acquisition issues: Land allotment for renewable energy is a major concern. To address this issue, the Government of India introduced policies like 'rent a roof' strategy to boost solar power, but pandemic-induced restrictions brought forth unprecedented challenges.

Outlook

India's solar industry is expected to grow faster in 2021, with the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy aiming to achieve its ambitious target of having 114 GW solar capacity by 2022. The Indian government is working to develop a green city in each state by installing solar rooftop systems on all houses and solar parks on the city's outskirts. The International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts that India's renewable energy sector would set new records in 2021 and 2022 as previously delayed projects are commissioned. However, the IEA expressed concerns over the short-term risks posed by the second wave that swept India.

Vikram Solar

Vikram Solar Limited is one of the leading solar solution providers in the global solar market. The Company's extensive solar solutions, which include high-efficiency PV module manufacturing, rooftop solutions, comprehensive EPC and O&M solutions earned it an international reputation. The company's global network spans 6 continents and includes offices across 4 countries.

With its manufacturing expertise and innovation, the Company remained among the leading contributors to the solar revolution in India and abroad. The Company develops high-quality PV modules with exceptional performance and reliability that comes from our extensive and expert research and development efforts. For technical innovation and operational efficiencies, the Company received 5 awards at the 'PV Module Tech India 2020 Awards' in 2020. The Company has a track record of installing and commissioning over 1358 MW of solar projects across India, including current projects, with an annual PV Module production capacity of 1.2 GW.

Solar Projects and Business Expansion Highlights FY 2020-21

- Despite the pandemic, the Company successfully commissioned a 225 (140+85) MW solar project for NTPC at Bilhaur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- The Company announced the launch of its Series-6 PV modules that enable cost-optimised execution and offer cost competitiveness to customers
- Announced the expansion of its retail footprint in Telangana by partnering with 3S Solutions.
- Partnered with Express Tradecom to expand its retail footprint in Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

Way Forward

Vikram Solar has been making significant progress in working towards climate change mitigation with the help of solar energy. The Company is evolving with continuous research and innovation to provide high quality solar products and services across India and several other countries. It has been tirelessly involved in reducing costs and striving to meet evolving customer demands in a rapidly changing environment. The Company successfully managed the risk of the pandemic by protecting its employees, partners, and customers.

Despite the uncertainties of the pandemic, Vikram Solar has a positive outlook towards 2021. It has arranged for a vaccination drive for all its employees and has also ventured into expanding its business across different regions in India. With its committed and well-diversified team, constant focus on innovation and efficient processes, Vikram Solar will continue to lead the solar industry in India and grow faster than ever.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

Annexure - 2

This Policy reflects the Company's objectives for good corporate governance as well as sustained and long-term value creation for stakeholders. In addition, it is intended to ensure that –

a) the Company is able to attract, develop and retain high-performing and motivated Executives in a competitive market;

b) the Executives are offered a competitive and market aligned remuneration package, as permissible under the Applicable Laws;

c) remuneration of the Executives is aligned with the Company's business strategies, values, key priorities and goals.

Board Diversity Criterion

In the process of attaining optimal Board diversity, the following criteria need to be assessed:

(i) Optimum Composition

a. The Board shall have an optimum combination of Executive and Non-Executive Directors and not less than fifty percent of the Board of Directors comprising Non-Executive Directors.

b. At least half of the Board should comprise of Independent Directors (where the Chairman of the Board is executive) or at least one-third of the Board consisting of Independent Directors (where the Chairman of the Board is non-executive).

c. In any case, the Company should strive to ensure that the number of Independent Directors do not fall below 3 (Three) so as to enable the Board to function smoothly and effectively.

d. The Company shall have at least one Woman Director on the Board to ensure that there is no gender inequality on the Board.

(ii) Functional Diversity

a. Appointment of Directors to the Board of the Company should be based on the specific needs and business of the Company. Appointments should be done based on the qualification, knowledge, experience and skill of the proposed appointee which is relevant to the business of the Company.

b. Knowledge and experience in domain areas such as finance, legal, risk management etc., should be duly considered while making appointments to the Board level.

c. While appointing Independent Directors, care should be taken as to the independence of the proposed appointee.

d. Directorships in other companies may also be taken into account while determining the candidature of a person.

e. Whole-time Directors of the Company may be considered to head functional area / business division of the Company based on his / her expertise of the function / division.

(iii) Stakeholder Diversity

The Company may also have Directors on its Board representing the interest of any financial institution or any other person in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association and/or any agreement between the Company and the nominating agency.

Principles for selection of Independent Directors

The nomination of the Independent Directors of the Company shall be in accordance with the principles as stated hereunder and other relevant provisions of Applicable Laws:

(a) is a person of integrity and possesses relevant expertise and experience;

(b) is or was not a promoter of the Company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company and not related to promoters or Directors in the Company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company;

(c) has or had no pecuniary relationship other than remuneration as such director or having transaction not exceeding ten percent of his total income or such amount as may be prescribed, with the Company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or Directors, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year;

(d) none of whose relatives has or had pecuniary relationship or transaction with the Company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or Directors, amounting to two per cent. or more of its gross turnover or total income or 5 Million rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed, whichever is lower, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year;

(e) neither himself nor any of his relatives—

(i) holds or has held the position of a key managerial personnel or is or has been employee of the Company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he is proposed to be appointed;

(ii) is or has been an employee or proprietor or a partner, in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he is proposed to be appointed, of (a) a firm of auditors or company secretaries in practice or cost auditors of the Company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company; or (b) any legal or a consulting firm that has or had any transaction with the Company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company amounting to ten per cent or more of the gross turnover of such firm;

(iii) holds together with his relatives two per cent or more of the total voting power of the Company; or

(iv) is a chief executive or director, by whatever name called, of any non-profit organisation that receives twenty-five per cent or more of its receipts from the Company, any of its promoters, Directors or its holding, subsidiary or associate company or that holds 2% or more of the total voting power of the Company;

(v) is a material supplier, service provider or customer or lessor or lessee of the Company;

(f) shall possess appropriate skills, experience and knowledge in one or more fields of finance, law, management, sales, marketing, administration, research, corporate governance, technical operations or other disciplines related to the Company's business.

(g) who is not less than 21 years of age.

(h) is not a Non-independent Director of another company on the Board of which any Non-independent Director of the Company is an Independent Director.

Overall criteria for selection of Executives

The assessment for Senior Management will be done on the basis of below parameters by the concerned interview panel of the Company -

i) **Competencies:**
- Necessary skills (leadership skill, communication skills, managerial skills etc.)
- Experiences & education to successfully complete the tasks.
- Positive background reference check.

ii) **Capabilities:**
- Suitable or fit for the task or role.
- Potential for growth and the ability and willingness to take on more responsibility.
- Intelligent & fast learner, Good Leader, Organizer & Administrator, Good Analytical Skills, Creative & Innovative.

General Policies for remuneration

The various remuneration components would be combined to ensure an appropriate and balanced remuneration package. The five remuneration components are -

- Fixed, base remuneration (including fixed supplements)
- short-term incentives, i.e., performance-based pay (variable)
- long-term incentives
- pension schemes, where applicable
- other benefits in kind, where applicable
- severance payment, where applicable

The fixed remuneration would be determined on the basis of the role and position of the individual, including professional experience, responsibility, job complexity and local market conditions.

The short-term incentives motivate and rewards high performers who significantly contribute to sustainable results, perform according to set expectations for the individual in question, and generates stakeholder value within the Group.

The long-term incentives in the form of stock options, is intended to promote a balance between short-term achievements and long-term thinking.

Any fee/remuneration payable to the Non-Executive Directors of the Company shall abide by the following norms –

- If any such Director draws or receives, directly or indirectly, by way of fee/remuneration any such sums in excess of the limit as prescribed or without the prior sanction, where it is required, under the Applicable Laws, such remuneration shall be refunded to the Company and until such sum is refunded, hold it in trust for the Company. The Company shall not waive the recovery of any sum refundable to it;
- Such Director(s) may receive remuneration by way of fee for attending meetings of the Board or Committee thereof or for any other purpose whatsoever as may be decided by the Board, as permissible under the Applicable Laws;
- An Independent Director shall not be entitled to any stock option and may receive remuneration only by way of fees and reimbursement of expenses for participation in meetings of the Board or Committee thereof and profit related commission, as may be permissible under the Applicable Laws.

The detailed Nomination and Remuneration Policy is available in the website of the Company at https://www.vikramsolar.com/policies-codes/

Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities

Annexure - 3

[Pursuant to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended read with Notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated the 22 January 2021 and Rules made thereunder]

I. A brief outline of Company's CSR Policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs:

CSR initiatives of the Company aim towards inclusive development of communities through a range of social initiatives including skill development, promote education and sports and restoration of Indian Art, heritage and culture. Vikram Solar has always been conscious of its social responsibilities and the environment in which it operates. The CSR Policy encompasses the Company's philosophy for giving back to society as a corporate citizen.

CSR activities of the Company are carried out by the Company on its own and also by way of contribution/ donation to different Trusts, Section – 8 Companies and Institutions as may be permitted under the applicable laws from time to time.

The CSR Policy of the Company is available on the Company's website at https://www.vikramsolar.com/policies-codes/.

II. The Composition of the CSR Committee:

The composition of the CSR Committee of the Board is as follows:

Name	Designation	No. of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	No. of meetings of CSR Committee members attended during the year
Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary (Chairman)	Non-Executive Chairman	1	1
Mr. Vikram Swarup (Member)	Independent Director	1	1
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary (Member)	Managing Director	1	1

III. Details of Impact Assessment of CSR Projects carried out in pursuance of sub Rule (3) of Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable

Not Applicable

IV. Average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013

The average net profit of the Company for the last three financial years is ₹390.59 Million.

V. Prescribed CSR expenditure (two percent of the amount as in Item IV above):

The prescribed CSR expenditure requirement for the financial year 2020 - 2021 was ₹7.81 Million.

VI. Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years:

Nil

VII. Amount required to be set off for the Financial Year, if any:

Nil

VIII. Total CSR obligation for the financial year:

₹7.81 Million.

IX. CSR amount spent or unspent for the FY 2020-21

Total amount spent for the FY 2020-21	Amount unspent (₹ in Million)				
	Total amount transferred to unspent CSR account u/s 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII read with Sec.135(3)		
	Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
₹9.79 Million	Not Applicable		Not Applicable		

X. Details of the CSR amount spent during the financial years:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Location of the Project	Amount spent for the Project (₹ in Million)	Mode of implementation	Mode of implementation through Implementing Agency	
						Name	CSR Registration No.
1	Distribution of food items during Pandemic COVID-19	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities - eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	All project sites of the Company	2.00	Indirect	Akshaya Patra Foundation	-
2.	Contribution to Chief Minister Relief Fund for distribution of food and relief material to manage disaster caused by Amphan	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities - eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	West Bengal	1.50	Direct	-	-
3	Distribution of food and relief materials to manage disaster caused by Amphan	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities - eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	West Bengal	0.50	Indirect	Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry (BCC&I)	-
4	Promotion of art and culture of India	Promotion and protection of national art, heritage and culture	West Bengal	0.80	Indirect	Yashvi Art Foundation,	-
5	Distribution of food and relief materials to manage disaster caused by Amphan	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities - Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition.	West Bengal	0.28	Direct	-	-
6	Distribution of food items during COVID-19 Pandemic	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities - Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition.	All project and plant sites in the State of West Bengal	0.16	Direct	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Location of the Project	Amount spent for the Project (₹ in Million)	Mode of implementation	Mode of implementation through Implementing Agency	
						Name	CSR Registration No.
7	Community outreach for COVID-19 Pandemic awareness	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities - COVID-19: Assessment of knowledge and awareness initiative	West Bengal	0.19	Direct	-	-
8	Distribution of preventive kits, sanitizers etc., to fight against COVID-19 Pandemic	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities - promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation.	West Bengal	2.44	Direct	-	-
9	Distribution of TABs to under privileged children	Promoting education among poor children	West Bengal	0.19	Direct	-	-
10	Reconstruction of homes due to the disaster caused by Amphan	Disaster management, including relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities	West Bengal	0.20	Direct	-	-
11	Donation given to The Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry (BCC&I) towards renovation of the heritage building	Protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art.	West Bengal	0.02	Direct	-	-
12	Promotion and protection of Indian art, heritage and culture	Promotion and protection of national art, heritage and culture	Maharastra	0.41	Indirect	Vedanta Cultural Foundation	-
13	Rural Development Project - construction of Navya Ayodhya model town in Ayodhya	Promoting Rural Development	Uttar Pradesh	1.1	Indirect	Sri Ram Janmabhoomi Theerth Kshetra (SRJBTK) Trust	-
	Total			**9.79**			

XI. Amount spent in administrative overheads:
Nil

XII. Amount spent on impact assessment, if any:
Not Applicable

XIII. Total amount spent for the financial year:
₹9.79 Million.

XIV. Excess Amount for set off, if any:

Amount (In Million)

Sl. No.	Particulars	
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the Company u/s 135(5)	7.81
(ii)	Total amount spent for the financial year	9.79
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii) – (i)]	1.98
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial year, if any	-
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years	1.98

XV. In case of creation or acquisition of capital assets, furnish the details relating to the assets so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year
Nil

XVI. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two percent of the average net profit u/s 135(5) of the Act:
Not Applicable.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Date: 29 June 2021
Place: Kolkata

Hari Krishna Chaudhary
(Chairman – CSR Committee)
DIN: 01744503

Gyanesh Chaudhary
(Managing Director)
DIN: 00060387

Form AOC – 1

Annexure - 4

[Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129 read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies/ joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(₹ in Million)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of the Subsidiaries							Step-down Subsidiaries (Direct Subsidiaries of Vikram Solar GmbH)	
		Vikram Solar GmbH	Vikram Solar US Inc.	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	VP Utilities & Services Pvt. Ltd.	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt. Ltd	VSL Green Power Pvt. Ltd.	Vikram Solar Foundation	Solarcode Vikram Management GmbH	Solarcode Vikram Solarkraftwerk 1 GmbH & Co. KG
1	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	1 October 2009	July 20, 2015	23 May 2015	25 January 2012	9 April 2019	19 November 2019	31 October 2019	13 November 2009	31 December 2009
2	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	31 December 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2021	31 March 2021	31 March 2021	31 March 2021	31 March 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2020
3	Reporting currency and Exchange Rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial Year in the case of Foreign Subsidiaries	EURO 86.09	USD 73.50	USD 73.50	INR 1.00	INR 1.00	INR 1.00	INR 1.00	EURO 86.09	EURO 86.09
4	Share Capital	3.10	1.08	8.86	0.10	0.50	1.00	0.50	2.15	111.97
5	Reserves and Surplus	-22.12	90.71	-21.26	50.15	-0.94	-0.30	-0.69	-0.21	-97.98
6	Total Assets	4.90	370.09	3.26	123.21	0.35	0.79	0.38	2.14	17.47
7	Total Liabilities	23.93	278.30	15.67	72.97	0.79	0.10	0.57	0.19	3.47
8	Investments (except investments in subsidiaries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Turnover	-	2,069.99	15.25	263.25	-	-	-	0.19	-
10	Profit/(Loss) before tax	-2.60	33.05	-0.19	2.35	-0.17	-0.14	-0.66	0.02	-0.47
11	Provision for tax	0.49	13.15	-	0.77	-0.32	-0.01	-	-	-
12	Profit/(Loss) after tax	-3.10	19.89	-0.19	1.58	0.14	-0.13	-0.66	0.02	-0.47
13	Proposed Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	% of Shareholding	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Other Information:

1. Names of the Subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations as on 31 March 2021 - Nil

2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year - Entire shareholding of Viki.Ai.(p) Ltd and Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd transferred on 22 March 2021.

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

The Company does not have any Associates and Joint Venture as on 31 March 2021.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Gyanesh Chaudhary)
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

(Krishna Kumar Maskara)
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

(Saibaba Vutukuri)
Chief Executive Officer

(Rajendra Kumar Parakh)
Chief Financial Officer

(Sudip Chatterjee)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A18690

Date: 29 June 2021
Place: Kolkata

Form No. Mr-3

Annexure - 5

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 March 2021
[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members,
VIKRAM SOLAR LIMITED

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by VIKRAM SOLAR LIMITED (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

The Company's Management is responsible for preparation and maintenance of secretarial and other records and for devising proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of applicable laws and Regulations.

Based on our verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit and considering the relaxations granted by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31 March 2021 generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31 March 2021, to the extent applicable, according to the provisions of:

i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

ii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

iii) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

iv) Other than fiscal, labour and environmental laws which are generally applicable to all manufacturing/trading companies, the following laws/acts are also, inter alia, applicable to the Company:

a. Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 and Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987

b. Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2010 & The Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Amendment Regulations, 2018

c. Central Electricity Authority (Safety requirements For construction, operation & maintenance of electrical plants & electric lines) Regulations 2011

d. Designs Act, 2000 & Design Rules, 2001

e. Legal Metrology Act, 2009 & West Bengal Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules, 2011 & The Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011

f. The Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards For Construction of Electrical Plants & Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010

g. The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 2017

h. The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 & The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 2017

i. The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 & The Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006

j. Trade Mark Act, 1999 & Trade Marks Rules, 2017

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

The Company being an unlisted company, the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder and the Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 are not applicable

During the period under review the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above except that:

i) during the period under review, the Company did not have a women director on its Board from 01.04.2020 to 21.03.2021 as required under the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013;

ii) an Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Company was held on 23.03.2021 at a shorter notice by partly complying with first proviso to Section 101(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Out of total 102 shareholders, 13 shareholders holding 96% of the total paid-up capital of the company have given their consent for holding the meeting at shorter notice.

