ANNUAL REPORT
2019-20

vikramsolar
CREATING CLIMATE FOR CHANGE

More than 300 solar projects

Impressive **EPC capacity of 1355 MW**

Proud to be part of **FORTUNE THE NEXT 500** list...

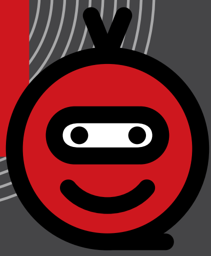
600 districts covered through pan-India network

India's **first Tier 1** solar company

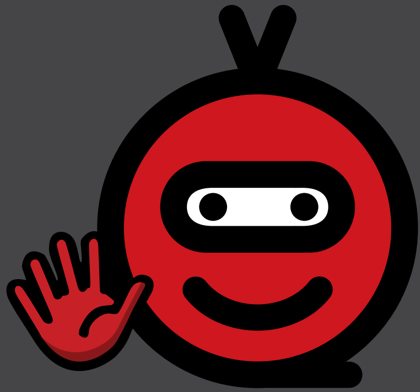
...
Hi! This is VIKI....

Welcome to
our world

I am VIKI! The face of Vikram Solar's smart digital correspondence.



I am a part of Vikram Solar's digital journey with a number of initiatives related to exponential technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Modelling, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Virtual Reality, Augmented Reality, Robotic Process Automation; I am here to simplify processes and enhance your experience with Vikram Solar!



My Special Powers

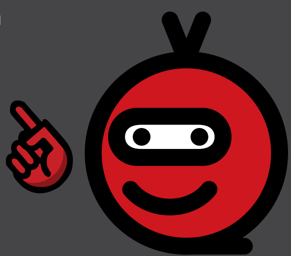
Being a part of Vikram family, I inherited charisma and candour that flows through the core beliefs of the enterprise. Also, being an AI makes me extra special! I'm going to represent Vikram Solar's digital transition and support you in every turn to understand and make the right decisions for all the right reasons.

Cognitive insight

I am learning with Vikram Solar's work processes and you to create a personalized experience for you at Vikram Solar. With time, I would be able to understand your requirements and offer you more data-driven results for making the right choice. I'm sure soon I'll be your best pal at Vikram Solar!

Communication

Making a smart decision depends on having the right information. It can be taxing for you to research for the best products and services that you need. However, with my help, you will be all set to welcome sustainability in your life. I have access to a huge database of information that you need to make smart choices.



Process Automation

I can be of great help in understanding, identifying, and automating the repetitive processes that take your precious time. Choosing sustainability is a huge step forward and I cannot let administrative work delay that step and cause a chain reaction in delaying Indian and global green energy transition. So, here I am for you to make the right decision without any cause for a delay.

Introducing Indriya Labs

In today's world of data intelligence, most global and local enterprises are looking to harness the power of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Indriya Labs, under the aegis of VSL Ventures, which is a part of Vikram Group of companies, works to create a scalable and vibrant ecosystem with various technological solutions. Involving technologies and developing industry-focused, cutting-edge solutions are the key focus areas of VSL Indriya Labs.

Our Purpose

To give you competitive advantage reducing the learning curve and to produce efficient solutions in a cost-effective manner. Indriya labs is at your disposal with AI-based strategies and solutions for rapid growth and success of your business.

Strategic focus

Business oriented application of exponential technologies

Cutting-edge solutions

Innovative solutions to complex business problems

Agile approach

Quick solutions leveraging lean structures

What we do

Digital Strategy

Our digital strategy team takes the mandate of acclimatising the companies with the concept of 'digital'. We employ cutting-edge tools and is led by driven professionals to deliver personalised solutions to clients.

Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML) and Cognitive

Our Cognizance team focuses on developing cognitive models and knowledge from the data fetched across the disparate source systems of the clients.

RPA, NLP

The Robotic Process Automation (RPA) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) CoE identifies and automates repetitive and mundane business operations with RPA products, increasing productivity for the client.

VR, AR

The Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) team works in the area of leveraging VR and AR technologies and add value to the people, process and technology.

Innovation

While innovation is within the DNA of VSL Indriya Labs and all CoEs focus on innovation within their respective technology domains, this CoE focuses on game changing ideas cutting across multiple areas or technologies.

Find what unfolds inside

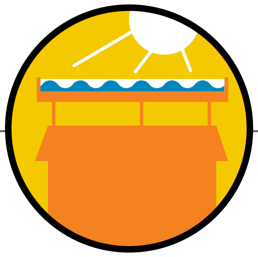
We are a leading solar energy solutions provider with global operations, specialising in high-efficiency PV module manufacturing and comprehensive EPC solutions. With our presence spanning six continents, we are proud to contribute to the solar revolution.

Organisational review

Statutory reports

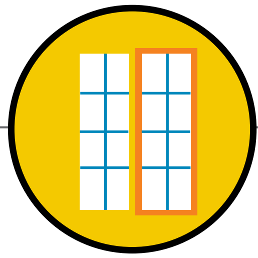
Financial statements

THE SUN,
IS THE
ETERNAL
BESTOWER OF
LIGHT AND LIFE
ON THE PLANET
THAT WE CALL
OUR HOME AND
LOVE SO DEARLY.



It is our nearest star, made up mostly of hydrogen. It is so hot that most of the gas is plasma, the fourth state of matter. Not the same type of plasma that is found in your blood. Same name, different stuff.

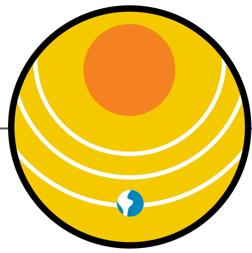
The story of human existence and progress is inextricably linked to the Sun. Although every civilisation has used solar motifs, it was the Egyptians who worshipped and innovated around the Sun. Over 6,000 years ago, the Egyptians used the sundial for keeping track of the passage of time and record the passing of seasons.



What is more fascinating is that the ancient Egyptian Pharaohs solar heated their palaces by trapping solar heat in black pools of water by day and draining the hot water into pipes on the floor of the palaces at night. This architectural marvel heated homes at night while keeping the temperature low during the day.

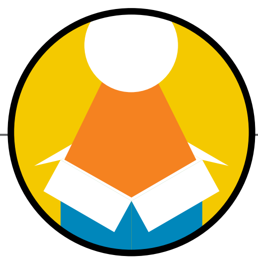
The Romans were the first to use glass windows to trap the warmth of the sun in their homes. They erected glass houses to create the right conditions to grow plants and seeds.

Did you know that the Sun's energy was also used in times of war? It is amazing how Archimedes, the Greek mathematician, set the Roman navy on fire with the use of reflectors made of glass, which converged the sun rays, and directed them towards Roman ships.



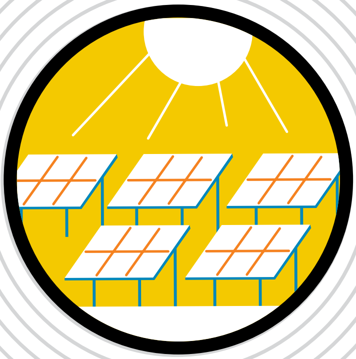
The Mayans built the Pyramid of Kulkulkan in El Castillo, Mexico between 1000 and 1200 A.D. with the Sun's movement in mind. The axes that run through the northwest and southwest corners of the pyramid are oriented toward the rising point of the Sun during the summer solstice and its setting point during the winter solstice.

In 1543, Copernicus put forth the theory that the Earth revolves around the Sun, defying the age-old belief propounded by Ptolemy that our planet is the centre of all creation. French engineer Salomon de Caus was one of the first to use solar energy, using a burning glass to power a small water pump and fountain in 1615.



1747, the French King Louis XV was presented with a mirror that could concentrate light to such a degree that its heat could melt silver. Twenty years later, Swiss scientist Horace-Bénédict de Saussure developed the first solar oven (or 'hot box', as he called it), which captured the heat from the Sun's rays through several glass layers.

French scientist Augustin Mouchot was an early advocate of alternative energy; he cautioned that the world's supply of coal was finite and could be depleted soon. With the financial assistance of the Government of France, he developed a series of solar concentrators that powered steam engines in the 1860s and 1870s.



The Sun has energised our innovation journey since time immemorial.

Now that our dear Earth is faced with unimaginable challenge and change, it is time to protect our environment with more urgency than ever for the survival of our race and yet keep the wheels of progress moving. In this pursuit, the Sun remains our ultimate saviour.

To combat climate change and also meet our growing energy needs, we need to shift towards cleaner and renewable sources. This is non-negotiable, and there can be no second thought about it.

While other renewable energy sources have their limitations, the Sun remains our cheapest and most abundant source of energy. Did you know that 1,73,000 terawatts of solar energy strikes the earth continuously? It is a big number, which is 10,000 times more than the world's total energy use.

The good news is that the global solar energy market, valued at US$52.5 billion in 2018, and projected to reach US$223.3 billion by 2026, is growing at 20.5% CAGR from 2019 to 2026. Our country has a huge potential of generating 900 GW of renewable energy, which can make a significant difference in securing our future energy requirements.

We, at Vikram Solar, are dedicated to making a difference by helping accelerate global solarisation.

Powered by top-tier innovation expertise, growing manufacturing capabilities, incorporation of global best practices and rapid adoption of technology across the value chain, we are committed to making solar energy affordable and accessible to all citizens of the world.

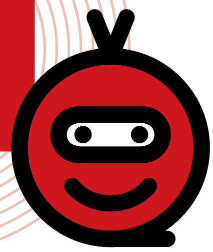
Sunrise technologies, like artificial intelligence, cognitive modelling, machine learning, deep learning, virtual reality, augmented reality and robotic process automation are enabling us to raise our quality curve.

We are expanding our footprint across key continents such as Europe, the US and South East Asia to make solarisation a vibrant reality across the world to fight climate change.

Climate change is real. Change is too. Let us pledge to make that change impactful by building a solar smart world.

Company profile

Evolution is the bedrock of our success



For over a decade, we have implemented our key learnings and sharpened our capability to stay ahead of the race. We have been rated by various internationally acclaimed agencies for products and process quality. We source best-in-class equipment from all around the world to deliver the finest product quality. Our highly competent research and development team constantly works on improving our product portfolio and introducing new products to serve our customers better.

As a Tier 1 PV module manufacturer (according to Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2019), our products are designed to conform to the highest standards of quality, reliability and performance. We are proud to have built one of India's top-notch production facilities producing best-in-class modules that are shipped globally.

Besides, we have a robust research and development (R&D) arm, which constantly works towards creating an enhanced product suite to meet market and customer requirements and optimise manufacturing procedures. 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.

Our team is spearheaded by agile leaders, united by the aim of actively revolutionising energy requirements everywhere on Earth. A beautiful mix of young and experienced, dynamic and traditional, international and local talents. Our team has a breadth of experience in the global as well as Indian solar energy sector.

Core values

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.

Earning 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.

Hire and develop the best

We hire the best, value their contribution and growth, and nurture them to create future leaders.

Why choose us?

Bankability

Rated Tier I by Bloomberg New Energy Finance (BNEF)

Reliability

Top performer in the PVEL/ DNV GL 2017, 2019, 2020 Reliability Scorecard

Range and durability

High-efficiency panels ranging from 10-420 Wp, 27- year linear power and 30-year performance warranties

Advanced technologies

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

Wide-ranging applications

Utility-scale, commercial and industrial, residential, rooftop, ground-mounted, floating, on- and off-grid

Scale

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

Company profile

Evolution is the bedrock of our success

Business focus

Module Manufacturing

1.2 GW
Current annual capacity

- Produces high-efficiency monocrystalline and polycrystalline silicon PV modules
- Tier 1*, PVEL LLC-DNV GL Top Performer and Black & Veatch 2019 audited
- Strong brand presence in Europe, the US and India
- Solarif-certified PV modules by Solarif Risk Management BV
- 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 manufacturing unit in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) of Falta, West Bengal, India

Solar EPC and Rooftop Projects

1,355 MW+
EPC portfolio

- Offers comprehensive EPC and rooftop 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 topographies, using innovative engineering and planning processes
- Timely execution and power generation warranties

Solar Operations and Maintenance (O&M)

660MW#+
O&M portfolio

- 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

* Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2019
\# Includes ongoing (ground-mounted & rooftop), March 2020

Certifications

Product certifications

- IEC 61215 & 61730:2016 (FOR CEC AUSTRALIA)
- IEC 61215 & 61730:2016 (GLASS TO GLASS: BI-FACIAL & MONO FACIAL MODULES)
- IEC 60068 (1500V)
- CERTIFICATE OF EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY
- JETPVM CERTIFICATE
- IEC 62716
- UL 1703
- IEC 61701
- MCS BBA 0093
- CAN:CSA CERTIFICATE
- IEC 60068 (1000V)
- IEC 61215 & 61730

Factory certifications

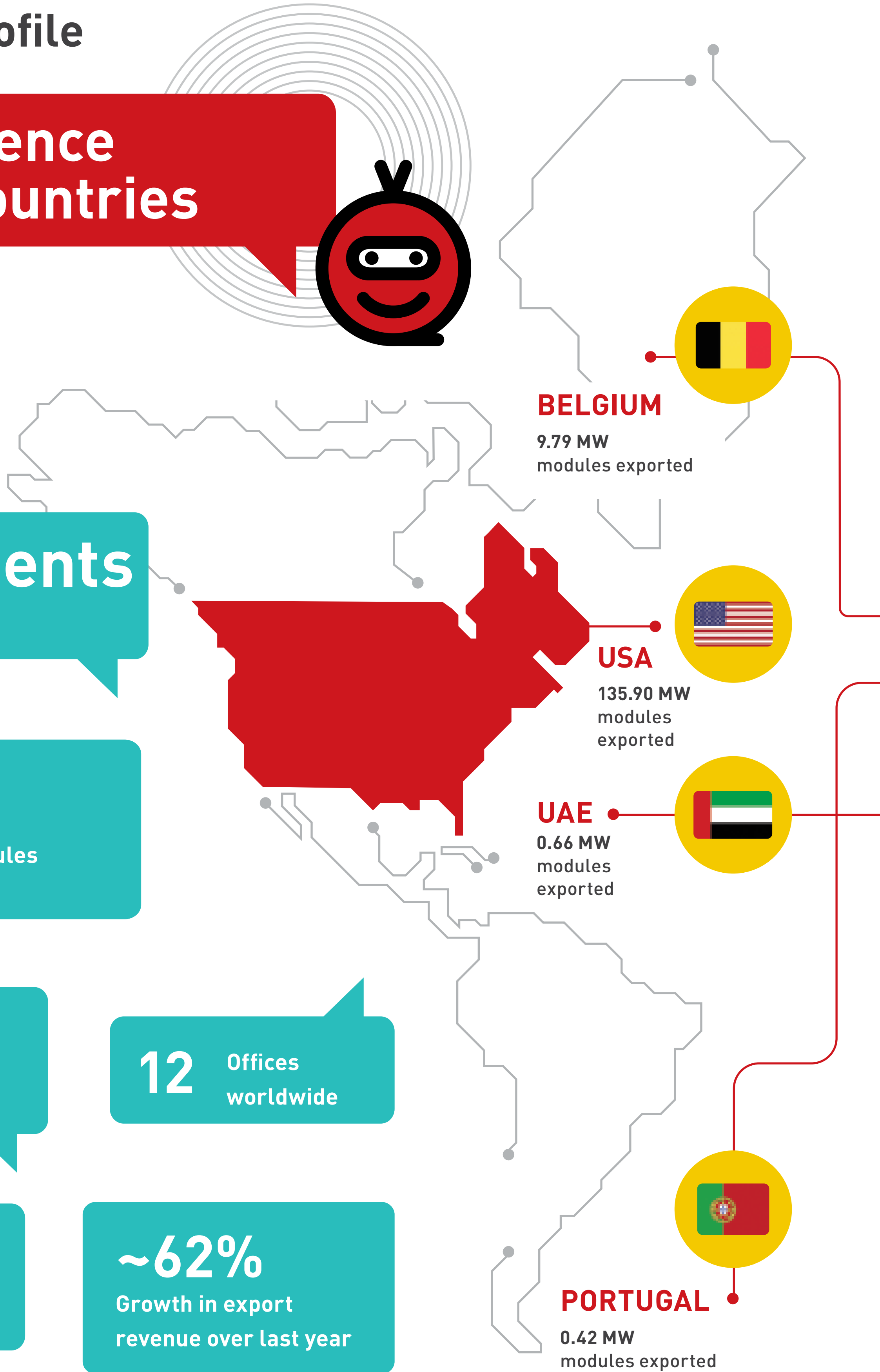
- ISO 14001- 2015 CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY TUVR
- ISO 9001-2015 CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY TUVR FOR MANUFACTURING DIVISION
- BS OHSAS 18001-2007 CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY TUVR FOR MANUFACTURING DIVISION
- ISO 9001-2015 CERTIFICATE ISSUED BY TUV RHEINLAND FOR EPC DIVISION

BIS certifications

- IS 14286
- IS 14286 (SOLIVO MODULES)
- IS 14286 INCLUSION CERTIFICATE – SOMERA (1000V) MODULES
- IS 14286 INCLUSION CERTIFICATE – ELDORA (1000V) MODULES
- IS 14286 INCLUSION CERTIFICATE – ELDORA (1000V) CUT CELL MODULES
- IS 14286 INCLUSION CERTIFICATE – ELDORA & SOMERA 1500V MODULES
- IS 14286 INCLUSION CERTIFICATE – 40WP-160WP (1000V) MODULES
- IS 14286 (GLASS-GLASS MODULES)
- IS 14286 (SOMERA HALF-CUT CELL MODULES)

Company profile

Our presence across countries



6 continents
Export footprint

4,88,583
Total number of modules exported in 2019-20

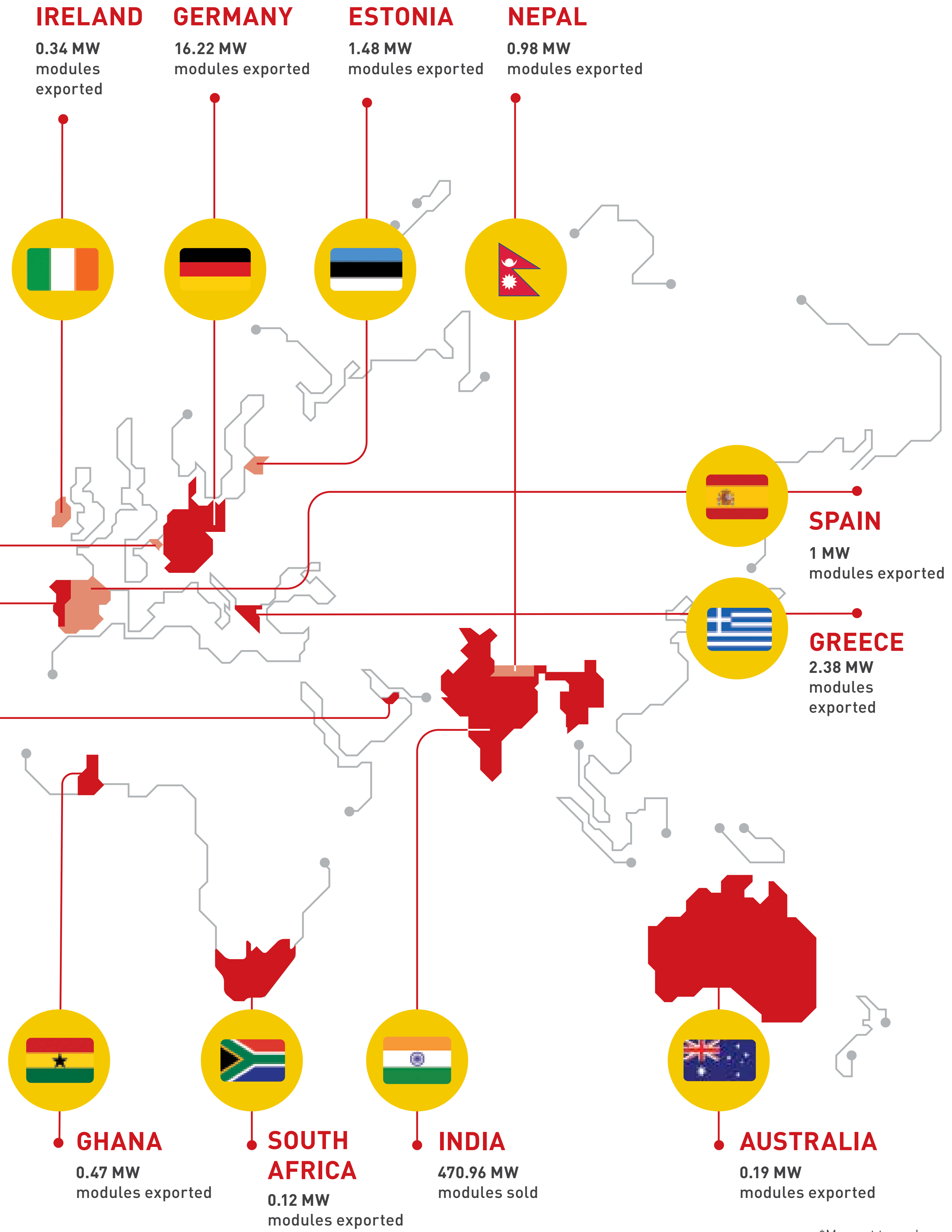
31 Number of Indian distributors

12 Offices worldwide

640.92MW
Modules sold

~62%
Growth in export revenue over last year

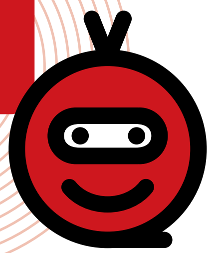
* Till April 2020



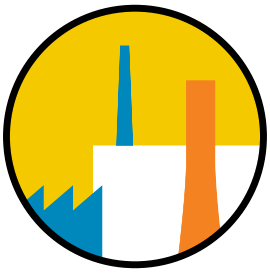
*Map not to scale

Milestones

Journey that we cherish



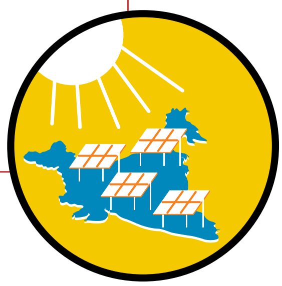
We started on a sunny day more than a decade ago with small meaningful steps towards realising our vision. Despite what we have achieved so far, we think we have only just begun.



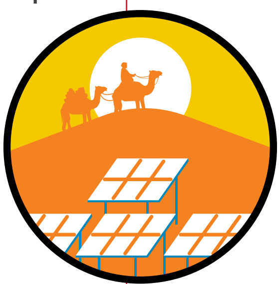
2006 Vikram Solar was set up by the Vikram Group

2009 First international utility-scale EPC project in Germany

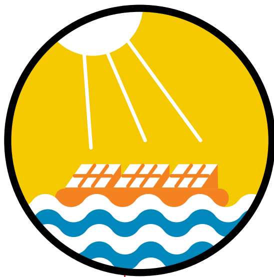
2010 Vikram Solar production capacity doubled



2011 3MW installed under the National Solar Mission of India



2013 1st 40 MW plant commissioned in Rajasthan



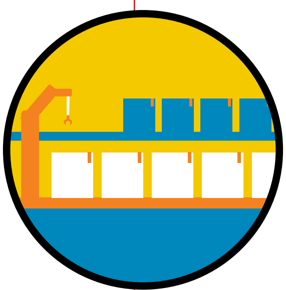
2014 Ranked as India's only tier 1 module manufacturer (Bloomberg)

Commissioned India's 1st floating solar plant

2015

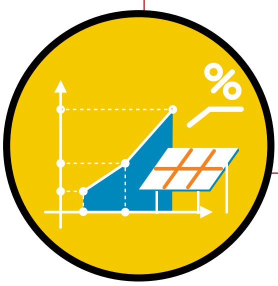
Introduced industry-leading 27 years of linear performance warranty on modules

Contributed in completion of India's largest airport rooftop installation of 2 MW



2016

Vikram Solar reaches 500 MW production capacity



2017

1 GW of production capacity reached
Top performance ranking modules in DNV GL PQP
130 MW plant commissioned in Rajasthan

2018

MoU with French Alternative Energy and Atomic Energy Commission for R&D

Launch of smart module series 'SOLIVO'

Launch of high efficiency half-cell module

2019

200 MW plant commissioned in Andhra Pradesh

Awarded 'Best Contribution in Solar Energy' award by MNRE Minister at CBIP Awards

Vikram Solar modules used for installing 300 solar water pump projects across West Bengal and Odisha

2020

Solarif Insurance now available for Vikram Solar PV modules

Vikram Solar appoints renewable energy veteran Mr Saibaba Vutukuri as the new CEO

Ranks 32 on Fortune India's Next 500 list

Bags 300 MW project from NTPC

Products range

Our solutions span a wide spectrum

Our products are designed to meet the highest standards of quality, reliability and performance. Our in-house research and development efforts help us in being ahead of the curve in the ever-evolving solar technology space. We specialise in the production of high-efficiency mono PERC (half-cell, full-cell) and polycrystalline silicon PV modules.

Key certifications

2019 TOP PERFORMER PVEL DNV·GL PV MODULE RELIABILITY SCORECARD

IS 14286:2010/IEC 61215:2005, IS/IEC 61730 (PART 1):2004 & IS/IEC 61730 (PART 2):2004 R-51000566

ISO

kiwa

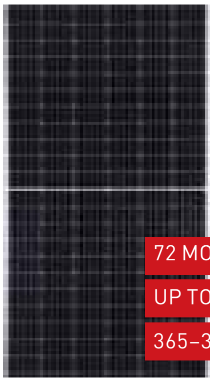
BBA

PV CYCLE

somera
HIGH EFFICIENCY MONO-Si PV MODULES

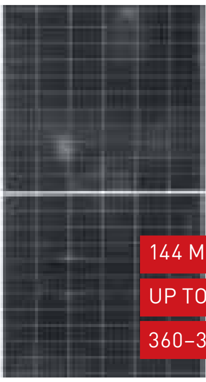
SOMERA Prime 1500V Series

- 60 MONO Perc Solar Cells
- UP TO 19.36% EFFICIENCY
- 295–315 W RANGE



SOMERA Grand 1500V Series

- 72 MONO Perc Solar Cells
- UP TO 19.84% EFFICIENCY
- 365–385 W RANGE



SOMERA Grand Plus 1500V Series

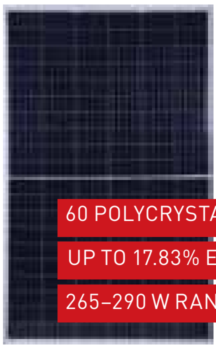
- 144 MONO Perc Solar Cells
- UP TO 19.56% EFFICIENCY
- 360–385 W RANGE

- Extremely narrow power binning tolerance of +2.5 Wp to reduce current mismatch loss in single string
- Using highly efficient Passivated Emitter Rear Contact (PERC) technology cells
- Engineered to provide excellent low light and longer wavelength response
- Extremely reliable product, suitable for challenging environments withstanding 2400Pa wind load, 5400Pa snow load and dynamic wind load
- Maximum system voltage increased to 1500VDC (IEC & UL), increased string length, lowered cost of balance of system (BOS)

ELDORA

HIGH EFFICIENCY POLY-Si PV MODULES

- Designed for high altitude efficiency (rooftop and ground-mounted applications)
- Maximum system voltage of up to 1500VDC (IEC & UL), increased string length, lowered cost of BOS
- Extremely narrow power binning tolerance of +2.5 Wp reduces current mismatch loss

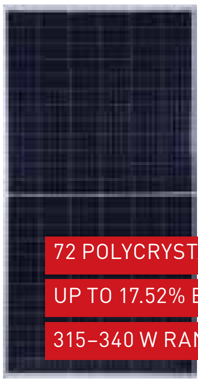


ELDORA Prime 1500V Series

60 POLYCRYSTALLINE Solar Cells

UP TO 17.83% EFFICIENCY

265–290 W RANGE

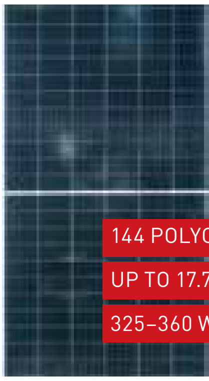


ELDORA Grand 1500V Series

72 POLYCRYSTALLINE Solar Cells

UP TO 17.52% EFFICIENCY

315–340 W RANGE



ELDORA Grand Plus 1500V Series

144 POLYCRYSTALLINE Solar Cells

UP TO 17.78% EFFICIENCY

325–360 W RANGE

- Up to 30% more energy yield as the modules run independently of each other and decrease the effect of shading, soiling or mismatch
- Increased reliability as the optimisers remain in a complete bypass mode until mismatch occurs, thus increasing efficiency and reliability
- Up to 30% longer string lengths by using smart curve technology and thus reducing the BOS costs
- Lower O&M costs can be achieved as performance concerns are remotely detected and diagnosed by module-level monitoring
- Increased safety features like over-temperature protection, automatic or manual shutdown, and module-level deactivation ensure extra safety
- The system can be remotely monitored using smart phone application or a personal computer
- Inverter ready, easily customisable, flexible system making it compatible with more than 2,000 types of inverters

SOLIVO

HIGH EFFICIENCY SMART PV MODULES

SOLIVO Smart Series

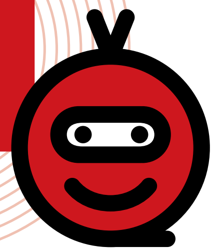
Powered by TIGO

UP TO 30% MORE ENERGY DELIVERED

290–385 W RANGE

Key Performance Indicators

Seeing performance through the long-term lens



Despite a challenging business environment in India in FY 2019-20, we achieved encouraging numbers. Interestingly, the contribution of exports to the revenue pie also grew significantly, driven by our growing prominence in international markets. We have also been able to secure a good order book for the coming financial year.

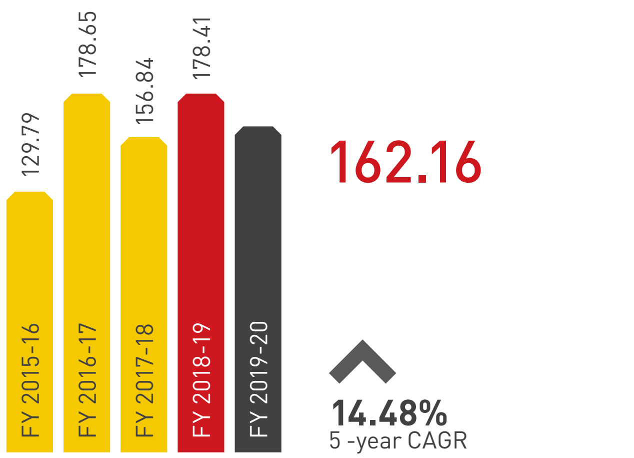
We were able to secure a good order book for the coming year.

To remain ahead of the curve in high-potential markets, we are increasingly leveraging best-in-class technologies. On the one hand, these technologies help eliminate bottlenecks in the operating environment and drive efficiencies and operating margins. On the other hand, quick adoption of 'sunrise' technologies enables us to constantly embed innovation in our offerings, improve our portfolio, exceed customer expectations and grow market share globally.

For us having a long-term focus on performance is to take a strategic approach across very facet of our business. From determining the appropriate time horizon for investments, analysing the operating scenario constantly and managing potential risks to seeking emerging opportunities to create value sustainably.