We further report that

a) The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors except as stated above. The changes, if any, in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

b) Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

c) None of the directors in any meeting dissented on any resolution and hence there was no instance of recording any dissenting member's view in the minutes.

   We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

   We further report that during the audit period the company has brought back 53,32,500 equity shares of ₹10/- each in compliance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

We further report that during the audit period the Company has passed the following special resolutions which needs mention:

a. Waiver of excess remuneration paid to Managing Director and Whole-time Director of the Company;

b. Enhancement of remuneration payable to Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, Managing Director of the Company for the period from 01.04.2020 upto his remaining tenure of appointment;

c. Allotment of upto 9,37,500 equity shares of face value of ₹10/- each ("Equity Share") on preferential basis to Ms. Urmila Chaudhary at a price of ₹160.00 including premium of ₹150.00 per equity share aggregating upto ₹150 Millions (Rupees One Hundred and Fifty Million only) in tranches;

   We further report that during the audit period, the company has issued and allotted 9,37,500 equity shares of face value of ₹10/- each ("Equity Share") on preferential basis to Ms. Urmila Chaudhary.

   This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure – I which forms an integral part of this report.

For **MKB & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Reg No: P2010WB042700

Sonal Sarda
Partner
Membership no. 60192
COP no. 23418
UDIN: A060192C000543334

Date: 29 June 2021
Place: Kolkata

Annexure - I

To
The Members,
VIKRAM SOLAR LIMITED

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.

4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Note: Due to continuing COVID-19 pandemic, for carrying on and completion of the Audit, documents /details have been provided by the Company through electronic mode and the same have been verified by us.

For **MKB & Associates**
Company Secretaries
Firm Reg No: P2010WB042700

Sonal Sarda
Partner
Membership no. 60192
COP no. 23418
UDIN: A060192C000543334

Date: 29 June 2021
Place: Kolkata

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of **Vikram Solar Limited (formerly known as 'Vikram Solar Private Limited')**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Vikram Solar Limited (formerly known as 'Vikram Solar Private Limited') ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies)Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,2015 (as amended) ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs),as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following notes of the Standalone Financial Statements:

(i) Note 43, which describes the uncertainties and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's operations and financial statements as assessed by the management. The actual outcome may differ from such estimates for recovery of the carrying amount of various Non-current & current assets including inventories, trade receivables, investments and other assets, depending on future developments.

(ii) Note 44 regarding payment of safeguard duty amounting to ₹1,389.35 Million (including ₹312.96 Million during the current year) which has been considered as receivable in the financial statements since the matter is subjudice and based on legal opinion obtained by the Company, the Company has an arguable case on merits, as more fully described therein. Necessary adjustments in the financials will be made based upon the legal outcome of the matter.

(iii) Note 46 regarding amount of ₹654.65 Million (included in Trade Receivables in the Financial Statements) which has been withheld/recovered by certain customers related to EPC contracts on account of Liquidated damages, generation loss etc. which the Company has not acknowledged and the matter has been referred to Arbitration as per the terms of the respective contracts. The management is hopeful of resolution of the matter in favour of the Company and necessary adjustments will be made based upon the outcome of the arbitration proceedings.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management & those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books ;

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account ;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2021 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 33, 44 and 46 to the standalone financial statements;

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 302049E

(ANURAG SINGHI)
Partner
Membership No. 066274
UDIN - 1066274AAAABU7537

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to para no. 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, we report that

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the company except flats of ₹72.25 Million (Gross Block) and ₹72.13 Million (Net Block), whose registration in the name of the Company is pending as on the Balance sheet date.

(ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) The Company has granted loans to two bodies corporate covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest. The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated for the loans granted and the repayment/receipts are regular. There is no overdue amount in respect of the above loans to the parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans and making investments. However, the Company has not provided any guarantees and securities.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public and hence reporting under clause (v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Customs Duty, Goods & Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods & Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of dues of Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2021 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statue	Nature of dues	Amount in ₹ Million	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
West Bengal Value Added Tax Act,2003	Demand for Entry Tax	74.33	2012-2013 & 2013-14	Kolkata High Court
Madhya Pradesh Value added Tax Act,2002	Demand for Entry Tax	2.13	2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17	Addl. Commissioner Appeal, Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Tax
Central Sales Tax, Act 1956	Demand against non-submission of Forms	40.42	2013-14 to 2017-18	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals)
West Bengal Value Added Tax act,2003	Demand against non-submission of Forms, purchase tax, etc.	10.80	2012-13,2015-16, 2016-17	Sr. Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals)
Rajasthan Value Added Tax, 2003	Demand for Work Contact Tax	.05	2015-16	Commercial Tax officer
Madhya Pradesh Value added Tax Act, 2002	Demand against non-submission of forms etc.	11.72	2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17	Addl. Commissioner Appeals
Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004	Computation of Tax Liability & penalty	0.08	2013-14	Joint Commissioner Appels
Customs Act,1962	Demand for Safeguard duty	94.38	2018-19	Commissioner of Custom (appeal)
The Income Tax Act,1961	Disallowances of expenses	17.83	AY 2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to any banks and financial institutions existing as at the balance sheet date. The Company did not have any loans or borrowing in respect of government or dues to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments during the year.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid managerial remuneration during the financial year in compliance with provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has complied with provisions of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment of shares made during the year. According to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that the amounts raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 302049E

(ANURAG SINGHI)
Partner
Membership No. 066274
UDIN - 1066274AAAABU7537

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Vikram Solar Limited (formerly known as 'Vikram Solar Private Limited') ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to these financial statement includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to these financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 302049E

(ANURAG SINGHI)
Partner
Membership No. 066274
UDIN - 1066274AAAABU7537

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	3,200.94	3,326.55
Right-of-use assets	3A	469.56	77.45
Capital work-in-progress	3B	660.59	109.12
Intangible assets	4	139.43	159.76
Intangible assets under development		4.88	-
Financial assets			
Investments	5	276.41	281.96
Loans	6	28.11	21.59
Other financial assets	7	699.40	678.92
Other non-current assets	8	114.53	66.97
Total non-current assets		**5,593.85**	**4,722.32**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	1,917.60	2,255.37
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	6,342.16	5,167.27
Cash and cash equivalents	11	30.71	294.97
Bank balances other than above Cash and cash equivalents	12	776.57	780.10
Loans	6	58.79	103.25
Other financial assets	7	1,969.34	1,804.35
Current tax assets (net)	13	4.69	178.66
Other current assets	8	520.44	477.77
Total current assets		**11,620.30**	**11,061.74**
Total assets		**17,214.15**	**15,784.06**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	235.30	279.25
Other equity	15	4,008.29	3,498.76
Total equity		**4,243.59**	**3,778.01**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	2,296.29	1,870.98
Trade Payable	21	85.28	-
Other financial liabilities	17	107.20	-
Lease Liabilities	45	423.21	69.85
Provisions	18	65.14	51.40
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	244.48	172.73
Deferred income from grant	34 A & B	170.57	166.49
Other non current liabilities	22	140.37	763.29
Total non-current liabilities		**3,532.54**	**3,094.74**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	3,327.50	3,072.90
Lease Liabilities	45	84.67	39.26
Trade payables			-
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	365.10	299.86
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	4,541.70	4,589.35
Other financial liabilities	17	987.30	414.41
Provisions	18	5.50	2.92
Deferred income from grant	34 A & B	14.37	14.37
Other current liabilities	22	111.88	478.24
Total current liabilities		**9,438.02**	**8,911.31**
Total liabilities		**12,970.56**	**12,006.05**
Total equity and liabilities		**17,214.15**	**15,784.06**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Saibaba Vutukuri
Chief Executive Officer

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	15,765.85	15,304.38
Other income	24	176.91	245.83
Total income		**15,942.76**	**15,550.21**
Expenses			
Cost of material and services consumed	25	12,056.00	11,643.05
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	26	0.18	353.59
Employee benefits expense	27	758.11	788.34
Finance costs	28	994.47	948.87
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	387.51	367.21
Other expenses	30	1,208.80	1,353.92
Total expenses		**15,405.07**	**15,454.98**
Profit before tax		**537.69**	**95.23**
Income tax expense			
Current tax		94.00	17.20
Deferred tax (net of MAT credit entitlement)	19A	72.29	17.60
Total income tax expense		**166.29**	**34.80**
Profit for the year		**371.40**	**60.43**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Net gain on fair value of Equity Instruments designated at FVTOCI		-4.45	147.37
Income tax effect		1.04	-34.33
		-3.42	**113.04**
Re-measurement of gain / (losses) on defined benefit plans		1.41	0.45
Income tax effect		-0.49	-0.16
		0.92	**0.29**
Total Other Comprehensive income, net of taxes		**-2.50**	**113.33**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**368.90**	**173.76**
Basic & Diluted Earning per share (in ₹)		16.26	2.16
(Nominal value per equity share ₹10/- each)			
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Saibaba Vutukuri
Chief Executive Officer

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		537.69	95.23
Adjustments for:		-	-
Depreciation and amortization expenses		355.47	333.60
Depreciation on Right of use assets		32.04	33.61
Finance costs		982.56	936.04
Finance cost on leasing arrangment		11.91	12.83
Interest income		-121.00	-140.56
Allowance for expected credit loss		21.31	5.33
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Difference		-139.68	157.23
Provision for employee benefits		14.42	13.72
Provision for warranties		7.68	0.49
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and equipments		-0.01	-0.49
Operating Profit before working capital changes		**1,702.39**	**1,447.03**
Changes in working capital			
Decrease / (increase) in inventories		337.77	-193.96
Increase / (decrease) in financial and non financial liabilities		-137.30	1,718.59
Increase in financial and non financial assets		-1,793.45	-623.07
Cash generated from operations		**109.41**	**2,348.60**
Income tax (paid) / refunded (net)		79.97	-39.15
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)		**189.38**	**2,309.44**
Cash flow from Investing activities			
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment, Capital work in progress, intangible assets under development and intangible assets		-595.96	-445.13
Proceeds from sale/ disposal of Property, Plant and equipments		0.02	5.17
Intercorporate loan given		-853.02	-856.20
Intercorporate loan recovered		853.00	827.95
Investment in a subsidiary		-	-9.97
Sale of investment in Subsidiary		1.10	0.50
Investment in Fixed Deposit (net)		-42.36	-35.69
Interest received		129.65	134.49
Net cash flow (used) in investing activities (B)		**-507.57**	**-378.88**
Cash flow from Financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		1,474.55	-
Repayment of long term borrowings		-696.58	-293.30
Increase/(decrease) in short term borrowings		254.60	-483.08
Buyback of equity shares		-53.33	-
Issue of equity shares (including share premium)		150.00	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		-45.37	-47.26
Finance Cost paid		-1,029.94	-919.53
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities (C)		**53.93**	**-1,743.17**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**-264.26**	**187.39**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		294.97	107.58
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 11)		**30.71**	**294.97**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	01 April 2020	Cash Flows	Others	31 March 2021
Short Term borrowings (Note 20)	3,072.90	254.60	-	3,327.50
Non-current borrowings (including Current Maturities) (Note 16)	2,109.47	777.97	-7.14	2,880.30
Total liabilities from financing activities	**5,182.37**	**1,032.57**	**-7.14**	**6,207.80**

	01 April 2019	Cash Flows	Others	31 March 2020
Short Term borrowings (Note 20)	3,555.98	-483.08	-	3,072.90
Non-current borrowings (including Current Maturities) (Note 16)	2,405.54	-293.30	-2.77	2,109.47
Total liabilities from financing activities	**5,961.52**	**-776.38**	**-2.77**	**5,182.37**

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Saibaba Vutukuri
Chief Executive Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2021 No. of shares	As at 31 March 2021 Amount	As at 31 March 2020 No. of shares	As at 31 March 2020 Amount
(A) Equity Share capital					
Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid					
Opening		27,925,000	279.25	27,925,000	279.25
Add: Issue during the year		937,500	9.38	-	-
Less: Buyback during the year		-5,332,500	-53.33	-	-
Closing		**23,530,000**	**235.30**	**27,925,000**	**279.25**

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus: Capital Redemption Reserve	Reserves and surplus: Securities premium	Reserves and surplus: Retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income: Investment in Subsidiaries at Fair Value through OCI	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	427.24	2,827.34	91.55	3,346.13
Adjustment for IND AS 116	-	-	-21.13		-21.13
Profit for the year	-	-	60.43		60.43
Net gain on fair value of Equity Instruments designated at FVTOCI (net of tax)	-	-	-	113.04	113.04
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	0.29		0.29
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**-**	**427.24**	**2,866.93**	**204.59**	**3,498.76**
on issue during the year		140.63			140.63
Transfer to Capital redemption reserve	53.33	-	-53.33	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	371.40		371.40
Net gain on fair value of Equity Instruments designated at FVTOCI (net of tax)	-	-	-	-3.41	-3.41
Re-measurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	0.92		0.92
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**53.33**	**567.87**	**3,185.92**	**201.17**	**4,008.29**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
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Chief Financial Officer

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Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 General Information

Vikram Solar Limited ("The Company") is a public limited company, incorporated under the provision of Companies Act, applicable in India. The company was incorporated as private limited company and has been converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from August 22, 2017. The Registered office of the Company is situated at The Chambers, 8th Floor, 1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata – 700107. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of Solar photovoltaic modules / systems. The manufacturing facilities are situated at Falta Special Economic Zone (SEZ), West Bengal. The Company is also setting up a new manufacturing facility in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The Company is also engaged into setting up of the Solar Power Plant / Systems, provides operation and maintenance services.

These standalone financials statements were approved and authorised for issue with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 29 June 2021.

2 Basis of Preparation and summary of Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and read with [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS (Refer Note 2.13 for accounting policy on financial instruments)

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of operation and the time between the rendering of supply & services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The financial statements have been reported in ₹ Million, except for information pertaining to number of shares and earnings per share information.

(c) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared and reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that may require a material adjustment to the reported amounts and disclosures.

(a) Employee benefit plans - Note 2.14 and 32

Post-employment benefits represents obligation that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to project benefit obligations. Post-employment benefit accounting is intended to reflect the recognition of future benefit cost over the employee's approximate service period, based on the terms of plans and the investment and funding decisions made. The accounting requires the company to make assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate, rate of compensation increase and future mortality rates. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the defined benefit obligations and benefit costs incurred.

(b) Impairment of trade receivables - Note 2.13.a and 10

The risk of delay collection of accounts receivable is primarily estimated based on prior experience with, and the past due status of debtors, while large accounts are assessed individually based on factors that include ability to pay, bankruptcy and payment history. The assumptions and estimates applied for determining the allowance of expected credit loss are reviewed periodically.

(c) Estimation of expected useful lives and residual values of property, plants and equipment - Note 2.2, 3 and 4

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated at historical cost using straight-line method based on the estimated useful life, taking into account their residual value. The asset's residual value and useful life are based on the Company's best estimates and reviewed, and adjusted if required, at each Balance Sheet date taking into consideration the estimated usage of the assets, operating condition of the assets and anticipated technological changes etc.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(d) Fair Value Measurements
When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions.

(e) Contingent Liabilities - Note 2.11 and 33
Contingent Liabilities covering a range of matters are pending against the Company. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is often difficult to predict the final outcomes. The cases and claims against the Company often raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues that are subject to many uncertainties and complexities, including but not limited to the facts and circumstances of each particular case and claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable law, in the normal course of business, the Company consults with experts on matters related to litigations. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In the event an adverse outcome is possible or an estimate is not determinable, the matter is disclosed.

(f) Revenue Recognition
The Company uses the proportionate completion method for recognition of revenue, accounting for unbilled revenue / unearned revenue and contract cost thereon for its turnkey contracts. The percentage of completion is measured by reference to the stage of the projects and contract determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs. Use of the proportionate completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs incurred to date as a proportion of the total efforts or cost to be incurred. Significant assumptions are required in determining the stage of completion, the extent of the contract cost incurred, the estimated total contract revenue and contract cost and the recoverability of the contracts. These estimates are based on events existing at the end of each reporting date.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price (net of tax credits), borrowing costs, if capitalization criteria are met, commissioning expenses, etc. up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Expenditure directly attributable to expansion projects is capitalized. Administrative, general overheads and other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the project period which are not related to the project nor are incidental thereto, are expensed off when that are incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives
Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management, which are in line with the rates prescribed in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful Life
Building	30 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8- 10 years
Office Equipment	3-5 years
Plant & Machinery	15 years
Electrical Installation	10 years
Computers & Accessories	3-6 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of tools, plant & machinery and other handling equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

The Company has adopted Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which requires identification and determination of separate useful life for each major component of the property, plant and equipment, if they have useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine if there is any indication of impairment based on external or internal factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount which represents the greater of the net selling price of assets and their 'value in use'. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rates and risks specific to the asset.

2.3 Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Amortisation of Intangible assets
Intangibles are amortized on a straight line basis over the useful lives as given below, which is based on the management estimates.

Intangible assets	Useful life
Computer Software	5 years
Trade Mark & Copyrights	3 years
Product Certifications	3 - 5 years

Intangible assets are amortized over their respective useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an impairment indicator. The amortization expense and the gain or loss on disposal, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.4 Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Million as per requirement of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

2.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenditure in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

2.6 Foreign Currency Transactions

The Company's functional currency and reporting currency is the same i.e. Indian Rupee(₹).

Initial recognition of transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in reporting currency by the Company at spot rates at the date of transaction.

At the end of each reporting period, Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Sale of goods and rendering of services
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitle in exchange for those goods or services. The company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery.

Revenues from turnkey contracts, which are generally time bound fixed price contracts are recognised over the life of the contract using the proportionate completion method with contract costs of determining the degree of completion. Foreseeable losses on such contracts are recognised when probable.

Revenue on installation and commissioning contracts are recognised as per the terms of contract.

Revenue from maintenance contracts are recognised pro rata over the period of the contract.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

Other Operating revenues

Exports entitlements are recognised when the right to receive such incentives as per the applicable terms is established, in respect of the exports made and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate realisation/ utilization of such incentives.

Other Income

Interest Income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/ expected to be admitted and to the extent there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

2.8 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and tax credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences, losses and tax credits. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income Tax Act, 1961, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts the recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

In case of tax payable as Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.9 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

As a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

(ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term lease and lease of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of offices, godowns, equipment, etc. that are of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Inventories

Raw materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, material and other items held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Cost includes purchase price, (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition.

Work in progress and Finished Goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and direct labour and a proportion of manufacturing overhead based on the normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on monthly weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions.

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations on sale of goods are recognised at the date of sale of relevant products, at the Management best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claim will arise.

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement and Balance Sheet, Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.13 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(a) Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or through profit or loss (FVTPL)), and

b) those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses is either recorded in the statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this depends on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this depends on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company reclassifies the debt investments when and only when the business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carrying at amortized cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Fair value of Financial Instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of method and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risk existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value includes discounted cash flow analysis and available quoted market prices. All method of assessing fair value result in general approximation of fair value and such value may never actually be realised.

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at fair value. The Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on aforesaid investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the statement of profit and loss. Investments in units of mutual funds are accounted for at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(i) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the borrowings to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. Borrowings are derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(ii) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

2.14 Employee Benefits

A Short term employee benefits

Liabilities for short term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefits payable in the balance sheet.

B Post-employment benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

Contributions under Defined Contribution Plans payable in keeping with the related schemes are recognised as expenses for the period in which the employee has rendered the service.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

(i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

(ii) Net interest expense or income

Compensated absence: The Company provides for the sick leave and encashment of earned leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate earned leave and sick leave subject to certain limits, for future utilization or encashment. The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured annually by actuaries as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

2.15 Government Grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and there is a reasonable certainty that grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non- current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

2.16 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period with changes included in other income / other expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the derivate is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

2.17 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company. Refer note 37.

2.18 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before other comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.19 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.20 Recent accounting pronouncement

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from financial year commencing from 1 April 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities to be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If any deviation in utilisation of borrowed fund from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose, the disclosure to be made.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive, and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

3 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Electrical Installation	Tools & Equipment	Computers & Accessories	Total
Gross Carrying amount										
As at 31 March 2019	2.63	933.18	2,168.33	102.40	46.71	41.56	380.86	118.67	70.62	3,864.95
Additions	0.00	36.64	281.76	10.36	5.95	4.84	3.06	23.16	8.28	374.04
Disposals / deductions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17
As at 31 March 2020	2.63	969.82	2,450.09	112.75	47.56	46.32	383.91	141.83	78.90	4,233.82
Additions	0.00	73.20	67.72	5.40	9.16	2.64	0.00	2.56	4.01	164.69
Disposals / deductions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
As at 31 March 2021	**2.63**	**1,043.02**	**2,517.81**	**118.15**	**56.72**	**48.90**	**383.92**	**144.39**	**82.91**	**4,398.45**
As at 31 March 2019	0.00	58.76	384.99	19.16	11.07	17.69	108.16	6.67	31.35	637.85
Charge for the year	0.00	32.08	153.97	10.85	6.52	7.66	39.38	12.44	10.89	273.80
Disposals / deductions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.33	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.38
As at 31 March 2020	-	90.84	538.96	30.01	13.26	25.31	147.53	19.11	42.25	907.27
Charge for the year	0.00	31.19	169.04	11.59	6.89	7.53	39.60	14.28	10.16	290.28
Disposals / deductions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
As at 31 March 2021	**-**	**122.02**	**708.00**	**41.60**	**20.15**	**32.78**	**187.14**	**33.40**	**52.41**	**1,197.51**
Net Carrying amount										
As at 31 March 2020	2.63	878.99	1,911.13	82.74	34.30	21.01	236.38	122.72	36.66	3,326.55
As at 31 March 2021	**2.63**	**921.00**	**1,809.82**	**76.55**	**36.58**	**16.10**	**196.78**	**110.98**	**30.50**	**3,200.94**

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment are pledged against the borrowings obtained by the Company as explained in Note 16 and Note 20 to the Financial Statements.

(b) Title deeds of the above freehold land and building are held in the name of the Company except in respect of flats valuing ₹72.25 Million (Gross Block), ₹72.13 (Net Block) where registration in the Company's name is pending.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

3A Right of use assets*

	Right of use	Total
Gross Carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
Additions	111.05	111.05
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**111.05**	**111.05**
Additions	453.70	453.70
Disposals / deductions	19.42	19.42
As at 31 March 2021	**545.33**	**545.33**
Depreciation		
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
Charge for the year	33.61	33.61
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**33.61**	**33.61**
Charge for the year	48.39	48.39
Disposals / deductions	6.23	6.23
As at 31 March 2021	**75.77**	**75.77**
Net Carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2020	**77.45**	**77.45**
As at 31 March 2021	**469.56**	**469.56**

(a) Right of use assets includes building / land.

3B Capital Work in progress

Capital Work in progress mainly comprise of Property, Plant and Equipment under construction. Capital work in progress includes pre-operative expenses (pending allocation) as under.

Pre-operative expenses (pending allocation) are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Salaries & Wages	32.26	-
Professional Fees	1.80	-
Rates and Taxes	20.74	-
Finance Cost	37.11	13.64
Depreciation on Right of use assets	16.36	-
Travelling & Conveyance	3.91	-
Others	4.50	-
	116.68	**13.64**

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Intangible assets

	Computer Software	Trade Mark & Copyrights	Product Certifications	Total
Gross Carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2019	94.31	8.11	100.01	202.42
Additions	37.93	0.51	55.19	93.63
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**132.24**	**8.62**	**155.20**	**296.06**
Additions	19.35	5.73	19.77	44.85
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**151.58**	**14.35**	**174.97**	**340.91**
Amortisation				
As at 31 March 2019	**28.48**	**1.01**	**47.00**	**76.49**
Charge for the year	22.61	1.04	36.16	59.80
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**51.08**	**2.04**	**83.17**	**136.29**
Charge for the year	22.87	1.92	40.39	65.18
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**73.95**	**3.97**	**123.55**	**201.47**
Net Carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2020	81.15	6.58	72.03	159.76
As at 31 March 2021	**77.63**	**10.38**	**51.42**	**139.43**

5 Investments

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investment in Subsidiaries		
Investment in equity shares, fully paid up (Unquoted, at fair value through OCI)		
VP Utilities & Services Pvt. Ltd. [10,000 (31 March 2020 :10,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each)]	0.10	0.10
Vikram Solar Gmbh [100% shares (31 March 2020 :100% shares)]	-	-
Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd. [30000 shares (31 March 2020 : 30000 shares) of USD 1 each]	8.40	9.55
Vikram Solar RE Power Pvt. Ltd. [Nil shares (31 March 2020 : 100000 shares) of ₹10 each]	-	1.00
VSL Green Pvt. Ltd. [100000 shares (31 March 2020 : 100000 shares) of ₹10 each]	1.00	1.00
Vikram Solar Foundation [50000 shares (31 March 2020 : 50000 shares) of ₹10 each]	0.50	0.50
Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt. Ltd [50000 shares (31 March 2020 : 50000 shares) of ₹10 each]	0.50	0.50
VIKI.AI Pvt. Ltd [NIl shares (31 March 2020 : 10000 shares) of ₹10 each]	-	0.10
Vikram Solar US Inc. [16 shares(31 March 2020 : 16 shares) of USD 1000 each]	265.91	269.21
	276.41	**281.96**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**276.41**	**281.96**

5.1 Refer Note 38 and 39 for information about fair value measurements.

6 Loans (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Security deposits	28.11	21.59
	28.11	**21.59**
Current		
Loan to subsidiaries*	12.91	49.63
Loan to Others#	23.61	28.25
Security deposits	22.27	25.37
	58.79	**103.25**

* There is no signifcant increase in Credit risk in respect of loan to subsisidiary

Private Company in which Director is interested

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

7 Other Financial Assets (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Amount due from Grantor* (TTD)	529.12	554.53
Deposits with banks as margin money	170.28	124.39
	699.40	**678.92**
Current		
Amount due from Grantor* (TTD)	67.40	67.94
Claims & Refunds Receivable**	1,560.47	1,178.63
Export Incentive Receivable	68.96	150.57
Interest Receivable	17.63	26.29
Capital subsidy receivable $	45.13	45.13
Unbilled Revenue	208.61	334.65
Receivables from sale of investments	1.14	1.14
	1,969.34	**1,804.35**

* Refer Note No. 35 E
** Refer Note No. 44
$ Refer Note No. 34

8 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Capital Advances*	99.69	53.10
Prepaid expenses	14.84	13.87
	114.53	**66.97**
Current		
Advance to Suppliers	81.71	121.06
Advance to Staff	21.55	14.72
Balance with Revenue authorities	364.60	277.99
Prepaid Expenses	52.58	64.00
	520.44	**477.77**

* Capital advance includes advance amounting to ₹11.56 Millions given to a Private Company in which Director is interested

9 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(At Lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw material	1,029.79	1,382.93
Work in progress	152.43	148.26
Finished goods	595.06	599.41
Store and spares parts including packing material	140.32	124.77
	1,917.60	**2,255.37**

9.1 Inventories are hypothecated against borrowing. Refer Note. 20 & 16.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

10 Trade receivables (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good	6,451.24	5,255.05
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	34.28	34.27
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (including against trade receivable which have significant credit risk)	-143.36	-122.05
	6,342.16	**5,167.27**

10.1 Trade receivables are hypothecated against borrowing. Refer Note. 20 & 16.

10.2 Expected credit loss allowances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balances at the beginning of the year	122.05	116.72
Movement in Allowance for expected credit loss	21.31	5.33
Balances at the end of the year	**143.36**	**122.05**

11 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current / cash credit accounts	26.02	167.97
Cheques on hand	-	120.00
Cash in hand	4.69	7.00
	30.71	**294.97**

12 Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Deposits with banks as margin money	776.57	780.10
	776.57	**780.10**

13 Current tax assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Income tax (net of provisions ₹942.20 Million (Previous Year (₹848.20 Million))	4.69	178.66
	4.69	**178.66**

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
The Company has only one class of equity share capital having a par value of ₹10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.		
Authorized		
33,000,000 shares (31 March 2020: 33,000,000) equity Shares of ₹10 each	330.00	330.00
	330.00	**330.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
23,530,000 shares(31 March 2020: 27,925,000) equity Shares of ₹10 each	235.30	279.25
	235.30	**279.25**

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,79,25,000	279.25	2,79,25,000	279.25
Add: Issue during the year	9,37,500	9.38	-	-
Less: Buyback during the year	-53,32,500	-53.33	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,35,30,000**	**235.30**	**2,79,25,000**	**279.25**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. Dividend if any declared is payable in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(c) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
a) Vikram Capital Management Ltd.	55,62,000	23.64%	55,62,000	19.92%
b) Vikram Nuvotech India Pvt. Ltd.*	-	-	53,32,500	19.10%
c) Monolink Trexim (P) Ltd.	47,00,400	19.98%	45,53,400	16.83%
d) Urmila Chaudhary	21,60,500	9.18%	**	**
e) Vikram Financial Services Limited.	13,17,900	5.60%	**	**

* Formerly known as Pioneer Syntex Pvt. Ltd.

** Percentage of holding in previous year was less than 5 %

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declaration received from shareholders, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

(d) During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had undertaken a buy back of 53,32,500 equity shares of ₹10/- each at face value in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

15 Other equity

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(A)	**Securities premium**		
	As at the beginning of the year	427.24	427.24
	Add: on issue during the year	140.63	-
		567.87	**427.24**
	Securities premium reserve is created when shares are issued at premium. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.		
(B)	**Capital Redemption Reserve**		
	As at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Add: Transferred from retained earnings during the year	53.33	
		53.33	**-**
	Capital Redemption reserve is created when shares are redeemed out of the profits available for distribution. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.		
(C)	**Retained Earnings**		
	Opening balance	2,866.93	2,827.34
	Adjustment for IND AS 116	-	-21.13
	Add: Net profit for the current year	371.40	60.43
	Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption reserve on buy back of equity shares	-53.33	-
	Less: Re-measurement gain / (loss) on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	0.92	0.29
	Closing balance	**3,185.92**	**2,866.93**
(D)	**Other Comprehensive Income**		
	It represents the cumulative gains/ (losses) arising on the revaluation of investments in subsidiaries which are measured at fair value through OCI.		
	Opening balance	204.59	91.55
	Add: Net gain on investments in equity share accounted at Fair Value (net of tax)	-3.42	113.04
	Closing balance	**201.17**	**204.59**
		4,008.29	**3,498.76**

16 Non - current borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Secured Loans		
Term Loan from Banks	2,032.44	1,615.41
Less: Current Maturities of Term Loan	-584.00	-238.49
	1,448.44	**1,376.92**
Unsecured Loans		
From Bodies Corporate and others	847.85	494.06
	2,296.29	**1,870.98**

Nature of security

Term Loans aggregating to ₹1,344.63 Million are secured by first charge on property, plant and equipments (except specifically charged assets) of company's solar PV module manufacturing unit at Falta SEZ, South 24 Parganas.

The above loans are also secured by second charge on current assets of the company and personal guarantees of the Promoters of the company.

Term Loan amounting to ₹271.54 Million are secured by first charge on other financial assets i.e. 10 MW Solar Power Plant at village Kosuvaripalli, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

Term loan of ₹56.88 Million is secured by hypothecation of property situated at Kolkata.

COVID Emergency Credit Line (CECL) amounting to ₹359.38 Million are secured by first charge on current assets, second charge on fixed assets of the Company and personal guarantees of the Promoters of the Company.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Terms of repayment

Term Loan aggregating to ₹3,63.35 Million is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting from December 2016. Term Loan aggregating to ₹786.38 Million is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting from June 2018.

Term Loan of ₹194.9 Million is repayable in 24 equal quarterly instalments starting from October 2021.

10 MW Solar Power Plant

Term loan aggregating to ₹271.54 Million is repayable in 56 equal quarterly instalments of ₹6.31 Million ending in March, 2031.

Others

Term loan aggregating to ₹56.89 Million is repayable in 180 equal instalments of ₹0.64 Million starting from April, 2017.

COVID Emergency Credit Line (CECL) of ₹161.99 Million is repayable in 10 equal quarterly instalments of ₹18.00 Million starting from February 2021. COVID Loan of ₹85.55 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹6.11 Million starting from December 2020. COVID Loan of ₹49.75 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹3.55 Million starting from December 2020. COVID Loan of ₹13.17 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹0.82 Million starting from February 2021. COVID Loan of ₹8.88 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹0.55 Million starting from February 2021. COVID Loan of ₹40.00 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹2.22 Million starting from April 2021.

Term Loan (Unsecured) aggregating to ₹847.85 Million is repayable after 4 years from the date of First disbursement i.e. 22 December 2024.

17 Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non Current		
Creditor for Capital Goods	32.20	-
Security Deposits	75.00	-
	107.20	**-**
Current		
Current Maturities of Term Loans	584.00	238.49
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	40.10	46.89
Creditors for Others	154.28	82.90
Creditor for Capital Goods	208.92	46.13
	987.30	**414.41**

18 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non Current		
Provision for warranties	16.64	10.90
Provision for compensated absences	18.35	14.91
Provision for gratuity*	30.15	25.59
	65.14	**51.40**
Current		
Provision for warranties	2.81	0.87
Provision for compensated absences	1.44	1.18
Provision for Gratuity*	1.25	0.87
	5.50	**2.92**

* Refer Note 32

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

18.A Provision for warranties

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balance as at the beginning of the year	11.77	11.28
Provision made during the year	7.68	0.49
Amount incurred / utilized during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**19.45**	**11.77**

Provision for warranty claims represents present value of the management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Company's obligations for warranties under sale of products. The estimates has been made on the basis of historical trends and may vary as a result of new materials, altered manufacturing processes or other events affecting product quality.

Further, company's product namely Solar PV Modules carries performance warranty of up to 25 - 27 years from the date of supply. A fair estimate of future liability that may arise on this account is not ascertainable and hence not provided.

19 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(a) Deferred tax liability on account of:		
(i) Property, plant and equipments and Intangible Assets	787.85	805.31
(ii) Items considered allowable for tax purpose on payments basis	485.50	-
(iii) Fair Value of investment through Other Comprehensive Income	61.02	62.06
(iV) Others	2.50	-
Total	**1,336.87**	**867.37**
(b) Deferred tax asset on account of:		
(i) Items allowable for tax purpose on payments/ adjustment	17.89	14.87
(ii) Minimum Alternative Tax credit	694.50	600.50
(iii) Unabsorbed Depreciation	304.70	15.41
(iv) Allowance for expected credit loss	50.10	42.65
(v) Others	25.20	21.21
Total	**1,092.39**	**694.64**
Net Deferred tax liabilities [a-b]	**244.48**	**172.73**

19A Details of treatment of Deferred tax

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	172.73	131.99
Add: Deferred Tax on opening adjustment for IND AS 116	-	-11.35
Add : Deferred tax during the year routed through Profit and Loss	166.29	34.80
Less : Minimum Alternative Tax credit	-94.00	-17.20
Add : Deferred tax during the year routed through Other comprehensive income	-0.54	34.49
Closing Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	**244.48**	**172.73**

19B Reconciliation of statutory rate of tax and effective rate of tax:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Profit before income tax	537.69	95.24
Enacted income tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Current tax provision on Profit before income tax at enacted income tax rate in India	187.89	33.28
Adjustments:	-	-
Tax impact of earlier years	-15.43	-
Tax on Allowances / incentives allowed under Income Tax act	-1.26	-
Non deductible expenses for tax purposes	2.73	0.73
Other items	-7.64	0.79
	166.29	**34.80**

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(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

19C Payment of safeguard duty amounting to ₹1,389.40 Million which has been considered as claim receivables in the financial statements(as stated in Note 44 below) have been considered as allowable expenses on payment basis in the Income Tax returns. Hence, deferred tax assets / liabilities for the above amount is recognized and included above in note 19.