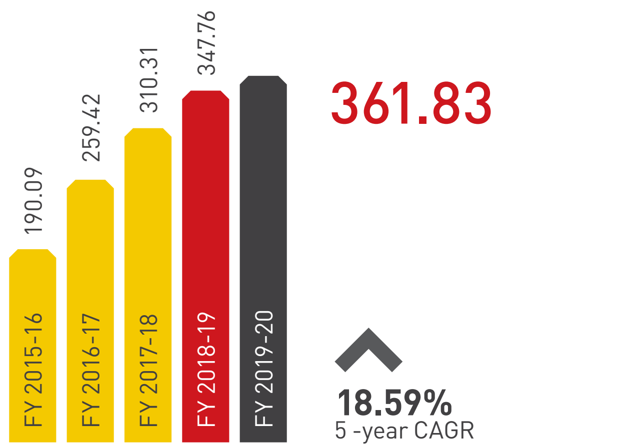
EBITDA

(₹ In Crore)



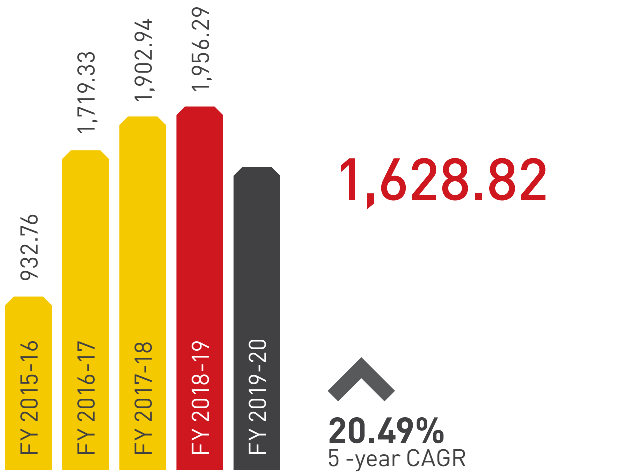
NET WORTH

(₹ In Crore)



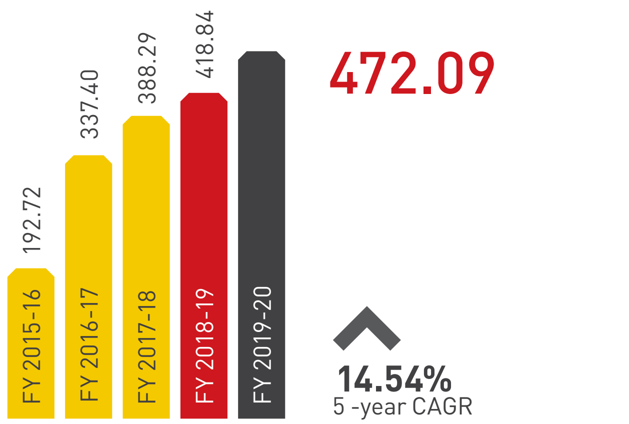
REVENUE

(₹ In Crore)



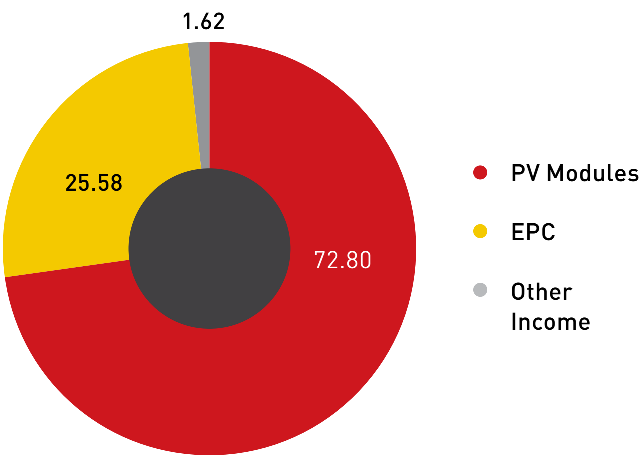
GROSS BLOCK

(₹ In Crore)



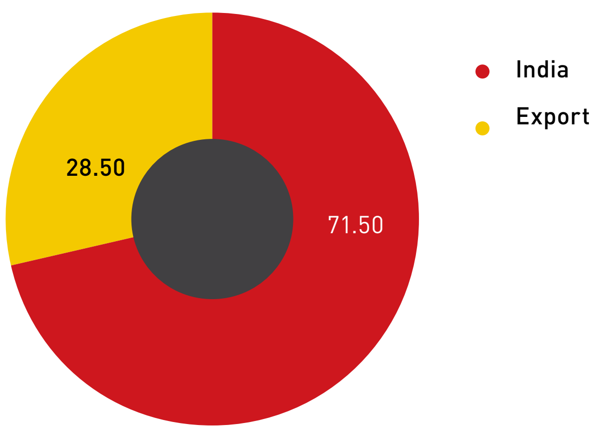
REVENUE FROM MIX

(%)



REVENUE BY GEOGRAPHY

(%)



Chairman's message

Confident of emerging stronger

"EVERY COLOSSAL CALAMITY BRINGS IN ITS WAKE A NEW WAY OF LIFE."

A DIFFERENT WORLD

We are now facing a very different world from the one in which we all lived, worked and dreamt even a few months ago. The COVID-19 crisis has exposed deep fissures in our healthcare ecosystem, level of emergency preparedness and the way societies maintained their hygiene standards. A catastrophe of such a magnitude affects family lives, occupations, economies and businesses. Humanity is standing at a crossroads, from where the future looks a bit uncertain at present. This is, however, not the time to panic and drop the ball. Rather we should put together our strengths and bolster the Government of India's efforts to combat the pandemic and help save lives.

Every colossal calamity brings in its wake a new way of life. We now have to rethink our choices about how we live, educate our children, communicate, do business, govern, and craft a sustainable way forward. We must be bold and resilient enough to welcome the change. What gives me confidence is the solidarity of nations and citizens across the world in extending help and support to those who are suffering and facing extreme hardship. The rapid adoption of digital technologies is playing a very big role in our war against the virus. Yes, it is a war of no mean proportions, but the positive thing is that in this combat we are all on the same side.

READY FOR THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD

That said, let me assure you, at Vikram Solar, we are prepared to weather this storm and are confident of emerging stronger. Despite the macroeconomic challenge, our target of democratising solar energy remains unwavering. If we put India in perspective, it is easy to understand that solar energy can help strengthen our country's drive towards cleaner and renewable energy. The country receives ~300 sunny days a year.

As the Government of India envisions 100 GW of solar power capacity by 2022—to meet the rising demand for clean energy, at Vikram Solar we are increasing our manufacturing capacities. With 1.2 GW current capacity and the production of the new-age solar PV modules (bi-facial and multi-bus bar), we are ready to support large-scale solarisation of the power segment.

Our focus is on offering advanced technologies to our clients, and customer obsession has helped us become one of the leading solar energy solutions providers, specialising in PV module manufacturing and comprehensive EPC solutions.

Over the years, we have developed an extensive product portfolio, strengthened our research arm, grown our presence in both domestic and international markets and built a brand that is known for its quality and cost-effectiveness. Today we are among the leading solar energy solutions providers that is globally recognised and our inclusion among the Fortune Next 500 (2020 edition) for the first time testifies this fact.

BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS

We cannot aspire for business growth and sustainability without our people. We encourage our team members to enhance their capabilities and grow professionally and personally. The health and safety of our people are always

Over the years, we have developed an extensive product portfolio, strengthened our research arm, grown our presence in both domestic and international markets and built a brand that is known for its quality and cost-effectiveness.

our priority. Already, we have implemented several safety measures across our manufacturing unit to promote safer practices. In the current scenario, we are ensuring the safety of our people by requesting them to stay indoors. We have also facilitated work from home for our people.

The philosophy of 'Janambhumi' and 'Karambhumi' is at the heart of our social responsibility initiatives. We conduct programmes to help uplift communities. Also, we build infrastructure to promote education, sanitation, sports and animal welfare. Additionally, we are associated with various NGOs that help us touch many more lives.

ROAD AHEAD

Several factors like emerging technologies, customer expectations and changing regulations are influencing our businesses every day. We believe our success will significantly depend upon our ability to anticipate and adapt to these evolving market factors. At Vikram Solar, we are assessing our most important risks and opportunities, setting sustainability objectives and business continuity strategies, which will enable us to meet these challenges.

We remain committed to democratising solar energy. On behalf of the Board and the leadership team, I extend my gratitude to all our stakeholders for their constant encouragement in helping us move towards our objective of democratising solar power.

Let us all stay safe and positive in these testing times.

Warm regards

MR. HARI KRISHNA CHAUDHARY
Chairman

From the MD's desk

Committed to a solar smart world

Dear Friends,

The global economy has ground to a near halt following lockdowns and social distancing measures in afflicted countries. Amid the biggest health emergency of our times, positive initiatives are being taken by the Government of India and state governments to secure life and the economy.

I welcome the Government of India's announcement of ₹1.7 lakh crore package to combat the impact of the crisis. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also undertaken several other measures to inject ₹3.74 lakh crore liquidity into the economy. The RBI has also helped accelerate credit flow into the economy through aggressive rate cuts. A recent announcement permits all lending institutions to allow a three-month moratorium on the payment of instalments on term loans.

I express my deep appreciation for the Government of India and the RBI for taking decisive steps to protect and safeguard businesses and the Indian economy in these uncertain times, charting out a clear path for the entire ecosystem to restore eventually. Although the coronavirus outbreak has brought us suffering, I believe we will soon overcome this challenge and rise as a stronger nation by working together.

OUR PERFORMANCE

At Vikram Solar, we have always been focused on upholding high quality and performance standards. Our consistency in meeting international standards testifies to our commitment to our customers, investors and other stakeholders. We are glad that our investments in state-of-the-art production technology and quality control strategies are holding us in good stead. Despite the COVID-19 related scenario towards the end of the financial year, we reported satisfactory progress.

Our revenue from operations stood at ₹1,628.82 crore in FY 2019-20. Simultaneously, our EBIDTA stood at ₹162.16 crore for the financial year. Our revenues from export grew by 62% in FY 2019-20 compared to FY 2018-19, driven by growing dispatches to the US and other global regions.

We are embracing new technologies like artificial intelligence, cognitive modelling, machine learning, deep learning, virtual reality, augmented reality, robotic process automation and others to enhance agility and efficiency in operations. The adoption of these new-age technologies will improve our offerings, delight customers and strengthen brand recall. It will also enable all of us to contribute more strategically to our growth.

Revenue from operations stood at

₹1,628.82 crore

in FY 2019-20

EBIDTA stood at

₹162.16 crore

in FY 2019-20

MANUFACTURING EXCELLENCE

As one of the country's leading Tier 1 module manufacturer, we have reinforced our market prominence with a series of product launches for Indian and global markets.

During the year under review, we adopted a new half-cut technology which will provide us a competitive edge as we are the first Indian company to embrace it. These strategies are enabling us to compete increasingly with China-made PV modules, especially in India and the US.

We have undertaken independent assessment by Black & Veatch (B&V) of our modules, which demonstrates our commitment towards our global client base as well as financial institutions to help them make informed decisions with certainty.

We submitted our SOMERA monocrystalline silicon and ELDORA polycrystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) modules for accelerated stress testing and characterisation under PVEL LLC's (PVEL) Product Qualification Program (PQP) 2019. The results met and exceeded international quality and performance benchmarks. We are glad that our investments in state-of-the-art production technology, top quality bill of materials and quality control strategies are paying off and this milestone reiterates the long-term performance and bankability guarantees that we bring to the table.

In fact, during the year, our PV solar modules received Solarif certification after a thorough risk assessment by Solarif Risk Management BV. The certificate will enable our customers to purchase a unique inherent defect coverage in addition to all operational risk insurance, supporting and backing our warranty in case of inherent defects.

DELIVERING PROJECTS

With a proven track record of handling large utility-scale projects (200 MW for APGENCO in Andhra Pradesh, 130 MW for NTPC at Bhadla-Rajasthan, 80 MW for GIPCL at Charanka-Gujarat and with on-going projects of 525 MW for NTPC at Bilhaur, UP), we have established ourselves as a big-league EPC player in the solar power industry in the country.

In a dynamic business scenario, we are an established player with several airport installations (Calicut, Kolkata, Kochi, Dibrugarh, Gaya, and Gondia). We have served esteemed clients like NTPC, WBSDCL, GIPCL, BEL, BHEL, ISRO, IOCL, SBI, APGENCO, IMFA and Century Ply, among others.

We are proud to have undertaken some of the most important and path-breaking rooftop solar projects across the country, from government to industrial and urban to rural and small, medium and large-scale projects. During the reporting year, we delivered more than 20 rooftop projects, having a cumulative capacity of more than 10, 000 KW.

DISTRIBUTION BANDWIDTH

We have a robust channel network with a presence in over 600+ locations in the country to support Phase-II of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme. We organised the national distributors meet for strengthening relationships by involving a tour of our state-of-the-art module manufacturing unit. Also, we conducted freewheeling discussions on business growth, sales strategy and recognising the efforts of our business partners.

We have also organised meets in Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal which were attended by dealers, contractors, resellers, end customers, and energy consultants, enabling us to strengthen our brand salience.

During the year under review, we adopted a new half-cut technology which will provide us a competitive edge as we are the first Indian company to embrace it. These strategies are enabling us to compete increasingly with China-made PV modules, especially in India and the US.

During the reporting year, we delivered more than 20 rooftop projects, having a cumulative capacity of more than 10, 000 KW.

Our PV solar modules received Solarif certification after a thorough risk assessment by Solarif Risk Management BV. The certificate will enable our customers to purchase a unique inherent defect coverage.

We have a robust channel network with a presence in over 600+ locations in the country to support Phase-II of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme.

FORTIFIED LEADERSHIP TEAM

You will be happy to know that during the year under review, we have restructured our leadership team.

We have brought Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri as the new Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of our Company. His experience in solar manufacturing, corporate affairs and international markets will help us to further strengthen our leadership position in the renewables space. Mr. Ravindra Anil Vaidya has also joined us as the Vice President, Global Markets. He will help spearhead our forays into the global markets.

COMMUNITY IMPACT

During 2019-20, we installed over 300 solar water pump projects in West Bengal and Odisha using our solar modules, enabling rural communities to get easy access to water. We supplied solar modules to the Water Resource Department, Government of West Bengal for the installation of 140 pumps. These solar-powered pumps were installed for minor irrigation. Solar modules for 80 solar pumps were supplied to the Public Health Engineering Department, Government of West Bengal, and another 80 to Zila Parishads, amounting to the successful development of sustainable irrigation through 300 projects across rural West Bengal and Odisha.

SILVER LINING

Notwithstanding the current scenario, we are optimistic about the road ahead. With expansion into adjacent consumer segments and value chain blocks, we foresee new growth opportunities. We are confident of capitalising on new opportunities with our focused approach, talented team, streamlined processes and consistent innovation, as we remain committed to promoting green energy solutions across various industry segments.

In times such as these, let us all strengthen our capabilities and collective trust - trust in nature, in each other, and ourselves.

Regards

MR. GYANESH CHAUDHARY
Managing Director

> We are embracing new technologies like artificial intelligence, cognitive modelling, machine learning, deep learning, virtual reality, augmented reality, robotic process automation and others to enhance agility and efficiency in operations.

Business model

Our value proposition is industry leading

Our business model is attuned to making the most of available resources in order to create and distribute value for all those who have a stake in our progress.

Capital inputs

Financial
The financial resources deployed by the Company.

- Debt capital
- Investments

Intellectual
Our institutional knowledge, product and process innovation capability, systems, procedures and protocols.

- R&D investments more than ₹5 crore
- Market and industry insights
- Experienced Board and executives

Social and relationship
We contribute to helping the communities in which we operate. Our consistent engagement with trade unions, suppliers, customers, industry and government bodies, and regulatory bodies are equally important to our progress.

Manufacturers
Our manufacturing facility, offices in India and globally, information technology systems and other infrastructure that enable us to develop and deliver our solutions.

Worldwide office
12

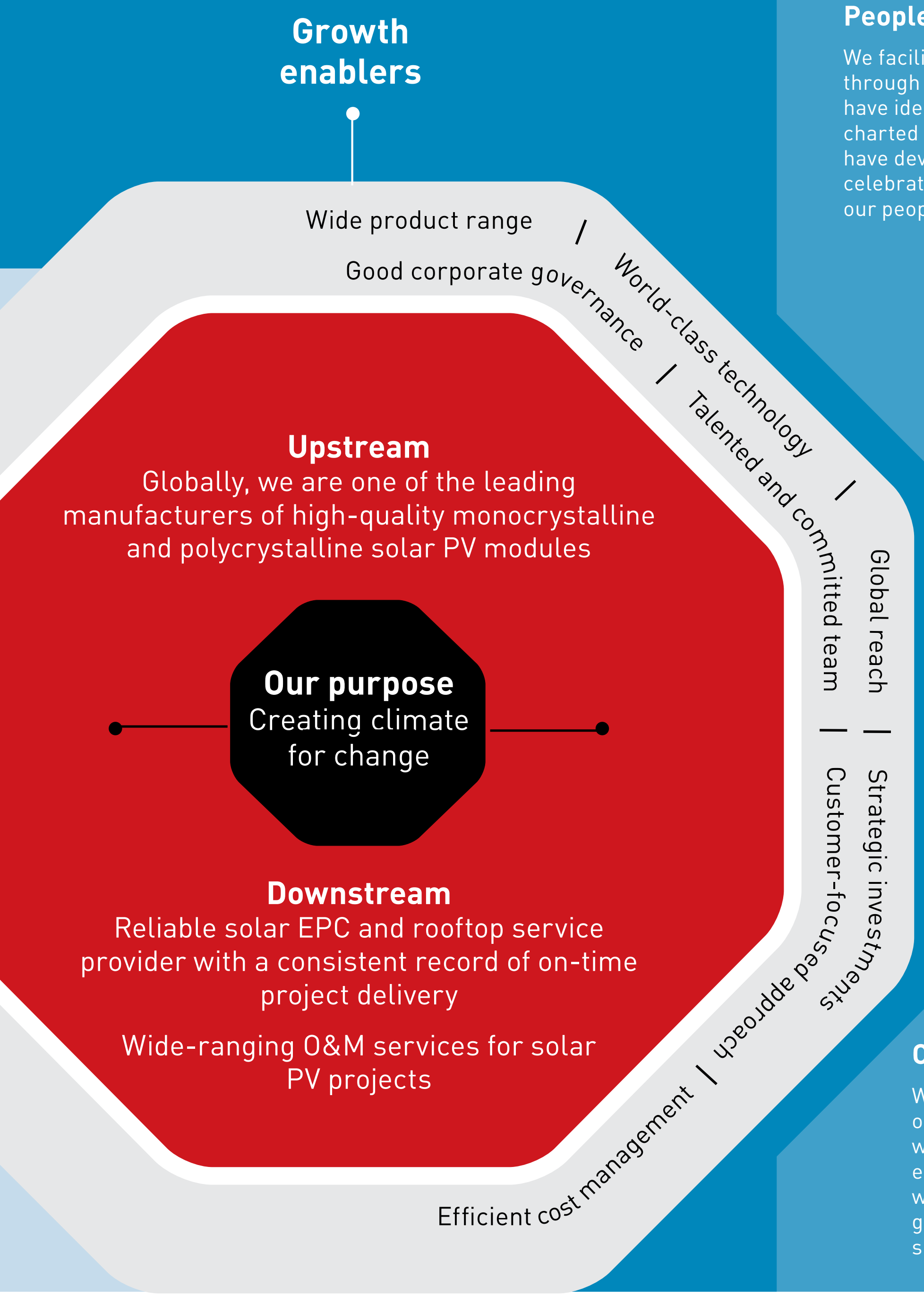
Human
The competencies, capabilities and experience of our employees and how they innovate, collaborate and deliver.

Workforce
1200+

Natural
Natural resources used in our day-to-day operations.

- Renewable and non-renewable energy
- Water
- Fuel
- Land

Value creation framework



Outcomes

Customers

Our customers are at the heart of everything we do. We understand their ever-changing needs through consistent engagement across various touchpoints and media. We maintain our quality commitments to deliver best-in-class products and services, every time. We ensure that our business strategies continually evolve to meet and exceed their expectations.

People

We facilitate knowledge and skill development through advanced learning platforms. We have identified high potential employees and charted accelerated growth paths for them. We have developed a high-performing culture that celebrates excellence. We also invest in keeping our people safe across our operations.

Suppliers

We treat our suppliers as partners in progress. We help them improve their processes, efficiencies and quality through regular inputs and training. We recognised good performers through increased share of business.

Channel partners

We ensure that our products are the first choice of channel partners though enhanced value proposition. We provide regular training, technical guidance and other corporate updates. We maintain transparent pricing policies and minimise their inventory costs through on-time supplies.

Government

We ensure the highest degree of compliance with all prevailing laws and regulations.

Communities

We strive to continuously review and improve our corporate social interventions. We ensure wider and deeper impact in the areas of education, sports for the country's youth and women empowerment by supporting self-help groups. We are helping communities live more sustainably.

CEO's address

Resilient and ready

"Most of you may be aware that in March 2020, we were listed among Fortune India's Next 500 companies.

This reflects the invaluable trust that domestic and overseas investors have reposed in our vision and commitment.

It also validates our strong fundamentals and sustainability strategies that ensure our ability to generate value for our stakeholders for now and well into the future."

Dear Stakeholders,

I joined the Company this year, and I am proud to be a part of such an exciting enterprise. My primary focus is to help strengthen Vikram Solar's overall business capabilities, including manufacturing, international market expansion and take Vikram Solar to the next level.

Most of you may be aware that in March 2020, we were listed among Fortune India's Next 500 companies. This reflects the invaluable trust that domestic and overseas investors have reposed in our vision and commitment. It also validates our strong fundamentals and sustainability strategies that ensure our ability to generate value for our stakeholders for now and well into the future.

At Vikram Solar, we are a part of a dynamic industry. While developed economies chart their progress with renewable energy (RE), India's RE market is also likely to grow at a phenomenal rate in the coming years. This is primarily because RE continues to be the most competitive energy source globally, in terms of rupees per kilowatt hour. Over the years, India's solar energy market has been growing steadily as the country adds 10-15 GW of solar energy installation capability every year on an average.

India's solar sector is only concentrated on power generation, not focusing particularly on the need to build self-sustainable manufacturing capacities. As an industry, we are dependent on inputs from one or two neighbouring countries.

The COVID-19 crisis has impacted supply chains of solar power equipment across the world. This situation requires us to revisit our choices as an industry and broaden our supply base, and perhaps develop an entire ecosystem to secure the sustainability of India's solar power industry. The Government of India also needs to reduce the dependence on imports through the 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' campaign. Our industry must now focus on building a domestic manufacturing base for solar power equipment.

During the year, we recalibrated our strategies and converted our production units at Falta SEZ to an integrated plant, increasing our annual module production capacities to 1.2 GW. However, amid the nationwide lockdown, we had to suspend our operations. We have restarted, following the Government of India's lead in implementing health and safety measures.

On the capex front, we are looking forward to setting up another manufacturing unit in the southern part of India to increase capacity. Focused on growth, on July 20, 2020, we signed an MoU with the Tamil Nadu government with a focus on setting up a 1 GW solar manufacturing facility (to be scaled to 3 GW in future) in the state. The project is still at its nascent stage and we are yet to decide on its location, technologies and investment parameters. Most of our capex is planned for the next financial year, making us confident of funding them, despite the current scenario.

During the year, we recalibrated our strategies and converted our production units at Falta SEZ to an integrated plant, increasing our annual module production capacities to 1.2 GW.

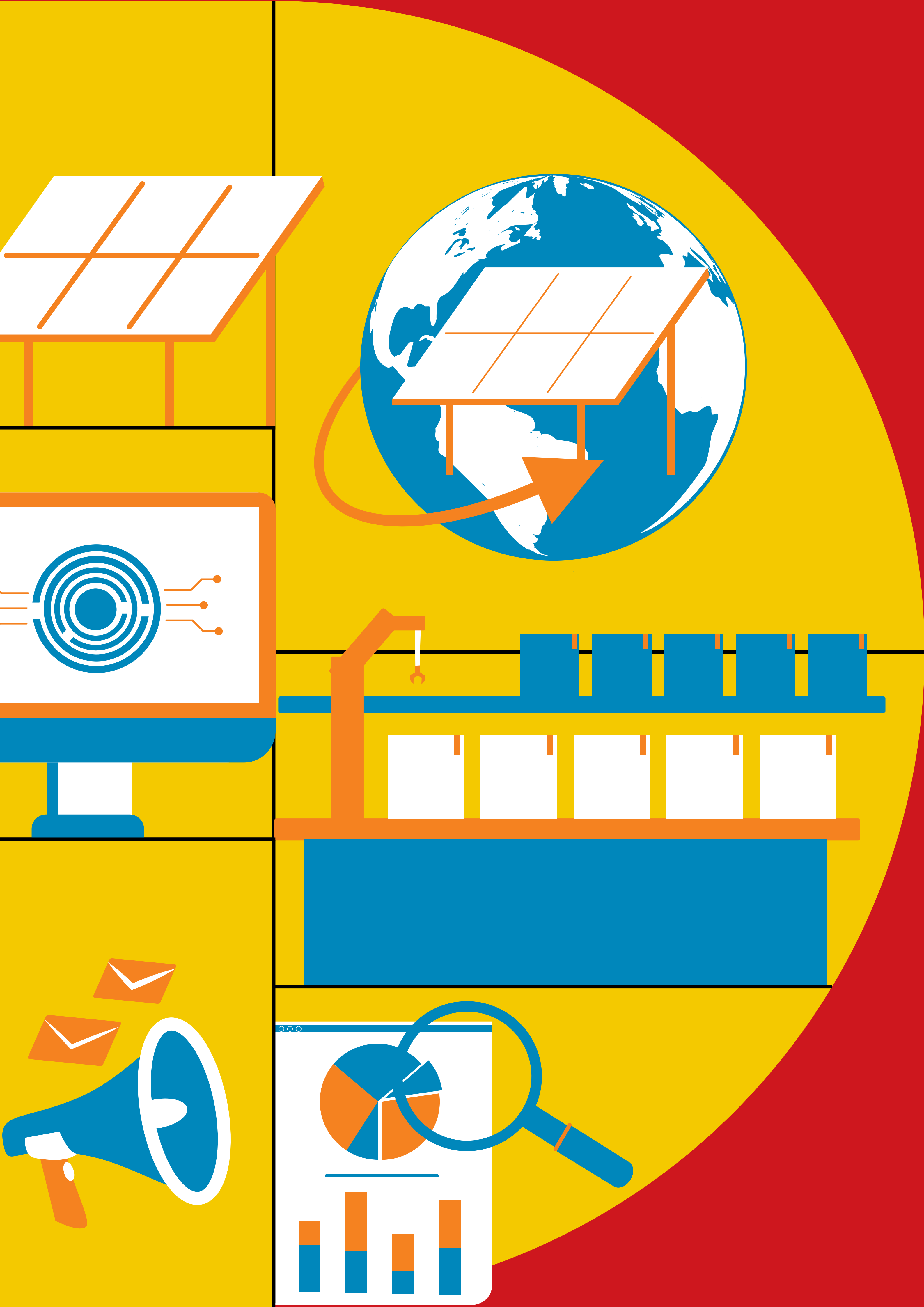
At Vikram Solar, we will stay true to our DNA and continue to manufacture best-in-class products that delight customers. Going forward, we will focus more on expanding our export markets, especially in the US and Europe and gain more institutional projects across India.

The present global challenge will only help us strengthen our resilience and become future ready. I will need your constant guidance and support to steer our Company to the next orbit of growth and value creation.

Regards

MR. SAIBABA VUTUKURI
Chief Executive Officer

OUR BUSINESS RUNS ON ROBUST WHEELS THAT WE CALL ENABLERS. SEE FOR YOURSELF HOW WE ARE HELPING SHAPE A SOLAR SMART WORLD. WE HAVE MILES TO GO, AND WE DRAW ON OUR DEEP RESERVOIRS OF ENERGY TO TAKE US FARTHER.



Business enabler: Manufacturing

Meet our manufacturing prowess

With 1.2 GW of annual solar PV module manufacturing capacity, we are evolving from being product-focused to a solution-oriented organisation.

Strengthened manufacturing unit

We are enhancing our manufacturing capacity to 1.2 GW through de-bottlenecking, addition of new machines and process efficiencies at our new facility at Falta, West Bengal. During the reporting period, we transitioned to mono-crystalline technology for module manufacturing. We are fully equipped to handle the new launches in our product pipeline for the coming quarters.

COVID impact

During the last quarter of FY 2019-20, the COVID-19 outbreak threatened the supply chain, making it difficult for the solar industry to maintain seamless operations. Our deep insight and product planning helped us stay on the course.

Our productions remained steady with targeted benchmarked costs that did not exceed owing to optimum stock of solar cells and other key raw material before the pandemic struck. Our capacity utilisation stood at 85% during the year, aligned to our strategic targets. Our delivery and service commitments stand tall and we will do everything it takes to meet these commitments.

85%
Capacity utilisation for FY 2019-20

Quality-embedded production process

We consistently monitor our manufacturing procedures to maintain product quality. Our research team has developed an online Total Quality Management (TQM) portal, with ~1,100 documents around Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), work instruction, quality plans, inspection protocols, incoming quality, outcome quality, etc. to aid our pursuit of quality. These are live documents that are constantly updated on a real-time basis for proper monitoring.

We also participate in numerous plant and customer-centric audits by reputed third parties. We have been favourably reviewed in terms of TQM and processes. Our quality maintenance and effective processes have been recognised by the industry as we have bagged several awards in these categories and remain among the handful companies in Eastern India to have won them.

Independent audit

Rapid advancements in PV technologies have created an environment where investors and PV developers require due diligence of major PV equipment. During 2019-20, we completed an assessment by Black & Veatch (B&V) for the bankability of the solar panels. The independent assessment process by Black & Veatch involves a thorough evaluation of all critical manufacturing processes, documents, and reports. This independent assessment of our modules demonstrates our commitment to our global client base as well as financial institutions to help them make informed decisions with certainty.

Being reliable

Our bankability assessment was done by PVEL LLC (PVEL), an independent solar test lab. We submitted our SOMERA monocrystalline silicon and ELDORA polycrystalline silicon photovoltaic (PV) modules for accelerated stress testing and characterisation under PVEL Product Qualification Program (PQP) 2019. The results met and exceeded international quality and performance benchmarks. PQP is a comprehensive evaluation of environmental sensitivities and degradation mechanisms of PV module designs.

Real-world failure mechanisms are simulated in a controlled laboratory environment, and state-of-the-art module characterisation techniques are utilised to measure the performance of the panels as they progress through the protocol. Vikram Solar PV modules went through extremely long duration (up to 4X IEC) test protocols like – Thermal Cycling, Damp Heat, UV Exposure, Dynamic mechanical load, PID test, Light Induced Degradation, low to nil power degradation after these tests.

Road ahead

Despite challenges, we have an order book of over 1 GW for FY 2020-21. This will help us plan better our material requirements, supply chain management, production pipeline, capacity expansion and other functions. We are undertaking steps to protect our operations and our people amid the pandemic and prepare ourselves to manage disruptions in the supply chain. Our digitalisation initiatives such as artificial intelligence, cognitive modelling, machine learning, deep learning, virtual reality, augmented reality and robotic process automation will also help us make our operations agile, better integrated and secure.

Business enabler: Innovation

Innovation is a verb in our vocabulary

Yes, innovation involves a wide array of research, data pooling, preparing prototypes and conforming to global standards in our R&D facility. It involves failing, learning, unlearning and then painstakingly reaching a milestone. The result is reliable products that meet a variety of customer requirements.

We regularly conduct research study programmes with leading laboratories worldwide. In line with our focus on adopting pioneering and innovative technologies our state-of-the-art manufacturing units, have the finest machinery and equipment imported from the United States, Germany, Japan and Switzerland.