19D Section 115 BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 gives a one-time irreversible option for payment of income tax at reduced rate with effect from financial year commencing 1st April, 2019 subject to certain conditions. The Company has made an assessment of the impact of the above amendment and decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated minimum alternative tax ("MAT"), tax incentives and deductions available to the Company.

20 Short -term borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Working Capital Loans- Secured		
Cash Credit, Buyers Credit and working capital demand loan from Bank	3,327.50	3,072.90
	3,327.50	**3,072.90**

Working capital loan are secured by first charge on current assets of the company and second charge on fixed assets (except specifically charged assets) of company's solar PV module manufacturing units (Unit 1 & Unit II) at Falta SEZ, South 24 Parganas and also by personal guarantee of some of the promoters of the company.

21 Trade payables (at amortized cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non - current		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	85.28	-
	85.28	**-**
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 21.1)	365.10	299.86
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,018.03	1,346.35
Acceptances (refer note 21.2)	2,523.66	3,242.99
	4,906.79	**4,889.20**

21.1 Disclosure for micro enterprises and small enterprises

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(i) The Principal amount and interest due there on remaining unpaid to suppliers under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
- Principal	364.14	299.08
- Interest	0.95	0.78
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of payment made to suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	2.13	1.18
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as deductible expenditure under Section 23	-	-

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

21.2 Trade Payable other than acceptances are non - interest bearing. Acceptances are payable within 90 - 180 days. Aceeptances are given to banks.

22 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non Current		
Advance from customers	140.37	763.29
	140.37	**763.29**
Current		
Advance from customers	59.50	443.46
Unearned Revenue	14.35	17.27
Statutory dues	38.03	17.51
	111.88	**478.24**

23 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Sale of Goods*	14,640.18	14,780.70
Sale of Services*	1,099.93	400.80
Other Operating Revenues		
Export Incentive	25.74	122.88
	15,765.85	**15,304.38**

* Refer Note 35

24 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost		
- on fixed deposits	45.49	59.20
- on service concession agreement (Refer Note 35E)	36.95	32.53
- on others	75.51	81.36
Profit on sale of Mutual Fund	-	0.07
Business Support Services	-	45.26
Government Grant related to property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 34)	14.37	14.37
Profit on Sale of property, plant and equipments	0.01	0.50
Gain on retirement of right of use assets	2.18	-
Miscellaneous income	2.40	12.54
	176.91	**245.83**

25 Cost of materials and services

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Cost of materials and services	12,056.00	11,643.05
	12,056.00	**11,643.05**

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods	599.41	859.79
- Work-in-progress	148.26	241.47
	747.67	**1,101.26**
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
- Finished goods	595.06	599.41
- Work-in-progress	152.43	148.26
	747.49	**747.67**
Net decrease/ (increase) in inventory	**0.18**	**353.59**

27 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	709.51	728.77
Gratuity	8.73	8.20
Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds	19.69	26.25
Staff welfare expenses	20.18	25.12
	758.11	**788.34**

28 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest Expenses	854.68	774.03
Interest expenses for leasing arrangment	15.57	12.83
Other borrowing costs	161.33	175.65
Less: Capitalized during the year	-37.11	-13.64
	994.47	**948.87**

29 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation on Plant, Property and Equipments (Refer note 3)	348.95	273.80
Depreciation on Right of use assets (Refer note 3A)*	32.04	33.61
Amortization (Refer note 4)	6.52	59.80
	387.51	**367.21**

* Net of ₹16.36 Million transferred to Capital Work in Progress during the year

30 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Consumption of packing materials and stores & spares	200.61	259.92
Freight and Warehousing	371.87	360.73
Power and Fuel	66.75	79.96
Insurance	36.85	21.05
Rent	10.20	11.05
Rates and taxes	4.22	6.96
Repairs and maintenance	-	-
- Building	15.02	0.51
- Plant and Machinery	24.90	7.73
- Others	58.69	31.13
Professional Fees	111.40	87.01

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note 30.1 below)	2.59	2.46
Travelling and conveyance	54.87	81.50
Marketing and selling Expenses	61.88	66.24
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure	7.81	2.40
Allowance for expected credit loss	21.31	5.33
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	26.89	225.00
Security and other manpower services	54.53	48.84
Provision for warranties	7.68	0.49
Sundry balances written off	14.29	-
Miscellaneous expenses	56.44	55.61
	1,208.80	**1,353.92**

30.1 Break-up of remuneration to auditors (exclusive of taxes):

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Statutory audit	2.20	1.90
Tax audit	0.30	0.30
Others	0.09	0.26
	2.59	**2.46**

30.2 Details of CSR expenditure

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	7.81	14.61
(ii) Amount spent during the year for purposes other than construction /acquisition of assets in cash	9.79	2.40
(iii) Carry Forward to next year	1.98	-

31 Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to equity shareholders	371.40	60.43
Weighted average no. of equity shares	2,28,39,610	2,79,25,000
Basic and diluted Earning per share (EPS) (in ₹) (Face Value ₹10/-)	16.26	2.16

Note: The Company does not have any outstanding equity instruments which are dilutive.

32 Employee benefits

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has provident fund plans for all the employees of the company. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary subject to statutory limits. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is ₹16.04 Million (31 March 2020- ₹20.20 Million).

(B) Defined benefit plans

(a) Leave Obligations

The Company provides for the encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits, for future encashment. The liability is provided based on the number days of unutilised leave at each balance sheet date on the basis of year-end actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method. The scheme is unfunded.

Based on past experience and in keeping with Company's practice, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months and accordingly the total year end provision determined on actuarial valuation, as aforesaid is classified between current and non current.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is unfunded.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for Post - retirement benefits plan.

	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
i) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	7.03	6.60
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	1.70	1.60
Total	**8.73**	**8.20**
Expenses recognised in OCI		
Actuarial losses		
- (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-0.44	2.41
- (Gain)/loss from experience adjustments	-0.98	-2.85
Total expense / (gain)	**-1.42**	**-0.44**

Expenses for the above mentioned employee benefits is have been disclosed in Note 27 under head "Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances". Actuarial gain / (loss) of ₹1.41 Million (31 March 2020: ₹0.45 Million) is included in other comprehensive income.

	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
ii) Net Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	31.40	26.46
iii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	26.46	22.90
Current service cost	7.03	6.60
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	1.70	1.60
Acquasitions credit / (cost)	0.03	-0.52
Actuarial loss on obligations	-1.41	-0.45
Benefits paid	-2.40	-3.67
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	31.40	26.46

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
iv) Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	6.80%	6.70%
Rate of increase in Salary	5.00%	0% for first year, 5% thereafter
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (Modified) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (Modified) Ult.
Attrition rate	2.00%	2.00%

v) Risk Exposures

i) **Interest Rate Risk :** The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

ii) **Salary Inflation risk :** Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

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iii) **Demographic risk :** This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

vi) **Impact of change in significant assumptions on defined benefit obligations is shown below:**

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Discount rate	-3.89	4.78	-3.45	4.24
Rate of increase in salary	4.50	-3.76	4.00	-2.91

	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (without discounting)		
Expected benefit payments for the year ending		
Not later than 1 year	1.29	0.90
Later than 1 year and nor later than 5 years	10.09	7.85
More than 5 years	25.01	20.06

33 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(i) Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
Income tax demand	20.98	20.98
VAT, CST, GST and Entry tax	146.56	156.65
Safeguard Duty on imports	102.04	102.04
Contractual claim from customers	232.70	-
	502.28	**279.67**

These cases are pending at various forums with the respective authorities. Outflow, if any, arising out of the claims would depend upon the outcome of the decision of the appellate authorities and the Company's right for future appears before judiciary.

The Company does not expect any reimbursement in respect of above contingent liabilities.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(ii) Capital and other commitments		
Unexecuted capital contracts to be provided	830.90	367.67
	830.90	**367.67**

34 Deferred Income from Grant

A The Company had applied for Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme(M-SIPS) in earlier years, wherein the Company is entitled to capital subsidy on eligible investments in SEZ. The incentive is provided on reimbursement basis. During the year ended 31st March, 2018, the Company had obtained approval from the competent approving authority for capital subsidy form Government of India under M-SIPS scheme. Grant receivable has been recognised by the Company as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related assets.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening Deferred Income from Grant	180.87	195.24
Recognised during the year	-	-
Less: Transfer to Statement of Profit and Loss	-14.37	-14.37
Closing Deferred Income from Grant	**166.50**	**180.87**
Non-Current Deferred income from Grant	152.12	166.49
Current Deferred income from Grant	14.37	14.37

Notes

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B The Company has imported certain Machineries under EPCG licence

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Non-Current Deferred income from Grant	18.45	-
Current Deferred income from Grant	-	-

35 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A Details of revenue with customer		
Sale of Goods	14,640.18	14,780.70
Sale of Services	1,099.93	400.80
Total Revenue as per Contracted Price	**15,740.11**	**15,181.50**
B The following table provides details of Company revenue from contract with customer		
Timing of revenue recognition		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	6,739.25	10,750.39
- Goods / Services transferred over time	9,000.86	4,431.11
Total	**15,740.11**	**15,181.50**
India	13,892.72	11,631.75
Outside India	1,847.39	3,549.75
Total	**15,740.11**	**15,181.50**

C **Transaction Price - Remaining Performance Obligation**

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

D **The following table provides information about contract asset and contract liabilities from contract with customers:**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i) Contract Assets and liabilities as at April 1 (excluding trade receivable and trade payable)		
- Advances from EPC Customers as at April 1	23.27	249.45
- Advances from Other Customers as at April 1	1,183.48	172.30
- Unbilled revenue as at April 1	334.65	7.61
- Unearned revenue as at April 1	17.27	24.47
(ii) Revenue recognized during the year from contract	9,076.56	4,149.72
(iii) Revenue recognized during the year that was included in the contract liability at April 1 (excluding Advance from Customer)	-317.38	16.86
(iv) Contract Assets and liabilities as at March 31 (excluding trade receivable and trade payable)	-	-
- Advances from EPC Customers as at March 31	0.08	23.27
- Advances from Other Customers as at March 31	199.79	1,183.48
- Unbilled revenue as at March 31	208.61	334.65
- Unearned revenue as at March 31	14.35	17.27

Note: Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

E The Company had entered into Power Purchase Agreement with Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (Grantor) for installation and operation of Solar power plant under Build Own Operate and Transfer (BOOT) system, under which the Company shall be entitled to income from sale of power generated from such plant at an agreed per unit rate. The Company shall transfer the plant to the grantor at the end of the operation period. Above arrangement classifies as service concession arrangement under Ind AS 115 and hence has been accounted for as financial asset model.

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Key details of the agreement are given below:	
Construction period	1 year
Operation period	21 years
Capacity of Solar Power Plant	10 MW

	Revenue and profits recognised towards construction services:	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i)	Revenue recognised for the financial year	-	82.80
(ii)	Profit recognised for the financial year	-	3.94

36 Related Party Disclosures

36.1 Names of related parties and description of relationship:

I. Where control exists

(a)	The Company has following subsidiaries and step down subsidiaries :-	Place of Incorporation	% of holdings As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
1	Vikram Solar GmbH	Germany	100.00%	100.00%
2	Solarcode Vikram Management GmbH **	Germany	100.00%	100.00%
3	Solarcode Vikram Solarkraftwerk 1 GmbH & Co KG**	Germany	100.00%	100.00%
4	Vikram Solar Foundation (w.e.f 31.10.2019)	India	100.00%	100.00%
5	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd (w.e.f 09.04.2019)	India	100.00%	100.00%
6	VSL Green Power Private Ltd (w.e.f 19.11.2019)	India	100.00%	100.00%
7	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd. $	India	-	100.00%
8	VIKI.AI Pvt Ltd (previously known as Indriya Labs (P) Ltd) $	India	-	100.00%
9	VP Utilities & Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	100.00%	100.00%
10	VSL Venture Private Ltd (ceased to be a subsidiary on 31.03.2020)	India	-	-
11	VSL Logistics Solution Pvt Ltd (ceased to be a subsidiary on 31.03.2020)#	India	-	-
12	Vikram Solar US Inc.	U.S	100.00%	100.00%
13	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00%	100.00%

** Subsidiary of Vikram Solar GMBH

Subsidiary of VSL Venture Private Ltd

$ ceased to be a subsidiary on 22.03.2021

II. Others

(a) Key Management Personnel

1 Shri. Hari Krishna Chaudhary - Chairman

2 Shri. Anil Chaudhary - Non-Executive Director (ceased to be director w.e.f 11.03.2021)

3 Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary - Managing Director

4 Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri - Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f 10.07.2020)*

5 Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara - Whole time Director

6 Ms. Neha Agarwal - Whole time Director (w.e.f 22.03.2021)

7 Mr. Probir Roy - Independent Director

8 Mr. Joginder Pal Dua - Independent Director

9 Mr. Vikram Swarup - Independent Director

* Appointed as Additional Director from 10.07.2020 till 30.09.2020

(b) Relatives of Key Management Personnel

1 Smt. Urmila Chaudhary (wife of Shri Hari Krishna Chaudhary)

(c) Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence

1	Yashvi Art Foundation	India
2	Vikram Solar Energy Solutions GmbH	Germany

Notes

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36.2 Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business during the year:

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(a)	**Subsidiary and step down subsidiary Companies**		
(i)	**Sale of goods/services**		
	Vikram Solar US Inc	1,780.10	2,792.76
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	23.43	40.00
	VSL Green Power Private Limited	0.06	-
	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.	0.06	-
	Viki.Ai PRIVATE LIMITED	0.06	-
	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd	0.06	-
	Vikram Solar Foundation	0.06	-
(ii)	**Purchase of goods/services**		
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	210.77	167.26
	VIKI.AI Pvt Ltd	14.90	-
(iii)	**Sales commission**		
	Vikram Solar GmbH	-	14.04
(v)	**Loan given**		
	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd	0.02	0.62
	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	-	9.42
(vi)	**Loan recovered**		
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	-	24.98
(vii)	**Interest Income**		
	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd	0.06	0.13
	Vikram Solar GmbH	-	6.35
	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	1.58	0.89
(viii)	**Reimbursement of Employee benefit expenses**		
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	0.11	0.39
	VSL Logistics Solutions Private Limited	-	0.49
(ix)	**Other Income**		
	Vikram Solar US Inc		
	Business Support Services	-	45.26
(x)	**Other expenses**		
	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.		
	Marketing Support Fees	14.72	-
(xi)	**Investment**		
	VIKI.AI Pvt Ltd	-	0.10
	VSL Green Power Private Limited	-	1.00
	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd	-	0.50
	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.	-	1.00
	Vikram Solar Foundation	-	0.50
	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	-	6.86
(xii)	**Corpus Donation paid**		
	Vikram Solar Foundation	-	1.10
(xiii)	**Advances given**		
	VSL Green Power Private Limited	0.60	0.21
	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.	0.01	0.21
	Vikram Solar Foundation	0.02	0.49
	VIKI.AI Pvt Ltd	11.57	-
(xiv)	**Advances recovered**		
	VSL Green Power Private Limited	0.60	0.21
	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.	0.01	0.21
	Vikram Solar Foundation	0.02	0.49

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(b)	**Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives**		
(i)	**Remuneration to Key Management Personnel**		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	29.66	23.06
	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	6.12	6.54
	Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri	21.04	-
	Ms. Neha Agarwal	0.37	-
(ii)	**Sitting fees paid to Key Management Personnel**		
	Mr. Joginder Pal Dua	0.30	0.20
	Mr. Probir Roy	0.30	0.15
	Mr. Vikram Swarup	0.33	0.23
(iii)	**Rent paid**		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	0.60	0.60
(iv)	**Sale of investment**		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	0.26	-
(iv)	**Equity share allotment**		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	150.00	-
(iv)	**Advance Paid**		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	-	1.03
(v)	**Advance recovered**		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	1.03	-
(c)	**Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence**		
(i)	**Sale of goods/services**		
	Vikram Solar Energy Solutions GmbH	-	298.52
	Yashvi Art Foundation	0.06	-
(ii)	**Corpus Donation paid**		
	Yashvi Art Foundation	0.80	0.50
(iii)	**Reimbursement of expenses**		
	Yashvi Art Foundation	0.02	-

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(d)	**Balances outstanding at the end of the year:**		
A.	**Subsidiary and step down subsidiary Companies**		
(i)	Trade Receivable	0.12	0.12
(ii)	Trade advance received	154.80	154.80
(iii)	Commission payable	2.47	2.47
(iv)	Loan receivable	12.91	12.91
(v)	Investments - Refer Note 5		
B.	**Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence**		
(i)	Trade Receivable	62.89	140.81
B.	**Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives**		
	Advance receivable		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary - Managing Director	-	1.03
	Sitting Fees payable		
	Mr. Joginder Pal Dua	0.02	-
	Mr. Probir Roy	0.02	-
	Mr. Vikram Swarup	0.02	-
	Rent payable		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	0.05	-

(e) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash and cash equivalent.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

37 Segment reporting

37.A Operating Segment

The Company is a manufacturer of solar modules as well as in the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) in the solar energy market.

Based on the 'management approach' as defined in Ind AS 108- Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of the various performance indicators by the overall business segment.

As the allocation of resources and profitability of the business is evaluated by the CODM on an overall basis, with evaluation into individual categories to understand the reasons for variations, no separate segments have been identified. Accordingly no additional disclosure has been made for the segmental revenue, segmental results and the segmental assets & liabilities.