New products launched

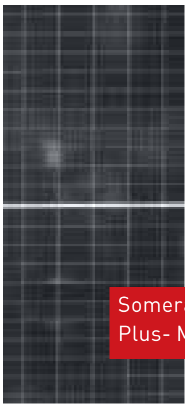
6

New products launched in 2019-20

MULTI-BUSBAR (MBB) MODULES

We have launched a new line of high-efficiency multi-busbar (MBB) half-cell modules. This module series is an upgrade of our existing 5 BB half-cell module and a new addition to the product portfolio. The modules have 144 half-cells and will have maximum power up to 415 Wp in monocrystalline technology. The new series will offer enhanced light harvesting by reducing the inactive area of solar cells and internal resistance to yield higher field performance.

The next generation of advanced technology module series is built for the ever demanding new-age customers who want maximum performance, efficiency, and power.



Somera Grand Plus- MBB (144 Cell)

Eldora Grand Plus- MBB (144 Cell)

Somera Grand Plus- MBB (144 Cell):

Our new PV module with multi-busbar cell design increases the module power output up to 5 Wp compared to its previous version. The 9 busbar cell design has advantages like superior cost benefit, reduced power loss, high reliability and better tolerance to micro cracks. The Somera Series 9 Busbar module is available with mono PERC 144 half-cut cell. These modules can be used in on-grid large scale utility systems, on-grid rooftop industrial and commercial systems and rooftop residential systems.

Eldora Grand Plus- MBB (144 Cell):

Our new PV module with multi-busbar cell design increases the module power output up to 5 Wp compared to its previous version. The 9 busbar polycrystalline cell design has advantages like superior cost benefit, reduced power loss, high reliability and better tolerance to micro cracks. The Eldora Series 9 busbar module is available with 144 half-cut cell.

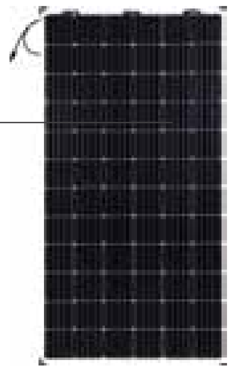
SOMERA GRAND ULTIMA MAX (150 CELL)

We have introduced high-density Somera Grand Ultima Max Silver modules. These are made using Cell-Cleaving Technology. The new 150 mono PERC half-cut cell module is equipped with maximum power density, reducing the Balance of System components as well as the number of modules required, ultimately reducing the overall project cost and saving money. The innovative design principle minimises shadow-loss through a series-parallel cell connection when one-half of the module is affected by shading.

SOMERA P-DUPLEX HALF-CELL 144 (FRAMED, P-TYPE BIFACIAL MODULE)

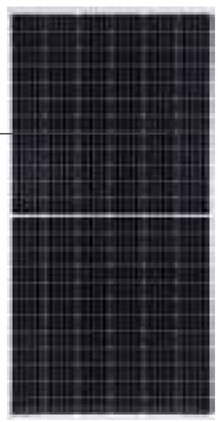
Somera P-Duplex half-cell 144 module comes with Frame design. Made with P-Type mono PERC bifacial cell and glass with transparent backsheet configuration, the module comes with a warranty of upto 27 years and provides up to 15% power gain from ground facing side. The highly resistive encapsulant provides near zero PID. Considering up to 15% bifacial gain, one can get up to 480 W power output. These modules can be used in utility scale, greenhouse and agricultural industry applications.

SOMERA P-DUPLEX 72 (FRAMELESS, P-TYPE BIFACIAL MODULE)



Somera P-Duplex 72 module comes with Frameless design. Made with P-Type mono PERC bifacial cell and glass-glass configuration, the module comes with a warranty of upto 30 years and provides up to 20% power gain from ground facing side. The highly resistive encapsulant and frameless design provides near zero PID. Considering up to 20% bifacial gain, one can get up to 480 W power output. These modules can be used in utility scale, greenhouse and agricultural industry applications.

SOMERA P-DUPLEX 72 (FRAMED, P-TYPE BIFACIAL MODULE)



Somera P-Duplex 72 module comes with Frameless design. Made with P-Type mono PERC bifacial cell and glass-glass configuration, the module comes with a warranty of upto 30 years and provides up to 20% power gain from ground facing side. The highly resistive encapsulant and frameless design provides near zero PID. Considering up to 20% bifacial gain, one can get more than 480 W power output. It has been certified as per latest IEC as well as UL standards. Because of its light weight, it is easy to install bifacial module.

Business enabler: EPC and Rooftop

Capabilities clients count on

As a fully integrated comprehensive EPC solutions provider, we have capabilities to deliver large-scale 'EPC & Rooftop' projects which are meant for different terrains. Our domestic as well as international ventures offer the best Levelised Cost of Energy (LCOE).

More than

1.00 GW

Order book as on March 31, 2020

Our R&D capability and manufacturing facilities can produce best-in-class solar modules at affordable prices, a definite competitive advantage. These factors also enable us to maintain our operating margins.

During FY 2019-20 our combined orderbook for 'EPC & Rooftop' projects exceeded 500 MW cumulative capacity on March 31, 2020 despite a tepid investment scenario.

EPC

We design, implement and commission benchmark solar power projects globally. We use the latest technologies to execute these projects, offering turnkey solutions that meet the highest international standards.

Over the years, we have garnered more than 1,355 MW of EPC and 660 MW+ O&M experience across the country, which facilitates seamless project delivery.

Growth drivers of EPC and Rooftop

- Committed team with proficiency in delivering international projects across various landscapes and cumulative experience of 250+ years
- International standard of projects with Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certified modules that are also Potential Induced Degradation (PID) free, ammonia and salt mist corrosion resistant and sand dust test certified
- Expertise to deliver projects in different geographical conditions, including floating projects
- Successful projects in various industries like realty, healthcare, railways, education, telecom towers, government and commercial buildings, defence, airports and industrial, among others that speak for Vikram Solar's capabilities
- Value equation through various business models – CAPEX and OPEX (Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO), under net metering)

Rooftop

Vikram Solar has undertaken over 250+ rooftop solar projects at over 500 sites, and continuously ranks among the top ten Rooftop Installers in India. Our projects are spread across India and our wide-ranged EPC experience in building solar plants in difficult terrains, high altitudes, and coastal areas is testimony to our domain expertise.

Our involvement ranges from concept, engineering, execution and commissioning, to operations and maintenance of completed solar array systems. Our dedicated teams work in strong cohesion to deliver customised solutions to our customers, keeping a deliver-focused approach and excellence as the crux of our initiative. We are offering three-fold benefits that include financial savings, payback options and environmental care. During the year, we recorded revenues worth ~₹100 crore.

How does rooftop solar work?
Rooftop solar panels rely on the ability of solar cells to harness the energy of the sun and convert it to electricity. It is a small, square-shaped semiconductor that is made from conductive materials such as silicon. When sunlight strikes the solar cells, it induces chemical reactions that release the electrons, thus generating electric current.

New projects

The trust our clients have in us is visible in the number of projects we bag each year. During the year under review, we won over 13,000 KW of rooftop projects across India for various clients, including three schools, and commissioned 20 projects of over 10,000 kWp capacity. For EPC, we commissioned seven projects of nearly 40 MW cumulative capacity.

Going forward, we will grow both our EPC and Rooftop businesses in tandem. We will focus on attaining quality benchmarks and meeting the highest international standards.

We are also in various stages of development of:

- Real-time and predictive analytics
- Innovation and development in structure design and generation
- Sub-contracting with local partners in new geographies
- Innovation in new technologies like energy storage, bifacial modules
- Focus on building in-house R&D and design capabilities
- Co-development models and partnerships with government bodies to enter new markets

Winning our biggest project till date

During FY 2019-20, we also bagged a 300 MW EPC project from National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), a repeat client, which will be commissioned in the next financial year.

This is our biggest order till date and worth ~₹1,550 crore.

This project makes NTPC our single largest client with overall project size amounting to ~708 MW till date, which is a testament to our capabilities and our strong relationship with our clients.

Driving a consistent brand story

Out of only three Tier 1* companies worldwide,
Vikram Solar modules have claimed
SOLARIF certification.

At Vikram Solar, our brand is a reflection of our core values. Over the years, we have created a niche for ourselves as a leading vertically integrated comprehensive solar power solutions provider from India. Our homogeneous narrative has always been underpinned by quality products, best-in-class services and an excellent marketing strategy.

Our narrative for branding and marketing empathises with customer requirements and empowers them by demystifying the applications of solar power solutions. With our focus on creating high brand awareness, we are creating a reputation as a credible manufacturer of high-performance modules—that offer commendable Levelised Cost of Energy (LOCE) and Return on Investment (ROI)—and an excellent Rooftop EPC solutions provider.

Over the years, our communication strategy in domestic and international markets has established brand Vikram Solar as an:

- Empathetic brand
- Positive brand
- Enabler brand

At Vikram Solar, we reach potential customers, including power developers; EPC companies; commercial customers; industrial customers; residential customers; system integrators; I&C partners; distributors; social institutions/NGOs; educational institutes and retail customers through our targeted and effective marketing efforts.

During FY 2019-20, we reached ~2.5 crore people in India, which is 4% of the 'internet universe', and gathered ~25% of the industry traffic through digital media presence and offline activities.

~2.5 crore
People in India reached with targeted marketing campaigns

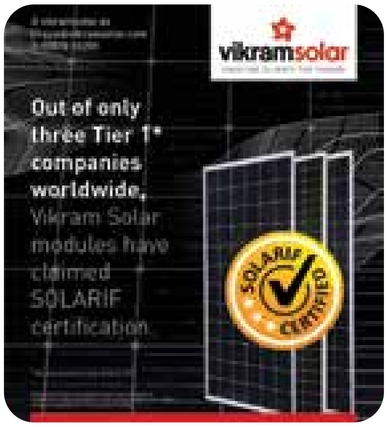
Our communication efforts have resulted in:

- Increased market share for domestic module sales
- Enhanced awareness and adaptability to solar, brand awareness and recall for EPC/Rooftop services
- Improved awareness towards the brand for domestic channel/retail services by encouraging adoption of solar power

Market-specific branding initiatives

US

- Campaigned through Hubspot, a leading digital marketing enterprise on Somera P-Duplex 144 bifacial module, Somera Ultima Plus All Black-120 module, especially on the online platform of Solar Power World
- Promoted Somera Grand Ultima Max 150 cell module, along with Bifacial module during Solar Power International (SPI) 2019 events
- Connected with our potential customers or leads through WhatsApp
- Developed a specific website for the US and upgraded it with sections like Get in Touch, Blogs and Knowledge Centre, along with region-specific case studies



India

- Promoted Somera Grand Plus 144 cell module, Somera Grand Plus MBB(9bb) 144 cell module, Somera P-Duplex Bifacial, Solivo Grand (with Tigo JB) module during REI and SNS
- Conducted rooftop campaigns for lead generation using Google Search, Facebook, Textuals Ads
- Promoted 144 half-cell and regular 72 (Somera + Eldora) module through lead generation campaign, Fortune Next 500 Rank 32 Campaign on social media and all digital platforms
- Endorsed the Solarif Insurance through social media campaigns
- Used 'Half is the new full' campaign on digital platforms like Facebook, Google Search and others
- Promoted Solivo, bifacial module promotion on digital platforms
- Developed Viki chatbot for Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and lead generation
- Launched 30 branded distributor outlets and strengthened our dealer network
- Developed a dealer locator application for the website and Facebook to facilitate easy locating of our trade partners
- Created the moniker 'Solar Champions' for our trade partners
- Conducted multiple events across the country, along with distributor meets, where one-on-one interaction helped us take our brand to a large number of sub-dealers and system integrators

Building a lifestyle brand

During FY 2019-20, we forayed into the competitive home solutions space. We are developing this vertical as a lifestyle brand and have therefore invested in a dedicated digital asset (www.vikramsolar.com/homesolutions). This product caters to the high-end, residential, end users, system integrators and commercial and industrial (C&I) customers.

Europe

- Developed a website for the EU region
- Used various forms of digital campaigns like touch forms, banners and social media promotions to enhance existing presence

Business enablers: Global presence

Think borderless, our motto

We have steadily made our presence on the global grandstand with best-in-class products, customer-first approach, tailored strategies for target markets and making available the latest technology in our sector to our clients at competitive costs.

Product launches in the US

We launched three new product lines for pre-order in the US, featuring half-cell modules with power up to 425 watts and a 27-year linear power warranty, and our first bifacial module in both glass-glass and glass with transparent backsheet architecture. These products are SOMERA Grand Ultima Max Half-Cell Modules, SOMERA P-Duplex Frameless Bifacial Modules and SOMERA P-Duplex Framed Bifacial Half-Cell Modules.

The module's technological advancements include a high-performance encapsulation which optimises internal reflection and allows the module to harvest more light; lower interconnect resistance between cells, which minimises power losses; and the use of three split junction boxes with individual bypass diodes to reduce internal resistance and improve heat dissipation.

Growing presence in the US

Over the years, we have evolved from being module suppliers in the international markets, especially in the US, to being a trusted, technologically strong and quality modules manufacturer based out of India. With technology upgradation at the forefront of this change in mindset, we constantly assess the requirements of our existing and prospective customers, emphasising the delivery of contemporary solar power modules and equipment. During FY 2019-20, we did not make a single 'broke in transit' entry in our logs.

During FY 2019-20, we shipped ~135 MW of modules to the US and our sales grew by ~150% vis-à-vis FY 2018-19 as a result of various changes in US policies that bolstered the use of India-made solar power modules. Besides, we reaped the benefits of our brand building exercises conducted between 2017 and 2018 that helped us reach retail customers as well.

With team building focused on expansion and operational activities, we are currently concentrating on module sales only. Additionally, we have been top performers in a couple of DNV GL segments.

While the US continues to contribute ~80% of our total sales outside India, we have progressed from selling 380-385 Wp modules to 390-395 Wp modules in the country, due to the modules' better output and price-competitiveness.

~150%
Growth in sales vis-à-vis FY 2018-19

~135 MW

Modules shipped to the US

Key shipments

During FY 2019-20, we could not expand to Canadian markets because of resource constraints. However, we have now bulked up our resources in the US, by onboarding dedicated personnel with prior experience in the same field. We are strategising to make our presence felt in Canada.

Growing presence in the EU and road ahead

We have already built a strong presence in the EU market with quality products, uncompromising standards, and customer-centricity. We are extremely focused towards global key account management, international business development and process improvement to enhance our scope and performance in the EU.

At Vikram Solar, we are looking to make our mark in the US with large-scale projects, distribution and rooftop solar ventures. We are also exploring options to cut down unhealthy competition by entering strategic distribution alliances with one distributor in each region, instead of partnering with many. We are also working to engage with more distributors and participate in several events to generate awareness among EPCs and Tier-II companies about our products. We set an ambition target of increasing our module sales to ~250 MW - 400 MW in North America for FY 2020-21.

Business enabler: Information technology

Sunrise technologies to navigate the next

We are increasingly expanding our technology interventions across diverse operations and we believe that consistent investments in technology will help us attain higher efficiency and improve our performance in the long run.

Our IT-enterprise strategy is a first of its kind in the solar power industry and is expected to deliver path-breaking results, which will set new industry trends. The IT-enterprise architecture is equipped to deliver:

- **Strategy, exploration and foresight**
- **Design, guidance and coaching**
- **Management consultation and insight**
- **Actionable deliverables**

Underpinning business functions

Our IT infrastructure strengthens our operations across the board. Currently, most operational activities like inventory management, opportunity tracking, maintenance & scheduling, project billing & revenue planning and working capital management and compliance, among others are seamlessly managed by our IT enterprise.

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

Project Phoenix

We have implemented SAP S4 HANA under Project Phoenix. It has started to facilitate scalability, single source of information, faster month-end closure and real-time reporting, process standardisation and automation, integration with other business application and implementation of best practices.

The application of SAP S4 HANA is steering data-driven, decision-making at Vikram Solar, increasing productivity and efficiency of the organisation at all levels. Besides, it eliminates data redundancies and shrinking of data footprint, reducing hardware costs and operational expenditure. SAP S4 HANA further connects people, devices and business networks that help us capitalise on the emerging market trends.

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

Process standardisation and automation

- Shipment process standardised with automation of Goods Issue
- Standardisation of Export processes by reducing manual steps
- Intercompany STO (full form needed) is triggered directly from MRP from international
- Treasury operation - partial Auto-binning
- OEM Process
- Rework process
- Maintenance process for plant

Single source of truth

- Single instance of S4H
- Treasury on S4H - Partial
- Cost Plan and Budgeting on S4H - Partial
- Primary source of Master Data

Best practices

- Watt Peak Solution provided 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 types, which can be linked to transaction deliverables

Faster month-end closure and real-time reporting

- SAP Closing Process
- Settlement Activity of Project and WBS is on S4H
- Automatic computation of WIP

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

The adoption of SAP S4 HANA also provides solutions beyond Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) requirements with project applications like:

- SAP Ariba Sourcing Implemented
- SAP AMS Strategy finalised and implemented
- SAP Concur implemented: These programmes led to workflow automation in various operations like Total Quality Management Visitor Management System, Vendor & Customer Portals, Material Master Portal, Issue Tracker for EPC, Rewards & Recognition Portal, SAP Support Helpdesk, Postal Management and others.

We also derived several benefits in business process improvement initiatives, infra projects and emerging tech projects with these applications. Major advantages include real-time online entry at the shop floor, customer complaint management, data security and remote monitoring, among others, which enhance efficiency at Vikram Solar.

Road ahead

To maintain workflow during COVID-19 crisis, we successfully undertook a massive transition towards digital channels, and adopted Microsoft 0365 platform.

- WFH roll-out in 48 hrs with secure access to IBM DC, inter-office connectivity, VPN level secure access to data and internal servers
- Training room IT infra and audio visual setup at Falta APGENCO, WBSEDCL, IOCL, BEL, and BDL SCADA along with IT Infra setup

Going forward, we will focus on simplifying our IT infrastructure and further building our IT capabilities with non-SAP applications, emerging technology, infra solutions and cybersecurity initiatives.

Human resources

Empowering and enabling environment

We are creating a conducive work atmosphere for our people, with focused programmes that nurture their skills and capabilities. We encourage our people and inculcate the values of honesty, integrity, ownership and customer-centricity among them.

We remain cognisant of the fact that our people are our greatest asset and it's their experience, know-how, expertise and problem-solving capabilities that drive our progress. We have created an empowering and enabling work culture at Vikram Solar that encourages our team members to give their best every day.

1200+
Team strength

Secured and Empowered our Team

We quickly focused towards securing the health and safety of our team at the outset of COVID-19. We strategized and implemented WHO approved safety regulations for our team around the world, we formed rapid response team to address the challenges and kept a transparent line of fact based information open for team Vikram to get the best help needed to maintain health and safety.

Understanding the responsibility we bear to re-start the world and stabilize the economy, we focused on starting workflow with added safety measures in place. During this crisis, we also focused on maintaining psychological health of our team by organizing virtual gatherings and edifying expert led seminars.

₹78.83 crore
Employee Expense

Learning and upskilling as key vehicles of people development

We provided trainings on interpersonal behaviour, communication and different technical subjects depending on the required skill sets of our people and their role in the organisation. We have developed a training calendar that ensures a continuous learning process with measurable outcomes.

During the year, we conducted the following training programmes:

- Supporting our IT team in O365 OneDrive transition
- SAP-HANA and SAP-HANA Budget Monitoring
- Training on O&M Scheduling, Forecasting & Analysis
- EOS
- Contract Management training
- Individual Development Plan
- Developing Leaders
- Mandatory COVID-19 prevention and protection training

Besides training, we also engage with our people in discussions that enhance their outlook on various subjects.

We utilised the period of lockdown to help our people enhance their skills through online training programmes.

Engaging with our teams

We continued with our employee engagement programmes during the year with birthday celebrations, talent shows, treasure hunt, quizzes, open floors, and sports events. These initiatives were undertaken to de-stress our people and engage with them.

However, with the advent of COVID-19, we decided to maintain a transparent line of communication with our teams, transitioned into an advanced digital work process and implemented safety measures for the protection of our people, clients, distributors, and suppliers.

During this time, we have organised:

- Virtual open floors
- Virtual health and safety seminars guided by renowned health experts and doctors
- Virtual etiquette forums
- Virtual spiritual guidance forums to support and empower Vikram family

We also conducted virtual open floor sessions 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 the personal and professional front. They also fielded queries of our team members, assuring them facilitation to the 'new normal'.

Recruitment and induction

Our empathetic and merit-based work culture facilitates the orientation of recruits in the organisation. Our teammates help newcomers assimilate into the Vikram Solar family. Our people are self-motivated to grow and develop and we provide various learning opportunities to them, including learning on-the-job, which helps them grow individually as well as professionally.

Rewards and recognition mechanism

We offer a merit-based rewards programme that identifies, acknowledges and appreciates contributions and achievements of our people. It serves to motivate and inspire them.

Community responsibility

Deepening our social impact

We enrich community life by actively working towards improving the quality of life among communities near us. With the philosophy of Janmabhumi – the place where one is born, and Karambhumi – the place where one works hard to establish self-identity, we focus on giving back to the society.

We have undertaken a three-pronged approach for the welfare of communities through:

- **Educating masses for the overall progress of the community**
- **Undertaking activities that are within and beyond the conventional realms of CSR**
- **Initiating development programmes that completely transform the community and provide them with opportunities to live a better life**

Our need-based community programmes are establishing a community that enjoys good health, stable income, sound infrastructure and clean environment. We also actively participate in the promotion of Indian culture and heritage and building infrastructure for villages.

During the year, we participated in the following social responsibility activities:

Promotion of education

We realise the role education plays in a person's life and therefore undertake several activities to ensure that children in our vicinity are not left behind. During the year, we distributed Solar education kits to several schools. We also made donations to Don Bosco Alumni, which is based in Liluah, West Bengal.

Culture and heritage

We became an implementation partner for the promotion of Indian culture and heritage by sponsoring 'Fuel Human Festival, Project Fuel' through the Vikram Solar Foundation – our social responsibility arm.

Disaster management

We donated solar panels with a capacity of 100 kW for restoration of the solar power plants at Cuttack, Odisha which were damaged by the cyclone 'Fani'.

COVID relief initiative

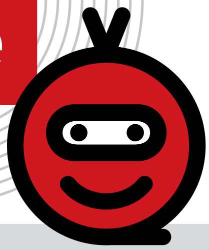
We are cognisant of the hardships people are facing due to the threat of COVID-19 and the subsequent lockdowns. As a responsible corporate citizen, we are trying to provide help to those who need it most.

During these challenging times, we are working with Akshaya Patra Foundation to provide 1,00,000 cooked meals across the country. Besides, we are also distributing dry rations to villagers in West Bengal and Rajasthan.

We believe these steps are cogs in the wheel for the fight against COVID-19.

Project showcase

Commissioned more than 300 solar projects till date



Successfully commissioned 200 MW solar project for APGENCO

200 MW	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO)	Anantapuramu, Andhra Pradesh

We commissioned 2x100 MW solar power project for APGENCO that will power more than 1,50,000 homes. The project is spread across 1,000 acres (500 acres each for 100 MW) of undulated rocky terrain. We have used 8,48,680 modules ranging from 320 Wp to 330 Wp for the entire project which are expected to produce 446 MU (223 MU x2) energy annually while reducing 2,46,000 metric tonnes of CO2 emission in a year.

Solarising Indian airports

Dibrugarh, Assam

725 kW

- 345Wp monocrystalline modules were used to cover the 8,000 square metre area
- Expected to generate ~10,40,000 kWh of green energy annually
- The project is designed to serve as a Solar Carport with accommodation capacity of 200–220 vehicles

Gondia, Maharashtra

220 kW

- 330 Wp polycrystalline Eldora Grand Series modules
- Expected to generate ~3,00,000 kWh green energy annually
- This ground-mounted solar plant will power the Birsi Airport office building

Gaya, Bihar

220 kW

- 325 Wp Eldora Grand Series modules
- Expected to generate ~3,00,000 kWh green energy annually
- The solar plant is designed to power four buildings at Gaya Airport

Eastern India's largest single-shed rooftop solar project

2.12 MW	Keventer Group	**Nilganj, West Bengal**

We commissioned a 2.12 MW rooftop solar project for at Nilganj, North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal. The project is spread across 250m x 70m. It utilises 6,240 high efficiency 345 Wp monocrystalline modules and 18 ABB inverters (50 kWx1 and 100 kWx17) to ensure robust performance of the energy system. We also used quality FRP sheet walkway for easy movement on the roof and state-of-the-art switchgear system for protection of the electrical system. The project is expected to have 1.536 million unit energy yield and will offset 1,310 metric tonnes CO2 annually.

Expanding horizons

2 MW	Bhageria Industries Limited (BIL)	**Kombhalne, Maharashtra**

We commissioned a ground mounted solar power project with the capacity of 2MW in Solar Park. The major challenge was to obtain government approval, which took almost three months. Besides, commissioning an EPC project became all the more critical because of the project location as it experiences above normal rainfall for a stretch of two months during the monsoon. However, the expertise, technical know-how and the efforts resulted in meeting the deadline and utmost customer satisfaction, which is what Vikram Solar Limited is known for.

Powering revered institutions

164 kW	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	**Belur Math, Belur, West Bengal**

We commissioned a rooftop solar plant for Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) at Belur Math, the headquarters of Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission. The plant will power six buildings at the Math – Shilpvidyalaya, Shilpamandira, Shilpayatan, Shikshanmandira, Bank, and Showroom.

International projects

Offering feasible solutions

8.55 MW	Grafton and Montpelier	**Ohio, USA**

We partnered with Eitri Foundry to commission a total of 8.55 MW ground-mounted solar projects at Grafton and Montpelier in Ohio, US. We supplied high-performance Eldora Grand Ultima Series modules of 330 Wp each and were involved at the village council meetings. We provided feasible solutions to address multiple challenges related to the project.

Board of directors

MR. H.K. CHAUDHARY
Chairman

Mr. Chaudhary is an Indian businessman, philanthropist and humanitarian. Born in 1943, he graduated from BITS Pilani in 1961 and founded Vikram Group of Industries in 1974. Over the years, his vision and business acumen has successfully led the Group and his venture in 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. Chaudhary's philanthropic endeavours help in spreading literacy and making the rural and semi-urban Indian communities functionally literate.

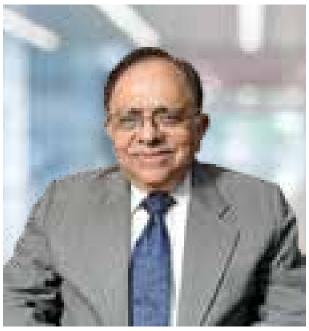
MR. ANIL CHAUDHARY
Whole-time Director

Mr. Chaudhary is currently heading Vikram Group's textile division in Surat, Gujarat. He is an Electrical Engineer from Bangalore University and an MBA from Jadavpur University, Kolkata. He possesses over two decades of experience in engineering projects and tea manufacturing. He is an active member of industry bodies like Technical Education Society of India, Institute of Engineers, Engineering Export Promotion Council and the Confederation of Indian Industry's (CII) SSI Committee. He is also a Board member of other Vikram Group companies.

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 and a Director of Melvin Powell Vanaspati Engineering Industries Ltd. 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 Ply Boards Ltd., Capital Trusts Ltd. and Skipper Ltd.

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; Sarda Plywood Industries Limited; Keventer Agro Limited; Metro Dairy Limited and Industrial Prudential Investment Co. Ltd. Within Vikram Solar, he provides strategic guidance as an Independent Director.

MR. K.K. MASKARA
Whole-time Director and Director - Commercials

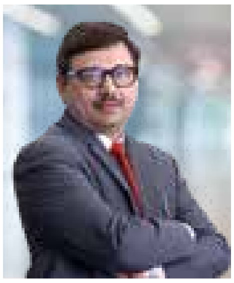
Mr. Maskara is a Chartered Accountant, a Company Secretary and an MBA with over 15 years of industry experience and has expertise in financial and commercial functions. With his astute leadership quality, he has helped the Company reach new milestones. He has been instrumental in raising funds from banks and non-banking financial institutions to cater to the Company's debt requirements. With a rich global expertise in international finance and marketing, he has been actively involved in setting up various manufacturing facilities, including solar power plants. He is entrusted with the responsibility of accounting, taxation and corporate law at Vikram Solar.

Leadership team

MR. SAIBABA VUTUKURI

Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Vutukuri is a postgraduate in International Business (MBA) from Copenhagen Business School, Denmark and graduated from the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI). A business leader with 34 years of experience, he is the Chief Executive Officer of Vikram Solar Limited. He has played a significant role in helping the growth of renewable energy in India and across the globe for more than two decades. In his dynamic career, he has successfully delivered business goals and profits. Before joining Team Vikram Solar, he worked as the President and CEO- Diversification at Inox Wind Ltd. He has also served in leadership positions in several organisations, including Business Head/Chief Executive India Business (South and East) and South East Asia markets at Suzlon Energy Ltd apart from other leadership roles previously. He is a part of important industry bodies, including the Chair, Wind Energy Group of FICCI; a member of Renewable Energy Council, FICCI and a member of BRICS working group- BRICS council.



MR. RAJENDRA KUMAR PARAKH

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Parakh is a Commerce graduate from Lucknow University and a Chartered Accountant who secured 17th All India Rank from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in 1990. He also has a PG Diploma in Senior Management Programme from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta. He has over 29 years of experience in cross-functional and entrepreneurial top management roles in manufacturing, mining, engineering, iron and steel and polymer 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. SUMAN NAG

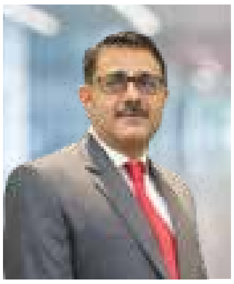
Chief Revenue Officer

Mr. Nag is a graduate in Mechanical Engineering from Nagpur University. He has more than 25 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 BIRENDRA KUMAR AGARWAL

Executive Director

Mr. Agarwal completed his M.B.A from Alliant International University,USA(Formerly United States International University - London Campus), earlier from St Xavier's College, Kolkata.
Mr Agarwal comes with a profound experience of over 36 years in Business Excellence, Greenfield Project Management, P&L Accountability, Techno commercial operations, Supply Chain Management & 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 etc at Top Management level.



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 24 years in the Manufacturing Industry. He has successfully conceptualized and implemented many Greenfield and Brown field projects and has showcased qualitative 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 throughout his career. 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.

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 26 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. K.K. MASKARA

Whole-time Director and Director - Commercials

Mr. Maskara is a Chartered Accountant, a Company Secretary and an MBA with over 15 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 global expertise in international finance and marketing, he has been actively involved in setting up various manufacturing facilities, including solar power plants. He is entrusted with the responsibility of accounting, taxation and corporate law at Vikram Solar.

MS. NEHA AGRAWAL

Head of Corporate Strategy

Ms. Agrawal is a Chartered Accountant and a Company Secretary with vast experience in productivity improvements and organisational efficiency through process improvements, strategic planning and reviews, corporate audits, management information systems and corporate governance-design and development. She 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. RAVINDRA ANIL VAIDYA

Vice President, Global Markets

Mr. Vaidya is a Business Management graduate from Swinburne University of Technology, Australia and an Electronics and Telecommunication Engineer from Vidarbha Youth Welfare Society, India. With more than 27 years of experience in the industry, he specialises in power and automation solutions. He has a proven track record in driving organisational growth in India and south east Asia, spearheading Strategic Sales and BU operations at regional and country levels. Before Vikram Solar, he was the Head of Sales for ABB in Singapore and south east Asia. He has also worked in various leadership roles with SIEMENS and CG Power Systems across South East Asia. At Vikram Solar, he leads global market strategy and is based out of Singapore.

MR. RAVINDRA GOYAL

Head – Supply Chain Management, EPC

A Chartered Accountant, Mr. Goyal is heading the Supply Chain Management, EPC at Vikram Solar. He has over 25 years of experience in business strategy, sales, development & 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 Company's business.