37.B Geographical Segment

The Company's Operating Facilities are located in India.

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
i)	**Particulars**		
	Segment Revenue:		
	India	13,892.72	11,631.75
	Rest of the world	1,847.39	3,549.75
	Total	**15,740.11**	**15,181.50**
ii)	**The Carrying Amount of Non-Current Operating Assets by location of Assets:**		
	India	4,589.94	3,739.85
	Rest of the world	-	-
	Total	**4,589.94**	**3,739.85**

37.C Major Customers

The Company derives approx 61.43 % (31 March 2020 : 25.15 %) of its revenue from Public sector/ Government undertakings.

38 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Class wise fair value of the Company's financial assets:		
Investment in subsidiaries	276.41	281.96
	276.41	**281.96**

Other Financial Assets other than above are valued at amortized cost.

39 Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets:	Date of valuation	Fair Value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
	31-03-2021	-	-	276.41
	31-03-2020	-	-	289.96

Valuation process :

The main level 3 inputs for unquoted equity shares of the Company are derived and evaluated as follows:

Discount rates are determined using a Government yield to calculate a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

40 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of long term borrowings, short term borrowings, capital creditors and trade & other payables. The main purpose of this financial liabilities is for financing the Company's operation. The Company's financial assets includes trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investment in subsidiaries and deposits.

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of financial instruments may fluctuate because of changes in market conditions. Market risk broadly comprises three types of risks namely currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk (for commodities). The above risks may affect the Company's income and expenses and / or value of its investments. The Company's exposure to and management of these risks are explained below-

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

Year	Change in interest rate - 50 basis point	Total borrowings	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-2021	Increase	6,207.79	-31.04
	Decrease	-	31.04
31-Mar-2020	Increase	5,182.37	-25.91
	Decrease	-	25.91

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates as it undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts. The Company enters into derivative contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk arising on the export of modules and import of cells/ modules and capital goods.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Year	Change in rate (%)	CHF Receivable / (Payable) (net)	Euro Receivable / (Payable) (net)	USD Receivable / (Payable) (net)	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-2021	Increase by 1%	-0.01	-2.64	-3,225.50	-32.28
	Decrease by 1%	-	-	-	32.28
31-Mar-2020	Increase by 1%	-0.53	120.60	-3,239.38	-31.19
	Decrease by 1%			-	31.19

(iii) Price Risk :

Commodity price risk results from changes in market prices for raw materials, mainly Solar cells which forms the significant portion of Company's cost of sales. Significant movement in raw material costs could have an adverse effect on results of Company's operations.

The Company endeavours to reduce such risks by maintaining inventory at optimum level through a highly probable sales forecast. Raw materials are purchased based on the sales order book and forecast of

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

sales. The Company also endeavours to offset the effects of increases in raw material costs through price increases in its sales, productivity improvement and other cost reduction efforts.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities mainly trade receivables.

Credit Risk Management

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored and an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for each major customer. In addition, small customers are grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively.

Trade receivables of ₹6342.15 Million as at 31 March 2021 forms a significant part of the financial assets carried at amortised cost. The debtors do not have any concentrated risk and the Company does expect to recover these outstanding in due course. Further, adequate credit loss provision has been created based on the policy of the Company. The Company has specifically evaluated the potential impact with respect to uncertainties arising out of COVID-19 and expect that there could be some delay in payment from debtors, over and above the credit cycle. Basis our internal assessment and provisioning policy of the Company, the management assessment for the allowance for expected credit loss of ₹143.36 Million as at 31 March 2021 is considered adequate.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, long term borrowings, working capital borrowings, the cash flow that is generated from operations and proceeds of maturing financial assets. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2021				
Short term borrowings	3,327.50	-	-	3,327.50
Long-term borrowings	584.00	2,138.49	157.80	2,880.29
Trade payables	4,906.80	85.28	-	4,992.08
Other financial liability	403.29	107.20	-	510.49
	9,221.59	**2,330.97**	**157.80**	**11,710.36**
As at 31 March 2020				
Short term borrowings	3,072.90	-	-	3,072.90
Long-term borrowings	238.48	1,705.59	165.40	2,109.47
Trade payables	4,889.20	-	-	4,889.20
Other financial liability	175.93	-	-	175.93
	8,376.51	**1,705.59**	**165.40**	**10,247.50**

41 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, long term and short term borrowings, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on a need basis when planning any expansions and growth strategies.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of cost of capital. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

The following table summaries the capital of the Company:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Long Term Borrowing (including current maturities of long term debt)	2,880.29	2,109.47
Short Term Borrowing	3,327.50	3,072.90
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-30.71	-294.97
Total Borrowing (Net)	**6,177.08**	**4,887.40**
Total equity	**4,243.59**	**3,778.01**
Total Capital (Equity+Net Debt)	**10,420.67**	**8,665.41**
Debt to equity ratio	1.46	1.29

No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

42 The Company has provided interest bearing (which is not lower than prevailing yield of related Government security close to the tenure of the respective loans) unsecured loans repayable on demand during the year aggregating to ₹853.02 Million to certain companies for temporary financial assistance. Year-end balance of aforesaid loan is ₹36.52 Million (31 March 2020 : ₹77.88 Million).

43 The spread of COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted businesses around the globe, including India and the regular business operations of the company has also been impacted. The management has considered various internal & external sources of information up to the date of approval of the standalone financial statements by the Board of Directors in determining the impact of pandemic on the various elements of standalone financial statements. The management has also evaluated its liquidity position for the next year and used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates & assumptions and based on the current estimates, does not anticipate any challenge in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern or meeting its financial obligations and expects to fully recover the carrying amount of various Non current & current assets including inventories, trade receivables, investments and other assets. However considering the uncertainties involved, the eventual outcome of impact of the pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes in future economic conditions.

44 The Director General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) had recommended imposition of safeguard duty on "Solar Cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels" imported from China and Malaysia on July 16, 2018 based on their final findings for a period of two years which has been further extended till 30 July 2021. Certain Solar Companies had filed writ petition before the Hon,ble Orissa High Court against the recommendation of DGTR and Hon,ble Orissa High court has passed an interim order on July 23, 2018 whereby Government of India (GOI) was directed not to issue any notification in this regard. However, GOI issued notification dated 30 July 2018 confirming the imposition of safeguard duty ignoring the interim order passed by the Hon,ble Orissa High Court. In the meanwhile, the Company also preferred a Writ Petition before the Hon,ble High Court of Orissa challenging the recommendation of DGTR and the notification dated July 30, 2018 issued by GOI. Pursuant to the above, GOI issued instruction dated August 13, 2018 directing all the Commissionerates not to insist on payment of safeguard duty and to assess the import of solar cells on a provisional basis. Subsequently, GOI has filed a SLP before the Hon,ble Supreme Court of India against the interim order of Orissa High Court.

The Hon,ble Supreme court has stayed the interim order passed by the Hon'ble Orissa High Court vide its order dated September 10, 2018. After this order, GOI issued instruction dated September 13, 2018 for withdrawal of earlier instruction dated August 13,2018 and for finalisation of provisionally assessed bill of entries.

The Company has paid ₹1,389.40 Million (including ₹312.96 Million paid during the year) till 31 March 2021 towards above safeguard duty on clearances for stock transfers/ongoing EPC contracts, which has been considered as refundable and disclosed as receivable in the Financial Statements since the matter is pending before the Hon,ble Orissa High Court as well as the Hon,ble Supreme Court and based on legal opinion obtained by the Company, the Company has an arguable case on merits. However, in case the matter is decided against the solar Companies, the Company is entitle to receive ₹461.03 Million from EPC customers based on representation made by the Company to these customers whose acceptance is pending as on date.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Further, no safeguard duty was paid by the Company on clearances from SEZ from July 30, 2018 to September 13, 2018 as stated above and the clearances were made on undertaking furnished by the Company. Based on legal opinion obtained by the Company, no safe guard duty is payable on clearances from SEZ during the said period since goods were cleared out of imported materials lying in stock as on the date of which the safeguard duty was imposed i.e. July 30, 2018.

45 Lease

The Company has certain lease contracts for land and buildings, vehicles and other equipments used in its operations. The Company's obligation under its lease are secured by lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company applies short term lease and lease of low value assets recognition exemption for the said leases.

Lease liabilities is being measured by discounting the lease payments using incremental borrowing rate i.e. 10% per annum.

Carrying amount of Right of use assets and lease liabilities and its movement during the year are as under-

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i)	**Carrying value of Right-of-use assets by class:**		
	Building		
	Balance as at beginning of the year	77.44	-
	Recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	111.05
	Additions during the year	453.70	-
	Disposals / deductions during the year	-19.42	-
	Depreciation for the year	-48.40	-33.61
	Depreciation on disposal	6.23	-
	Balance as at end	**469.56**	**77.44**
(ii)	**Movement in lease liabilities:**		
	Balance as at beginning of the year	109.10	-
	Recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	143.54
	Additions during the year	432.03	-
	Finance cost accrued during the year	27.48	12.83
	Adjustment during the year	-15.37	-
	Payment of lease liabilities for the year	-45.37	-47.26
	Balance as at end	**507.87**	**109.10**
	Lease liabilities - Non-current	423.21	69.84
	Lease liabilities - Current	84.67	39.26
		507.87	**109.10**
(iii)	**Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:**		
	Less than one year	96.68	48.93
	One to five years	325.17	209.94
	More than five years	352.16	32.79
	Total	**774.01**	**291.66**

(iv) Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	27.48	12.83
Expenses relating to short-term and low-value leases	10.20	11.05
Total	**37.68**	**23.88**

(v) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total cash outflow of leases	**45.37**	**47.26**

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

There is no significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when due.

46 ₹654.65 Million (included in Trade Receivables in the Financial Statements) has been withheld/recovered by certain customers related to EPC contracts on account of Liquidated damages, generation loss etc. which the Company has not acknowledged and the matter has been referred to Arbitration as per the terms of the respective contracts. The management is hopeful of resolution of the matter in favour of the Company and necessary adjustments in the financials will be made based upon the outcome of the matter.

47 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to conform current year's classification.

As per our report of even date
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Saibaba Vutukuri
Chief Executive Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Independent Auditor's Report

To, The Members of
The Members of Vikram Solar Limited (formerly known as "Vikram Solar Private Limited")

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Vikram Solar Limited (formerly known as "Vikram Solar Private Limited") (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31 2021, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of our report, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2021, their consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of a subsidiary, located outside India, whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of ₹370.08 Million as at March 31, 2021, and total revenues of ₹2069.99 Million and net cash inflows of ₹32.44 Million for the year ended on that date. The unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. We are unable to comment on the adjustments if any, in respect of such balances, had the same been subjected to audit.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following notes of the Consolidated Financial Statements:

(i) Note 39 which describes the uncertainties and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Group's operations and financial statements as assessed by the management. The actual outcome may differ from such estimates for recovery of the carrying amount of various Non-current & current assets including inventories, trade receivables, investments and other assets, depending on future developments.

(ii) Note 40 regarding payment of safeguard duty amounting to ₹1,389.35 Million (including ₹312.96 Million during the current year) which has been considered as receivable in the financial statements since the matter is subjudice and based on legal opinion obtained by the Company, the Company has an arguable case on merits, as more fully described therein. Necessary adjustments in the financials will be made based upon the legal outcome of the matter.

(iii) Note 42 regarding amount of ₹654.65 Million (included in Trade Receivables in the Financial Statements) which has been withheld/recovered by certain customers related to EPC contracts on account of Liquidated damages, generation loss etc. which the Company has not acknowledged and the matter has been referred to Arbitration as per the terms of the respective contracts. The management is hopeful of resolution of the matter in favour of the Company and necessary adjustments will be made based upon the outcome of the arbitration proceedings.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Other Information

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with [the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended]. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matters

1. We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of five subsidiaries incorporated in India, whose financial statements include total assets of ₹123.94 Million as at March 31, 2021, and total revenues of ₹295.30 Million and net cash inflows of ₹2.37 Million for the year ended on that date. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the report(s) of such other auditors.

2. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of two subsidiaries (including its stepdown subsidiaries) located outside India and one subsidiary incorporated in India, whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of ₹9.83 Million as at March 31, 2021 and total revenues of ₹15.27 Million and net cash outflows of ₹0.62 Million for the year ended on that date. These unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion, in so far as it relates amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on such unaudited financial statement and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We/the other auditors whose report we have relied upon have sought and except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

(b) Except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

(d) Except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group's companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India and operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" to this report;

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2021 has been paid/ provided by the Group to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act; and

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

  i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group in its consolidated financial statements – Refer Note 32, 40 and 42 to the consolidated financial statements.

  ii. The Group has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts ;

  iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2021.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 302049E

(Anurag Singhi)
Partner
Membership No. 066274
UDIN- 21066274AAAABV7038

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Vikram Solar Limited (Formerly known as Vikram Solar Private Limited) of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of consolidated financial statements of Vikram Solar Limited (the Holding Company) as of and for the year ended 31st March 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are incorporated in India, internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters Paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statement, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statement to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statement may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors, as referred to in Other Matters paragraph, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, have maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial control system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March 2021, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to separate financial statements of its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiaries incorporated in India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 302049E

(Anurag Singhi)
Partner
Membership No. 066274
UDIN- 21066274AAAABV7038

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	3,203.39	3,328.84
Right-of-use assets	3A	469.56	77.44
Capital work-in-progress	3B	660.59	109.12
Intangible assets	4	139.70	160.06
Intangible assets under development		4.88	
Financial assets			
Loans	5	28.11	21.59
Other financial assets	6	699.40	678.92
Deferred tax asset (net)	18A	2.11	1.91
Other non-current assets	7	114.52	66.97
Total non-current assets		**5,322.26**	**4,444.85**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	1,930.07	2,265.63
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	6,433.08	5,318.53
Cash and cash equivalents	10	85.87	316.78
Bank balances other than above Cash and cash equivalents	11	778.29	781.70
Loans	5	197.49	54.14
Other financial assets	6	1,969.90	1,806.93
Current tax assets (net)	12	7.92	198.77
Other current assets	7	537.00	576.56
Total current assets		**11,939.62**	**11,319.04**
Total assets		**17,261.88**	**15,763.89**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	235.30	279.25
Other equity	14	3,908.42	3,339.05
Total equity		**4,143.72**	**3,618.30**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	2,296.29	1,870.98
Trade Payable	20	85.28	-
Other financial liabilities	16	107.20	-
Lease Liabilities	41	423.21	69.85
Provisions	17	70.40	56.40
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	18	183.71	110.93
Deferred income from grant	33 A & B	170.57	166.49
Total non-current liabilities		**3,336.66**	**2,274.65**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	3,327.50	3,072.90
Lease Liabilities	41	84.67	39.26
Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	365.10	299.86
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	4,605.33	4,652.24
Other financial liabilities	16	1,034.70	425.60
Provisions	17	5.74	3.14
Current tax liabilities		-	21.10
Deferred income from grant	33 A & B	14.37	14.37
Other current liabilities	21	344.09	1,342.47
Total current liabilities		**9,781.50**	**9,870.94**
Total liabilities		**13,118.16**	**12,145.59**
Total equity and liabilities		**17,261.88**	**15,763.89**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Saibaba Vutukuri
Chief Executive Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

Consolidated Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	16,100.90	16,396.83
Other income	23	174.53	222.91
Total income		**16,275.43**	**16,619.74**
Expenses			
Cost of material and services consumed	24	12,163.06	12,244.54
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	25	5.37	351.54
Employee benefits expense	26	870.64	924.58
Finance costs	27	994.70	949.65
Depreciation and amortization expense	28	388.26	367.75
Other expenses	29	1,290.73	1,477.46
Total expenses		**15,712.76**	**16,315.52**
Profit before tax		**562.67**	**304.22**
Income tax expense			
Current tax		109.34	61.62
Deferred tax (net of MAT credit entitlement)		71.82	17.56
Total income tax expense		**181.16**	**79.18**
Profit for the year		**381.51**	**225.04**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss and its related income tax effects:			
Exchange difference on foreign operations		46.01	-63.46
		46.01	-63.46
Re-measurement of gain / (losses) on defined benefit plans		1.81	0.38
Income tax effect		-0.60	-0.14
		1.21	**0.24**
Total Other Comprehensive income, net of taxes		**47.22**	**-63.22**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**428.73**	**161.82**
Basic & Diluted Earnings per share (in ₹)	30	16.70	8.06
Nominal Value per equity shares ₹10 each.			
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
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Krishna Kumar Maskara
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Saibaba Vutukuri
Chief Executive Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		562.67	304.22
Adjustments for:		-	-
Depreciation and amortization expenses		356.22	334.14
Depreciation on Right of use assets		32.04	33.61
Finance cost		967.22	936.83
Finance cost on leasing arrangment		27.48	12.83
Interest income		-120.12	-138.53
Allowance for expected credit loss		21.56	4.07
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Difference		-139.67	157.22
Provision for employee benefits		15.72	13.72
Provision for warranties		7.68	0.49
Profit on sale of fixed assets		-0.01	-0.50
Operating Profit before working capital changes		**1,730.79**	**1,658.10**
Changes in working capital			
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories		335.56	-194.33
Increase / (Decrease) in financial and non financial liabilities		-109.35	1,707.67
Decrease in financial and non financial assets		-1,889.29	-861.42
Cash generated in operations		67.71	2,310.02
Income tax (paid) /Refund		60.39	-44.31
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)		**128.10**	**2,265.71**
Cash flow from Investing activities			
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment, CWIP and intangible assets		-569.03	-494.30
Proceeds from sale/ disposal of fixed assets		0.02	52.56
Intercorporate loan given		-853.00	-845.25
Intercorporate loan recovered		853.00	827.95
Net increase in fixed deposits		42.48	-35.74
Interest received		130.36	133.98
Net cash flow (used) in investing activities (B)		**-396.17**	**-360.80**
Cash flow from Financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		1,474.55	-
Repayment of long term borrowings		-696.58	-293.30
Increase/(decrease) in cash credit and demand loan from banks		254.60	-483.07
Buyback of equity shares		-53.33	-
Issue of equity shares (Including share premium)		150.00	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		-45.37	-47.26
Interest paid on leasing arrangment		-27.48	-
Interest paid		-1,018.26	-917.55
Net cash flow (used) in financing activities (C)		**38.13**	**-1,741.18**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**-229.94**	**163.73**
Effect of Exchange Rate on Consolidation of Foreign Subsidiaries		-0.97	1.08
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		316.78	151.97
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 10)		85.87	316.78
The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'			
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	01-Apr-2020	Cash Flows	Others	31-Mar-2021
Short Term borrowings (Note 19)	3,072.90	254.60	-	3,327.50
Non-current borrowings (including Current Maturities) (Note 15)	2,109.47	777.97	-7.14	2,880.30
Total liabilities from financing activities	**5,182.37**	**1,032.57**	**-7.14**	**6,207.80**

	01-Apr-2019	Cash Flows	Others	31-Mar-2020
Short Term borrowings (Note 19)	3,555.97	-483.08	-	3,072.90
Non-current borrowings (including Current Maturities) (Note 15)	2,405.54	-293.30	-2.77	2,109.47
Total liabilities from financing activities	**5,961.52**	**-776.38**	**-2.77**	**5,182.37**

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Saibaba Vutukuri
Chief Executive Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity Share capital

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
		No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid					
Opening		27,925,000	279.25	27,925,000	279.25
Add: Issue during the year		937,500	9.38	-	-
Less: Buyback during the year		-5,332,500	-53.33	-	-
Closing		**23,530,000**	**235.30**	**27,925,000**	**279.25**

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Transalation Reserve	
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	427.25	2,809.83	-38.72	3,198.37
Adjustment for IND AS 116	-	-	-21.12	-	-21.12
Profit for the year	-	-	225.05	-	225.04
Change in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	-	-	-63.46	-63.46
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	0.24		0.24
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	427.25	3,014.99	-102.18	3,339.06
On Issue during the year		140.63			140.63
Transfer to Capital redemption reserve	53.33	-	-53.33	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	381.51	-	381.51
Change in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	-	-	46.01	46.01
Re-measurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	1.21	-	1.21
Balance as at 31 March 2021	53.33	567.88	3,343.39	-56.17	3,908.42

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
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DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Saibaba Vutukuri
Chief Executive Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

1 General Information

Vikram Solar Limited ("The Company") is a public limited company, incorporated under the provision of Companies Act, applicable in India. The company was incorporated as private limited company and has been converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from August 22, 2017. The Registered office of the Company is situated at The Chambers, 8th Floor, 1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata – 700107. Vikram Solar Limited (hereinafter referred to as Parent Company) and its subsidiaries (hereinafter collectively referred as "Group") and is engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of Solar photovoltaic modules / systems. The manufacturing facilities are situated at Falta Special Economic Zone (SEZ), West Bengal. The Group is also setting up a new manufacturing facility in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The Group is also engaged into setting up of the Solar Power Plant / Systems, provides operation and maintenance services and sale of power.

These consolidated financials statements were approved and authorised for issue with the resolution of the Board of Directors on June 29, 2021.

2 Basis of Preparation and summary of Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The consolidated financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and read with[Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS (Refer Note 2.13 for accounting policy on financial instruments).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of operation and the time between the rendering of supply & services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The consolidated financial statements have been reported in ₹ Million, except for information pertaining to number of shares and earnings per share information.

(c) Principle of consolidation

a) The financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries are combined on a line by line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, incomes, expenses and cash flow after fully eliminating intra-group balances and intra-group transactions.

b) Profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and inputs, Plant and equipments, are eliminated in full.

c) Group Companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

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d) The audited / unaudited financial statements of foreign subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of the Country of incorporation or Ind AS.

e) The difference in accounting policy of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries are not material and there are no material transactions from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021 in respect of subsidiaries having financial year ended 31 December, 2020.

f) The Consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events on similar circumstances.

(d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared and reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that may require a material adjustment to the reported amounts and disclosures.

(a) Employee benefit plans - Note 2.14 and 31

Post-employment benefits represents obligation that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to project benefit obligations. Post-employment benefit accounting is intended to reflect the recognition of future benefit cost over the employee's approximate service period, based on the terms of plans and the investment and funding decisions made. The accounting requires the Group to make assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate, rate of compensation increase and future mortality rates. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the defined benefit obligations and benefit costs incurred.

(b) Impairment of trade receivables - Note 2.13.a and 9

The risk of delay collection of accounts receivable is primarily estimated based on prior experience with, and the past due status of debtors, while large accounts are assessed individually based on factors that include ability to pay, bankruptcy and payment history. The assumptions and estimates applied for determining the allowance of expected credit loss are reviewed periodically.

(c) Estimation of expected useful lives and residual values of property, plants and equipment - Note 2.2, 3 and 4

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated at historical cost using straight-line method based on the estimated useful life, taking into account their residual value. The asset's residual value and useful life are based on the Group's best estimates and reviewed, and adjusted if required, at each Balance Sheet date taking into consideration the estimated usage of the assets, operating condition of the assets and anticipated technological changes etc.

(d) Fair Value Measurements

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions.

(e) Contingent Liabilities - Note 2.11 and 32

Contingent Liabilities covering a range of matters are pending against the Group. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is often difficult to predict the final outcomes. The cases and claims against the Group often raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues that are subject to many uncertainties and complexities, including but not limited to the facts and circumstances of each particular case and claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable law, in the normal course of business, the Group consults with experts on matters related to litigations. The Group accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In the event an adverse outcome is possible or an estimate is not determinable, the matter is disclosed.

(f) Revenue Recognition

The Company uses the proportionate completion method for recognition of revenue, accounting for unbilled revenue / unearned revenue and contract cost thereon for its turnkey contracts. The percentage of completion is measured by reference to the stage of the projects and contract determined based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs. Use of the proportionate completion method requires

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the Company to estimate the efforts or costs incurred to date as a proportion of the total efforts or cost to be incurred. Significant assumptions are required in determining the stage of completion, the extent of the contract cost incurred, the estimated total contract revenue and contract cost and the recoverability of the contracts. These estimates are based on events existing at the end of each reporting date.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work in Progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price (net of tax credits), borrowing costs, if capitalization criteria are met, commissioning expenses, etc. up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Freehold land is not depreciated.
Expenditure directly attributable to expansion projects is capitalized. Administrative, general overheads and other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the project period which are not related to the project nor are incidental thereto, are expensed off when that are incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management, which are in line with the rates prescribed in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Property, plant and equipment	Useful Life
Building	30 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8- 10 years
Office Equipment	3-5 years
Plant & Machinery	15 years
Electrical Installation	10 years
Computers & Accessories	3-6 years

The Group, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of tools, plant & machinery and other handling equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

The Group has adopted Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which requires identification and determination of separate useful life for each major component of the property, plant and equipment, if they have useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine if there is any indication of impairment based on external or internal factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount which represents the greater of the net selling price of assets and their 'value in use'. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rates and risks specific to the asset.

2.3 Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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Amortization of Intangible assets

Intangibles are amortized on a straight line basis over the useful lives as given below, which is based on the management estimates.

Intangible assets	Useful life
Computer Software	5 years
Trade Mark & Copyrights	3 years
Product Certifications	3 - 5 years

Intangible assets are amortized over their respective useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an impairment indicator. The amortization expense and the gain or loss on disposal, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.4 Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Million as per requirement of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

2.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenditure in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

2.6 Foreign Currency Transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in ₹ which is also the parent Company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in reporting currency by the Group at spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of nonmonetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit and loss, respectively).

On consolidation of subsidiaries, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into ₹ at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Sale of goods and rendering of services Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitle in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery. Revenues from turnkey contracts, which are generally time bound fixed price contracts are recognised over the life of the contract using the proportionate completion method with contract costs of determining the degree of completion. Foreseeable losses on such contracts are recognised when probable. Revenue on installation and commissioning contracts are recognised as per the terms of contract. Revenue from maintenance contracts are recognised pro rata over the period of the contract.

Other Operating revenues

Exports entitlements are recognised when the right to receive such incentives as per the applicable terms is established, in respect of the exports made and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate realisation/ utilization of such incentives.

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Other Income

Interest Income is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/ expected to be admitted and to the extent there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

2.8 Taxes

(a) Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and tax credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences, losses and tax credits. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

In the situations where the Group is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income Tax Act, 1961, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Group's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Group restricts the recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

In case of tax payable as Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.9 Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

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(i) **Right-of-use assets**
The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

(ii) **Lease Liabilities**
At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. Short-term lease and lease of low-value assets The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of offices, godowns, equipment, etc. that are of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Inventories
Raw materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, material and other items held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Cost includes purchase price, (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition.

Work in progress and Finished Goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and direct labour and a proportion of manufacturing overhead based on the normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on monthly weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities
Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions.

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations on sale of goods are recognised at the date of sale of relevant products, at the Management best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Group's obligation. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and management estimates regarding possible future incidence based on corrective actions on product failures. The timing of outflows will vary as and when warranty claim will arise.

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Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents
For the purposes of the cash flow statement and Balance Sheet, Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.13 Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(a) **Financial assets**
Classification
The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or through profit or loss (FVTPL)), and

b) those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses is either recorded in the statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this depends on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this depends on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group reclassifies the debt investments when and only when the business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement
At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group assesses on a forward looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carrying at amortized cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset is derecognised only when
- The Group has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Fair value of Financial Instruments
In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of method and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risk existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value includes discounted cash flow analysis and available quoted market prices. All method of assessing fair value result in general approximation of fair value and such value may never actually be realised.

Investments in units of mutual funds are accounted for at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) **Financial liabilities**
All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(i) **Borrowings**
Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the

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borrowings to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. Borrowings are derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(ii) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contract are separated if the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives closely related to the host contracts are not separated.

Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

2.14 Employee Benefits

A Short term employee benefits

Liabilities for short term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefits payable in the balance sheet.

B Post-employment benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

Contributions under Defined Contribution Plans payable in keeping with the related schemes are recognised as expenses for the period in which the employee has rendered the service.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity: The Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary. The Group's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

(i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

(ii) Net interest expense or income

Compensated absence: The Group provides for the sick leave and encashment of earned leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate earned leave and sick leave subject to certain limits, for future utilization or encashment. The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured annually by actuaries as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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2.15 Government Grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them and there is a reasonable certainty that grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Group should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non- current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Group with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

2.16 Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period with changes included in other income / other expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the derivate is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

2.17 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Group. Refer note 36.

2.18 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before other comprehensive income for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.19 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

2.20 Recent accounting pronouncement

On 24 March, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from financial year commencing from 1 April, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Lease liabilities to be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If any deviation in utilisation of borrowed fund from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose, the disclosure to be made.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements. The amendments are extensive, and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

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3 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Electrical Installation	Tools & Equipment	Computers & Accessories	Total
Gross Carrying amount										
As at March 31, 2019	2.63	933.18	2,168.33	102.44	46.83	42.97	380.86	119.51	70.81	3,867.56
Additions	-	36.64	281.76	10.80	6.75	4.95	3.06	23.27	8.36	375.58
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-	5.09	0.08	-	-	-	5.17
As at March 31, 2020	**2.63**	**969.82**	**2,450.09**	**113.25**	**48.49**	**47.84**	**383.91**	**142.78**	**79.17**	**4,237.97**
Additions	-	73.20	67.72	5.40	9.30	2.92	0.00	2.72	4.30	165.57
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06
As at March 31, 2021	**2.63**	**1,043.02**	**2,517.81**	**118.65**	**57.79**	**50.69**	**383.92**	**145.49**	**83.47**	**4,403.48**
As at March 31, 2019	-	58.76	384.99	19.17	11.12	18.79	108.16	6.89	31.36	639.24
Charge for the year	-	32.08	153.97	10.86	6.55	7.98	39.38	12.55	10.90	274.27
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-	4.33	0.05	-	-	-	4.38
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**90.84**	**538.96**	**30.03**	**13.34**	**26.72**	**147.54**	**19.44**	**42.26**	**909.13**
Charge for the year	-	31.19	169.04	11.88	7.01	7.54	39.71	14.40	10.24	291.01
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**122.03**	**708.00**	**41.91**	**20.35**	**34.21**	**187.25**	**33.84**	**52.50**	**1,200.09**
Net Carrying amount										
As at March 31, 2020	**2.63**	**878.98**	**1,911.13**	**83.22**	**35.15**	**21.12**	**236.37**	**123.34**	**36.91**	**3,328.84**
As at March 31, 2021	**2.63**	**920.99**	**1,809.81**	**76.74**	**37.44**	**16.48**	**196.67**	**111.65**	**30.97**	**3,203.39**

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment are pledged against the borrowings obtained by the Parent Company as explained in Note 15 and Note 19 to the Financial Statements.

(b) Title deeds of the above freehold land and building are held in the name of the Group except in respect of flats valuing ₹72.25 (Gross Block), ₹72.13 (Net Block) where registration in the Parent Company's name is pending.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

3A Right of use assets*

	Right of use	Total
Gross Carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2019	-	-
Additions	111.05	111.05
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**111.05**	**111.05**
Additions	453.70	453.70
Disposals / deductions	19.42	19.42
As at March 31, 2021	**545.34**	**545.34**
Depreciation		
As at March 31, 2019	-	-
Charge for the year	33.60	36.60
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**33.60**	**33.60**
Charge for the year	48.40	48.40
Disposals / deductions	6.23	6.23
As at March 31, 2021	**75.77**	**75.77**
Net Carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2020	77.44	77.44
As at March 31, 2021	469.56	469.56

(a) Right of use assets includes building / land.

3B Capital Work in progress

Capital Work in progress mainly comprise of Property, Plant and Equipment under construction. Capital work in progress includes pre-operative expenses (pending allocation) as under.

Pre-operative expenses (pending allocation) are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Salaries & Wages	32.26	-
Professional Fees	1.80	-
Rates and Taxes	20.74	-
Finance Cost	37.11	13.64
Depreciation on Right of use assets	16.36	-
Travelling & Conveyance	3.91	-
Others	4.50	-
	116.69	**13.64**

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Intangible assets

	Computer Software	Trade Mark & Copyrights	Product Certifications	Total
Gross Carrying amount				
As at March 31, 2019	94.31	8.11	100.01	202.42
Additions	37.93	0.82	55.19	93.94
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**132.24**	**8.92**	**155.20**	**296.36**
Additions	19.35	5.74	19.77	44.85
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**151.58**	**14.66**	**174.97**	**341.21**
Amortisation				
As at March 31, 2019	**28.48**	**1.02**	**47.00**	**764.89**
Charge for the year	22.61	1.04	36.16	598.04
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**51.08**	**2.05**	**83.17**	**136.30**
Charge for the year	22.87	1.95	40.39	65.21
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**73.95**	**4.01**	**123.55**	**201.51**
Net Carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2020	81.15	6.87	72.03	160.06
As at 31 March 2021	77.63	10.65	51.41	139.70

5 Loans (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Security deposits	28.11	21.59
	28.11	**21.59**
Current		
Loan to Others#	23.61	28.25
Security deposits	173.88	25.89
	197.49	**54.14**

#Private Company in which Director is interested

6 Other Financial Assets (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Amount due from Grantor* (TTD)	529.12	554.53
Deposits with banks as margin money	170.28	124.39
	699.40	**678.92**
Current		
Amount due from Grantor* (TTD)	67.40	67.94
Claims & Refunds Receivable**	1,564.15	1,182.74
Export Incentive Receivable	68.95	150.57
Interest Receivable	14.53	24.76
Capital subsidy receivable $	45.13	45.13
Unbilled Revenue	208.60	334.65
Receivables from sale of investments	1.14	1.14
	1,969.90	**1,806.93**

* Refer Note No. 34 E

** Refer Note No. 40

$ Refer Note No. 33

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

7 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Capital Advances*	99.69	53.10
Prepaid expenses	14.83	13.87
	114.52	**66.97**
Current		
Advance to Suppliers	83.66	126.48
Advance to Staff	29.61	20.47
Balance with Revenue authorities	367.25	363.97
Prepaid Expenses	56.48	65.64
	537.00	**576.56**

* Capital advance includes advance amounting to ₹11.56 Million given to a Private Company in which Director is interested

8 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(At Lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw material	1,029.79	1,382.93
Work in progress	152.43	148.26
Finished goods	595.06	604.60
Store and spares parts including packing material	152.79	129.84
	1,930.07	**2,265.63**

8.1 Inventories are hypothecated against borrowing. Refer Note. 19 and 15.

9 Trade receivables (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good	6,543.92	5,407.81
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	34.28	34.28
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (including against trade receivable which have significant credit risk)	-145.12	-123.56
	6,433.08	**5,318.53**

9.1 Trade receivables are hypothecated against borrowing. Refer Note. 19 & 15.

9.2 Expected credit loss allowances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balances at the beginning of the year	123.56	119.49
Movement in Allowance for expected credit loss	21.56	4.07
Balances at the end of the year	145.12	123.56

10 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current / cash credit accounts	80.95	189.44
Cheques on hand	-	120.00
Cash in hand	4.92	7.34
	85.87	**316.78**

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

11 Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Deposits with banks as margin money	778.29	781.70
	778.29	**781.70**

12 Current tax assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Income tax (net of provisions)	7.92	198.77
	7.92	**198.77**

13 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
The Company has only one class of equity share capital having a par value of ₹10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.		
Authorized		
33,000,000 shares (31 March 2020: 33,000,000) equity Shares of ₹10 each	330.00	330.00
	330.00	**330.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
23,530,000 shares (31 March 2020: 27,925,000) equity Shares of ₹10 each	235.30	279.25
	235.30	**279.25**

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	27,925,000	279.25	27,925,000	279.25
Add: Issue during the year	937,500	9.38	-	-
Less: Buyback during the year	-5,332,500	-53.33	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	23,530,000	253.30	27,925,000	279.25

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares: The Parent Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. Dividend if any declared is payable in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(c) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
a) Vikram Capital Management Ltd.	5,562,000.00	23.64%	5,562,000.00	19.92%
b) Vikram Nuvotech India Pvt. Ltd.*	-	-	5,332,500.00	19.10%
c) Monolink Trexim (P) Ltd.	4,700,400.00	19.98%	4,553,400.00	16.83%
d) Urmila Chaudhary	2,160,500.00	9.18%	**	**
e) Vikram Financial Services Limited.	1,317,900.00	5.60%	**	**

* Formerly known as Pioneer Syntex Pvt. Ltd.