MR. JAY SHARMA

Country Managing Director, Americas

Mr. Sharma is an Engineer, an MBA and Master of Science from the University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth, USA. He has a strong business acumen with an executive experience of more than 28 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 the module sales and business development in the US.

MR. ABHIJIT CHATTERJEE

Head of Information Technology and Application

Mr. Abhijit Chatterjee has a Master's degree in Computer Science from Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada. He comes with a profound experience of over 25 years in IT with almost 12 years focused purely on SAP related technologies and Digital Transformation projects. Mr. Chatterjee, comes with proven skills such as Building Alliances, Software Solution, Project Planning and Change Management, System Architecture, Process Integration & Improvements, Budgeting, SLA and Vendor Management as well as Recruitment. In his previous stint, Mr. Chatterjee has served as the CTO in Vara Technologies (Kanoria Foundation) and has played a strategic role as the Lead Project Manager in setting up an Industry 4.0 Centre of Excellence (CoE) in alliance with FUJISOFT Inc Japan, VARA and WEBEL. In his current position at Vikram Solar, Mr. Chatterjee is responsible for the operations of the IT & Application division of the Company.

MR. MANORANJAN KHUNTIA

Head of Production, Modules

Mr. Khuntia is a Certified QMS, EHS and OHSAS lead auditor. A Six Sigma Green Belt Holder, he has 25 years of expertise in project design and implementation, production planning, budgeting and handling large scale manufacturing operation and maintenance of highly automated equipment. He has independently designed and executed multiple SPV module manufacturing projects and has rich exposure to module line project implementation. He is the owner of a few prestigious international certifications (UL, IEC, MCS, JET). At Vikram Solar, he is heading production of modules and supporting the quality assurance that Vikram Solar brings to the table.

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 also has various Diplomas from IIM Ahmedabad, Harvard Business School and Dale Carnie. He is engaged in various diversified assignments with emphasis of 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. He has travelled extensively across the globe understanding and promoting the Company's business. With over 16 years of experience in cross-functional and entrepreneurial management roles in manufacturing and banking, he is well equipped to drive organisations towards desired goals. Before joining Vikram Solar, he was in IndusInd Bank Mumbai.

MR. SUDIP CHATTERJEE
Head of CS and Compliance

Mr. Chatterjee is an Associate Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) and has a Postgraduate Diploma in Business Laws from West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata (WBNUJS). Being a legal and corporate laws professional with more than 16 years of experience in the field of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulations, merchant banking, corporate laws; management of legal compliances; litigation management, service tax; M&A; corporate governance; risk management, corporate affairs and due diligence to raise PE Fund. His experiences span from manufacturing to service sectors and he is successfully heading the Company Secretary Department and Compliance at Vikram Solar.

MR. KANHAIYA CHOMAL
Head of Corporate Financial Planning, Control & Internal Audit

Mr. Chomal is a postgraduate in Financial Management with an Advanced Diploma in Business Management. He has over 19 years of experience in business and financial planning, analytics, cost control, partner management and value addition both in the telecom and manufacturing industry. He also has rich exposure to business analytics through strategic planning, budgeting, controlling and compliance. Prior to joining Vikram Solar, he was associated with Reliance Communication Ltd., Aircel Ltd., Bharti Airtel Ltd. and Gontermann-Piepers (India) Ltd. As Head of Corporate Financial Planning & Control at Vikram Solar, he is involved in strategic financial decision-making and operations, helping the Company better navigate the industry. He also ensures that there is a well-defined framework of internal audit.

MR. NAVIN KARIWAL
Head of Corporate Accounts & Taxation

Mr. Kariwal is a Chartered Accountant and has 18 years of experience 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 in handling taxation processes, maintaining accountability within the industry.

MR. ROHIT SRIVASTAVA
Head of Treasury

Mr. Srivastava is a Chartered Accountant and has got 12 years of experience and expertise in long-term and short-term debt raising, credit rating, forex hedging, export and import functions etc. He has an in-depth understanding of treasury functions including FX, liquidity management, bank covenants etc. As the head of Treasury, he continues to help the Company in managing foreign exchange risk and achieving the financial goals of the Company.

Advisory board

Guided by experts

MR. P.M. PAI
Chairman, Advisory Committee

Mr. Pai holds an M.Tech Industrial Engineering, 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 world-class raw material sourcing and logistics efforts. He aids Vikram Solar in offering strategic suggestions for growth.

PROF. (DR.) SANTI PADA GONCHAUDHURI
Advisor

Prof. (Dr.) Gonchaudhuri is an industry stalwart and a solar expert, associated with us as a technical advisor. He also plays a vital role in our Company's R&D and various technological innovations. Currently, he is 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 and 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 him.

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 International Solar Alliance (ISA), for his phenomenal work in the field of solar PV models in India. He 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 and is working as 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. He has handled more than 500 projects in various sectors/industries and 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 in business process excellence, responsible for 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.

Awards and accolades

Our success was celebrated

Export Excellence Awards for Eastern Region by FIEO

26th Aug 2019

Leading EPC awards at the REI Awards 2019

20th Sept 2019

Best Employer Brand Award for Kolkata, 2019 by World HRD Congress

11th Nov 2019

Soft Disk Award for Solar Manufacturer of the Year 2019

7th Dec 2019

Module Manufacturer of the Year award by Solar Quarter

27th Jan 2020

Business Leader of the Year award by ET Now in Customer Centric Excellence category

19th Feb 2020

Best Performing Modules of the Year Award by Solar Quarter

21st Feb 2020

Best Solar Project On-site Service Team Award by Solar Quarter

21st Feb 2020

Bagged 32nd spot on Fortune India's Next 500 List

FORTUNE INDIA

32 **VIKRAM SOLAR**

Industry : Capital goods | Incorporation Year : 2005

Parameters	Rs. Crore	% Change
Revenue	1,974.83	3.46
Net Operating Income	1,937.96	2.30
Profit	34.83	-19.58
Assets	1,005.60	-4.47
Net Worth	362.54	10.76
Equity Dividend	0.00	0.00
Employee Cost	77.10	14.32

Profit Ratios

Revenue	Assets	Net Worth
1.76	3.46	9.61

Next 500 Rank History

Rank

Vikram Solar, one of India's leading module manufacturers and a prominent EPC and rooftop solar solutions provider, featured among Fortune India's Next 500 companies in India. This is the first time we have featured on this coveted list.
Our inclusion mirrors the faith that our customers have in us. We remain committed to contributing to the global sustainable energy mission and we are undertaking research and development to serve our global customer base while maintaining high-quality standards.

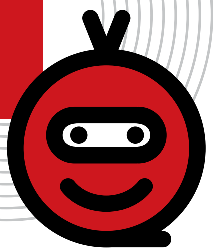
We also ranked No.1 among our peers in LinkedIn's March 2020 engagement percentage rate vis-à-vis our benchmark competitors.

Companies to track | Time range: Feb 29, 2020 - Mar 17, 2020

Company	Total followers	Number of updates	Engagement rate
Vikram Solar Your company	31,448	9	17.23%
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	85,663	15	7.60%
Azure Power	28,571	9	2.91%
ReNew Power	37,743	8	6.23%
CleanMax	20,153	17	9.7%
Amplus Solar	23,108	43	8.85%
Mahindra Susten	28,392	10	3.59%
SunSource Energy	17,081	8	4.13%
Waaree Group	27,333	4	7.18%
TATA Power	280,558	41	2.47%

Media engagement

In the news for the right reasons



FORTUNE INDIA

Fortune India published an interview with Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary to discuss about Vikram Solar's future plans

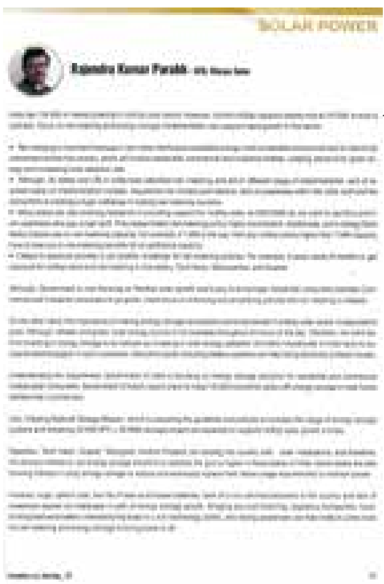
BW BUSINESSWORLD

The appointment of Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri as the new CEO of Vikram Solar received nationwide coverage -the news published here in Business World on February 2, 2020

siliconindia

Silicon India published Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary's opinion on safeguard on June 6, 2019

energetica



Energetica India's interview with Mr. Rajendra Kr. Parakh on August 7, 2019

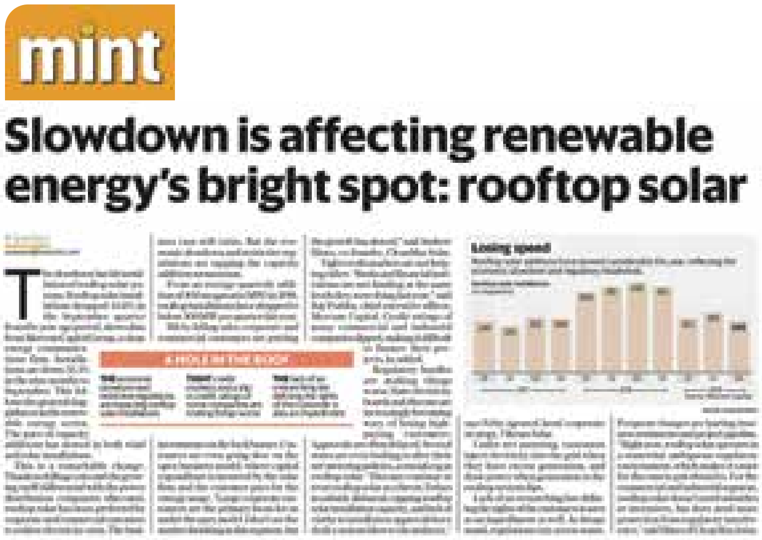

THE ECONOMIC TIMES
ET Panache
Navigating challenging business environments
Strategies must be open to change, but true to core organizational values
Gyanesh Chaudhary, Managing Director & CEO, Vikram Solar

Interview of Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, then CEO and MD (now MD) on business ideals by ET Panache on August 28, 2019


The Statesman

Vikram Solar: Vikram Solar has commissioned single-shed rooftop solar project in North 24 Parganas, West Bengal. The 2.15-MW project was awarded to Vikram Solar by Keventer Agro Limited. The solar plant has been built to increase Keventer's food processing capacity as well as to leave a green footprint by using non-conventional energy at the Barasat plant, said a Press release. SNS

The Statesman article on Vikram Solar's largest single-shed Rooftop Solar plant in Eastern India commissioning for Keventer Agro Ltd on September 18, 2019


mint
Slowdown is affecting renewable energy's bright spot: rooftop solar
A HOLE IN THE ROOF
Losing speed

Mint's interview with Ms. Neha Agrawal on December 9, 2019


BusinessLine
Blossom High School goes solar with 103kW rooftop project

The Hindu published rooftop project commissioning with Vikram Solar modules on June 27, 2019


THE ECONOMIC TIMES

With Government support and encouragement, the Indian renewable energy sector (especially solar) has attracted investors (received ₹59bn investment) and has become the fourth most attractive renewable energy market in the world. With immediate favourable policy reforms, acting on plans to reduce coal requirement by about 8%, reducing solar imports and focusing on solar manufacturing, simplifying bureaucratic issues in installing solar and encouraging investments can help India overtake EU and become the third-largest renewable energy market in the world within the next 5 years.

GYANESH CHAUDHARY MANAGING DIRECTOR, VIKRAM SOLAR LIMITED

Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary's quote on Solar Potential was published in the Economic Times on September 28, 2020

The Assam Tribune

THE ASSAM TRIBUNE, DATE-23.12.2019,PG NO-11

Vikram Solar sets up 3 plants

GUWAHATI, Dec 22: Vikram Solar, one of India's leading solar module manufacturers and prominent rooftop solar and EPC solutions provider, commissioned three new solar plants for Airport Authority of India (AAI) in Dibrugarh, Gaya, and Gondia, a press release stated.

These three new projects have a cumulative capacity of 1165 kW, leading Vikram Solar to have a portfolio and experience of commissioning 6 solar projects for airports (Kolkata, Calicut, Dibrugarh, Gaya, Gondia and Cochin) in India till date, with cumulative capacity amounting to more than 4 MW.

The capacity of the solar plant at Dibrugarh, Assam airport is 725 kW and the project is designed to serve as a solar carport.

The Assam Tribune published Vikram Solar commissioning of three solar plants for AAI on December 23, 2019

Trinity Mirror

Vikram Solar holds dealers awareness meet in Kovai

Vikram Solar sales head Devendra Verma

Trinity Mirror reports on Vikram Solar dealers' meet organised in Coimbatore on December 26, 2019

THE FINANCIAL EXPRESS

Vikram Solar bags ₹1,750 cr project from NTPC

CLEAN ENERGY SOLUTIONS provider Vikram Solar said on Wednesday it had been awarded a 300-MW project worth ₹1,750 crore by the NTPC. The project, to come up over 1,500 acres in Rajasthan, was secured by the company in a reverse bidding auction. The project is expected to be complete in 18 months, a statement from Vikram Solar said. "Vikram Solar has had a long standing business relation with NTPC. Previously, we have executed 50 MW solar plant project in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh and 130 MW solar project in Bhadla, Rajasthan for NTPC," said Venkat Muvvala, head of EPC and O&M, Vikram Solar.

Financial Express captured Vikram Solar winning 300MW solar project order from NTPC on April 20, 2020

Business Standard

The weakness of India's 'China syndrome'

The window of opportunity for attracting companies looking to divert investments from the Asian manufacturing giant is closing

Business Standard published Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri's opinion on supporting SEZs on May 14, 2020

Events

Gaining Visibility

Intersolar EU

May 2019

13th Renewable energy India expo 2019

September 2019

Solar Power International (SPI)

September 2019

World Future Energy Summit (WFES)

January 2020

Board's Report

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors have pleasure in presenting the Fifteenth Annual Report of your Company together with the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

Financial Results

The financial performance of your Company for the year ended 31 March 2020 is summarized below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	**31 March 2020**	31 March 2019
Total Income	1,54,415.94	1,95,234.68	1,65,111.23	1,97,074.51
Profit before Interest, Depreciation & Tax (EBITDA)	14,113.16	17,125.34	16,216.25	17,841.48
Less: Finance Charges	9,488.68	9,140.55	9,496.52	9,141.67
Less: Depreciation	3,672.09	2,791.58	3,677.48	2,796.55
Profit Before Exceptional Items & Tax	952.39	5,193.21	3,042.25	5903.26
Add/Less: Exceptional Items	-	-	-	-
Profit Before Tax	952.39	5,193.21	3,042.25	5903.26
Tax Expenses	348.04	1,710.10	791.80	1,788.68
Net Profit After Tax	604.35	3,483.11	2,250.47	4,114.58
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	1,133.29	38.47	-632.21	-369.73
Total Comprehensive Income	1,737.64	3,521.58	1,618.24	3,744.85

*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 ₹1,54,415.94 Lacs as against ₹1,95,234.68 lacs in the previous year. The operating profit before Finance costs, depreciation and tax is ₹14,113.16 Lacs as against ₹17,125.34 lacs for the previous year. Standalone Profit after tax is ₹604.35 lacs as compared to ₹3,483.11 Lacs of the preceding year.

On a consolidated basis, the Company has achieved a Total Income of ₹1,65,111.23 as against ₹1,97,074.51 Lacs in the previous year. The consolidated operating profit before Finance costs, depreciation and tax is ₹16,216.25 Lacs as against ₹17,841.48 Lacs for the previous year. The Consolidated Profit after tax is ₹2,250.47 Lacs as compared to ₹4,114.58 Lacs of preceding year.

During the year, domestic demand was impacted by general economic slowdown, as reflected in various macro indicators, and was more pronounced in 2HFY20. Unprecedented outbreak of COVID-19 and subsequent nationwide lockdown in March 2020 further alleviated the stress impacting the Company's business. In line with the decisions taken by the local authorities and governments, your Company temporarily shut down its offices and plants in March 2020. Your Company restarted its plants later in April and May 2020 after taking adequate steps to ensure safety of its employees. During this time, Vikram Solar initiated several measures to support employees, channel partners, customers and society at large. Despite challenges, the Company was able to post healthy performance in FY20 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 indepth review on the impact of COVID-19 and necessary steps are being taken to mitigate contractual risk exposure and safeguard interest of the Company.

Emergence of COVID-19

Towards the end of the financial year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic, which infected millions, has resulted in deaths of a significant number of people globally. COVID-19 is seen having an unprecedented impact on people and economies worldwide.

The Company is taking all necessary measures in terms of mitigating the impact of the challenges being faced in the business. The Company is working towards being resilient in order to sail through the current situation. It is focused on controlling the fixed costs, maintaining liquidity and closely monitoring the supply chain to ensure that the manufacturing facilities operate smoothly.

The Company operates its business in conformity with the highest ethical and moral standards and employee centricity. In view of the outbreak of the pandemic, the Company undertook timely and essential measures to ensure the safety and well-being of its employees at all its plant locations, various branch offices, EPC and O&M project sites and the head office. The office based employees were allowed to work from home by providing adequate digital and other assistance. The Company observed all the government advisories and guidelines thoroughly and in good spirit.

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

There is no change in the nature of business of the Company made during the Financial Year ended 31 March 2020.

Dividend

The Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend for the Financial Year 2019-2020 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 ₹28,669.29 lacs.

Borrowings

The total borrowing stood at ₹51,823.67 lacs as at 31 March 2020 as against ₹59,615.11 lacs as on 31 March 2019, i.e. decrease of ₹7,791.44 Lacs.

Share Capital

A) Issue of Equity Shares with Differential Rights:
Your Company has only one class of equity shares and it has not issued any equity shares during the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

B) Issue of Sweat Equity Shares:
Your Company has not issued any sweat equity shares during the Financial Year ended 31 March 2020.

C) Issue of Employee Stock Options:
Your Company has not issued any employee stock options during the Financial Year ended 31 March 2020.

D) Changes in Share Capital, if any
There has not been any change in the equity share capital of your Company during the Financial Year ended 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 Independent Director
Mr. Probir Roy (DIN: 00033045) who was appointed as an Additional Director (Independent) of the Company by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 27 March 2019, have been confirmed by the members as an Independent Director of the Company at its 14th Annual General Meeting held on 27 September 2019.

ii) Declaration by Independent Directors
The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013. There has been no change in the circumstances affecting their status as an Independent Director during the year.

iii) Retirement by Rotation
In accordance with Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary (DIN: 00060387), Managing Director, 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 15th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Changes in Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara (DIN: 01677008), who was re-appointed as the Whole-time Director and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 27 March 2019, have been confirmed by the members at its 14th Annual General Meeting held on 27 September 2019 for a period of five (5) years.

Board Meetings

The Board of Directors of your Company has met four (4) times during the year under review i.e. 25 July 2019, 31 October 2019, 19 December 2019 and 21 February 2020. 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 2019-20
1.	Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary	Chairman	3	4
2.	Mr. Anil Chaudhary	Vice-Chairman	1	4
3.	Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	Managing Director	3	4
4.	Mr. Vikram Swarup	Independent Director	4	4
5.	Mr. J. P. Dua	Independent Director	4	4
6.	Mr. Probir Roy	Independent Director	3	4
7.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	Whole-time Director	3	4

Separate meeting of Independent Directors

No separate meeting of the Independent Directors of the Company was held during the reporting period as the nation-wide lockdown declared by the Central Government due to the sudden outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic.

In view of the above, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through its circular informed that non-holding of separate meeting of Independent Directors not to be termed as non-compliance under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Familiarization 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 was constituted in the year 2014. The composition of the Audit Committee is in alignment with 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 2019-2020, 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 25 July 2019, 31 October 2019, 19 December 2019 and 21 February 2020. 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-2019-2020
1.	Mr. J. P. Dua	Chairman	4	4
2.	Mr. Vikram Swarup	Member	4	4
3.	Mr. Probir Roy	Member	3	4
4.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	Member	4	4

The meetings of the Audit Committee are also attended by the Chief Financial Officer, Head (Corporate Strategy & Planning) 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 behavior, 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 victimization of employees who avail of the mechanism and also provides for direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. It is affirmed that no personnel of the Company has been denied access to 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, in the ordinary course of business and non-material. All such contracts or arrangements have been reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee. No material contracts or arrangements with the related parties were entered into during the year under review.

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. A Related Party Policy has been adopted by your Company for determining the materiality of transactions with related parties and dealings with them. The said Policy is also available on the Company's website at https://www.vikramsolar.com/policies-codes/

B. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) was constituted in the year 2014 for better corporate governance practice. The Committee comprises of Mr. Vikram Swarup, Independent Director to act as the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. J. P. Dua, Independent Director, Mr. Probir Roy, Independent Director and Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Non-Executive Vice-Chairman as members of the Committee. 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 for their appointment and removal, to carry out evaluation of every director's performance, to formulate criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board.

The meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is also attended by the Head (Corporate Strategy & Planning) 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.

No Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting was held as there were no appointment or re-appointment or revision of remuneration of director and/or key managerial personnel had taken place during the year under consideration.

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 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 was constituted in the year 2014 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 24 July 2019.

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-2019-2020
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 Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR) are also attended by the Whole-time Director, Chief Financial Officer and Head (Corporate Strategy & Planning) 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 was constituted by the Board of Directors in the year 2017 pursuant to 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 Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

On account of closely held Company, during the year under review, no Stakeholders Relationship Committee meeting was held.

E. Banking Committee

The Banking Committee was constituted in the year 2016 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 Vice-Chairman and Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara, Whole-time Director as the members of the Committee. 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 eleven (11) times i.e. 18 April 2019, 20 May 2019, 25 June 2019, 19 July 2019, 30 August 2019, 27 September 2019, 15 October 2019, 5 November 2019, 3 January 2020, 18 February 2020, 25 February 2020.

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-2019-2020
1.	Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	Chairman	3	11
2.	Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary	Member	8	11
3.	Mr. Anil Chaudhary	Member	Nil	11
4.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	Member	11	11

The meetings of Banking Committee are also attended by the Chief Financial Officer and Head (Corporate Strategy & Planning) 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 was constituted in the year 2016 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 Vice-Chairman and Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara, Whole-time Director as the members of the Committee. The primary objectives of the Committee are to deal with various legal and quasi legal activities within the ambit as explicate by the Board.

The Committee has met sixteen (16) times during the year i.e. 6 April 2019, 25 April 2019, 3 May 2019, 28 May 2019, 1 July 2019, 12 July 2019, 1 August 2019, 28 August 2019, 30 September 2019, 14 October 2019, 5 November 2019, 29 November 2019, 31 December 2019, 16 January 2020, 3 February 2020 and 19 February 2020.

The name of the members and their attendance at the Legal & 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-2019-2020
1.	Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	Chairman	1	16
2.	Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary	Member	15	16
3.	Mr. Anil Chaudhary	Member	1	16
4.	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	Member	16	16

The meetings of Legal and Tendering Committee are also attended by the Chief Financial Officer and Head (Corporate Strategy & Planning) 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

Disclosures relating to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 forms part of this Report.

Having regard to the provisions of the second proviso to Section 136(1) of the Act and as advised, the Annual Report excluding the aforesaid information is 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 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 2020, your Company has nine (9) 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 2020	% age of voting power as on 31 March 2019
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 Private Limited	India	100%	100%
5.	Vikram Solar Cleantech Private Limited	India	100%	N/A
6.	Indriya Labs Private Limited	India	100%	N/A
7.	Vikram Solar Foundation	India	100%	N/A
8.	Vikram Solar RE Power Private Limited	India	100%	N/A
9.	VSL Green Power Private Limited	India	100%	N/A

*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 2020. The Notes on Financial Statements referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments.

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 Board had appointed M/s MKB & Associates, a firm of Company Secretaries in Practice, having Firm Registration No. P2010WB042700 as the Secretarial Auditors of the Company to conduct secretarial audit for the Financial Year 2019-2020.

The Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 for the Financial Year ended 31 March 2020 is attached as **'Annexure – 5'** to this Report.

Extract of Annual Return

Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Extract of Annual Return as on the financial year ended 31 March 2019 in Form MGT – 9 is annexed as **'Annexure – 6'** and it shall forms part of Board's Report.

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:

- Introduction of O365 WFH rollout in 48 hrs with secure access to IBM DC, inter office connectivity, VPN level secure access to data and internal servers;
- Training room IT infra and audio visual setup plant at Falta, SEZ;
- APGENCO, WBSEDCL, IOCL, BEL, and BDL SCADA along with IT Infra setup.

Your Company has also initiated the following processes to support the future business growth and scalability, which are as below:

- Plan to implement SFDC Lightening for technical modernization along with deploying Distributor Portal on SFDC;
- DMZ secure setup and rollout at Kolkata office, Falta and Gurgaon;
- Security Weavers for SOD matrix implementation;
- DocuSign implementation for digital signature and document tracking;
- Profitability Analysis using COPA COSTING;
- Treasury and Risk Management configuration in SAP;
- SAP Analytics rollout for management decision making and KPI measurement;
- SAP FIORI activations to enhance mobility access;
- Secure Workplace Virtualization for anytime anywhere access to corporate resources;
- Enterprise Vulnerability and Threat Management using SOC services;
- Disaster Recovery architecture to address Business Continuity Planning;
- SharePoint design and deployment for employee engagement and internal application access.

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 2020 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 has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at work place and has adopted a 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 organization 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 of your Company.

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 optimization measures have made the Company as one of the most efficient player in terms of energy consumption and resource utilization.

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 restructuring, regulatory changes and governance.

During the year under review, the Company has implemented a cloud-based 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. Two no. Condenser Pump of capacity 137 m3/hr. & 91m3/hr. were running continuously for chillers & after Energy Audit we became able to stop 91m3/hr. pump which leads to energy saving of "17K" KWh/annum. 2. Chillier Evaporator Setting changed to 7 degree centigrade from 6.7 degree centigrade after Energy Audit which leads to energy saving of "17 K" KWh/annum. 3. Compressed Air requirement studied for our plant equipment & then it was reduced from 7.2 bar to 7.0 Bar which leads to energy saving of "139 K" KWh/annum. 4. Treated Fresh Air unit(TFA) was running for 13 hrs /day but by putting one timer we became able to run the TFA in 1:5 ratio timing in one hr which leads to energy saving of "49 K" KWh/Annum.
(ii)	the steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy	We have started 04 Modules Rooftop with our Own Modules which leads to energy saving of "1.1 K" KWh/Annum.
(iii)	the capital investment on energy conservation equipment.	Nil

B. Technology Absorption

(i)	the efforts made towards technology absorption	Vikram Solar have gone a step further to develop Bifacial module with transparent backsheet to meet growing demand for bifacial module which is compatible with existing racking systems.
(ii)	the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution	During the period Vikram Solar have taken initiatives in product development and design optimization to achieve new reliability and cost effective solutions. Some of the steps taken are:- • High efficiency Gapless module developed. • Framed Bifacial Modules with transparent backsheet certified for global market. • Half cut module with smart solution developed and certified. Cost effective solutions such as: • Non Silver INTC ribbon • Optimized frame design for domestic market • Without box packing instead of Full box pack (for Large EPC projects) • Reduced freight cost by increasing number of modules from 27 to 30 per pallet. • Optimisation of Aluminium frame anodising coating thickness to AA15 standard

(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	Vikram Solar is in close contact with its raw material and equipment suppliers which helps to keep a deep insight in technology landscape and market dynamics. All the new products were developed in house keeping all the gathered information and business intelligence.
(iv)	the expenditure incurred on Research and Development	₹550.00 Lacs.

C. Foreign Exchange Earnings And Outgo

During the year, the total foreign exchange used was ₹1,00,463.80 lakhs and the total foreign exchange earned was ₹35,497.52 lakhs.

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 2020, the applicable Accounting Standards had 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 2020 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
Annexure – 6	:	Extract of Annual Return in Form MGT-9

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

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: 10 July 2020	(Chairman)	(Managing Director)
Place: Kolkata	DIN: 01744503	DIN: 00060387

Management Discussion and Analysis

Annexure - 1

World economy

Global economy underwent a synchronized slowdown during 2019, clocking 2.9% growth, far lower than 3.6% recorded in 2018 and the slowest since the financial crisis of 2008-09. Several factors like a no-go Brexit, US-China trade face-off, protectionist policies of governments and inherent weaknesses of some economies coming to the fore remained detrimental to the progress. These in turn also impacted market and investment sentiments.

During 2019, the US economy posted a 2.3% growth. With increased manufacturing, employment generation and consumer spending leading to consistent improvement in disposable income, savings and investments, it was one of the fastest growing nations among the developed countries. Besides, its improved performance helped in offsetting the sluggish pace of the European Union (EU) countries, aiding in a stable world output.

In the UK, trading activities, government and private consumption majorly contributed towards a growth of 1.4%. This subdued growth was a direct result of the uncertainty regarding Brexit.

Amid a sluggish global growth, African countries stood apart by expanding at 3.4% in 2019. With a gradual shift from private consumption towards investment and exports, the economic fundamentals in Africa have been improving consistently, and the rate of economic growth is expected to touch 3.9% in 2020 and 4.1% in 2021.

At the onset of 2020, the global economy witnessed green shoots of recovery with the successful progress of phase-1 US-China trade talks and waning uncertainties around Brexit. However, this wilted soon due to the COVID-19 outbreak. In a few short weeks, the pandemic brought all economic activities, barring essentials, to a complete standstill, as governments across the world introduced strict lockdown measures to contain its spread. Consequently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasted a sharp contraction in global output of -4.9% in 2020. The pandemic has already delivered triple shocks—a supply shock, a demand shock and a market shock—to the global economy. With disruptions in the world's manufacturing hub – China, there will be several challenges in manufacturing supply chains, which in turn will curtail energy and commodity demand. Subsequently, the manufacturing-only recession is likely to spread in the services sector as well.

However, governments and key monetary authorities across economies are helping soften this economic fallout through various policy introductions like fiscal measures and significant policy rate changes, respectively. Key fiscal measures include cash transfers, interest-free loans, supporting exports, reduction in taxes and others. Some governments have also restarted Quantitative Easing (QE) programme to bring back liquidity in the markets.

The full economic impact of the pandemic has not been ascertained yet and the pace and shape of the recovery will depend on the length of the crisis.

(Source: KPMG, 19 March 2020; Franklin Templeton – Global Investment Outlook; World Economic Outlook, June 2020 by IMF; www.afdb.org/en/knowledge/publications/african-economic-outlook)

GDP growth rates

Projections (%)

Region	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021
World output	2.9	-4.9	5.4
United States	2.3	-8.0	4.8
China	6.1	1.0	8.2
Europe region (includes Germany, France, Italy, Spain)	1.3	-10.2	6.0
India	4.2	-4.5	6.0
Japan	0.7	-5.8	2.4

(Source: World Economic Outlook, June 2020 by IMF)

India's economy

India continues to be among the most attractive economies globally, despite its cyclical downturn during FY 2019-20. Various factors like sluggish growth in rural income, a contraction in domestic consumption demand and liquidity constraints in Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) were the primary reasons for this slowdown. Besides, lower demand in export markets curtailed capacity utilisation of industries and dimmed investor confidence.

During the year, the Government of India (GoI) and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) implemented several counter-cyclical measures to stimulate recovery. The GoI lowered corporate tax rates and offered credit guarantee for financially sound NBFCs, besides unveiling its ambitious target of developing a US$5 trillion economy by FY 2024-25. With this objective, the GoI has identified several sectors under the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) for investments worth ₹102 lakh crore. The RBI, on the other hand, delivered supportive monetary policies. These steps culminated to provide a positive outlook for the economy in H2 FY 2019-20.

However, the outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020 and the subsequent lockdowns, undertaken to contain the spread of the virus, derailed the earlier efforts to revitalise the economy. The Great Lockdown brought to a halt more than 70% of India's economic activity, investments, exports and discretionary consumption, besides creating large cash flow gaps for businesses. It restricted mobility and transportation, lowered discretionary spends and increased liquidity stress in the economy. As a result, India's economy is predicted to degrow by -4.5%, according to the IMF.

The GoI undertook a mix of near and long-term policy initiatives to reinvigorate the economy with a clarion call for 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat' or self-reliant India. Under this programme, the government will inject ₹20 lakh crore (worth ~10% of India's GDP) into the economy. This is among the world's largest COVID-relief packages. Concurrently, the RBI undertook various measures to bolster liquidity and ease cash flows in the markets. Key measures include reduction in repo rate (by 185 basis points), Cash Reserve Rate (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), moratorium on term loan instalments, extension of time for import payment, deferment of interest on working capital facilities, extension of the limit of a bank's group exposure and others.

With India importing 80% of its crude oil requirement, its price drop to a historic low has led to a significant fall in the country's trade deficit. Besides, inflation rate is also at a moderate level. Another phenomenon observed is the gradual shift in the mindset of global businesses and investors in their keen desire to move manufacturing away from China. It is expected that these factors, coupled with the government's focus on development are to enable India's manufacturing and export industries.

Key GoI power sector announcements

- Union Budget 2020-21 allotted ₹15,875 crore (US$ 2.27 billion) for the Ministry of Power and ₹5,500 crore (US$ 786.95 million) towards the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)
- The government plans to establish renewable energy capacity of 500 GW by 2030
- ₹24.54 lakh crore investment will flow in the energy sector, of which ₹11.7 lakh crore will be dedicated to the power sector under the NIP

However, the IMF predicts a sharp turnaround for the economy in FY 2020-21, based on India's strong fundamentals and resolute policy support, if the pandemic wanes by the first half of FY 2020-21.

(Source: KPMG, Potential impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy, ET, Business Line; economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/finance/latest-stimulus-package-among-largest-in-the-world/articleshow/75701976.cms; Second Advance Estimates of National Income, 2019-20, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation; pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=199636; World Economic Outlook, June 2020 by IMF)

India's growth pattern (%)

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)
8.0	8.2	7.2	6.1	(4.5)	6.0

(Source: Economic Survey of India 2019-20; Central Statistics Office)

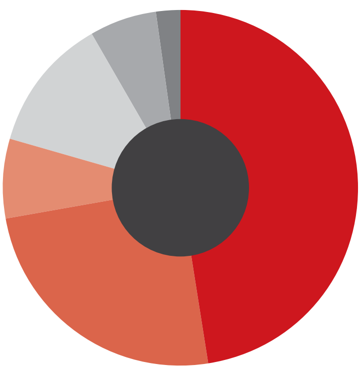
Global solar market overview

The global solar power sector increased by 13% during 2019 to 116.9 GW, marking a new annual installation record. This growth helped solar to expand its annual share among all other power generation technologies to 48%, which means that almost half of the global net power plant capacity installed in 2019 was based on solar PV technology. Cumulative installed solar PV power capacity increased by 23%, from 516.8 GW in 2018 to 633.7 GW in 2019. But at the same time, solar's combined electricity output reached a mere 2.6%, highlighting the immense growth potential, which is increasingly within reach.

The low cost of solar and its unique, versatile nature have made it attractive in many new markets, which are embracing the technology, while several emerging markets strongly commit to solar power generation. In 2019, 16 countries added over 1 GW, as compared to 11 countries in 2018 and nine countries in 2017. This strongly reflects how diversification of the solar sector is beginning to unfold into markets with notable volumes.

One of the key factors behind solar industry's success over other technologies is its rapid cost reduction over the last decade, which has led it to become a cost leader. Even though, the cost of solar PV power generation has been lower than that of unsubsidised fossil fuels and nuclear energy for several years, it is now often less costly than gas and even wind energy in several parts of the world.

Net power generating capacity added in 2019 by main Renewable Energy (RE) technology



Source: Frankfurt School-UNEP Centre/BNEF (2020).

Key trends

- **Reducing cost:** While the 2 US cents/kWh level could be seen in several instances in 2018, a year later, the 1 US cent level has been touched multiple times and in different continents

- **Lower installations in China:** During 2019, there were only 30.1 GW of new installations in China, which was 32% and 43% less than 2018 and 2017, respectively

- **World's second-largest solar market:** The US continued its second position as the world's second-largest solar market in 2019, with 13.3 GW of new installations during the year, which is ~20% more than 11.1 GW in 2018. Besides, there were new large-scale projects of 30 GW announced in 2019, which created a pipeline of 48 GW and a strong future for US's solar market

- **Japan's solar market faced headwinds:** During the year, solar energy system installations increased by 4% from 6.7 GW in 2018 to 7 GW in 2019. However, according to Japan Photovoltaic Energy Association (JPEA), limited land availability and cost competitiveness (including, both construction and soft costs) are a challenge which need to be addressed

- **New entry in top 5 global solar power installers:** Vietnam added 6.5 GW of solar projects in 2019, an increase of 6,400% from just 97 MW in 2018. This growth in volumes has been because of an attractive and uncapped feed-in tariff scheme, introduced by the government, which is offering 20-year FiT contracts for 9.35 US cents/kWh. This has brought in Vietnam among the top 5 countries in the world, in terms of rising solar project installations

- **Largest global solar hub:** Asia-Pacific's major solar power markets, which include China and India have witnessed a sharp fall in solar power demand. The demand contracted in the region by 7% to 67.1 GW, having already stooped by 6% in 2018. However, it remained the largest global solar market with a total share of 57% in 2019

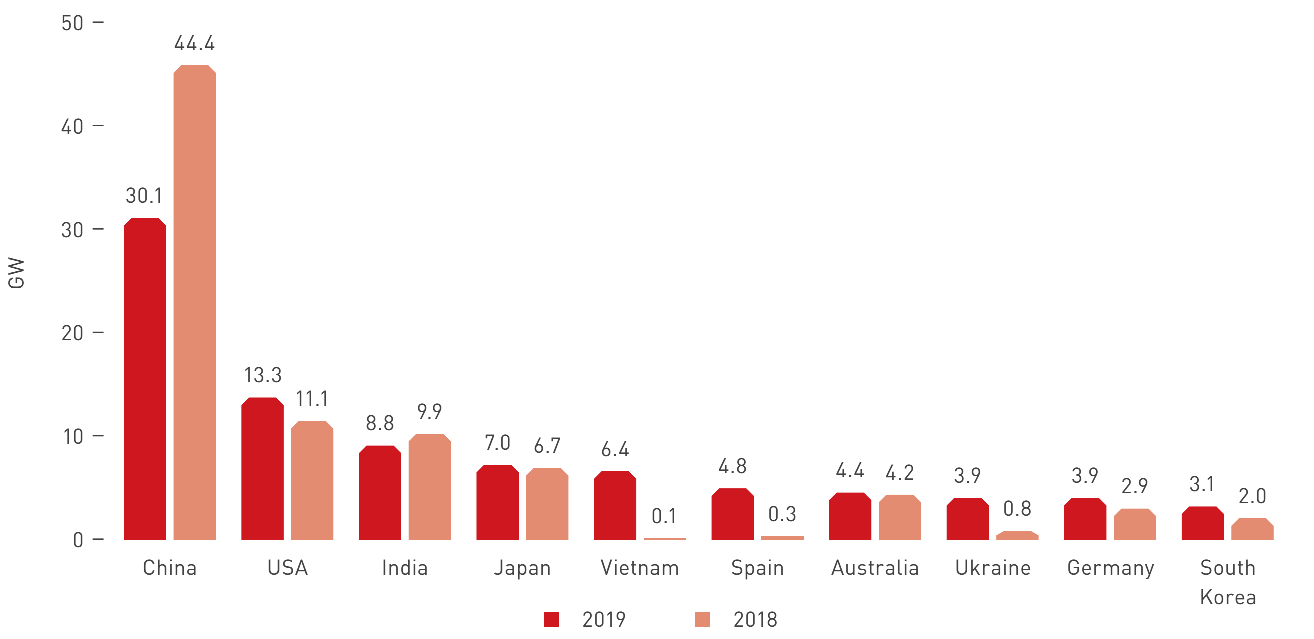
- **Government measures propel solar power installations:** South Korea's solar power grew by 54% as compared to 2018, reaching 3.1 GW of installations. The major driving factor for this is the Korean Renewable Portfolio Standards scheme, aimed at replacing the feed-in tariff scheme. The scheme requires utility companies having a generation capacity beyond 500 MW to supply between 6-10% of their electricity from new and renewable power sources by 2023

- **Solar power installations grew Down Under:** Australia continued a growth in solar installations, adding 4.4 GW in 2019 vis-à-vis 4.2 GW in 2018

- **Significant rise in Europe's solar installation:** In Europe solar installations more than doubled to 22.9 GW in 2019. Spain, Germany, Ukraine and the Netherlands have installed over 1 GW in the past year, while Turkey, France and Poland have neared that rate. Spain was the Europe's largest solar market with installation of 4.8 GW.

- **Impressive growth in solar installation:** The Middle East and African (MEA) region installed 6.8 GW of new solar power capacity in 2019, which is more than double of 3.1 GW, as installed in 2018

Top 10 solar PV markets 2019



Despite an excellent performance in 2019, the demand in 2020 is expected to shrink by 4% to 112 GW because of the pandemic. However, the positive side being expected is that there would be even more solar power adoption in following four years than that anticipated. Although the actual growth level will depend on several factors, support from various economic stimulus programmes will play a key role in it.

In the coming years, key markets would be playing a major role in driving growth of solar power. As per estimates, the demand for solar products in the Chinese markets would reach~39.3 GW in 2020 and 49 GW in 2021, on the back of new post-FiT area in 2021, based on auctions and wholesale systems. In the US, maximum ITC (Investment Tax Credit) capacity will be installed in 2021, probably over 22 GW. The European Union has an ambitious target of reducing CO2 emissions by 50-55% by 2050, which would require making use of low-cost and versatile solar power to succeed.

In the current scenario, governments have an opportunity to accelerate and lead the energy transition to realise economic benefits of adopting renewables, including economic development and job creation. The adoption of right policies would also lead to low-cost solar energy reaching its full potential. Provided the right policy measures are taken up, the 2020s could turn out to be a solar decade, fully unleashing the power of the Sun.

(Source: Solar Power Europe Global Market Outlook Report)

Indian solar market overview

India, although is the third largest PV market in the world, added 8.8 GW during 2019, ~11% down from 9.9 GW in 2018. The same in 2017 stood at 11.5 GW. Several factors led to the slowdown, including Goods and Services Tax (GST), safeguard duties, land problems, access to financing and grid quality, and the lack of transmission lines.

At the same time, the rooftop market, which represented only ~15% of the installed capacity in 2019, also decreased, adding only 2.8 GW. However, ~35 GW of tenders were announced. Even though there was a decline of 8% as compared to the year before, the auctioned capacity saw an increase of 2%.

Sustainable Rooftop Implementation for Solar Transfiguration of India (SRISTI) and Prime Minister Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Uthaan Mahabhiyaam (PM KUSUM) were two flagship schemes launched by the GoI in 2019, to accelerate solar deployment.

SRISTI aims to push India's rooftop installations towards its target of 40 GW, whereas PM KUSUM Scheme targets ~25,000 MW of distributed solar installations, through solar pumps both on-grid and off-grid, besides the 500 kW – 2 MW solar plants on uninhabited land near to substations.

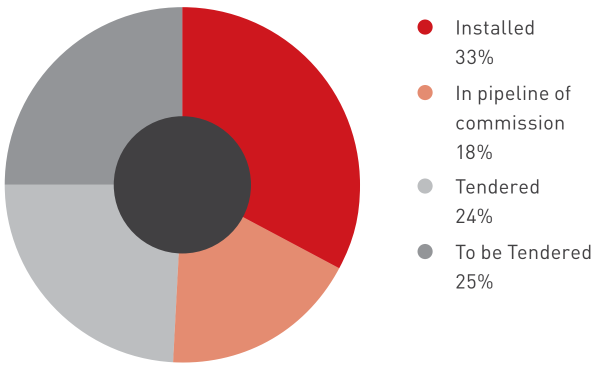
India has continued to remain a go-to market for solar energy investments, and an average annual investment in the sector over the past two years stood at US$ 6-8 billion.

The GoI Targets to install 175 GW of renewable energy by the end of 2022, with solar providing the largest share with 100 GW. Of the targeted 100 GW of solar installations, 60 GW would be from utility and 40 GW from rooftops. This competitive target has led to a push towards deployment of solar energy in the country. It is also estimated that India's power needs would reach 15, 280 TWh by the end of 2030 and 40% of it is to be met by renewable energy.

Besides the huge target set up, there is the Green Corridor initiative by the GoI, which is expected to be finalised in 2020. It would allow for large-scale transmission of renewable energy from eight 'renewables rich' states of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to states with comparatively lower renewable energy capacities. Once finalised, the project would include ~9,400 km of transmission lines and substations and total capacity would be ~1,900 MVA.

(Source: Solar Power Europe Global Market Outlook Report)

India's utility scale projects



Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

Growth drivers

KUSUM Scheme: While large-scale solar power generation projects are being installed to achieve the ambitious target of 100 GW of solar power generation by 2022, India has simultaneously planned to decentralise solar energy. The KUSUM scheme was approved in July 2019 and aims to develop decentralised solar energy and other renewable energy generation plants with capacities up to 2 MW. The GoI had also published guidelines for the implementation of the KUSUM scheme for the installation of solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants by farmers.

SRISTI: Under SRISTI, the government had approved a total funding of US$ 1.7 billion for Phase-2 of the grid-connected rooftop solar programme to accelerate the installation of rooftop solar. At the end of 2019, rooftop solar had a capacity of only 4 GW, which was 36 GW behind the 2022 target of 40 GW.

Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs): India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC, 2008) has the objective of intensifying solar energy deployment as well as advising RPOs (Renewable Purchase Obligation) to be set at 5% of total grid purchase and to increase it by 1% each year for the coming 10 years. The plan also includes Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), which were introduced in 2011 and are aimed at enhancing renewable energy capacity by levelling inter-state divergences of renewable energy generation and the requirement of obliged entities to meet their RPOs with differentiated prices for solar and non-solar.

CPSU scheme: In the year 2019, GoI approved ₹85.8 billion (~US$ 1.2 billion) for the second phase of the Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) scheme. The scheme aims at setting up 12,000 MW of grid-connected solar PV power projects by government producers with Viability Gap Funding support for self-use or use by government entities, either directly or through distribution companies.

(Source: Solar Power Europe Global M1arket Outlook Report)

Challenges

GST: While EPC businesses only had to pay 5% tax under the old Value-Added Tax (VAT) regime, the current GST bifurcated taxation to 5% for balance of systems/BoS (which is equivalent to 70% of the plant's cost) and 18% for services (which is equivalent to 30% of the plant's cost). This effectively brings the total tax to 8.9%, which is far higher than the 5% tax rate stated earlier. Another confusion is that GST is applied on BoS when module supply is not in the scope of the EPC contractor. For the solar market to continue growth, it is important that GST guidelines are made clearer and transparent.

Manufacturing: With more than 90% of modules being imported from China, the GoI has imposed a 25% tariff on Chinese solar modules. This move was accompanied with the recent announcement of a dedicated domestic module procurement scheme for CPSUs in India.

Utility-scale versus distributed and rooftop solar development and plans

India's solar market is primarily driven by large-scale ground-mounted projects. As of September 2019, 82.3% of India's installed solar capacity came from utility-scale plants. The country's solar energy driven electricity system is composed of an installed capacity of ~28.9 GW of ground-mounted and 4 GW of rooftop solar. With several utility-scale projects in the pipeline, this trend is likely to continue. Ground-mounted solar projects, which are majorly operated under the Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects scheme, are tendered by the government through a reverse bidding process.

It is still believed that there is immense scope for rooftop solar in India and it is yet to pick up the pace which it has the capability of. Commercial and industrial clients form the major section of rooftop solar installations. While the National Solar Energy Federation of India strongly believes that there is a good chance of India achieving its ground-mounted solar target of 60 GW by 2022—and may even surpass this—as envisioned by the National Solar Mission. However, meeting its rooftop solar target of 40 GW will remain a big challenge.

(Source: Solar Power Europe Global Market Outlook Report)

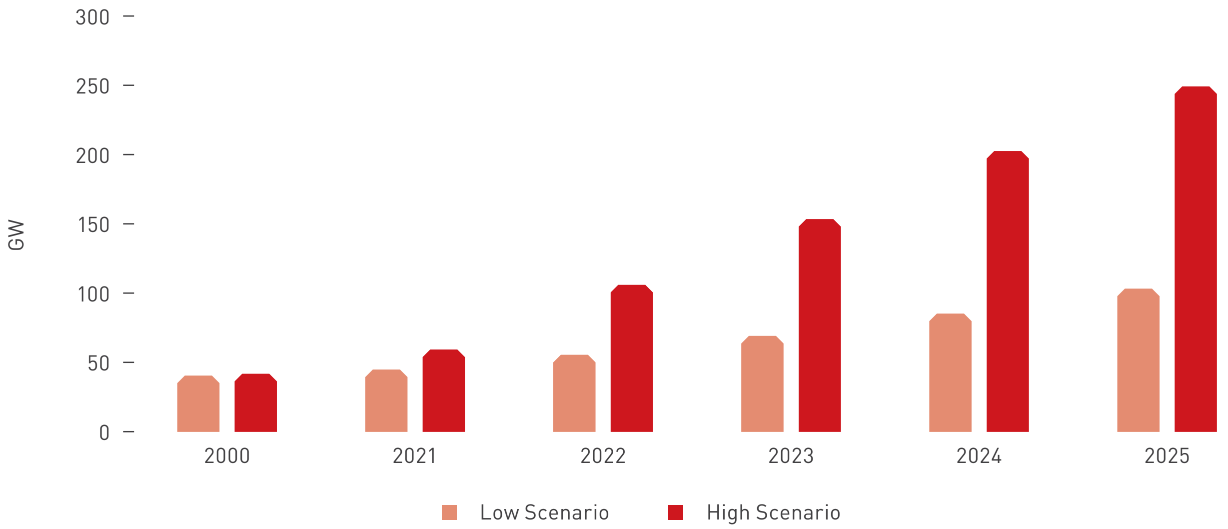
Outlook

India's solar industry is expected to pick up steam in the coming quarters, after the COVID-19 crisis recedes, as the GoI undertakes several steps to meet its target of 100 GW by 2022. Simultaneously, challenges regarding logistics for material supply and labour, due to the pandemic pose a big threat and is going to negatively impact total installations during the year. However, a minimum of 15 GW is likely to be installed annually as of 2021.

Despite several challenges, especially the COVID-19, two reverse auctions have been successfully completed in April and May 2020, despite the imposed lockdown in India. While one of the auctions received a tariff of ₹2.55/kWh (US cents 3.35/kWh), the other auction was India's first tender to provide round-the-clock (RTC) solar power through storage, which received a tariff of ₹2.9/unit (US cents 3.8/kWh) for the complete capacity of 400 MW. Even though there will be a slight decrease in the capacity installed this year, the outlook looks very positive and strong with double digit growth expected for the next three years starting from 2021.

(Source: Solar Power Europe Global Market Outlook Report)

India's total solar PV scenarios 2020-2025



Source: NSEFI.

A globally renowned solar energy solutions provider: Vikram Solar

Vikram Solar Limited is leading international player in the solar energy solutions market. The Company has a diverse set of offerings in the solar power space with a specialisation in high-efficiency PV module manufacturing, and comprehensive and turnkey EPC and rooftop solutions. Currently, Vikram Solar has a presence across six continents, having offices in six countries.

The Company's substantial manufacturing expertise has played a crucial role in making it reach heights and play an active role in contribution towards shaping the solar revolution, not only in India but across several other countries. Moreover, the Company has been able to successfully demonstrate its capability even before the solar energy sector started witnessing active growth and development in India. The PV modules manufactured by the Company meet the highest standards of quality, reliability and performance, because of the continuous research and development initiatives undertaken by Vikram Solar. With an annual PV Module manufacturing capacity of 1.2 GW, the Company has installed and commissioned more than 1,355 MW of solar projects (ground mounted as well as rooftop modules) across India, including ongoing projects as well.

Some of Vikram Solar's major projects commissioned during the year were:

- Commissioned a 8.55 MW ground-mounted solar project in Ohio, USA, in partnership with Eitri Foundry
- Three new solar plants for Airport Authority of India (AAI) in Dibrugarh, Gaya, and Gondia, having a cumulative capacity of 1.1 MW
- Commissioned a 164 kW rooftop solar plant for Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) at Belur Math, Belur, West Bengal
- A rooftop solar plant in Vadodara, Gujarat which would generate 1,595 kWh of green energy annually
- Ground-mounted solar power project, having a capacity of 2 MW in Solar Park, Kombhalne, Maharashtra
- 558 kW capacity rooftop solar plant at Nagaur, Rajasthan, with an expected daily energy yield of 2,000-2,500 kWh

Vikram Solar's way forward

Vikram Solar has been very quick in realising that its growth and success will depend on its ability to anticipate and adapt to the rapidly changing customer requirements and technological advancements. It has been continuously analysing its strengths and weaknesses, as well as the risks and opportunities, which enable it in setting up priorities and make strategies.

Even though the current market scenario remains subdued because of the pandemic, the Company has an optimistic outlook. The Company remains confident emerging stronger, going forward. Vikram Solar is looking forward to expanding into related business segments, which have promising high-growth potential in the long term. The Vikram Solar family is certain that with its distinct approach, strong and well diversified team, efficient processes and continuous focus towards innovation, it will leverage all upcoming market.

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

Annexure - 2

Purpose

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 fifty lakh 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 teh 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 -

a) Competencies:

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

b) 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 www.vikramsolar.com.

Report on Corporate Social Responsibility

Annexure - 3

[Pursuant to clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014]

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 in 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 CSR Committee of the Board is responsible for overseeing the execution of the Company's CSR Policy.

The composition of the CSR Committee as on date of the Director's Report is as follows:

Name	Category
Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary (Chairman)	Non-Executive Chairman
Mr. Vikram Swarup	Independent Director
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	Managing Director

III. Average net profit of the Company as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder for the last three financial years:

The average net profit of the Company for the last three financial years calculated in terms of Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 is ₹7,306.06 Lacs

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

The prescribed CSR expenditure requirement for the financial year 2019 – 2020 was ₹146.12 Lacs.

V. Details of CSR spent during the financial year 2019-2020:

a. Total amount to be spent for the financial year: ₹146.12 Lacs

b. Amount unspent, if any: ₹122.14 Lacs

c. Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:

(rupees in Lacs)

Sl. No.	CSR Projects/ activities identified	Project details	Amount spent
1.	Promotion and protection of Indian art, culture and heritage	Promotion of Indian culture and heritage by sponsoring 'Fuel Human Festival, Project Fuel' through Vikram Solar Foundation, an Implementation Partner	4.00
2.	Environmental sustainability, ecological balance and conservation of natural resources	Corpus donation made to Vikram Solar Foundation for doing renewable energy projects.	7.00
3.	Promotion and protection of Indian art, culture and heritage	Corpus donation made to Yashvi Art Foundation towards the promotion of Indian art, heritage and culture.	5.00
4.	Disaster Management	Donation of 100 kW Solar Panels to OREDA for restoration of the damaged Solar Power Plants at Cuttack in the State of Orissa due to Cyclone 'Fani' under disaster management.	6.98
5.	Promotion of Education	Donation made to Don Bosco Alumni, Liluah for promotion of education.	0.05
6.	Promotion of Education	Distribution of Solar Education Kits for promotion of education.	0.95
Total			**23.98**

VI. Reason for not spending the amount specified in Item no. V(b) above:

As CSR of the Company involves the projects related to promotion of education, skill development, restoration of Indian art, heritage and culture and environmental sustainability, ecological balance and conservation of natural resources, therefore, finding suitable projects is a challenge for the Company.

During the year under review, the Company did not able to locate such viable projects where CSR funds could be utilized.

VII. Responsibility Statement:

The CSR Committee hereby confirms that the monitoring of CSR activities is in compliance with CSR objectives and the CSR Policy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Date: 10 July 2020	**Hari Krishna Chaudhary**	**Gyanesh Chaudhary**
Place: Kolkata	(Chairman – CSR Committee)	(Managing Director)
	DIN: 01744503	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

(rupees in Lacs)

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 (P) Ltd.	Vikram Solar Cleantech (P) Ltd.	Indriya Labs (P) Ltd.	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.	VSL Green Power (P) 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	20 July 2015	23 May 2015	25 January 2012	9 April 2019	4 June 2019	16 November 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 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 March 2020	31 December 2019	31 December 2019
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange Rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial Year in the case of Foreign Subsidiaries	EURO 79.88	USD 75.39	USD 75.39	INR 1.00	INR 1.00	INR 1.00	INR 1.00	INR 1.00	INR 1.00	EURO 79.88	EURO 79.88
4.	Share Capital	28.76	12.06	98.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	19.97	1038.88
5.	Reserves and Surplus	-168.56	759.89	-233.70	482.62	-10.79	-0.50	-1.72	-1.72	-0.31	-1.94	-913.78
6.	Total Assets	1591.02	11757.94	53.52	1083.40	0.67	0.62	8.40	8.40	5.24	19.82	156.43
7.	Total Liabilities	1730.83	10985.99	189.22	599.78	6.46	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.54	1.79	31.33
8.	Investments (except investments in subsidiaries)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Turnover	1745.29	40881.68	-	2304.13	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	-
10.	Profit/(Loss) before tax	349.69	736.16	-147.96	26.51	-10.79	0.50	-2.30	-2.30	-10.53	0.14	3.41
11.	Provision for tax	265.38	184.60	-	9.40	-	-	-0.58	-0.58	-	0.00	0.00
12.	Profit/ (Loss) after tax	84.31	551.55	-147.96	17.11	-10.79	0.50	-1.72	-1.72	-10.53	0.14	3.41
13.	Proposed Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	% of Shareholding	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Other Information:

1. Name of the subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations as on 31 March 2020 – Nil
2. Name of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: Shares of VSL Ventures Private Limited, transferred to Monolink Trexim Private Limited on 31 March 2020

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

The Company does not have any associate or joint venture companies.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

	Gyanesh Chaudhary	**Krishna Kumar Maskara**	**Rajendra Kumar Parakh**	**Sudip Chatterjee**
Date: 10 July 2020	Managing Director	(Whole-time Director)	(Chief Financial Officer)	(Company Secretary)
Place: Kolkata	DIN: 00060387	DIN: 01677008		Membership No. A18690

Annexure - 5

FORM NO. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020

[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, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020 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 31st March, 2020, to the extent applicable, according to the provisions of:

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

ii) 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;

iii) 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:

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

2. 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

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

4. Designs Act, 2000 & Design Rules, 2001

5. Legal Metrology Act, 2009 & West Bengal Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules, 2011 & The Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011 6. 7.

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

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

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

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

10. 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, The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed 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 the Company does not have a women director on its Board as required under the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 Board of Directors of the company have passed resolution for buy-back upto 64,89,322 equity shares of Rs.10/- each i.e. upto 2% of the aggregate paid up capital and free reserves of the Company. Against the above the Company has brought back 53,32,500 equity shares of ₹10/- each till the date of the report 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:

a. Re-appointment of Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara (DIN: 01677008) as Whole-time Director of the Company

b. Authorisation to Board of Directors of the Company to advance any loan represented by Book Debt, or to give guarantee or provide any security in connection with loan taken by any entity which is subsidiary or associate or joint venture of the Company or any other person in whom any of the director of the company is interested/ deemed to be interested upto the limits under Section 186 of Companies Act, 2013 or any limit as approved by the shareholders of the company, from time to time.