** Percentage of holding in previous year was less than 5 %

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declaration received from shareholders, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

(d) During the year ended 31st March, 2021, the Company had undertaken a buy back of 53,32,500 equity shars of ₹10/- each at face value in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(A) Securities premium		
As at the beginning of the year	427.25	427.25
Add: on issue during the year	140.63	-
	567.88	**427.25**
Securities premium reserve is created when shares are issued at premium. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.		
(B) Capital Redemption Reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Transferred during the year from retained earnings	53.33	-
	53.33	**-**
(C) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	3,013.99	2,809.83
Adjustment for IND AS 116	-	-21.13
Add: Net profit for the current year	381.51	225.04
Less: Transfer to Capital Redemption reserve on buy back of equity shares	-53.33	-
Less: Re-measurement gain / (loss) on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	1.21	0.24
Closing balance	**3,343.38**	**3,013.98**
(D) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Opening balance	-102.18	-38.72
Add: Transfer from Other Comprehensive income	46.01	-63.46
Closing balance	**-56.17**	**-102.18**
	3,908.42	**3,339.05**

15 Non - current borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Secured Loans		
Term Loan from Banks	2,032.44	1,615.41
Less: Current Maturities of Term Loan	-584.00	-238.49
	1,448.44	**1,376.92**
Unsecured Loans		
From Bodies Corporate and others	847.85	494.06
	2,296.29	**1,870.98**

Nature of security

Term Loans aggregating to ₹1,344.64 Million are secured by first charge on property, plant and equipments (except specifically charged assets) of company's solar PV module manufacturing unit at Falta SEZ, South 24 Parganas.

The above loans are also secured by second charge on current assets of the company and personal guarantees of the Promoters of the company.

Term Loan amounting to ₹271.54 Million are secured by first charge on other financial assets i.e. 10 MW Solar Power Plant at village Kosuvaripalli, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

Term loan of ₹56.88 Million is secured by hypothecation of property situated at Kolkata.

COVID Emergency Credit Line (CECL) amounting to ₹359.38 Million are secured by first charge on current assets, second charge on fixed assets of the Company and personal guarantees of the Promoters of the Company.

Terms of repayment

Term Loan aggregating to ₹363.35 Million is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting from December 2016.
Term Loan aggregating to ₹786.38 Million is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting from June 2018.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Term Loan of ₹194.9 Million is repayable in 24 equal quarterly instalments starting from October 2021.

10 MW Solar Power Plant
Term loan aggregating to ₹271.54 Million is repayable in 56 equal quarterly instalments of ₹6.31 Million ending in March, 2031.

Others
Term loan aggregating to ₹56.88 Million is repayable in 180 equal instalments of ₹0.64 Million starting from April, 2017.

COVID Emergency Credit Line (CECL) of ₹161.99 Million is repayable in 10 equal quarterly instalments of ₹18.00 Million starting from February 2021. COVID Loan of ₹85.55 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹6.11 Million starting from December 2020. COVID Loan of ₹49.75 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹3.55 Million starting from December 2020. COVID Loan of ₹13.17 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹0.82 Million starting from February 2021. COVID Loan of ₹8.88 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹0.55 Million starting from February 2021. COVID Loan of ₹40.00 Million is repayable in 18 equal monthly instalments of ₹2.22 Million starting from April 2021.

Term Loan (Unsecured) aggregating to ₹847.85 Million is repayable after 4 years from the date of First disbursement i.e. 22 December, 2024.

16 Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)		
Non Current		
Creditor for Capital Goods	32.20	
Security Deposits	75.00	-
	107.20	**-**
Current		
Current Maturities of Term Loans	584.00	238.49
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	40.10	46.89
Creditors for Others	194.34	94.09
Creditor for Capital Goods	216.26	46.13
	1,034.70	**425.60**

17 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non Current		
Provision for warranties	16.64	10.90
Provision for compensated absences	22.08	18.32
Provision for gratuity*	31.68	27.18
	70.40	**56.40**
Current		
Provision for warranties	2.81	0.87
Provision for compensated absences	1.62	1.34
Provision for Gratuity*	1.31	0.93
	5.74	**3.14**

* Refer Note 31

17.A Provision for warranties

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balance as at the beginning of the year	11.77	11.28
Provision made during the year	7.68	0.49
Amount incurred / utilized during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	19.45	11.77

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Provision for warranty claims represents present value of the management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required under the Group's obligations for warranties under sale of products. The estimates has been made on the basis of historical trends and may vary as a result of new materials, altered manufacturing processes or other events affecting product quality.

Further, Group's product namely Solar PV Modules carries performance warranty of up to 25 - 27 years from the date of supply. A fair estimate of future liability that may arise on this account is not ascertainable and hence not provided.

18 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(a) Deferred tax liability on account of:		
(i) Property, plant and equipments and Intangible Assets	787.85	805.31
(ii) Items considered allowable for tax purpose on payments basis	485.50	-
(iii) Others	2.75	-
Total	**1,276.10**	**805.31**
(b) Deferred tax asset on account of:		
(i) Items allowable for tax purpose on payments/ adjustment	17.89	14.87
(ii) Minimum Alternative Tax credit	694.50	600.50
(iii) Unabsorbed Depreciation	304.70	15.41
(iv) Allowance for expected credit loss	50.10	42.65
(v) Others	25.20	20.96
Total	**1,092.39**	**694.38**
Net Deferred tax liabilities [a-b]	**183.71**	**110.93**

18A Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(a) Deferred tax Liability on account of:		
(i) Property, plant and equipments and Intangible Assets	0.09	0.08
Total	**0.09**	**0.08**
(b) Deferred Tax Asset on account of:		
(i) Items allowable for tax purpose on payments/ adjustment	1.40	1.54
(iii) Unabsorbed Depreciation	0.36	0.03
(ii) Allowance for expected credit loss - trade receivable	0.44	0.42
Total	**2.20**	**1.99**
Net Deferred tax assets [a-b]	**-2.11**	**-1.91**

18B Details of treatment of Deferred tax

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	109.03	102.68
Add: Deferred Tax on opening adjustment for IND AS 116	-	-11.35
Add: Deferred tax during the year routed through Profit and Loss	-	34.76
Add: Minimum Alternative Tax	71.82	-17.20
Add: Others	1.36	-
Add: Deferred tax during the year routed through Other comprehensive income	-0.60	0.14
Closing Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	**181.61**	**109.03**

18C Payment of safeguard duty amounting to ₹1,389.35 Million which has been considered as claim receivables in the financial statements(as stated in Note 40 below) have been considered as allowable expenses on payment basis in the Income Tax returns. Hence, deferred tax assets / liabilities for the above amount is recognized and included above in note 18.

18D Section 115 BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 gives a one-time irreversible option for payment of income tax at reduced rate with effect from financial year commencing 1 April, 2019 subject to certain conditions. The Company has made an assessment of the impact of the above amendment and decided to continue with the existing tax structure until utilisation of accumulated minimum alternative tax ("MAT"), tax incentives and deductions available to the Company.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

19 Short -term borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Working Capital Loans- Secured		
Cash Credit, Buyers Credit and working capital demand loan from Bank	3,327.50	3,072.90
	3,327.50	**3,072.90**

Working capital loan are secured by first charge on current assets of the parent company and second charge on fixed assets (except specifically charged assets) of parent company's solar PV module manufacturing units (Unit 1 & Unit II) at Falta SEZ, South 24 Parganas and also by personal guarantee of some of the promoters of the parent company.

20 Trade payables (at amortized cost)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non - current		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	85.28	-
	85.28	**-**
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 20.1)	365.10	299.86
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,081.67	1,409.25
Acceptances (Refer Note 20.2)	2,523.66	3,242.99
	4,970.43	**4,952.10**

20.1 Disclosure for micro enterprises and small enterprises

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(i) The Principal amount and interest due there on remaining unpaid to suppliers under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
- Principal	364.14	299.08
- Interest	0.95	0.78
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of payment made to suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
- Principal	-	-
- Interest	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	2.13	1.18
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as deductible expenditure under Section 23	-	-

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

20.2 Trade Payable other than acceptances are non - interest bearing. Acceptances are payable within 90 - 180 days. Accceptances are given to bank.

21 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Advance from customers	288.55	1,294.11
Unearned Revenue	14.35	17.27
Statutory dues	41.19	17.28
	344.09	**1,342.47**

22 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Sale of Goods*	14,947.10	15,849.99
Sale of Services*	1,128.06	423.96
Other Operating Revenues		-
Export Incentive	25.74	122.88
	16,100.90	**16,396.83**

* Refer Note 34

23 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost		
- on fixed deposits	45.49	59.20
- on service concession agreement (Refer Note 34E)	36.95	32.53
- on others	74.63	79.33
Profit on sale of Mutual Fund	-	0.07
Business Support Services	-	-
Gain/loss on sale of investment	-2.03	23.04
Government Grant related to property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 33)	14.37	14.37
Profit on Sale of property, plant and equipments	0.01	0.50
Gain on retirement of right of use assets	2.18	-
Miscellaneous income	2.93	13.87
	174.53	**222.91**

24 Cost of materials and services

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Cost of materials and services	12,163.06	12,244.54
	12,163.06	**12,244.54**

25 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods	604.61	862.94
- Work-in-progress	148.26	241.47
	752.87	**1,104.41**
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
- Finished goods	595.06	604.61
- Work-in-progress	152.44	148.26
	747.50	**752.87**
Net decrease/ (increase) in inventory	5.37	351.54

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

26 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	814.22	848.30
Gratuity	8.78	8.94
Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds	22.54	32.27
Staff welfare expenses	25.10	35.07
	870.64	**924.58**

27 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest Expenses	843.00	774.44
Interest expenses for leasing arrangment	27.48	12.83
Other borrowing costs	161.33	176.02
Less: Capitalized during the year	-37.11	-13.64
	994.70	**949.65**

28 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation on Plant, Property and Equipments (Refer note 3)	291.01	274.33
Depreciation on Right of use assets (Refer note 3A)*	32.04	33.61
Amortization (Refer note 4)	65.21	59.81
	388.26	**367.75**

* Net of ₹16.36 Million transferred to Capital Work in Progress

29 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Consumption of packing materials and stores & spares	185.71	259.92
Freight and Warehousing	371.88	360.73
Power and Fuel	67.04	80.26
Insurance	38.21	23.06
Rent	20.10	22.15
Rates and taxes	4.53	10.39
Repairs and maintenance		
- Building	15.02	0.51
- Plant and Machinery	24.90	7.73
- Others	58.69	31.86
Professional Fees	137.41	146.54
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note 29.1 below)	3.80	2.81
Business Supoort Service	42.33	9.46
Travelling and conveyance	49.55	105.60
Marketing and selling Expenses	72.42	65.08
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure (Refer Note 29.2 below)	7.81	1.30
Allowance for expected credit loss	21.56	4.07
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	27.97	225.25
Security and other manpower services	54.53	48.84
Provision for warranties	7.68	0.49
Sundry balances written off	14.29	-
Miscellaneous expenses	65.30	71.41
	1,290.73	**1,477.46**

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29.1 Break-up of remuneration to auditors (exclusive of taxes):

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Statutory audit	3.40	2.25
Tax audit	0.32	0.30
Others	0.08	0.26
	3.80	**2.81**

29.2 Details of CSR expenditure

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(i)	Gross amount required to be spent by the Parent Company during the year	7.81	14.61
(ii)	Amount spent during the year for purposes other than construction /acquisition of assets in cash	9.79	1.30
(iii)	Carry Forward to next year	1.98	-

30 Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to equity shareholders	381.51	225.04
Weighted average no. of equity shares	22,839,610	27,925,000
Basic and diluted Earning per share (EPS) [in ₹] [Face Value ₹10/-]	16.70	8.06

Note: The Parent Company does not have any outstanding equity instruments which are dilutive.

31 Employee benefits

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

The Group has provident fund plans for certain employees of the Group. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for certain employees of the group at the rate of 12% of basic salary subject to statutory limits. The obligation of the Group is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is ₹17.32 Million(31 March 2020- ₹20.61 Million).

(B) Defined benefit plans

(a) Leave Obligations

The Group provides for the encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits, for future encashment. The liability is provided based on the number days of unutilised leave at each balance sheet date on the basis of year-end actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method. The scheme is unfunded.

Based on past experience and in keeping with Group's practice, the Group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months and accordingly the total year end provision determined on actuarial valuation, as aforesaid is classified between current and non current.

(b) Gratuity

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is unfunded.

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The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for Post - retirement benefits plan.

	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
i) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	7.48	7.24
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	1.80	1.70
Total	**9.28**	**8.94**
Expenses recognised in OCI		
Actuarial losses		
- (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-0.46	2.59
- (Gain)/loss from experience adjustments	-1.36	-2.97
Total expense / (gain)	**-1.82**	**-0.38**

Expenses for the above mentioned employee benefits is have been disclosed in Note 26 under head "Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances". Actuarial gain / (loss) of ₹1.82 Million (31 March 2020: ₹0.38 Million) is included in other comprehensive income.

	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
ii) Net Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	33.10	28.10
iii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	28.10	23.90
Current service cost	7.48	6.88
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	1.80	1.70
Acquasitions credit / (cost)	-0.04	-0.46
Actuarial loss on obligations	-1.81	-0.22
Benefits paid	-2.43	-3.70
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	33.10	28.10

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
iv) Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	6.80%	7.70%
Rate of increase in Salary	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (Modified) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (Modified) Ult.
Attrition rate	2.00%	2.00%

v) **Risk Exposures**

i) **Interest Rate Risk:** The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

ii) **Salary Inflation risk:** Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

iii) **Demographic risk:** This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

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vi) Impact of change in significant assumptions on defined benefit obligations is shown below:

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Discount rate	-4.11	5.05	-3.69	4.54
Rate of increase in salary	4.68	-3.90	4.19	-3.05

vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (without discounting)

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (without discounting)	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Expected benefit payments for the year ending		
Not later than 1 year	1.35	0.96
Later than 1 year and nor later than 5 years	10.55	8.21
More than 5 years	26.19	20.97

32 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
(i) Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt		
Income tax demand	20.98	20.98
VAT, CST, GST and Entry tax	146.56	156.65
Safeguard Duty on imports	102.04	102.04
Contractual claim from customers	232.70	-
	502.28	**279.67**
These cases are pending at various forums with the respective authorities. Outflow, if any, arising out of the claims would depend upon the outcome of the decision of the appellate authorities and the Group's right for future appears before judiciary. The Group does not expect any reimbursement in respect of above contingent liabilities.		
(ii) Capital and other commitments		
Unexecuted capital contracts to be provided	819.59	367.67
	819.59	**367.67**

33 Deferred Income from Grant

A The Group had applied for Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme(M-SIPS) in earlier years, wherein the Group is entitled to capital subsidy on eligible investments in SEZ. The incentive is provided on reimbursement basis. During the year ended 31st March, 2018, the Group had obtained approval from the competent approving authority for capital subsidy form Government of India under M-SIPS scheme. Grant receivable has been recognised by the Group as deferred revenue in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the related assets.

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Opening Deferred Income from Grant	180.87	195.24
	Recognised during the year	-	-
	Less: Transfer to Statement of Profit and Loss	-14.37	-14.37
	Closing Deferred Income from Grant	**166.50**	**180.87**
	Non-Current Deferred income from Grant	152.12	166.49
	Current Deferred income from Grant	14.37	14.37
B	**The Group has imported certain Machineries under EPCG licence**	-	-
	Non-Current Deferred income from Grant	18.45	-
	Current Deferred income from Grant	-	-

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34 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A	**Details of revenue with customer**		
	Sale of Goods	14,947.10	15,849.99
	Sale of Services	1,128.06	423.96
	Total Revenue as per Contracted Price	**16,075.16**	**16,273.95**
B	**The following table provides details of Group revenue from contract with customer**		
	Timing of revenue recognition		
	- Goods transferred at a point in time	7,074.30	12,107.36
	- Goods / Services transferred over time	9,000.86	4,166.58
	Total	**16,075.16**	**16,273.95**
	India	14,227.77	11,654.89
	Outside India	1,847.39	4,619.05
	Total	**16,075.16**	**16,273.95**

C **Transaction Price - Remaining Performance Obligation**

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Group expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Group has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts as the revenue recognised corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

D **The following table provides information about contract asset and contract liabilities from contract with customers:**

	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i)	**Contract Assets and liabilities as at 1 April (excluding trade receivable and trade payable)**		
	- Advances from EPC Customers as at April 1	23.27	249.45
	- Advances from Other Customers as at April 1	1,270.84	191.87
	- Unbilled revenue as at April 1	334.65	7.61
	- Unearned revenue as at April 1	17.27	24.47
(ii)	**Revenue recognized during the year from contract**	9,076.56	4,149.72
(iii)	**Revenue recognized during the year that was included in the contract liability at April 1 (excluding Advance from Customer)**	-317.38	16.86
(iv)	**Contract Assets and liabilities as at March 31 (excluding trade receivable and trade payable)**		
	- Advances from EPC Customers as at March 31	0.08	23.27
	- Advances from Other Customers as at March 31	288.47	1,270.84
	- Unbilled revenue as at March 31	208.60	334.65
	- Unearned revenue as at March 31	14.35	17.27

Note: Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.\

E The Group had entered into Power Purchase Agreement with Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (Grantor) for installation and operation of Solar power plant under Build Own Operate and Transfer (BOOT) system, under which the Group shall be entitled to income from sale of power generated from such plant at an agreed per unit rate. The Group shall transfer the plant to the grantor at the end of the operation period. Above arrangement classifies as service concession arrangement under Ind AS 115 and hence has been accounted for as financial asset model.