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

Raj Kumar Banthia
[Partner]
ACS No. 17190
COP No. 18428
FRN: P2010WB042700

Date: 10 July 2020
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: There was lockdown declared by the Central Government in the country due to COVID-19 pandemic since 24th March 2020. During the Lockdown, 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

Raj Kumar Banthia
[Partner]
ACS No. 17190
COP No. 18428
FRN: P2010WB042700

Date: 10 July 2020
Place: Kolkata
UDIN: A017190B000439337

Annexure - 6

FORM NO. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

For the Financial Year ended on 31 March 2020

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i.	CIN	:	U18100WB2005PLC106448
ii.	Registration Date	:	02/12/2005
iii.	Name of the Company	:	VIKRAM SOLAR LIMITED
iv.	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	:	Public Limited Company
v.	Address of the Registered office and Contact details	:	'The Chambers', 8th Floor, 1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata- 700 107, West Bengal Contact No. (033) 2442 7299 Fax No. (033) 2442 0125
vi.	Whether listed company Yes / No	:	No
vii.	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	:	Maheshwari Datamatics Private Limited 23, R. N. Mukherjee Road, 5th Floor, Kolkata- 700 001, West Bengal

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the Company shall be stated:-

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Sale of Solar PV Modules	35105	70.84%
2.	Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)	42201	29.16%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	VP Utilities & Services Private Limited	'The Chambers', 8th Floor, 1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata- 700 107, West Bengal, India	U74999WB2012PTC172975	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
2.	VSL Green Power Private Limited	'The Chambers', 8th Floor, 1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata- 700 107, West Bengal, India	U31909WB2019PTC234826	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
3.	Vikram Solar RE Power Private Limited	'The Chambers', 8th Floor, 1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata- 700 107, West Bengal, India	U31909WB2019PTC234779	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
4.	Vikram Solar Foundation	'The Chambers', 8th Floor, 1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata- 700 107, West Bengal, India	U74999WB2017NPL218930	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
5.	Vikram Solar Cleantech (P) Ltd.	'The Chambers', 8th Floor, 1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata- 700 107, West Bengal, India	U74999WB2019PTC231393	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
6.	Indriya Labs Pvt. Ltd.	'The Chambers', 8th Floor, 1865, Rajdanga Main Road, Kolkata- 700 107, West Bengal, India	U72900WB2019PTC232260	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
7.	Vikram Solar GmbH	Lottumstraße, 11, 10119, Berlin, Germany	HRB710761	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
	a. Solarcode Vikram Management GmbH	Lottumstraße, 11, 10119, Berlin, Germany	HRB714636	Step-down Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
	b. Solarcode Vikram Solarkraftwerk 1 GmbH & Co. KG	Lottumstraße, 11, 10119, Berlin, Germany	HRA704321	Step-down Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
8.	Vikram Solar Pte. Limited	24 Sin Ming Lane #05-104 Midview City Singapore 573970	UEN NO. 201523997H	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
9.	Vikram Solar Us Inc.	33, Lyman Street, Suite 102, Westborough, MA 01581, USA	20151460710	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				%Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	%of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
(A) Promoters									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	8980450	-	8980450	32.16%	9040450	-	9040450	32.37%	(+)0.21%
b) Central Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Government(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corp.	17765050	-	17765050	63.62%	17912050		17912050	64.14%	(+)0.52%
e) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (A) (1)	**26745500**	**-**	**26745500**	**95.78%**	**26952500**	**-**	**26952500**	**96.51%**	**(+)0.73%**
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs - Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks/ FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A) (2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Shareholding of Promoter (A)=(A)(1)+(A) (2)	**26745500**	**-**	**26745500**	**95.78%**	**26952500**	**-**	**26952500**	**96.51%**	**(+)0.73%**
(B) Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt.(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (B)(1)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto 1 lac	1179500	-	1179500	4.22%	972500	-	972500	3.49%	(0.73%)
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of 1 lac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total (B)(2)	**1179500**	**-**	**1179500**	**4.22%**	**972500**	**-**	**972500**	**3.49%**	**(0.73%)**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+B(2)	**1179500**	**-**	**1179500**	**4.22%**	**972500**	**-**	**972500**	**3.49%**	**(0.73%)**
(C) Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A)+(B)+(C)	**27925000**	**-**	**27925000**	**100%**	**27925000**	**-**	**27925000**	**100%**	**-**

ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning ofthe year No. ofShares	% of total Shares of theCompany	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	Shareholding at the end ofthe year No. of Shares	% of total Shares of theCompany	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	% change in shareholding during the year
1.	Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary	934000	3.34%	Nil	994000	3.56%	Nil	(+) 0.21%
2.	Hari Krishna Chaudhary & Sons HUF	940000	3.37%	Nil	940000	3.37%	Nil	Nil
3.	Mr. Anil Chaudhary	951000	3.41%	Nil	951000	3.41%	Nil	Nil
4.	Anil Chaudhary & Sons HUF	950000	3.40%	Nil	950000	3.40%	Nil	Nil
5.	Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary	907450	3.25%	Nil	907450	3.25%	Nil	Nil
6.	Gyanesh Chaudhary & Sons HUF	920000	3.29%	Nil	920000	3.29%	Nil	Nil
7.	Ms. Urmila Chaudhary	1223000	4.38%	Nil	1223000	4.38%	Nil	Nil
8.	Ms. Nilam Chaudhary	1015000	3.63%	Nil	1015000	3.63%	Nil	Nil
9.	Ms. Meenakshi Chaudhary	1140000	4.08%	Nil	1140000	4.08%	Nil	Nil
10.	Vikram Capital Management Ltd	5562000	19.92%	16.55%	5562000	19.92%	16.55%	Nil
11.	Vikram India Ltd.	999250	3.58%	Nil	999250	3.58%	Nil	Nil
12.	Monolink Trexim Pvt. Ltd.	4553400	16.31%	13.45%	4700400	16.83%	13.45%	(+) 0.52%
13.	Vikram Financial Services Ltd.	1317900	4.72%	Nil	1317900	4.72%	Nil	Nil
14.	Vikram Nuvotech India Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly known as Pioneer Syntex Pvt. Ltd.	5332500	19.10%	Nil	5332500	19.10%	Nil	Nil
Total		**26745500**	**95.78%**	**30.00%**	**26952500**	**96.51%**	**30.00%**	**(+) 0.73%**

iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding

Sl. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	Shareholding at the end of the year No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1.	**Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary**				
	At the beginning of the year	934000	3.34%		
	Allotment/Transfer during the year	-	-	(+) 60000	(+) 0.21%
	At the end of the year			994000	3.56%
2.	**Mr. Anil Chaudhary**				
	At the beginning of the year	951000	3.41%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			951000	3.41%
3.	**Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary**				
	At the beginning of the year	907450	3.25%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			907450	3.25%
4.	**Ms. Urmila Chaudhary**				
	At the beginning of the year	1223000	4.38%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			1223000	4.38%
5.	**Ms. Nilam Chaudhary**				
	At the beginning of the year	1015000	3.63%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			1015000	3.63%
6.	**Ms. Meenakshi Chaudhary**				
	At the beginning of the year	1140000	4.08%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			1140000	4.08%
7.	**Gyanesh Chaudhary & Sons HUF**				
	At the beginning of the year	920000	3.29%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			920000	3.29%

Sl. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
8.	**Hari Krishna Chaudhary & Sons HUF**				
	At the beginning of the year	940000	3.37%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			940000	3.37%
9.	**Anil Chaudhary & Sons HUF**				
	At the beginning of the year	950000	3.40%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			950000	3.40%
10.	**Vikram Capital Management Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	5562000	19.92%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			5562000	19.92%
11.	**Vikram India Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	999250	3.58%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			999250	3.58%
12.	**Monolink Trexim Private Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	4553400	16.31%		
	Allotment / Transfer during the year	-	-	(+) 147000	(+) 0.52%
	At the end of the year			4700400	16.83%
13.	**Vikram Financial Services Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	1317900	4.72%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			1317900	4.72%
14.	**Vikram Nuvotech India Private Limited (Formerly known as Pioneer Syntex Private Limited)**				
	At the beginning of the year	5332500	19.10%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			5332500	19.10%

iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (Other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sl. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1.	**Mr. Rajesh Kumar Baid**				
	At the beginning of the year	60000	0.21%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			60000	0.21%
2.	**Mr. Ritesh Kedia**				
	At the beginning of the year	60000	0.21%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			60000	0.21%
3.	**Mr. Manish Kakrania**				
	At the beginning of the year	40000	0.14%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			40000	0.14%
4.	**Mr. Manish Kumar Mimani**				
	At the beginning of the year	40000	0.14%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			40000	0.14%
5.	**Mr. Ajay Sultania**				
	At the beginning of the year	25000	0.09%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			25000	0.09%
6.	**Ms. Madhu Diwan**				
	At the beginning of the year	25000	0.09%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			25000	0.09%

Sl. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
7.	**Mr. Arun Diwan**				
	At the beginning of the year	25000	0.09%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			25000	0.09%
8.	**Mr. Girish Kumar Madhogaria**				
	At the beginning of the year	23500	0.08%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			23500	0.08%
9.	**Girish Kumar Madhogaria & Others HUF**				
	At the beginning of the year	21500	0.07%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			21500	0.07%
10.	**Ms. Neena Agarwal**				
	At the beginning of the year	20000	0.07%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			20000	0.07%

v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Shareholding at the end of the year	
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the Company
1.	**Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary, Chairman**				
	At the beginning of the year	934000	3.34%		
	Allotment/Transfer during the year	-	-	(+) 60000	(+) 0.21%
	At the end of the year			994000	3.56%
2.	**Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Vice-Chairman**				
	At the beginning of the year	951000	3.41%		
	Allotment/Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			951000	3.41%
3.	**Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, Managing Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	907450	3.25%		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			907450	3.25%
4.	**Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara, Whole-time Director**				
	Ate the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
5.	**Mr. J. P. Dua, Independent Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
6.	**Mr. Vikram Swarup, Independent Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
7.	**Mr. Probir Roy, Independent Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
8.	**Mr. Rajendra Kumar Parakh, Chief Financial Officer**				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-
9.	**Mr. Sudip Chatterjee, Company Secretary**				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-		
	Allotment/ Transfer during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year			-	-

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
1.	Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
	i) Principal Amount	54,702.19	4,912.92	-	59,615.11
	ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
	ii) Interest accrued but not due	139.74	-	-	139.74
	Total (i+ii+iii)	**54,841.93**	**4,912.92**	**-**	**59,754.85**
2.	Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
	- Addition of new loan	-	27.70	-	27.70
	- Repayment of Loans	7,489.98	-	-	7,489.98
	Net Change	**7,489.98**	**27.70**	**-**	**7,462.28**
3.	Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
	i) Principal Amount	46,883.05	4,940.62	-	51,823.67
	ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
	ii) Interest accrued but not due	468.90	-	-	468.90
	Total (i+ii+iii)	**47,351.95**	**4.940.62**		**52,292.57**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/ WTD/ Manager		
		Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary Managing Director	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara Whole-time Director	Total Amount
1.	Gross Salary			
	a) Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-Tax Act, 1971	230.62	65.42	296.04
	b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Nil	Nil	Nil
	c) Profits in lieu of salary under 17(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Stock Option	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Sweat Equity	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Commission			
	• As % of profit	Nil	Nil	Nil
	• Others, specify	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Others, please specify	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (A)		**230.62**	**65.42**	**296.04**
Ceiling as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013				104.76

B. Remuneration to other Directors

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the Directors (Independent & Non-Independent Directors)					Total Amount
	Mr. Vikram Swarup, Independent Director	Mr. J. P. Dua, Independent Director	Mr. Probir Roy, Independent Director	Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary, Non-Executive Chairman	Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Non-Executive Vice-Chairman	
• Fee for attending Board/Committee meetings	2.25	2.00	1.50	Nil	Nil	5.75
• Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• Others, please specify	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (B)	**2.25**	**2.00**	**1.50**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**5.75**

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel (other than MD/ Manager/ WTD)

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Mr. Rajendra Kumar Parakh, Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Sudip Chatterjee, Company Secretary	Total
1.	Gross Salary			
	a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-Tax Act	94.19	25.42	119.61
	b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Nil	Nil	Nil
	c) Profits in lieu of salary under 17(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Stock Option	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Sweat Equity	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Commission • As % of profit • Others, specify	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Other, specify	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (A)		**94.19**	**25.42**	**119.61**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

During the year under review, no penalty or punishment were imposed under the Companies Act, 2013 to the Company or any Director or Officer of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hari Krishna Chaudhary
(Chairman)
DIN: 01744503

Gyanesh Chaudhary
(Managing Director)
DIN: 00060387

Date: 10 July 2020
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 2020, 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 March 31, 2020, 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 ₹10,764.33 lakhs during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 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 ₹6,546.58 lakhs (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.

(iv) Note 48 regarding remuneration paid to the Managing Director and Executive Director of the Company, during the year ended March 2020 which has exceeded the limit prescribed under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 by ₹191.28 lakhs which is subject to approval of the Shareholders of the Company. Pending such approval, no adjustment has been made in the financial statements.

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 March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 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 and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its Managing Director and Executive Director during the year has exceeded the limit prescribed under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 by ₹191.28 Lakhs , which is subject to the approval of shareholders in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by 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 did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

      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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No. 053518
UDIN - 20053518AAAAAY4702

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' 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 31st March, 2020, we report that

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

(b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the previous year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, 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.

(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 other 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 31st March, 2020 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 31st March, 2020 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statue	Nature of dues	Amount in ₹ Lakhs	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
West Bengal Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Demand for Entry Tax	743.35	2012-2013 & 2013-14	Kolkata High Court
Madhya Pradesh Value added Tax Act, 2002	Demand for Entry Tax	14.54	2014-15& 2015-16	Addl. Commissioner Appeal
Central Sales Tax, Act 1956	Demand against non-submission of Forms	503.86	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.	110.65	2012-13, 2013-14, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2017-18	Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals)
Rajasthan Value Added Tax,2003	Demand for Work Contact Tax	68.76	2016-17	Commercial Tax officer
Madhya Pradesh Value added Tax Act, 2002	Demand against non-submission of forms etc.	86.81	2014-15 & 2015-16	Addl. Commissioner Appeals
Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004	Computation of Tax Liability & penalty	0.81	2013-14	Joint Commissioner Appels
Customs Act,1962	Demand for Safeguard duty	943.82	2018-19	Commissioner of Custom (appeal)
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowances of expenses	178.35	AY 2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans and borrowings to banks. The Company has not issued any debentures.

(ix) The company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term loan 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) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its Managing Director and Executive Director during the year has exceeded the limit prescribed under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 by ₹191.28 Lakhs , which is subject to the approval of shareholders in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the 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) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No. 053518
UDIN - 20053518AAAAAY4702

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors' 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 31st March, 2020 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 statement 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 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 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 thses 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 with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No. 053518
UDIN - 20053518AAAAAY4702

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	33,265.52	32,271.01
Right-of-use assets	3A	774.45	-
Capital work-in-progress		1,091.19	991.83
Intangible assets	4	1,597.62	1,259.32
Intangible assets under development		-	192.54
Financial assets			
Investments	5	2,819.58	1,268.46
Loans	6	215.92	156.27
Other financial assets	7	5,545.32	4,938.86
Other non-current assets	8	669.76	528.68
Total non-current assets		**45,979.36**	**41,606.97**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	22,553.69	20,614.09
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	51,672.74	54,111.75
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,949.74	1,075.79
Bank balances other than above Cash and cash equivalents	12	9,044.87	8,687.94
Loans	6	1,032.53	818.52
Other financial assets	7	18,043.45	11,380.53
Current tax assets (net)	13	1,786.58	1,567.12
Other current assets	8	4,777.64	4,912.68
Total current assets		**1,11,861.24**	**1,03,168.42**
Total assets		**1,57,840.60**	**1,44,775.39**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	2,792.50	2,792.50
Other equity	15	34,987.62	33,461.31
Total equity		**37,780.12**	**36,253.81**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	18,709.82	20,357.30
Lease Liabilities	45	698.45	-
Provisions	18	513.96	453.78
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	1,727.33	1,319.93
Deferred income from grant	34	1,664.91	1,808.65
Other non current liabilities	22	7,632.88	2,428.99
Total non-current liabilities		**30,947.36**	**26,368.65**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	30,728.99	35,559.75
Lease Liabilities	45	392.58	-
Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	2,998.58	958.27
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	45,893.46	38,595.11
Other financial liabilities	17	4,144.13	4,640.06
Provisions	18	29.21	26.16
Deferred income from grant	34	143.74	143.74
Other current liabilities	22	4,782.43	2,229.84
Total current liabilities		**89,113.12**	**82,152.93**
Total liabilities		**1,20,060.48**	**1,08,521.58**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,57,840.60**	**1,44,775.39**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

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

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	1,51,957.61	1,93,795.93
Other income	24	2,458.33	1,438.75
Total income		**1,54,415.94**	**1,95,234.68**
Expenses			
Cost of material and services consumed	25	1,15,344.34	1,58,168.34
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	26	3,535.85	-2,247.87
Employee benefits expense	27	7,883.41	7,710.33
Finance costs	28	9,488.68	9,140.55
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	3,672.09	2,791.58
Other expenses	30	13,539.18	14,478.54
Total expenses		**1,53,463.55**	**1,90,041.47**
Profit before tax		**952.39**	**5,193.21**
Income tax expense			
Current tax		172.00	1,120.00
Deferred tax (net of MAT credit entitlement)	19A	176.04	590.10
Total income tax expense		**348.04**	**1,710.10**
Profit for the year		**604.35**	**3,483.11**
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		1,473.70	55.24
Income tax effect		-343.31	-12.87
		1,130.39	**42.37**
Re-measurement of gain / (losses) on defined benefit plans		4.46	-5.99
Income tax effect		-1.56	2.09
		2.90	**-3.90**
Total Other Comprehensive income, net of taxes		**1,133.29**	**38.47**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,737.64**	**3,521.58**
Basic & Diluted Earnings per share [in ₹]	31	2.16	12.47
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone 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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		952.39	5,193.21
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expenses		3,336.03	2,791.58
Depreciation on Right of use assets		336.06	-
Finance costs		9,360.43	9,140.55
Finance cost on leasing arrangment		128.25	-
Interest income		-1,405.57	-786.75
Change in fair value of financial assets through FVTPL		-	-1.34
Allowance for expected credit loss		53.35	-97.59
Foreign Exchange Difference		1,572.22	-459.27
Provision for employee benefits		137.24	97.21
Provision for warranties		4.91	112.83
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Property, Plant and equipments		-5.04	-0.58
Operating Profit before working capital changes		**14,470.27**	**15,989.85**
Changes in working capital			
Decrease in inventories		-1,939.60	-1,016.30
Increase in financial and non financial liabilities		17,185.93	20,361.61
Decrease in financial and non financial assets		-6,230.67	-8,248.60
Cash generated / (used) in operations		**23,485.93**	**27,086.56**
Income tax paid		-391.46	-2,138.54
Net cash flows from / (used) in operating activities (A)		**23,094.47**	**24,948.02**
Cash flow from Investing activities			
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment, Capital work in progress, intangible assets under development and intangible assets		-4,451.31	-3,129.75
Proceeds from sale/ disposal of Property, Plant and equipments		51.69	48.41
Intercorporate loan given		-8,562.04	-5,354.21
Intercorporate loan recovered		8,279.50	5,262.48
Investment in a subsidiary		-99.65	-5.00
Sale of investment in Subsidiary		5.00	
Investment in Fixed Deposit (net)		-356.94	-1,474.47
Interest received		1,344.86	775.15
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)		**-3,788.89**	**-3,877.39**
Cash flow from Financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		-	4,912.92
Repayment of long term borrowings		-2,932.98	-11,114.29
Repayment of lease liabilities		-472.58	-
Increase/(decrease) in short term borrowings		-4,830.76	-4,596.56
Interest paid		-9,195.32	-9,458.92
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities (C)		**-17,431.64**	**-20,256.85**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**1,873.95**	**813.78**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,075.79	262.01
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 11)		2,949.74	1,075.79
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	01 April 2019	Cash Flows	Others	31 March 2020
Short Term borrowings (Note 20)	35,559.75	-4,830.76	-	30,728.99
Non-current borrowings (including Current Maturities) (Note 16)	24,055.36	-2,932.98	-27.70	21,094.68
Total liabilities from financing activities	**59,615.11**	**-7,763.76**	**-27.70**	**51,823.67**

Particulars	01 April 2018	Cash Flows	Others	31 March 2019
Short Term borrowings (Note 20)	40,156.31	-4,596.56	-	35,559.75
Non-current borrowings (including Current Maturities) (Note 16)	30,169.64	-6,201.37	87.09	24,055.36
Total liabilities from financing activities	**70,325.95**	**-10,797.93**	**87.09**	**59,615.11**

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 standalone financial statements.

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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

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

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity Share capital

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
		No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid					
Opening		2,79,25,000	2,792.50	2,79,25,000	2,792.50
Add: changes during the year		-	-	-	-
Closing		2,79,25,000	2,792.50	2,79,25,000	2,792.50

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Investment in Subsidiaries at Fair Value through OCI	
Balance as at 31 March 2018	4,272.47	24,794.16	873.10	29,939.73
Profit for the year		3,483.11		3,483.11
Net gain on fair value of Equity Instruments designated at FVTOCI (net of tax)			42.37	42.37
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)		-3.90		-3.90
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**4,272.47**	**28,273.37**	**915.47**	**33,461.31**
Adjustment for IND AS 116 (Refer Note 45)		-211.33		-211.33
Profit for the year	-	604.35		604.35
Net gain on fair value of Equity Instruments designated at FVTOCI (net of tax)			1,130.39	1,130.39
Re-measurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	2.90		2.90
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**4,272.47**	**28,669.29**	**2,045.86**	**34,987.62**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone 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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 22 August 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 engaged into setting up of the Solar Power Plant / Systems and provides operation, maintenance services and sale of power.

These standalone financials statements were approved and authorised for issue with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 10 July 2020.

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 noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

The financial statements have been reported in ₹ lakhs, 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.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(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.

(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) **Determination of percentage of completion**

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

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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 financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs 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 (₹).

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption under the transitional provisions of the Standards and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings as on 1 April 2019, which is the date of the first application of the Standard. Accordingly the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 have not been adjusted. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of twelve months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets). The impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the financial statements of the Company has been described under Note 45.

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.

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.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(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 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.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 2020

(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

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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 New Standards / Amendments to Existing Standards issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not notified new standards or amendments to the existing standards which would have been applicable from 1 April 2020.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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 2018	26.26	5,923.33	21,456.64	595.50	456.85	285.49	3,616.34	241.13	422.06	33,023.60
Additions	-	3,431.91	226.67	428.45	20.31	132.95	192.25	946.94	293.33	5,672.81
Disposals / deductions	-	23.44	-	-	10.09	2.87	-	1.33	9.19	46.92
As at 31 March 2019	**26.26**	**9,331.80**	**21,683.31**	**1,023.95**	**467.07**	**415.57**	**3,808.59**	**1,186.74**	**706.20**	**38,649.49**
Additions	-	366.41	2,817.63	103.56	59.45	48.42	30.55	231.56	82.80	3,740.38
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-	50.90	0.79	-	-	-	51.69
As at 31 March 2020	**26.26**	**9,698.21**	**24,500.94**	**1,127.51**	**475.62**	**463.20**	**3,839.14**	**1,418.30**	**789.00**	**42,338.18**
Depreciation										
As at 31 March 2018	-	364.13	2,364.20	122.51	46.87	111.48	705.82	33.80	216.10	3,964.91
Charge for the year	-	232.91	1,485.66	69.09	69.03	65.87	375.75	33.02	102.97	2,434.30
Disposals / deductions	-	9.43	-	-	5.20	0.44	-	0.10	5.56	20.73
As at 31 March 2019	**-**	**587.61**	**3,849.86**	**191.60**	**110.70**	**176.91**	**1,081.57**	**66.72**	**313.51**	**6,378.48**
Charge for the year	-	320.75	1,539.74	108.52	65.23	76.64	393.76	124.41	108.94	2,737.99
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-	43.34	0.47	-	-	-	43.81
As at 31 March 2020	**-**	**908.36**	**5,389.60**	**300.12**	**132.59**	**253.08**	**1,475.33**	**191.13**	**422.45**	**9,072.66**
Net Carrying amount										
As at 31 March 2019	26.26	8,744.19	17,833.45	832.35	356.37	238.66	2,727.02	1,120.02	392.69	32,271.01
As at 31 March 2020	26.26	8,789.85	19,111.34	827.39	343.03	210.12	2,363.81	1,227.17	366.55	33,265.52

(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.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3A Right of use assets

	Right of use	Total
Gross Carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2018	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**
As at 1 April 2019	1,110.51	1,110.51
Additions	-	-
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**1,110.51**	**1,110.51**
Depreciation		
As at 31 March 2018	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**
As at 1 April 2019	-	-
Charge for the year	336.06	336.06
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**336.06**	**336.06**
Net Carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	774.45	774.45

a. Right of use of assets includes building.

4 Intangible assets

	Computer Software	Trade Mark & Copyrights	Product Certifications	Total
Gross Carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2018	498.00	43.04	718.92	1,259.96
Additions	446.55	38.03	281.16	765.74
Disposals / deductions	1.49	-	-	1.49
As at 31 March 2019	**943.06**	**81.07**	**1,000.08**	**2,024.21**
Additions	379.31	5.12	551.91	936.34
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**1,322.37**	**86.19**	**1,551.99**	**2,960.55**
Amortisation				
As at 31 March 2018	151.93	4.74	251.64	408.31
Charge for the year	133.55	5.33	218.40	357.28
Disposals / deductions	0.70	-	-	0.70
As at 31 March 2019	**284.78**	**10.07**	**470.04**	**764.89**
Charge for the year	226.05	10.35	361.64	598.04
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**510.83**	**20.42**	**831.68**	**1,362.93**
Net Carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2019	658.28	71.00	530.04	1,259.32
As at 31 March 2020	811.54	65.77	720.31	1,597.62

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5 Investments

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
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 2019 10,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each)]	1.00	1.00
VSL Ventures Pvt Ltd [Nil shares (31 March 2019 : 50,000 shares) of ₹10 each]	-	5.00
Vikram Solar Gmbh [100% shares (31 March 2019 : 100% shares)]	-	648.05
Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd. [30,000 shares (31 March 2019 : 30,000 shares) of USD 1 each]	95.53	20.89
Vikram Solar RE Power Pvt. Ltd. [1,00,000 shares (31 March 2019 : Nil shares) of ₹10 each]	10.00	-
Vikram Solar Green Pvt. Ltd. [1,00,000 shares (31 March 2019 : Nil shares) of ₹10 each]	10.00	
Vikram Solar Foundation [50,000 shares (31 March 2019 : Nil shares) of ₹10 each]	5.00	-
Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt. Ltd [50,000 shares (31 March 2019 : Nil shares) of ₹10 each]	5.00	-
Indriya LabsPvt. Ltd [10,000 shares (31 March 2019 : Nil shares) of ₹10 each]	1.00	-
Vikram Solar US Inc. [16 shares (31 March 2019 : 16 shares) of USD 1,000 each]	2,692.05	576.30
	2,819.58	**1,251.24**
Investment in mutual funds (Unquoted, at Fair Value through Profit and Loss)		
Nil units (31 March 2019 1,50,000 units) of Union Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series-7 (Growth)	-	17.22
	2,819.58	**1,268.46**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**2,819.58**	**1,268.46**

5.1 Refer Note 38 and 39 for information about fair value measurements.

6 Loans (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Security deposits	215.92	156.27
	215.92	**156.27**
Current		
Loan to subsidiaries*	496.30	588.52
Loan to Others	282.54	-
Security deposits	253.69	230.00
	1,032.53	**818.52**

* There is no signifcant increase in Credit risk in respect of loan to subsisidiary

7 Other Financial Assets (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Amount due from Grantor* (TTD)	5,545.32	4,938.86
	5,545.32	**4,938.86**
Current		
Amount due from Grantor* (TTD)	679.38	688.99
Claims & Refunds Receivable**	11,786.29	7,231.96
Export Incentive Receivable	1,505.69	930.61
Interest Receivable	262.89	202.18
Capital subsidy receivable $	451.31	2,239.36
Unbilled Revenue	3,346.51	76.05
Receivables from sale of investments	11.38	11.38
	18,043.45	**11,380.53**

* Refer Note No. 35 E

** Refer Note No. 44

$ Refer Note No. 34

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Capital Advances	531.04	496.43
Prepaid expenses	138.72	32.25
	669.76	**528.68**
Current		
Advance to Suppliers	1,210.60	1,859.18
Advance to Staff*	147.18	32.13
Balance with Revenue authorities	2,779.90	2,027.69
Prepaid Expenses	639.96	993.68
	4,777.64	**4,912.68**

* include ₹10.33 lakhs due from an officer of the Company.

9 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(At Lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw material	13,829.27	8,593.58
Work in progress	1,482.59	2,414.69
Finished goods	5,994.14	8,597.89
Store and spares parts including packing material	1,247.69	1,007.93
	22,553.69	**20,614.09**

9.1 Inventories are hypothecated against borrowing. Refer Note. 20 & 16.

10 Trade receivables (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good	52,550.51	54,936.17
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	342.76	342.76
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (including against trade receivable which have significant credit risk)	-1,220.53	-1,167.18
	51,672.74	54,111.75

10.1 Trade receivables are hypothecated against borrowing. Refer Note. 20 & 16.

10.2 Expected credit loss allowances

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balances at the beginning of the year	1,167.18	1,264.77
Movement in Allowance for expected credit loss	53.35	-97.59
Balances at the end of the year	1,220.53	1,167.18

11 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current / cash credit accounts	1,679.77	1,007.98
Cheques on hand	1,200.00	-
Cash in hand	69.97	67.81
	2,949.74	**1,075.79**

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

12 Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deposits with banks as margin money	9,044.87	8,687.94
	9,044.87	**8,687.94**

13 Current tax assets

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Income tax (net of provisions ₹8,482.00 lakhs (Previous Year (₹8,310 lakhs))	1,786.58	1,567.12
	1,786.58	**1,567.12**

14 Equity share capital

The Company has only one class of equity share capital having a par value of ₹10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorized		
3,30,00,000 shares (31 March 2019: 3,30,00,000) equity Shares of ₹10 each	3,300.00	3,300.00
	3,300.00	**3,300.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
2,79,25,000 shares (31 March 2019: 2,79,25,000) equity Shares of ₹10 each	2,792.50	2,792.50
	2,792.50	**2,792.50**

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,79,25,000	2,792.50	2,79,25,000	2,792.50
Add: Changes during the year	-	-	-	
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,79,25,000**	**2,792.50**	**2,79,25,000**	**2,792.50**

(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 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
a) Vikram Capital Management Ltd.	55,62,000	19.92%	55,62,000	19.92%
b) Vikram Nuvotech India Pvt. Ltd.*	53,32,500	19.10%	53,32,500	19.10%
c) Monolink Trexim (P) Ltd.	47,00,400	16.83%	45,53,400	16.31%

* Formerly known as Pioneer Syntex Pvt. Ltd.

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.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(A) Securities premium	4,272.47	4,272.47
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.		
	4,272.47	**4,272.47**
(B) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	28,273.37	24,794.16
Adjustment for IND AS 116 (Refer Note 45)	-211.33	
Add: Net profit for the current year	604.35	3,483.11
Less: Re-measurement gain / (loss) on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	2.90	-3.90
Closing balance	**28,669.29**	**28,273.37**
(C) 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	915.47	873.10
Add: Net gain on investments in equity share accounted at Fair Value (net of tax)	1,130.39	42.37
Closing balance	**2,045.86**	**915.47**
	34,987.62	**33,461.31**

16 Non - current borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Secured Loans		
Term Loan from Banks	16,154.06	19,130.82
Less: Current Maturities of Term Loan	-2,384.86	-3,686.44
	13,769.20	**15,444.38**
Hire Purchase Loans	-	11.62
Less : Current Maturities of Hire Purchase Loans	-	-11.62
	-	**-**
Unsecured Loans		
From Bodies Corporate and others	4,940.62	4,912.92
	18,709.82	**20,357.30**

Nature of security

Term Loans aggregating to ₹21.41 lakhs are secured by first charge on property, plant and equipments (except specifically charged assets) of company's solar PV module manufacturing unit (Unit I) at Falta SEZ, South 24 Parganas.

Term Loans aggregating to ₹12,853.91 lakhs are secured by first charge on property, plant and equipments (except specifically charged assets) of company's solar PV module manufacturing unit (Unit II) at Falta SEZ, South 24 Parganas.

Term Loan amounting to ₹2,706.48 lakhs are secured by first charge on other financial assets i.e. 10 MW Solar Power Plant at village Kosuvaripalli, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

The above loans are also secured by second charge on current assets of the company and personal guarantees of some of the Directors of the company.

Term loan of ₹572.26 lakhs is secured by hypothecation of property situated at Kolkata.

Terms of repayment

Unit -I

Term Loan of ₹21.41 lakhs is repayable in September 2020.

Unit -II

Term Loan aggregating to ₹4,336.55 lakhs is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting from December 2016. Term Loan aggregating to ₹8,517.36 lakhs is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting from June 2018.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

10 MW Solar Power Plant
Term loan aggregating to ₹2,706.48 is repayable in 56 equal quarterly instalments of ₹62.50 lakhs starting from June 2017.

Others
Term loan aggregating to ₹572.26 lakhs is repayable in 180 equal instalments of ₹6.46 lakhs starting from April 2017.

Term Loan (Unsecured) aggregating to ₹4,940.62 lakhs is repayable after 3 years from the date of First reimbursement i.e. 27 March 2019 or 60 days prior before the expiry of an unconditional irrevocable bank guarantee issued against the aforesaid loan.

17 Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current		
Current Maturities of Term Loans	2,384.86	3,686.44
Current Maturities of Hire Purchase Loans	-	11.62
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	468.90	139.74
Creditors for Others	829.05	371.43
Creditor for Capital Goods	461.32	430.83
	4,144.13	**4,640.06**

18 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non Current		
Provision for warranties	109.02	105.48
Provision for compensated absences	149.10	127.48
Provision for gratuity*	255.84	220.82
	513.96	**453.78**
Current		
Provision for warranties	8.72	7.35
Provision for compensated absences	11.77	10.66
Provision for Gratuity*	8.72	8.15
	29.21	**26.16**

* Refer Note 32

18.A Provision for warranties

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance as at the beginning of the year	112.83	-
Provision made during the year	4.91	112.83
Amount incurred / utilized during the year		-
Balance as at the end of the year	**117.74**	**112.83**

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.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

19 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(a) Deferred tax liability on account of:		
(i) Property, plant and equipments and Intangible Assets	8,053.12	7,765.03
(ii) Fair Value of investment through Other Comprehensive Income	620.57	277.26
(iii) Others	-	-
Total	**8,673.69**	**8,042.29**
(b) Deferred tax asset on account of:		
(i) Items allowable for tax purpose on payments/ adjustment	148.66	128.28
(ii) Minimum Alternative Tax credit	6,005.00	5,833.00
(iii) Unabsorbed Depreciation	154.08	228.83
(iv) Allowance for expected credit loss	426.50	407.86
(v) Others	212.12	124.39
Total	**6,946.36**	**6,722.36**
Net Deferred tax liabilities [a-b]	**1,727.33**	**1,319.93**

19A Details of treatment of Deferred tax

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	1,319.93	719.05
Add: Deferred Tax on opening adjustment for IND AS 116	-113.51	-
Add : Deferred tax during the year routed through Profit and Loss	348.04	1,710.10
Add : Minimum Alternative Tax	-172.00	-1,120.00
Add : Deferred tax during the year routed through Other comprehensive income	344.87	10.78
Closing Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	1,727.33	1,319.93

19B Reconciliation of statutory rate of tax and effective rate of tax:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Profit before income tax	952.39	5,193.21
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	332.80	1,814.71
Adjustments:		
Tax on Allowances / incentives allowed under Income Tax act	-	-
Non deductible expenses for tax purposes	7.33	-1.92
Other items	7.91	-102.69
	348.04	**1,710.10**

20 Short -term borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Working Capital Loans- Secured		
Cash Credit and working capital demand loan from Bank	30,728.99	35,559.75
	30,728.99	**35,559.75**

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 directors of the company.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

21 Trade payables (at amortized cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,998.58	958.27
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	45,893.46	38,595.11
	48,892.04	**39,553.38**

21.1 Disclosure for micro enterprises and small enterprises

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(i) The Principal amount and interest due there on remaining unpaid to suppliers under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
- Principal	2,990.83	954.22
- Interest	7.75	4.05
(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	11.80	4.05
(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	-	-

22 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non Current		
Advance from customers	7,632.88	2,428.99
	7,632.88	**2,428.99**
Current		
Advance from customers	4,434.59	1,788.46
Unearned Revenue	172.74	244.67
Statutory dues	175.10	196.71
	4,782.43	**2,229.84**

23 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Sale of Goods*	1,46,720.80	1,79,315.92
Sale of Services*	4,008.03	13,521.53
Other Operating Revenues		
Export Incentive	1,228.78	958.48
	1,51,957.61	**1,93,795.93**

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost		
- on fixed deposits	591.96	467.75
- on service concession agreement (Refer Note 35E)	325.32	436.51
- on others	813.61	319.01
Change in fair value of financial assets through FVTPL	-	1.34
Profit on sale of Mutual Fund	0.72	-
Business Support Services	452.55	
Government Grant related to property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 34)	143.74	143.74
Profit on Sale of property, plant and equipments	5.04	0.58
Miscellaneous income	125.39	69.82
	2,458.33	**1,438.75**

25 Cost of materials and services

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Cost of materials and services	1,15,344.34	1,58,168.34
	1,15,344.34	**1,58,168.34**

26 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods	8,597.89	7,183.12
- Work-in-progress	2,414.69	1,581.59
	11,012.58	**8,764.71**
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
- Finished goods	5,994.14	8,597.89
- Work-in-progress	1,482.59	2,414.69
	7,476.73	**11,012.58**
Net decrease/ (increase) in inventory	**3,535.85**	**-2,247.87**

27 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	7,287.67	7,010.72
Gratuity	81.99	63.41
Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds	262.52	269.75
Staff welfare expenses	251.23	366.45
	7,883.41	**7,710.33**

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest Expenses	7,740.31	7,819.51
Interest expenses for leasing arrangment	128.25	-
Other borrowing costs	1,756.47	1,417.05
Less: Capitalized during the year	-136.35	-96.01
	9,488.68	**9,140.55**

29 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Depreciation on Plant, Property and Equipments (Refer note 3)	2,737.99	2,434.30
Depreciation on Right of use assets (Refer note 3A)	336.06	-
Amortization (Refer note 4)	598.04	357.28
	3,672.09	**2,791.58**

30 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Consumption of packing materials and stores & spares	2,599.15	2,873.80
Freight and Warehousing	3,607.28	3,191.02
Power and Fuel	799.61	874.18
Insurance	210.54	351.80
Rent	110.50	414.02
Rates and taxes	69.59	93.15
Repairs and maintenance		
-Building	5.06	11.06
-Plant and Machinery	77.33	87.98
-Others	311.33	481.67
Professional Fees	870.05	1,029.65
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note 30.1 below)	24.59	19.84
Travelling and conveyance	815.03	1,182.49
Marketing and selling Expenses	662.44	771.28
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure	23.98	5.50
Loss on sale / disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Allowance for expected credit loss	53.35	-97.59
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	2,249.98	1,414.79
Security and other manpower services	488.44	1,110.00
Provision for warranties	4.91	112.83
Miscellaneous expenses	556.02	551.07
	13,539.18	**14,478.54**

30.1 Break-up of remuneration to auditors (exclusive of taxes):

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Statutory audit	19.00	19.00
Tax audit	3.00	-
Others*	2.59	0.84
	24.59	**19.84**

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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 2020	31 March 2019
Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to equity shareholders	604.35	3,483.11
Weighted average no. of equity shares	2,79,25,000	2,79,25,000
Basic and diluted Earning per share (EPS) [in ₹] [Face value of Rs.10/-]	**2.16**	**12.47**

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 ₹201.95 Lakhs (31 March 2019- ₹178.96 Lakhs).

(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.

(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 2020	31 March 2019
i)	**Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current service cost	65.95	58.02
	Past service cost	-	-7.22
	Interest cost	16.04	12.61
	Total	**81.99**	**63.41**
	Expenses recognised in OCI		
	Actuarial losses		
	- (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	24.06	-
	- (Gain)/loss from experience adjustments	-28.52	5.99
	Total expense / (gain)	**-4.46**	**5.99**
	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 ₹4.46 lakhs (31 March 2018: ₹-5.99 lakhs) is included in other comprehensive income.		

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
i) Net Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	264.56	228.97
iii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	228.97	168.09
Current service cost	65.95	58.02
Past service cost	-	-7.22
Interest cost	16.04	12.61
Acquasitions credit / (cost)	-5.21	
Actuarial loss on obligations	-4.46	5.99
Benefits paid	-36.73	-8.52
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	264.56	228.97

	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
iv) Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	6.70%	7.70%
Rate of increase in Salary	0% for first year, 5% thereafter	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.

vi) Impact of change in significant assumptions on defined benefit obligations is shown below:

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Discount rate	-34.49	42.44	-29.48	36.30
Rate of increase in salary	39.97	-29.08	34.50	-28.70

vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (without discounting)

	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Expected benefit payments for the year ending		
Not later than 1 year	9.01	8.46
Later than 1 year and nor later than 5 years	78.49	62.13
More than 5 years	200.61	247.60

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(i) Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
Income tax demand	209.82	377.62
VAT, CST, GST and Entry tax	1,566.52	1,415.69
Safeguard Duty on imports	1,020.35	1,020.35
	2,796.69	**2,813.66**

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(ii) Capital and other commitments		
Unexecuted capital contracts to be provided	3,676.66	1,861.56
	3,676.66	**1,861.56**

34 Deferred Income from Grant

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 31 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 2020	31 March 2019
Opening Deferred Income from Grant	1,952.39	2,095.34
Recognised during the year	-	0.79
Less: Transfer to Statement of Profit and Loss	-143.74	-143.74
Closing Deferred Income from Grant	**1,808.65**	**1,952.39**
Non-Current Deferred income from Grant	1,664.91	1,808.65
Current Deferred income from Grant	143.74	143.74

35 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

A Details of revenue with customer

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Sale of Goods	1,46,720.80	1,79,315.92
Sale of Services	4,008.03	13,521.53
Total Revenue as per Contracted Price	**1,50,728.83**	**1,92,837.45**

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B The following table provides details of Company revenue from contract with customer

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Timing of revenue recognition		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	1,06,417.74	81,902.10
- Goods / Services transferred over time	44,311.09	1,10,935.35
Total	**1,50,728.83**	**1,92,837.45**
India	1,15,231.31	1,70,945.37
Outside India	35,497.52	21,892.08
Total	**1,50,728.83**	**1,92,837.45**

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:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(i) **Contract Assets and liabilities as at 1 April (excluding trade receivable and trade payable)**		
- Advances from EPC Customers as at 1 April	2,494.47	4,180.69
- Advances from Other Customers as at 1 April	1,722.98	
- Unbilled revenue as at 1 April	76.05	-
- Unearned revenue as at 1 April	244.67	1,804.10
(ii) Revenue recognized during the year from contract	41,497.18	1,09,131.26
(iii) Revenue recognized during the year that was included in the contract liability at April 1 (excluding Advance from Customer)	168.62	1,804.10
(iv) **Contract Assets and liabilities as at 31 March (excluding trade receivable and trade payable)**		
- Advances from EPC Customers as at 31 March	232.71	2,494.47
- Advances from Other Customers as at 31 March	11,834.76	1,722.98
- Unbilled revenue as at 31 March	3,346.51	76.05
- Unearned revenue as at 31 March	172.74	244.67

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.

Key details of the agreement are given below:

Construction period	1 year
Operation period	21 years
Capacity of Solar Power Plant	10 MW

.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Revenue and profits recognised towards construction services:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(i) Revenue recognised for the financial year	827.97	117.54
(ii) Profit recognised for the financial year	39.43	5.60

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	
			31 March 2020	31 March 2019
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%	-
5	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd (w.e.f 09.04.2019)	India	100.00%	-
6	VSL Green Power Private Ltd (w.e.f 19.11.2019)	India	100.00%	-
7	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd. (w.e.f 19.11.2019)	India	100.00%	-
8	Indriya Labs (P) Ltd (w.e.f 04.06.2019)	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	-	100.00%
11	VSL Logistics Solution Private 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

II. Others

(a) Key Management Personnel

1 Shri. Hari Krishna Chaudhary - Chairman
2 Shri. Anil Chaudhary - Non-Executive Director
3 Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary - Managing Director
4 Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara - Whole time Director
5 Mr. Probir Roy - Independent Director (w.e.f 27 March 2019)
6 Mr. Joginder Pal Dua - Independent Director
7 Mr. Vikram Swarup - Independent Director
8 Ms. Mamta Binani (ceased to be director w.e.f 11 July 2018)

(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

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

36.2 Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business during the year:

		For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(a)	**Subsidiary and step down subsidiary Companies**		
(i)	**Sale of goods/services**		
	Vikram Solar US Inc	27,927.61	14,194.37
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	400.00	-
(ii)	**Purchase of goods/services**		
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	1,672.57	-
(iii)	**Sales commission**		
	Vikram Solar GmbH	140.43	288.07
(v)	**Loan given**		
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	-	414.21
	VSL Green Power Private Limited	2.07	-
	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.	2.08	-
	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd	6.21	
	Vikram Solar Foundation	4.90	-
	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	94.25	-
(vi)	**Loan recovered**		
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	249.75	254.59
	VSL Green Power Private Limited	2.07	-
	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.	2.08	-
	Vikram Solar Foundation	4.90	-
	Vikram Solar US Inc	-	67.89
(vii)	**Interest Income**		
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	-	15.85
	VSL Ventures Pvt Ltd	4.64	
	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd	1.34	
	VSL Logistics Solutions Private Limited	0.02	-
	Vikram Solar GmbH	63.48	24.40
	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	8.87	6.40
(viii)	**Reimbursement of Employee benefit expenses**		
	VP Utilities & Services Pvt Ltd	3.93	-
	VSL Logistics Solutions Private Limited	4.85	-
(ix)	**Other Income**		
	Vikram Solar US Inc		
	Business Support Services	452.55	-
(x)	**Investment**		
	VSL Ventures Pvt Ltd	-	5.00
	Indriya Labs (P) Ltd	1.00	-
	VSL Green Power Private Limited	10.00	-
	Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd	5.00	-
	Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.	10.00	-
	Vikram Solar Foundation	5.00	-
	Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	68.65	-
(xi)	**Corpus Donation paid**		
	Vikram Solar Foundation	11.00	-

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(b)	**Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives**		
(i)	Remuneration to Key Management Personnel		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	230.62	228.08
	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	65.42	58.79
(ii)	Sitting fees paid to Key Management Personnel		
	Ms. Mamta Binani	-	0.25
	Mr. Joginder Pal Dua	2.00	2.75
	Mr. Probir Roy	1.50	0.25
	Mr. Vikram Swarup	2.25	3.25
(iii)	Rent paid		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	6.00	6.00
(iv)	Advance Paid		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	10.33	-
(c)	**Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence**		
(i)	Sale of goods/services		
	Vikram Solar Energy Solutions GmbH	2,985.25	2,156.70
(ii)	Corpus Donation paid		
	Yashvi Art Foundation	5.00	5.00

(d) Balances outstanding at the end of the year:

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
A.	**Subsidiary and step down subsidiary Companies**		
(i)	Trade Receivable	970.48	859.77
(ii)	Trade advance received	9,881.05	963.64
(iii)	Commission payable	23.19	22.48
(iv)	Loan receivable	496.30	588.53
(v)	Investments - Refer Note 5		
B.	**Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence**		
(i)	Trade Receivable	1,408.05	510.14
C.	**Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives**		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary - Managing Director	10.33	-

(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.

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.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

37.B Geographical Segment

The Company's Operating Facilities are located in India.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
i) Segment Revenue:		
India	1,15,231.31	1,70,945.37
Rest of the world	35,497.52	21,892.08
Total	**1,50,728.83**	**1,92,837.45**
ii) The Carrying Amount of Non-Current Operating Assets by location of Assets:		
India	37,398.54	35,243.38
Rest of the world	-	-
Total	**37,398.54**	**35,243.38**

37.C Major Customers

The Company derives approx 25.15 % (31 March 2019 : 57 %) of its revenue from Public sector/ Government undertakings.

38 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Class wise fair value of the Company's financial assets:		
Investments (un-quoted) in mutual funds	-	17.22
Investment in subsidiaries	2,819.58	1,251.24
	2,819.58	**1,268.46**

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)
	31-03-2020	-	-	2,819.58
	31-03-2019	17.22	-	1,251.24

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.

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-

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(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-20	Increase	51,823.67	-259.12
	Decrease		259.12
31-Mar-19	Increase	59,615.11	-298.08
	Decrease		298.08

(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-20	Increase by 1%	-5.27	1,206.03	-32,393.84	-311.93
	Decrease by 1%				311.93
31-Mar-19	Increase by 1%	266.98	771.30	-25,802.65	-247.64
	Decrease by 1%				247.64

(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 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

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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 ₹51,672.74 lakhs as at 31 March 2020 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 ₹1,220.53 lakhs as at 31 March 2020 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.

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2020				
Short term borrowings	30,728.99	-	-	30,728.99
Long-term borrowings	2,384.86	17,055.87	1,653.96	21,094.68
Trade payables	48,892.04	-	-	48,892.04
Other financial liability	1,759.27	-	-	1,759.27
	83,765.16	**17,055.87**	**1,653.96**	**1,02,475.98**
As at 31 March 2019				
Short term borrowings	35,559.75	-	-	35,559.75
Long-term borrowings	3,698.06	18,963.32	1,393.98	24,055.36
Trade payables	39,553.38	-	-	39,553.38
Other financial liability	942.00	-	-	942.00
	79,753.19	**18,963.32**	**1,393.98**	**1,00,110.49**

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.

The following table summaries the capital of the Company:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2020
Long Term Borrowing (including current maturities of long term debt)	21,094.68	24,055.36
Short Term Borrowing	30,728.99	35,559.75
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-2,949.74	-1,075.79
Total Borrowing (Net)	**48,873.93**	**58,539.32**
Total equity	37,780.12	36,253.81
Total Capital (Equity+Net Debt)	**86,654.05**	**94,793.13**
Debt to equity ratio	1.29	1.61

No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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 ₹8,562.04 lakhs to certain companies for temporary financial assistance. Year-end balance of aforesaid loan is ₹778.84 lakhs (31 March 2019 : ₹588.52 lakhs).

43 The spread of COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted businesses around the globe, including India specifically in the last quarter of FY 2019-20. The regular business operations of the company has also been impacted in Q4 which includes suspension of production facilities, disruptions in supply chain and adopting work from home policies of employees. The operations have resumed post lifting of Lock down in Q1 of FY 2020-21. 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 16 July 2018 based on their final findings for a period of two years. 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 23 July 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 30 July 2018 issued by GOI. Pursuant to the above, GOI issued instruction dated 13 August 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 10 September 2018. After this order, GOI issued instruction dated 13 September 2018 for withdrawal of earlier instruction dated 13 August 2018 and for finalisation of provisionally assessed bill of entries.

The Company has paid ₹10,764.33 lakhs (including ₹6,040.79 lakhs paid during the year 2018-19) till 31 March 2020 towards above safeguard duty on clearances for stock transfers/ongoing EPC contracts. The above amount 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 ₹3,704.84 lakhs from a EPC customer based on representation made by the Company to said customer whose acceptance is pending as on date.

Further, no safeguard duty was paid by the Company on clearances from SEZ from 30 July 2018 to 13 September 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. 30 July 2018.

45 Lease

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 ""Leases"" with the date of initial application being 1 April 2019, using the modified retrospective method. On transition to Ind AS 116, Right of use assets as at 1 April 2019 for lease previously classified as operating lease were recognised and taken the cumulative adjustment to Retained Earning as on 1 April 2019. Accordingly, previous period information has not been reinstated.

Lease liabilities is being measured by discounting the lease payments using incremental borrowing rate i.e. 10% p.a.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The impact of change in accounting policy on account on adoption of Ind AS 116 is as follows :

Particulars	Amount
Increase in Property, Plant and Equipment by	1,110.51
Increase in Lease liabilities by	1,435.36
Transitional adjustment in Retained Earning [including Deferred Tax assets of ₹113.52 lakhs]	324.85

As Lessee

(i) Carrying value of Right-of-use assets by class:

Building	As at 31 March 2020
Balance as at I April 2019	
Recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	1,110.51
Additions during the year	-
Depreciation for the year	-336.06
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**774.45**

(ii) Movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 as at I "'April. 2019	1,435.36
Additions during the year	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	128.25
Payment of lease liabilities for the year	-472.58
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**1,091.03**
Lease liabilities - Non-current	698.45
Lease liabilities - Current	392.58
	1,091.03

(iii) Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Less than one year	489.32
One to five years	2,099.37
More than five years	327.90
Total	**2,427.27**

(iv) Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Interest on lease liabilities	128.25	-
Expenses relating to short-term and low-value leases	110.50	414.02
Total	**238.75**	**414.02**

(v) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Total cash outflow of leases	472.58	-

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.

Notes

forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

46 ₹6,546.58 lakhs (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 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.

48 The remuneration paid to the Managing Director and Executive Director of the Company, during the year ended March 2020 has exceeded the limit prescribed under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 by ₹191.28 lakhs which is subject to approval of the Shareholders of the Company. Pending such approval, no adjustment has been made in the financial statements.

49 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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

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

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Independent Auditor's Report

To 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 2020, 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, 2020, 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 two subsidiaries, located outside India, whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of ₹11,261.17 lacs as at March 31, 2020, and total revenues of ₹38,577.94 lacs and net cash outflows of ₹275.44 lacs for the year ended on that date. These 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 42 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 43 regarding payment of safeguard duty amounting to ₹10,764.33 lakhs during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 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 44 regarding amount of ₹6,546.58 lakhs (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.

(iv) Note 47 regarding remuneration paid to the Managing Director and Executive Director of the Holding Company, during the year ended March 2020 which has exceeded the limit prescribed under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 by ₹191.28 lakhs which is subject to approval of the Shareholders of the Company. Pending such approval, no adjustment has been made in the financial statements.

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 consolidatedstatement 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

(a) We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of 9 subsidiaries (including 2 step down subsidiaries) whose financial statements include total assets of ₹2,696.66 lacs as at March 31, 2020, and total revenues of ₹3,953.49 lacs and net cash inflows of ₹50.20 lacs 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.

Certain of these subsidiaries are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries located outside India is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Company and audited by us.

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, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directorsof 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, 2020 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 and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Holding Company to its Managing Director and Executive Director during the year has exceeded the limit prescribed under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 by ₹191.28 Lakhs , which is subject to the approval of shareholders in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by 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 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 33, 43, and 44 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

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, 2020.

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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No. 053518
UDIN - 20053518AAAAAY4702

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' 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 2020, 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 statement

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 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No. 053518
UDIN - 20053518AAAAAY4702

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 2020

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	33,288.41	32,283.12
Right-of-use assets	3A	774.45	-
Capital work-in-progress		1,091.19	991.83
Intangible assets	4	1,600.55	1,259.32
Intangible assets under development		-	192.54
Financial assets			
Investments	5	-	17.22
Loans	6	215.92	156.27
Other financial assets	7	5,545.32	4,938.86
Deferred tax assets	19A	19.07	18.44
Other non-current assets	8	669.76	528.68
Total non-current assets		**43,204.67**	**40,386.28**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	22,656.34	20,713.09
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	53,185.31	53,887.20
Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,167.84	1,519.66
Bank balances other than above Cash and cash equivalents	12	9,060.85	8,703.48
Loans	6	541.37	231.71
Other financial assets	7	18,069.33	11,380.53
Current tax assets (net)	13	1,987.67	1,610.20
Other current assets	8	5,765.56	4,941.82
Total current assets		**1,14,434.27**	**1,02,987.69**
Total assets		**1,57,638.94**	**1,43,373.97**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	2,792.50	2,792.50
Other equity	15	33,390.56	31,983.65
Total equity		**36,183.06**	**34,776.15**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	18,709.82	20,357.30
Lease Liabilities	45	698.45	-
Provisions	18	563.97	481.26
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	1,109.34	1,045.24
Deferred income from grant	34	1,664.91	1,808.65
Other non current liabilities	22	-	2,428.99
Total non-current liabilities		**22,746.49**	**26,121.44**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	30,728.99	35,559.75
Lease Liabilities	45	392.58	
Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	2,998.58	958.27
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	46,522.44	38619.62
Other financial liabilities	17	4,255.95	4,657.27
Provisions	18	31.38	27.74
Current tax liabilities		211.04	50.58
Deferred income from grant	34	143.74	143.74
Other current liabilities	22	13,424.69	2,459.41
Total current liabilities		**98,709.39**	**82,476.38**
Total liabilities		**1,21,455.88**	**1,08,597.82**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,57,638.94**	**1,43,373.97**
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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 220

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

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	1,62,882.11	1,95,628.72
Other income	24	2,229.12	1,445.79
Total income		**1,65,111.23**	**1,97,074.51**
Expenses			
Cost of material & services	25	1,21,359.16	1,58,352.21
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	26	3,515.48	-2,247.87
Employee benefits expense	27	9,245.81	8,411.64
Finance costs	28	9,496.52	9,141.67
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	3,677.48	2,796.55
Other expenses	30	14,774.53	14,717.05
Total expenses		**1,62,068.98**	**1,91,171.25**
Profit before tax		**3,042.25**	**5,903.26**
Income tax expense			
Current tax		616.20	1,206.32
Deferred tax (net of MAT credit entitlement)	19B	175.60	582.36
Total income tax expense		**791.80**	**1,788.68**
Profit for the year		**2,250.45**	**4,114.58**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss and its related income tax effects:			
Exchange difference on foreign operations		-634.64	-366.31
		-634.64	**-366.31**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and its related income tax effects:			
Re-measurement of gain /(losses) on defined benefit plans		3.81	-5.32
Income tax effect		-1.38	1.90
		2.43	**-3.42**
Total Other Comprehensive income, net of taxes		**-632.21**	**-369.73**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,618.24**	**3,744.85**
Basic & Diluted Earnings per share [in ₹]	31	8.06	14.73
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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 220

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		3,042.25	5,903.26
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization expenses		3,341.42	2,796.55
Depreciation on Right of use assets		336.06	-
Finance cost		9,368.27	9,141.67
Finance cost on leasing arrangment		128.25	-
Interest income		-1,385.26	-753.91
Change in fair value of financial assets through FVTPL		-	-1.34
Allowance for expected credit loss		40.69	-83.38
Foreign Exchange Difference		1,572.22	-484.46
Provision for employee benefits		137.24	103.07
Provision for warranties		4.91	112.83
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Property, plant and equipments		-5.04	-0.58
Operating Profit before working capital changes		**16,581.01**	**16,733.71**
Changes in working capital			
Decrease in inventories		-1,943.25	-1,060.62
Increase in financial and non financial liabilities		17,076.66	20,923.90
Decrease in financial and non financial assets		-8,614.22	-9,245.77
Cash generated / (used) in operations		**23,100.20**	**27,351.22**
Income tax paid		-443.10	-2,170.24
Net cash flows from / (used) in operating activities (A)		**22,657.10**	**25,180.98**
Cash flow from Investing activities			
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment, Capital Work in progress, intangible assets and intangible assets under development		-4,942.98	-3,132.52
Proceeds from sale/ disposal of Property, plant and equipments		525.59	48.41
Intercorporate loan given		-8,452.54	4,940.00
Intercorporate loan recovered		8,279.50	-4,940.00
Investment in fixed deposits (Net)		-357.37	-1,474.73
Interest received		1,339.82	759.30
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)		**-3,607.98**	**-3,799.55**
Cash flow from Financing activities			
Proceeds from long term borrowings		-	4,912.92
Repayment of long term borrowings		-2,932.98	-11,114.29
Repayment of lease liabilities		-472.58	-
Increase/(decrease) in short term borrowings		-4,830.76	-4,596.56
Interest paid		-9,175.46	-9,442.70
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities (C)		**-17,411.78**	**-20,240.63**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**1,637.32**	**1,140.81**
Effect of Exchange Rate on Consolidation of Foreign Subsidiaries		10.84	25.18
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,519.66	353.67
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 11)		**3,167.84**	**1,519.66**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	01 April 2019	Cash Flows	Others	31 March 2020
Short Term borrowings (Note 20)	35,559.75	-4,830.76	-	30,728.99
Non-current borrowings (including Current Maturities) (Note 16)	24,055.36	-2,932.98	-27.70	21,094.68
Total liabilities from financing activities	**59,615.11**	**-7,763.74**	**-27.70**	**51,823.67**

Particulars	01 April 2018	Cash Flows	Others	31 March 2019
Short Term borrowings (Note 20)	40,156.31	-4,596.56	-	35,559.75
Non-current borrowings (including Current Maturities) (Note 16)	30,169.64	-6,201.37	87.09	24,055.36
Total liabilities from financing activities	**70,325.95**	**-10,797.93**	**87.09**	**59,615.11**

The above consoliddated 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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 220

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity Share capital

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
		No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid					
Opening		2,79,25,000	2,792.50	2,79,25,000	2,792.50
Add: changes during the year		-	-	-	-
Closing		**2,79,25,000**	**2,792.50**	**2,79,25,000**	**2,792.50**

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Transalation Reserve	
Balance as at 31 March 2018	4,272.47	23,987.22	-56.43	28,203.26
Profit for the year		4,114.58		4,114.58
Change in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve			-366.31	-366.31
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)		-3.42		-3.42
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**4,272.47**	**28,098.38**	**-387.20**	**31,983.65**
Adjustment for IND AS 116 (Refer Note 45)		-211.33		-211.33
Profit for the year	-	2,250.45		2,250.45
Change in Foreign Currency Translation Reserve			-634.64	-634.64
Re-measurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	2.43		2.43
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**4,272.47**	**30,139.93**	**-1,021.84**	**33,390.56**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consoliddated 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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 220

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial 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 2020

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 22 August 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 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 engaged into setting up of the Solar Power Plant / Systems and provides operation, 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 10 July 2020.

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 noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

The consolidated financial statements have been reported in ₹ lakhs, 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

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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 2020 to 31 March 2020 in respect of subsidiaries having financial year ended 31 December 2019.

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 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 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 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 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 33

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

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 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

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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 lakhs 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

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

The Group has adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption under the transitional provisions of the Standards and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings as on 1 April 2019, which is the date of the first application of the Standard. Accordingly the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 have not been adjusted.

The Group also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of twelve months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets). The impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the financial statements of the Group has been described under Note 45.

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

(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

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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 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 Group or the counterparty.

2.20 New Standards / Amendments to Existing Standards issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not notified new standards or amendments to the existing standards which would have been applicable from 1 April 2020.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

3 Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Freehold Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Electrical Installation	Tools & Equipment	Computers & Accessories	Total
Gross Carrying amount										
As at 31 March 2018	26.26	5,923.33	21,456.64	595.99	458.08	296.85	3,616.34	249.40	423.98	33,046.87
Additions	-	3,431.91	226.67	428.45	20.31	135.71	192.25	947.03	293.33	5,675.66
Disposals / deductions	-	23.44	-	-	10.09	2.87	-	1.33	9.19	46.92
As at 31 March 2019	**26.26**	**9,331.80**	**21,683.31**	**1,024.44**	**468.30**	**429.69**	**3,808.59**	**1,195.10**	**708.12**	**38,675.61**
Additions	-	839.62	2,817.63	108.01	67.51	49.48	30.55	232.65	83.57	4,229.02
Disposals / deductions	-	473.21	-	-	50.90	0.78	-	-	-	524.89
As at 31 March 2020	**26.26**	**9,698.21**	**24,500.94**	**1,132.45**	**484.91**	**478.39**	**3,839.14**	**1,427.75**	**791.69**	**42,379.74**
Depreciation										
As at 31 March 2018	-	364.13	2,364.20	122.62	47.21	118.64	705.82	35.07	216.26	3,973.95
Charge for the year	-	232.91	1,485.66	69.10	69.19	69.70	375.75	33.92	103.04	2,439.27
Disposals / deductions	-	9.43	-	-	5.20	0.44	-	0.10	5.56	20.73
As at 31 March 2019	**-**	**587.61**	**3,849.86**	**191.72**	**111.20**	**187.90**	**1,081.57**	**68.89**	**313.74**	**6,392.49**
Charge for the year	-	321.38	1,539.74	108.60	65.48	79.81	393.76	125.48	109.03	2,743.28
Disposals / deductions	-	0.63	-	-	43.34	0.47	-	-	-	44.44
As at 31 March 2020	**-**	**908.35**	**5,389.60**	**300.32**	**133.34**	**267.24**	**1,475.33**	**194.37**	**422.77**	**9,091.33**
Net Carrying amount										
As at 31 March 2019	26.26	8,744.20	17,833.44	832.72	357.10	241.79	2,727.02	1,126.21	394.38	32,283.12
As at 31 March 2020	26.26	8,789.86	19,111.33	832.13	351.57	211.15	2,363.81	1,233.38	368.93	33,288.41

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment are pledged against the borrowings obtained by the Parent 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 Group.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3A Right of use assets

	Right of use	Total
Gross Carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2018	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**
As at 1 April 2019	1,110.51	1,110.51
Additions	-	-
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**1,110.51**	**1,110.51**
Depreciation		
As at 31 March 2018	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**
As at 1 April 2019	-	-
Charge for the year	336.06	336.06
Disposals / deductions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**336.06**	**336.06**
Net Carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	774.45	774.45

(a) Right of use assets includes Building.

4 Intangible assets

	Computer Software	Trade Mark & Copyrights	Product Certifications	Total
Gross Carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2018	498.00	43.04	718.92	1,259.96
Additions	446.55	38.03	281.16	765.74
Disposals / deductions	1.49	-	-	1.49
As at 31 March 2019	**943.06**	**81.07**	**1,000.08**	**2,024.21**
Additions	379.31	8.15	551.91	939.37
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**1,322.37**	**89.22**	**1,551.99**	**2,963.58**
Amortisation				
As at 31 March 2018	151.93	4.74	251.64	408.31
Charge for the year	133.55	5.33	218.40	357.28
Disposals / deductions	0.70	-	-	0.70
As at 31 March 2019	**284.78**	**10.07**	**470.04**	**764.89**
Charge for the year	226.05	10.45	361.64	598.14
Disposals / deductions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**510.83**	**20.52**	**831.68**	**1,363.03**
Net Carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2019	658.28	71.00	530.04	1,259.32
As at 31 March 2020	811.54	68.70	720.31	1,600.55

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5 Investments

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Investment in mutual funds (Unquoted, at Fair Value through Profit and Loss)		
Nil units (31 March 19 - 150,000 units) of Union Capital Protection Oriented Fund Series-7 (Growth)	-	17.22
	-	**17.22**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**-**	**17.22**

5.1 Refer Note 38 and 39 for information about fair value measurements.

6 Loans (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Security deposits	215.92	156.27
	215.92	**156.27**
Current		
Loan to Others	282.54	-
Security deposits	258.83	231.71
	541.37	**231.71**

7 Other Financial Assets (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Amount due from Grantor*	5,545.32	4,938.86
	5,545.32	**4,938.86**
Current		
Amount due from Grantor*	679.38	688.99
Claims & Refunds Receivable**	11,827.44	7,231.96
Export Incentive Receivable	1,505.69	930.61
Interest Receivable	247.62	202.18
Capital subsidy receivable $	451.31	2,239.36
Unbilled Revenue	3,346.51	76.05
Receivables from sale of investments	11.38	11.38
	18,069.33	**11,380.53**

* Refer Note No. 35 E

** Refer Note No. 43 (on safeguard duty)

$ Refer Note No. 34

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good		
Non Current		
Capital Advances	531.04	496.43
Prepaid expenses	138.72	32.25
	669.76	**528.68**
Current		
Advance to Suppliers	1,264.81	1,859.18
Advance to Staff	204.68	33.29
Balance with Revenue authorities	3,639.72	2,054.40
Prepaid Expenses	656.35	994.95
	5,765.56	**4,941.82**

* include ₹10.33 lakhs due from an officer of the Company.