Key details of the agreement are given below:

Construction period	1 year
Operation period	21 years
Capacity of Solar Power Plant	10 MW

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Revenue and profits recognised towards construction services:	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i) Revenue recognised for the financial year	-	82.80
(ii) Profit recognised for the financial year	-	3.94

35 Related Party Disclosures

35.1 Names of related parties and description of relationship:

I. Others

(a) **Key Management Personnel**

1 Shri. Hari Krishna Chaudhary - Chairman

2 Shri. Anil Chaudhary - Non-Executive Director (ceased to be director w.e.f 11.03.2021)

3 Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary - Managing Director

4 Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri - Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f 10.07.2020)*

5 Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara - Whole time Director

6 Ms. Neha Agarwal - Whole time Director (w.e.f 22.03.2021)

7 Mr. Probir Roy - Independent Director

8 Mr. Joginder Pal Dua - Independent Director

9 Mr. Vikram Swarup - Independent Director

* Appointed as Additional Director from 10.07.2020 till 30.09.2020

(b) **Relatives of Key Management Personnel**

1 Smt. Urmila Chaudhary (wife of Shri Hari Krishna Chaudhary)

(c) **Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence**

1	Yashvi Art Foundation	India
2	Vikram Solar Energy Solutions GmbH	Germany

35.2 Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business during the year:

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(a)	**Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives**		
(i)	**Remuneration to Key Management Personnel**		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	29.66	23.06
	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	6.12	6.54
	Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri	21.04	-
	Ms. Neha Agarwal	0.37	-
(ii)	**Sitting fees paid to Key Management Personnel**		
	Mr. Joginder Pal Dua	0.30	0.20
	Mr. Probir Roy	0.30	0.15
	Mr. Vikram Swarup	0.33	0.23
(iii)	**Rent paid**		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	0.60	0.60
(iv)	**Sale of investment**		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	0.26	-
(iv)	**Equity share allotment**		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	150.00	-
(iv)	**Advance Paid**		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	-	1.03
(v)	**Advance recovered**		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	1.03	-

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		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(c)	**Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence**		
(i)	**Sale of goods/services**		
	Vikram Solar Energy Solutions GmbH	-	298.52
	Yashvi Art Foundation	0.06	-
(ii)	**Corpus Donation paid**		
	Yashvi Art Foundation	0.80	0.50
(iii)	**Reimbursement of expenses**		
	Yashvi Art Foundation	0.02	-

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(d)	**Balances outstanding at the end of the year:**		
A	**Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence**		
(i)	Trade Receivable	62.89	140.81
B.	**Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives**		
	Advance receivable		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary - Managing Director	-	1.03
	Sitting Fees payable		
	Mr. Joginder Pal Dua	0.02	-
	Mr. Probir Roy	0.02	-
	Mr. Vikram Swarup	0.02	-
	Rent payable		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	0.05	-

(c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash and cash equivalent.

36 Segment reporting

36.A Operating Segment

The Group is a manufacturer of solar modules as well as in the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) in the solar energy market.

Based on the 'management approach' as defined in Ind AS 108- Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of the various performance indicators by the overall business segment.

As the allocation of resources and profitability of the business is evaluated by the CODM on an overall basis, with evaluation into individual categories to understand the reasons for variations, no separate segments have been identified. Accordingly no additional disclosure has been made for the segmental revenue, segmental results and the segmental assets & liabilities.

36.B Geographical Segment

The Group's Operating Facilities are located in India.

	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
i)	**Segment Revenue:**		
	India		
	Rest of the world	14,227.77	11,654.90
	Total	1,847.39	4,619.05
		16,075.16	**16,273.95**
ii)	**The Carrying Amount of Non-Current Operating Assets by location of Assets:**		
	India	4,592.20	3,741.83
	Rest of the world	0.45	0.61
	Total	**4,592.65**	**3,742.44**

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36.C Major Customers

The Group derives approx 60.06% (31 March 2020 : 23.45%) of its revenue from Public sector/ Government undertakings.

37 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial liabilities comprise of long term borrowings, short term borrowings, capital creditors and trade & other payables. The main purpose of this financial liabilities is for financing the Group's operation. The Group's financial assets includes trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investment in subsidiaries and deposits.

The Group is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of financial instruments may fluctuate because of changes in market conditions. Market risk broadly comprises three types of risks namely currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk (for commodities). The above risks may affect the Group's income and expenses and / or value of its investments. The Group's exposure to and management of these risks are explained below-

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the Group's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

Year	Change in interest rate - 50 basis point	Total borrowings	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-2021	Increase	6,207.79	-31.04
	Decrease		31.04
31-Mar-2020	Increase	5,182.37	-25.91
	Decrease		25.91

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates as it undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts. The Group enters into derivative contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk arising on the export of modules and import of cells/ modules and capital goods.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Year	Change in rate (%)	CHF Receivable / (Payable) (net)	Euro Receivable / (Payable) (net)	USD Receivable / (Payable) (net)	Effect on profit before tax
31-Mar-2021	Increase by 1%	-0.01	-2.64	-3,225.50	-32.28
	Decrease by 1%				32.28
31-Mar-2020	Increase by 1%	-0.53	120.60	-3,239.38	-31.19
	Decrease by 1%				31.19

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(iii) Price Risk :

Commodity price risk results from changes in market prices for raw materials, mainly Solar cells which forms the significant portion of Group's cost of sales. Significant movement in raw material costs could have an adverse effect on results of Group's operations.

The Group endeavours to reduce such risks by maintaining inventory at optimum level through a highly probable sales forecast. Raw materials are purchased based on the sales order book and forecast of sales. The Group also endeavours to offset the effects of increases in raw material costs through price increases in its sales, productivity improvement and other cost reduction efforts.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities mainly trade receivables.

Credit Risk Management

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. The Group assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored and an impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for each major customer. In addition, small customers are grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively.

Trade receivables of ₹6,433.07 Million as at March 31, 2021 forms a significant part of the financial assets carried at amortised cost. The debtors do not have any concentrated risk and the Group does expect to recover these outstanding in due course. Further, adequate credit loss provision has been created based on the policy of the Group. The Group has specifically evaluated the potential impact with respect to uncertainties arising out of COVID-19 and expect that there could be some delay in payment from debtors, over and above the credit cycle. Basis our internal assessment and provisioning policy of the Group, the management assessment for the allowance for expected credit loss of ₹145.12 Million as at March 31,2021 is considered adequate.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, long term borrowings, working capital borrowings, the cash flow that is generated from operations and proceeds of maturing financial assets. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2021				
Short term borrowings	3,327.50	-	-	3,327.50
Long-term borrowings	584.00	2,138.49	157.80	2,880.29
Trade payables	4,970.43	85.28	-	5,055.71
Other financial liability	450.70	107.20	-	557.90
	9,332.63	**2,330.97**	**157.80**	**11,821.40**
As at 31 March 2020				
Short term borrowings	3,072.90	-	-	3,072.90
Long-term borrowings	238.49	1,705.59	165.40	2,109.47
Trade payables	4,952.10	-	-	4,952.10
Other financial liability	187.11	-	-	187.11
	8,450.60	**1,705.59**	**165.40**	**10,321.58**

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38 Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, long term and short term borrowings, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Group's management reviews the capital structure of the Group on a need basis when planning any expansions and growth strategies.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of cost of capital. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The following table summaries the capital of the Group:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Long Term Borrowing (including current maturities of long term debt)	2,880.29	2,109.47
Short Term Borrowing	3,327.50	3,072.90
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-85.87	-316.78
Total Borrowing (Net)	**6,121.92**	**4,865.59**
Total equity	**4,143.72**	**3,618.31**
Total Capital (Equity+Net Debt)	**10,265.64**	**8,483.90**
Debt to equity ratio	1.48	1.34

No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March, 2021 and 31 March, 2020

39 The spread of COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted businesses around the globe, including India and the regular business operations of the company has also been impacted. The management has considered various internal & external sources of information up to the date of approval of the standalone financial statements by the Board of Directors in determining the impact of pandemic on the various elements of standalone financial statements. The management has also evaluated its liquidity position for the next year and used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates & assumptions and based on the current estimates, does not anticipate any challenge in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern or meeting its financial obligations and expects to fully recover the carrying amount of various Non-current & current assets including inventories, trade receivables, investments and other assets. However considering the uncertainties involved, the eventual outcome of impact of the pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes in future economic conditions.

40 The Director General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) had recommended imposition of safeguard duty on "Solar Cells whether or not assembled in modules or panels" imported from China and Malaysia on July 16, 2018 based on their final findings for a period of two years which has been further extended till 30 July, 2021. Certain Solar Companies had filed writ petition before the Hon'ble Orissa High Court against the recommendation of DGTR and Hon'ble Orissa High court has passed an interim order on July 23, 2018 whereby Government of India (GOI) was directed not to issue any notification in this regard. However, GOI issued notification dated July 30, 2018 confirming the imposition of safeguard duty ignoring the interim order passed by the Hon'ble Orissa High Court. In the meanwhile, the Company also preferred a Writ Petition before the Hon,ble High Court of Orissa challenging the recommendation of DGTR and the notification dated July 30, 2018 issued by GOI. Pursuant to the above, GOI issued instruction dated August 13, 2018 directing all the Commissionerates not to insist on payment of safeguard duty and to assess the import of solar cells on a provisional basis. Subsequently, GOI has filed a SLP before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the interim order of Orissa High Court.

The Hon'ble Supreme court has stayed the interim order passed by the Hon'ble Orissa High Court vide its order dated September 10, 2018. After this order, GOI issued instruction dated September 13, 2018 for withdrawal of earlier instruction dated August 13, 2018 and for finalisation of provisionally assessed bill of entries. The Company has paid ₹1,389.35 Million (including ₹312.96 Million paid during the year) till 31st March, 2021 towards above safeguard duty on clearances for stock transfers/ongoing EPC contracts, which has been considered as refundable and disclosed as receivable in the Financial Statements since the matter is pending before the Hon'ble Orissa High Court as well as the Hon'ble Supreme Court and based on legal opinion obtained by the Company, the Company has an arguable case on merits. However, in case the matter is decided against the solar Companies, the Company is entitle to receive ₹461.02 Million from EPC customers based on representation made by the Company to these customers whose acceptance is pending as on date.

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Further, no safeguard duty was paid by the Company on clearances from SEZ from July 30, 2018 to September 13, 2018 as stated above and the clearances were made on undertaking furnished by the Company. Based on legal opinion obtained by the Company, no safe guard duty is payable on clearances from SEZ during the said period since goods were cleared out of imported materials lying in stock as on the date of which the safeguard duty was imposed i.e. July 30, 2018.

41 Lease

The Company has certain lease contracts for land and buildings, vehicles and other equipments used in its operations. The Company's obligation under its lease are secured by lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company applies short term lease and lease of low value assets recognition exemption for the said leases. Lease liabilities is being measured by discounting the lease payments using incremental borrowing rate i.e. 10% per annum.

(i) Carrying amount of Right of use assets and lease liabilities and its movement during the year are as under-

Building	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balance as at beginning of the year	77.45	-
Recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	111.05
Additions during the year	453.70	-
Disposals / deductions during the year	-19.42	-
Depreciation for the year	-48.40	-33.61
Depreciation on disposal	6.23	-
Balance as at end	**469.56**	**77.45**

(ii) Movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balance as at beginning of the year	109.10	-
Recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	143.54
Additions during the year	432.03	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	27.48	12.83
Adjustment during the year	-15.37	-
Payment of lease liabilities for the year	-45.37	-47.26
Balance as at end	**507.88**	**109.10**
Lease liabilities - Non-current	423.21	69.84
Lease liabilities - Current	84.67	39.26
	507.88	**109.10**

(iii) Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Less than one year	96.69	48.93
One to five years	325.17	209.94
More than five years	352.16	32.79
Total	**774.01**	**291.66**

(iv) Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	27.48	12.83
Expenses relating to short-term and low-value leases	20.10	11.05
Total	**47.58**	**23.88**

(v) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Total cash outflow of leases	**45.37**	**47.26**

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

There is no significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when due.

42 ₹654.65 Million (included in Trade Receivables in the Financial Statements) has been withheld/recovered by certain customers related to EPC contracts on account of Liquidated damages, generation loss etc. which the Company has not acknowledged and the matter has been referred to Arbitration as per the terms of the respective contracts. The management is hopeful of resolution of the matter in favour of the Company and necessary adjustments in the financials will be made based upon the outcome of the matter.

43 Details of subsidiaries

Name of Company	Place of Incorporation	% of Holding
Vikram Solar GmbH	Germany	100%
Solarcode Vikram Management GmbH **	Germany	100%
Solarcode Vikram Solarkraftwerk 1 GmbH & Co KG**	Germany	100%
Vikram Solar US Inc.	U.S	100%
Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%
Vikram Solar Foundation	India	100%
Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd	India	100%
VSL Green Power Private Ltd	India	100%
VP Utilities & Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	100%
Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd. $	India	
VIKI.AI Pvt Ltd (previously known as Indriya Labs (P) Ltd) $	India	

** Subsidiaries of Vikram Solar GMBH

$ ceased to be a subsidiary on 22.03.2021

44 Additional Information persuant to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
Parent								
Vikram Solar Limited								
31 March 2021	97.30%	4,031.70	95.53%	364.45	1.94%	0.92	85.22%	365.37
31 March 2020	98.66%	3,569.99	37.16%	83.63	-0.46%	0.29	51.07%	83.92
Subsidiaries								
INDIAN								
VP Utilities & Services Pvt. Ltd.								
31 March 2021	1.21%	50.15	0.42%	1.58	0.64%	0.30	0.44%	1.88
31 March 2020	1.33%	48.26	0.76%	1.71	0.07%	-0.05	1.01%	1.66
VSL Ventures Pvt. Ltd.								
31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2020	-	-	-9.60%	-21.60	-	-	-13.14%	-21.60
Indriya Labs (P) Ltd								
31 March 2021	0.06%	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2020	0.00%	-0.05	-0.02%	-0.05	-	-	-0.03%	-0.05
VSL Green Power Private Ltd								
31 March 2021	-0.01%	-0.30	-0.03%	-0.13	-	-	-0.03%	-0.13
31 March 2020	0.00%	-0.17	-0.08%	-0.17	-	-	-0.10%	-0.17
Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.								
31 March 2021	-0.01%	-0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2020	0.00%	-0.17	-0.08%	-0.17	-	-	-0.10%	-0.17

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in ₹ Million, unless otherwise stated)

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of total comprehensive income	Amount
Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd								
31 March 2021	-0.02%	-0.94	0.04%	0.14	-	-	0.03%	0.14
31 March 2020	-0.03%	-1.08	-0.48%	-1.08	-	-	-0.66%	-1.08
VSL Logistics Solution Private Ltd								
31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2020	0.00%	-	-0.64%	-1.44	-	-	-0.87%	-1.44
Vikram Solar Foundation								
31 March 2021	-0.02%	-0.69	-0.17%	-0.66	-	-	-0.15%	-0.66
31 March 2020	0.00%	-0.03	-0.47%	-1.05	-	-	-0.64%	-1.05
FOREIGN								
Vikram Solar GMBH								
31 March 2021	-0.19%	-7.67	-0.94%	-3.58	-7.91%	-3.74	-1.71%	-7.31
31 March 2020	-0.01%	-0.36	45.62%	102.67	-19.51%	12.33	69.98%	115.00
Solarcode Vikram Management GMBH								
43921.00	0.00%	-0.18			-5.30%	-2.50	-0.58%	-2.50
31 March 2019	0.00%	-0.18			3.96%	-2.50	-1.52%	-2.50
Solarcode Vikram Solarkraft 1 Gmbh & Co								
31 March 2021	0.02%	0.64			-0.01%	-0.01	0.00%	-0.01
31 March 2020	0.02%	0.64			0.01%	-0.01	0.00%	-0.01
Vikram Solar US Inc								
31 March 2021	2.19%	90.70	5.21%	19.89	105.43%	49.79	16.25%	69.68
31 March 2020	0.58%	21.03	33.99%	76.50	116.68%	-73.74	1.68%	2.76
Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd								
31 March 2021	-0.51%	-21.26	-0.05%	-0.19	-0.10%	-0.05	-0.06%	-0.24
31 March 2020	-0.58%	-21.03	-6.18%	-13.92	-0.73%	0.45	-8.19%	-13.45
Total - 31 March 2021	**100%**	**4143.72**	**100%**	**381.50**	**100%**	**47.22**	**100%**	**428.73**
Total - 31 March 2020	**100%**	**3,618.30**	**100%**	**225.05**	**100%**	**-63.22**	**100%**	**164.33**

45 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to confirm current year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 302049E

Anurag Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 066274

Place: Kolkata
Date: 29 June 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Vikram Solar Limited
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Wholetime Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Saibaba Vutukuri
Chief Executive Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Notes

Notes

vikramsolar
CREATING CLIMATE FOR CHANGE

15 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE

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