9 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(At Lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw material	13,829.27	8,593.58
Work in progress	1,482.59	2,414.69
Finished goods	6,046.05	8,629.43
Store and spares parts including packing material	1,298.43	1,075.39
	22,656.34	**20,713.09**

9.1 Inventories are hypothecated against borrowing of the Parent Company. Refer Note. 20 & 16.

10 Trade receivables (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good	54,078.13	54,739.33
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	342.76	342.76
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (including against trade receivable which have significant credit risk)	-1,235.58	-1,194.89
	53,185.31	53,887.20

10.1 Trade receivables of the Parent Company are hypothecated against borrowing of the Parent Company. Refer Note. 20 & 16.

10.2 Expected credit loss allowances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balances at the beginning of the year	1,194.89	1,278.27
Movement in Allowance for expected credit loss	40.69	-83.38
Balances at the end of the year	1,235.58	1,194.89

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Cash and bank balances

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
On current / cash credit accounts	1,894.43	1,450.51
Cheques on hand	1,200.00	-
Cash in hand	73.41	69.15
	3,167.84	**1,519.66**

12 Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deposits with banks as margin money	9,060.85	8,703.48
	9,060.85	**8,703.48**

13 Current tax assets

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Income tax (net of provisions)	1,987.67	1,610.20
	1,987.67	**1,610.20**

14 Equity share capital

The Parent Company has only one class of equity share capital having a par value of ₹10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorized		
33,000,000 shares (31 March 2019: 33,000,000) equity Shares of ₹10 each	3,300.00	3,300.00
	3,300.00	**3,300.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
27,925,000 shares (31 March 2019: 27,925,000) equity Shares of ₹10 each	2,792.50	2,792.50
	2,792.50	**2,792.50**

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,79,25,000	2,792.50	2,79,25,000	2,792.50
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,79,25,000**	**2,792.50**	**2,79,25,000**	**2,792.50**

(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 is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Parent Company.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Parent Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
a) Vikram Capital Management Ltd.	55,62,000	19.92%	55,62,000	19.92%
b) Vikram Nuvotech India Pvt. Ltd.*	53,32,500	19.10%	53,32,500	19.10%
c) Monolink Trexim (P) Ltd.	47,00,400	16.83%	45,18,900	16.18%

* Formerly known as Pioneer Syntex Pvt. Ltd.

As per records of the Parent Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declaration received from shareholders, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares.

15 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(A) Securities premium reserve	4,272.47	4,272.47
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.		
	4,272.47	**4,272.47**
(B) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	28,098.38	23,987.22
Adjustment for IND AS 116 (Refer Note 45)	-211.33	-
Add: Net profit for the current year	2,250.45	4,114.58
Less: Re-measurement gain / (loss) on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax	2.43	-3.42
Closing balance	**30,139.93**	**28,098.38**
(C) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Opening balance	-387.20	-20.89
Add: Transfer from Other Comprehensive income	-634.64	-366.31
Closing balance	**-1,021.84**	**-387.20**
	33,390.56	**31,983.65**

16 Non - current borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Secured Loans		
Term Loan from Banks	16,154.06	19,130.82
Less: Current Maturities of Term Loan	-2,384.86	-3,686.44
	13,769.20	**15,444.38**
Hire Purchase Loans	-	11.62
Less : Current Maturities of Hire Purchase Loans	-	-11.62
	-	**-**
Unsecured Loans		
From Bodies Corporate and others	4,940.62	4,912.92
	18,709.82	**20,357.30**

Nature of security

Term Loans aggregating to ₹21.41 lakhs are secured by first charge on property, plant and equipments (except specifically charged assets) of company's solar PV module manufacturing unit (Unit I) at Falta SEZ, South 24 Parganas.

Term Loans aggregating to ₹12,853.91 lakhs are secured by first charge on property, plant and equipments (except specifically charged assets) of company's solar PV module manufacturing unit (Unit II) at Falta SEZ, South 24 Parganas.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Term Loan amounting to ₹2,706.48 lakhs are secured by first charge on other financial assets i.e. 10 MW Solar Power Plant at village Kosuvaripalli, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

The above loans are also secured by second charge on current assets of the company and personal guarantees of some of the Directors of the company.

Term loan of ₹572.26 lakhs is secured by hypothecation of property situated at Kolkata.

Terms of repayment

Unit -I

Term Loan of ₹21.41 lakhs is repayable in September 2020.

Unit -II

Term Loan aggregating to ₹4,336.55 lakhs is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting from December 2016.

Term Loan aggregating to ₹8,517.36 lakhs is repayable in 28 equal quarterly instalments starting from June 2018.

10 MW Solar Power Plant

Term loan aggregating to ₹2,706.48 is repayable in 56 equal quarterly instalments of ₹62.50 lakhs starting from June 2017.

Others

Term loan aggregating to ₹572.26 lakhs is repayable in 180 equal instalments of ₹6.46 lakhs starting from April, 2017.

Term Loan (Unsecured) aggregating to ₹4,940.62 lakhs is repayable after 3 years from the date of First reimbursement i.e. 27 March 2019 or 60 days prior before the expiry of an unconditional irrevocable bank guarantee issued against the aforesaid loan.

17 Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current		
Current Maturities of Term Loans	2,384.86	3,686.44
Current Maturities of Hire Purchase Loans	-	11.62
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	468.90	139.74
Creditors for Others	940.87	388.64
Creditor for Capital Goods	461.32	430.83
	4,255.95	**4,657.27**

18 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non Current		
Provision for warranties	109.02	105.48
Provision for compensated absences	183.18	145.40
Provision for gratuity*	271.77	230.38
	563.97	**481.26**
Current		
Provision for warranties	8.72	7.35
Provision for compensated absences	13.41	11.76
Provision for Gratuity*	9.25	8.63
	31.38	**27.74**

Refer Note 32

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

18.A Provision for warranties

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance as at the beginning of the year	112.83	-
Provision made during the year	4.91	112.83
Amount incurred / utilized during the year		-
Balance as at the end of the year	**117.74**	**112.83**

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.

19 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(a) Deferred tax liability on account of:		
(i) Property, plant and equipments and Intangible Assets	8,053.12	7,765.03
Total	**8,053.12**	**7,765.03**
(b) Deferred tax asset on account of:		
(i) Items allowable for tax purpose on payments/ adjustment	148.66	167.71
(ii) Minimum Alternative Tax credit	6,005.00	5,833.00
(iii) Unabsorbed Depreciation	154.07	228.82
(iv) Allowance for expected credit loss	426.50	407.86
(v) Others	209.55	82.40
Total	**6,943.78**	**6,719.79**
Net Deferred tax liabilities [a-b]	**1,109.34**	**1,045.24**

19A Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(a) Deferred tax liability on account of:		
(i) Property, plant and equipments and Intangible Assets	0.79	0.68
Total	**0.79**	**0.68**
(b) Deferred tax asset on account of:		
(i) Items allowable for tax purpose on payments/ adjustment	15.36	11.40
(ii) Minimum Alternative Tax credit	0.31	
(iii) Unabsorbed Depreciation	4.19	7.72
(iv) Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Total	**19.86**	**19.12**
Net Deferred tax liabilities [a-b]	**-19.07**	**-18.44**

19B Details of treatment of Deferred tax

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	1,026.80	446.34
Add: Deferred Tax on opening adjustment for IND AS 116	-113.51	
Add: Deferred tax during the year routed through Profit and Loss	347.60	1,702.36
Add: Minimum Alternative Tax	-172.00	-1,120.00
Add: Deferred tax during the year routed through Other comprehensive income	1.38	-1.90
Closing Deferred Tax liabilities / (assets)	**1,090.27**	**1,026.80**

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Short -term borrowings (at amortised cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Working Capital Loans- Secured		
Cash Credit and working capital demand loan from Bank	30,728.99	35,559.75
	30,728.99	**35,559.75**

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 directors of the parent company.

21 Trade payables (at amortized cost)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,998.58	958.27
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	46,522.44	38,619.62
	49,521.02	**39,577.89**

21.1 Disclosure for micro enterprises and small enterprises

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(i) The Principal amount and interest due there on remaining unpaid to suppliers under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
- Principal	2,990.83	954.22
- Interest	7.75	4.05
(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	11.80	4.05
(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	-	-

22 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non Current		
Advance from customers	-	2,428.99
	-	**2,428.99**
Current		
Advance from customers	12,941.12	1,984.23
Unearned Revenue	172.74	244.67
Statutory dues	310.83	230.51
	13,424.69	**2,459.41**

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Sale of Goods*	1,57,413.74	1,80,505.39
Sale of Services*	4,239.59	14,164.85
Other Operating Revenues		
Export Incentive	1,228.78	958.48
	1,62,882.11	**1,95,628.72**

* Refer Note 35

24 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost		
- on fixed deposits	591.96	467.75
- on service concession agreement (Refer Note 35E)	325.32	436.51
- on others	793.30	286.16
Change in fair value of financial assets through FVTPL	-	1.34
Profit on sale of Mutual Fund	0.72	-
Gain on sale of investment	230.39	-
Government Grant related to property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 34)	143.74	143.74
Profit on Sale of property, plant and equipments	5.04	0.58
Miscellaneous income	138.65	109.71
	2,229.12	**1,445.79**

25 Cost of materials and services

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Cost of materials and services consumed	1,21,359.16	1,58,352.21
	1,21,359.16	**1,58,352.21**

26 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods	8,629.43	7,183.12
- Work-in-progress	2,414.69	1,581.59
	11,044.12	**8,764.71**
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
- Finished goods	6,046.05	8,629.43
- Work-in-progress	1,482.59	2,414.69
	7,528.64	**11,044.12**
Net decrease/ (increase) in inventory	**3,515.48**	**-2,247.87**

27 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	8,482.98	7,634.95
Gratuity	89.36	65.21
Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds	322.74	291.63
Staff welfare expenses	350.73	419.85
	9,245.81	**8,411.64**

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Interest Expenses	7,744.44	7,820.63
Interest expenses for leasing arrangment	128.25	-
Other borrowing costs	1,760.18	1,417.05
Less: Capitalized during the year	-136.35	-96.01
	9,496.52	**9,141.67**

29 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Depreciation (Refer note 3)	2,743.28	2,439.27
Depreciation on Right to use assets (Refer note 3A)	336.06	-
Amortization (Refer note 4)	598.14	357.28
	3,677.48	**2,796.55**

30 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Consumption of packing materials and stores & spares	2,599.15	2,873.80
Freight and Warehousing	3,607.28	3,191.02
Power and Fuel	802.64	875.86
Insurance	230.55	376.10
Rent	221.48	479.06
Rates and taxes	103.90	94.19
Repairs and maintenance		
- Building	5.06	11.06
- Plant and Machinery	77.33	87.98
- Others	318.60	492.14
Professional Fees	1,465.40	1,056.40
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note 30.1 below)	28.10	38.78
Business Supoort Service	94.62	-
Travelling and conveyance	1,055.99	1,280.55
Marketing and selling Expenses	650.83	538.92
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure	12.98	5.50
Allowance for expected credit loss	40.69	-83.38
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	2,252.50	1,415.87
Security and other manpower services	488.44	1,110.00
Provision for warranties	4.91	112.83
Miscellaneous expenses	714.08	760.37
	14,774.53	**14,717.05**

30.1 Break-up of remuneration to auditors (exclusive of taxes):

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Statutory audit	22.51	37.94
Tax audit	3.00	-
Others	2.59	0.84
	28.10	**38.78**

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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 2020	31 March 2019
Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss attributable to equity shareholders	2,250.45	4,114.58
Weighted average no. of equity shares	2,79,25,000	2,79,25,000
Basic and diluted Earning per share (EPS) [in ₹] [Face Value of ₹10/- each]	**8.06**	**14.73**

Note: The Group does not have any outstanding equity instruments which are dilutive

32 Employee benefits

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

The Group has provident fund plans for all the employees of the group. 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 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 ₹206.11 Lakhs (31 March 2019- ₹180.75 Lakhs).

(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.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for Post - retirement benefits plan.

		Employee's gratuity fund	
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
i)	**Expenses recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current service cost	72.38	59.60
	Past service cost	-	-7.69
	Interest cost	16.98	13.30
	Total	**89.36**	**65.21**
	Expenses recognised in OCI		
	Actuarial losses		
	- (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	25.88	-
	- (Gain)/loss from experience adjustments	-29.69	5.32
	Total expense / (gain)	**-3.81**	**5.32**
	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 ₹3.81 lakhs (31 March 2019: ₹5,32 lakhs) is included in other comprehensive income.		

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
ii) Net Liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	281.02	239.01
iii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	239.01	177.00
Current service cost	68.80	59.60
Past service cost	-	-7.69
Interest cost	16.98	13.30
Acquasitions credit / (cost)	-4.56	
Actuarial loss on obligations	-2.22	5.32
Benefits paid	-36.99	-8.52
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**281.02**	**239.01**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
iv) Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	7.70%	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.

vi) Impact of change in significant assumptions on defined benefit obligations is shown below:

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	1% increase	**1% decrease**	1% increase	1% decrease
Discount rate	-36.92	45.41	-30.58	37.63
Rate of increase in salary	41.94	-30.48	35.83	-29.76

vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (without discounting)

	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Expected benefit payments for the year ending		
Not later than 1 year	9.56	6.90
Later than 1 year and nor later than 5 years	82.10	49.60
More than 5 years	209.74	223.64

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(i) Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
Income tax demand	209.82	377.62
VAT, CST, GST and Entry tax	1,566.52	1,415.69
Safeguard Duty on imports	1,020.35	1,020.35
	2,796.69	**2,813.66**

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.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(ii) Capital and other commitments		
Unexecuted capital contracts to be provided	3,676.66	1,861.56
	3,676.66	**1,861.56**

34 Deferred Income from Grant

The Parent Company had applied for Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) in earlier years, wherein the Parent Company is entitled to capital subsidy on eligible investments in SEZ. The incentive is provided on reimbursement basis. During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Parent 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 Parent 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 2020	31 March 2019
Opening Deferred Income from Grant	1,952.39	2,095.34
Recognised during the year	-	0.79
Less: Transfer to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss	-143.74	-143.74
Closing Deferred Income from Grant	**1,808.65**	**1,952.39**
Non-Current Deferred income from Grant	1,664.91	1,808.65
Current Deferred income from Grant	143.74	143.74

35 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

A Details of revenue with customer

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Sale of Goods	1,57,413.74	1,80,505.39
Sale of Services	4,239.59	14,164.85
Adjustment for Cash Discount / Rebate etc.	-	-
Total Revenue as per Contracted Price	**1,61,653.33**	**1,94,670.24**

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B The following table provides details of Group revenue from contract with customer

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Timing of revenue recognition		
- Goods transferred at a point in time	1,19,987.53	85,294.31
- Goods / Services transferred over time	41,665.80	1,09,375.93
Total	**1,61,653.33**	**1,94,670.24**
India	1,15,462.87	1,71,588.69
Outside India	46,190.46	23,081.55
Total	**1,61,653.33**	**1,94,670.24**

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 2020	31 March 2019
(i) **Contract Assets and Liabilities as at 1 April (excluding trade receivable and trade payable)**		
- Advances from EPC Customers as at 1 April	2,494.47	4,180.69
- Advances from Other Customers as at 1 April	1,918.75	-
- Unbilled revenue as at 1 April	76.05	-
- Unearned revenue as at 1 April	244.67	1,804.10
(ii) Revenue recognized during the year from contract	41,497.18	1,09,131.26
(iii) Revenue recognized during the year that was included in the contract liability at 1 April (excluding Advance from Customer)	168.62	1,804.10
(iv) **Contract Assets and Liabilities as at 1 April (excluding trade receivable and trade payable)**		
- Advances from EPC Customers as at 31 March	232.71	2,494.47
- Advances from Other Customers as at 31 March	12,708.40	1,918.75
- Unbilled revenue as at 31 March	3,346.51	76.05
- Unearned revenue as at 31 March	172.74	244.67

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 Parent 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 Parent Company shall be entitled to income from sale of power generated from such plant at an agreed per unit rate. The Parent 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.

Key details of the agreement are given below:

Construction period	1 year
Operation period	21 years
Capacity of Solar Power Plant	10 MW

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Revenue and profits recognised towards construction services:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(i) Revenue recognised for the financial year	827.97	117.54
(ii) Profit recognised for the financial year	39.43	5.60

36 Related Party Disclosures

36.1 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
3. Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary - Managing Director
4. Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara - Whole time Director
5. Mr. Probir Roy - Independent Director (w.e.f 27 March 2019)
6. Mr. Joginder Pal Dua - Independent Director
7. Mr. Vikram Swarup - Independent Director
8. Ms. Mamta Binani (ceased to be director w.e.f 11 July 2018)

(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

36.2 Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business during the year:

		For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(a)	**Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives**		
(i)	Remuneration to Key Management Personnel		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	230.62	228.08
	Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara	65.42	58.79
(ii)	Sitting fees paid to Key Management Personnel		
	Ms. Mamta Binani	-	0.25
	Mr. Joginder Pal Dua	2.00	2.75
	Mr. Probir Roy	1.50	0.25
	Mr. Vikram Swarup	2.25	3.25
(iii)	Rent paid		
	Smt. Urmila Chaudhary	6.00	6.00
(iv)	Advance Paid		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary	10.33	-
(b)	**Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence**		
(i)	Sale of goods/services		
	Vikram Solar Energy Solutions GmbH	2,985.25	2,156.70
(ii)	Corpus Donation paid		
	Yashvi Art Foundation	5.00	5.00

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year:

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
A.	**Company in respect of which KMP has significant influence**		
	(i) Trade Receivable	1,408.05	510.14
B.	**Key Management Personnel (KMP) and relatives**		
	Shri. Gyanesh Chaudhary - Managing Director	10.33	-

(d) 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.

37 Segment reporting

37.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.

37.B Geographical Segment

The Group's Operating Facilities are located in India.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
i) Segment Revenue:		
India	1,15,462.87	1,71,588.69
Rest of the world	46,190.46	23,081.55
Total	**1,61,653.33**	**1,94,670.24**
ii) The Carrying Amount of Non-Current Operating Assets by location of Assets:		
India	37,418.26	35,252.36
Rest of the world	6.10	3.12
Total	**37,424.36**	**35,255.48**

37.C Major Customers

The Group derives 23.45 % approx (31 March 2019: 56%) of its revenue from Public sector/ Government undertakings.

38 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Class wise fair value of the Group's financial assets:		
Investments (un-quoted) in mutual funds	-	17.22
	-	**17.22**

Other Financial Assets other than above are valued at amortized cost.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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)
	31-03-2020	-	-	-
	31-03-2019	17.22	-	-

Valuation process :
The main level 3 inputs for unquoted equity shares of the Group 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.

40 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 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 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-20	Increase	51,823.68	-259.12
	Decrease		259.12
31-Mar-19	Increase	59,615.11	-298.08
	Decrease		298.08

(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.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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-19	Increase by 1%	-5.27	1,206.03	-32,393.84	-311.93
	Decrease by 1%				311.93
31-Mar-19	Increase by 1%	266.98	771.30	-25,802.65	-247.64
	Decrease by 1%				247.64

(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

TThe 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 ₹53,185.31 lakhs as at 31 March 2020 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 ₹1,235.58 lakhs as at 31 March 2020 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.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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 2020				
Short term borrowings	30,728.99	-	-	30,728.99
Long-term borrowings	2,384.86	17,055.87	1,653.96	21,094.69
Trade payables	49,521.02	-	-	49,521.02
Other financial liability	1,871.09	-	-	1,871.09
	84,505.96	**17,055.87**	**1,653.96**	**1,03,215.79**
As at 31 March 2019				
Short term borrowings	35,559.75	-	-	35,559.75
Long-term borrowings	3,698.06	18,963.32	1,393.98	24,055.36
Trade payables	39,577.89	-	-	39,577.89
Other financial liability	959.20	-	-	959.20
	79,794.90	**18,963.32**	**1,393.98**	**1,00,152.20**

41 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 Company:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2020
Long Term Borrowing (including current maturities of long term debt)	21,094.69	24,055.36
Short Term Borrowing	30,728.99	35,559.75
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-3,167.84	-1,519.66
Total Borrowing (Net)	**48,655.84**	**58,095.45**
Total equity	36,183.06	32,068.07
Total Capital (Equity+Net Debt)	**84,838.90**	**90,163.52**
Debt to equity ratio	1.34	1.81

No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

42 The spread of COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted businesses around the globe, including India specifically in the last quarter of FY 2019-20. The regular business operations of the Group has also been impacted in last quarter which includes suspension of production facilities, disruptions in supply chain and adopting work from home policies of employees. The operations have resumed post lifting of Lock down in Q1 of FY 2020-21. The management has considered various internal & external sources of information up to the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of Parent Company in determining the impact of pandemic on the various elements of consolidated 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 Group'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 consolidated financial statements and the Group will continue to closely monitor any material changes in future economic conditions.

43 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 16 July 2018 based on their final findings for a period of two years. 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 23 July 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 Parent Company also preferred a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa challenging the recommendation of DGTR and the notification dated 30 July 2018 issued by GOI. Pursuant to the above, GOI issued instruction dated 13 August 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 10 September 2018. After this order, GOI issued instruction dated 13 September 2018 for withdrawal of earlier instruction dated 13 August 2018 and for finalisation of provisionally assessed bill of entries.

The Parent Company has paid ₹10,764.33 lakhs (including ₹6,040.79 lakhs paid during the year 2018-19) till 31 March 2020 towards above safeguard duty on clearances for stock transfers/ongoing EPC contracts. The above amount 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 Parent Company, the Parent Company has an arguable case on merits. However, in case the matter is decided against the solar Companies, the Parent Company is entitle to receive ₹3,704.84 lakhs from a EPC customer based on representation made by the Parent Company to said customer whose acceptance is pending as on date.

Further, no safeguard duty was paid by the Company on clearances from SEZ from 30 July 2018 to 13 September 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. 30 July 2018.

44 ₹6,546.58 lakhs (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 Parent 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 Parent Company and necessary adjustments in the financials will be made based upon the outcome of the matter.

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

45 Lease

The Group has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" with the date of initial application being 1 April 2019, using the modified retrospective method. On transition to Ind AS 116, Right of use assets as at 1 April 2019 for lease previously classified as operating lease were recognised and taken the cumulative adjustment to Retained Earning as on 1 April 2019. Accordingly, previous period information has not been reinstated.

Lease liabilities is being measured by discounting the lease payments using incremental borrowing rate i.e. 10% p.a.

The impact of change in accounting policy on account on adoption of Ind AS 116 is as follows :

Particulars	Amount
Increase in Property, Plant and Equipment by	1,110.51
Increase in Lease liabilities by	1,435.36
Transitional adjustment in Retained Earning [including Deferred Tax Assets of ₹113.52 lakhs]	324.85

As Lessee

(i) Carrying value of Right-of-use assets by class:

Building	As at 31 March 2020
Balance as at 1 April 2019	
Recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	1,110.51
Additions during the year	-
Depreciation for the year	-336.06
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**774.45**

(ii) Movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Recognised on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 as at 1 April 2019	1,435.36
Additions during the year	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	128.25
Payment of lease liabilities for the year	-472.58
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**1,091.03**
Lease liabilities - Non-current	698.45
Lease liabilities - Current	392.58
	1,091.03

(iii) Contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Less than one year	489.32
One to five years	2,099.37
More than five years	327.90
Total	**2,427.27**

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Interest on lease liabilities	128.25	-
Expenses relating to short-term and low-value leases	221.48	479.06
Total	**349.73**	**479.06**

(v) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Total cash outflow of leases	472.58	-

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 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 Parent 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 Parent Company.

47 The remuneration paid to the Managing Director and Executive Director of the Parent Company, during the year ended March 2020 has exceeded the limit prescribed under section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 by ₹191.28 lakhs which is subject to approval of the Shareholders of the Parent Company. Pending such approval, no adjustment has been made in the consolidated financial statements.

48 Details of subsidiaries

Name of Company	Place of Incorpration	% of Holdding
Vikram Solar GmbH	Germany	100%
Solarcode Vikram Management GmbH **	Germany	100%
Solarcode Vikram Solarkraftwerk 1 GmbH & Co KG**	Germany	100%
Vikram Solar Foundation	India	100%
Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd	India	100%
VSL Green Power Private Ltd	India	100%
Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.	India	100%
Indriya Labs (P) Ltd	India	100%
VP Utilities & Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	100%
VSL Venture Private Ltd (ceased to be a subsidiary on 31.03.2020)	India	-
VSL Logistics Solution Private Ltd (ceased to be a subsidiary on 31.03.2020)#	India	-
Vikram Solar US Inc.	U.S	100%
Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100%

** Subsidiaries of Vikram Solar GMBH

Subsidiaries of VSL Ventures Private Ltd

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

49 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 2020	**121.67%**	**44,022.43**	**77.18%**	**1,736.96**	**-0.46%**	**2.90**	**107.52%**	**1,739.86**
31 March 2019	94.44%	32,842.86	90.77%	3,734.63	1.05%	-3.90	99.62%	3,730.73
Subsidiaries								
INDIAN								
VP Utilities & Services Pvt. Ltd.								
31 March 2020	**1.64%**	**594.33**	**-55.79%**	**-1,255.46**	**0.07%**	**-0.47**	**-77.61%**	**-1,255.93**
31 March 2019	2.06%	716.74	2.28%	93.78	-0.13%	0.48	2.52%	94.26
VSL Ventures Pvt. Ltd.								
31 March 2020	**0.00%**	**-**	**-9.39%**	**-211.37**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-13.06%**	**-211.37**
31 March 2019	0.01%	4.76	-0.01%	-0.24	0.00%	-	-0.01%	-0.24
Indriya Labs (P) Ltd								
31 March 2020	**0.00%**	**0.50**	**-0.02%**	**-0.50**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-0.03%**	**-0.50**
31 March 2019	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
VSL Green Power Private Ltd								
31 March 2020	**0.02%**	**8.28**	**-0.08%**	**-1.72**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-0.11%**	**-1.72**
31 March 2019	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Vikram Solar RE Power (P) Ltd.								
31 March 2020	**0.02%**	**8.28**	**-0.08%**	**-1.72**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-0.11%**	**-1.72**
31 March 2019	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Vikram Solar Cleantech Pvt Ltd								
31 March 2020	**0.00%**	**0.42**	**-0.42%**	**-9.45**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-0.58%**	**-9.45**
31 March 2019	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
VSL Logistics Solution Private Ltd								
31 March 2020	**0.00%**	**-**	**-0.64%**	**-14.35**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-0.89%**	**-14.35**
31 March 2019	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Vikram Solar Foundation								
31 March 2020	**0.01%**	**4.69**	**-0.47%**	**-10.53**	**0.00%**	**-**	**-0.65%**	**-10.53**
31 March 2019	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
FOREIGN								
Vikram Solar GMBH								
31 March 2020	**3.27%**	**1,184.60**	**-24.72%**	**-556.34**	**-19.50%**	**123.29**	**-26.76%**	**-433.05**
31 March 2019	0.09%	30.00	-6.67%	-274.32	10.73%	-39.67	-8.38%	-313.99
Solarcode Vikram Management GMBH								
31 March 2020	**0.00%**	**-1.79**	**-0.06%**	**-1.44**	**3.96%**	**-25.04**	**-1.64%**	**-26.47**
31 March 2019	-0.01%	-1.81	-0.04%	-1.81	4.16%	-15.39	-0.46%	-17.20
Solarcode Vikram Solarkraft 1 Gmbh & Co								
31 March 2020	**0.02%**	**6.37**	**-1.74%**	**-39.21**	**0.01%**	**-0.06**	**-2.43%**	**-39.27**
31 March 2019	0.05%	18.25	0.46%	19.01	0.01%	-0.04	0.51%	18.98

Notes

forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Amount in ₹ lakhs, 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 US Inc								
31 March 2020	**-26.70%**	**-9,659.99**	**120.71%**	**2,716.42**	**116.64%**	**-737.44**	**122.29%**	**1,978.98**
31 March 2019	3.33%	1,157.13	13.41%	551.85	84.46%	-312.29	6.40%	239.56
Vikram Solar Pte. Ltd								
31 March 2020	**0.10%**	**36.60**	**-6.18%**	**-139.12**	**-0.73%**	**4.61**	**-8.31%**	**-134.51**
31 March 2019	0.02%	8.22	-0.20%	-8.32	-0.29%	1.08	-0.19%	-7.24
Total - 31 March 2020	**100.00%**	**36,183.06**	**100.00%**	**2,250.45**	**100.00%**	**-632.21**	**100.00%**	**1,618.24**
Total - 31 March 2019	100.00%	34,776.15	100.00%	4,114.58	100.00%	-369.73	100.00%	3,744.85

50 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

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

Rajiv Singhi
Partner
Membership No: 053518

Gyanesh Chaudhary
Managing Director
DIN: 00060387

Krishna Kumar Maskara
Whole-time Director
DIN: 01677008

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 July 220

Rajendra Kumar Parakh
Chief Financial Officer

Sudip Chatterjee
Company Secretary
Membership No: A18690

Notes

Corporate information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary, Chairman
Mr. Anil Chaudhary, Vice-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

COMPANY SECRETARY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER
Mr. Sudip Chatterjee

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO)
Mr. Saibaba Vutukuri

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (CFO)
Mr. Rajendra Kumar Parakh

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, Block - EP & GP, Sector V,
Salt Lake Electronic Complex
Kolkata - 700091, 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 (Erstwhile Allahabad Bank)
State Bank of India
Indian Overseas Bank
Union Bank of India
Punjab National Bank
IDBI Bank Limited
Bank of India
Bank of Baroda (Erstwhile Vijaya Bank)
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 3344/
Fax: + 91 33 2442 0125
E-mail Id: info@vikramsolar.com
CIN: U18100WB2005PLC106448
Website: www.vikramsolar.com

MANUFACTURING FACILITIES – UNIT I & II
Special Economic Zone (SEZ)
Sector – 2, FALTA
24 Parganas (South) 743 504,
West Bengal, India
Phone No.: 0 3174 222647 / + 91 9830811112
Fax: 0 3174 222643
E-mail Id: info@vikramsolar.com

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Mr. J. P. Dua, Chairman
Mr. Vikram Swarup
Mr. Probir Roy
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Mr. Vikram Swarup, Chairman
Mr. J. P. Dua
Mr. Probir Roy
Mr. Anil Chaudhary

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE
Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary, Chairman
Mr. Vikram Swarup
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary

STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE
Mr. Probir Roy, Chairman
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara

BANKING COMMITTEE
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, Chairman
Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary
Mr. Anil Chaudhary
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara

LEGAL AND TENDERING COMMITTEE
Mr. Gyanesh Chaudhary, Chairman
Mr. Hari Krishna Chaudhary
Mr. Anil Chaudhary
Mr. Krishna Kumar Maskara

vikramsolar

CREATING CLIMATE FOR CHANGE

/Concept, content and design at AICL (hello@aicl.in)