NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRTY SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LIMITED will be held on Tuesday, 20th day of July 2021 at 5:30 p.m. (IST) through Video Conferencing ("VC")/Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM"), to transact the following business:-

Ordinary Business:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2021, together with the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.

2. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Anand Agarwal (DIN: 06398370), who retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Special Business:

3. **Appointment of Dr. Aditi Raja as a Director**

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

"RESOLVED that Dr. Aditi Raja (DIN:00164313), who was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 1st April 2021, by the Board of Directors and who holds office upto the date of this Annual General Meeting of the Company under Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) but who is eligible for appointment, and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing under Section 160(1) of the Act from a Member proposing her candidature for the office of Director, be and is hereby appointed as a Director of the Company, liable to retire by rotation."

4. **Borrowing limits of the Company**

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

"RESOLVED that in supersession of Resolution No.1 passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 21st January 2021 and pursuant to Section 180(1)(c) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable Rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), consent of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the "Board", which term shall be deemed to include any Committee of the Board constituted to exercise its powers, including the powers conferred by this Resolution) for borrowing from time to time any sum or sums of money, together with the money already borrowed by the Company (apart from temporary Loans obtained or to be obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business) upto ₹ 10,000 crore (Rupees Ten thousand crore) if the aggregate for the time being of the paid-up capital of the Company, its free reserves and securities premium is less than ₹ 10,000 crore.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Board be and is hereby authorised to take all such steps as may be necessary, proper and expedient to give effect to this Resolution."

5. **Creation of charges**

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

"RESOLVED that in supersession of Resolution No.2 passed at at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 21st January 2021 and pursuant to Section 180(1)(a) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable Rules made thereunder (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), consent of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the "Board", which term shall be deemed to include any Committee of the Board constituted to exercise its powers, including the powers conferred by this Resolution) to create such charges, mortgages and hypothecations in addition to the existing charges, mortgages and hypothecations created by the Company, on such movable and immovable properties, both present and future, and in such manner as the Board may deem fit, together with the power to take over the management and concern of the Company in certain events, to or in favour of all or any of the financial institutions/banks/insurance companies/other investing agencies/trustees for holders of debentures/bonds/other instruments which may be issued to and subscribed by all or any of the financial institutions/ banks/insurance companies/other investing agencies or any other person(s)/bodies corporate by way of private placement or otherwise to secure Rupee/foreign currency loans, debentures, bonds or other instruments (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Loans”) provided that the total amount of Loans together with interest thereon at the respective agreed rates, additional interest, compound interest, liquidated damages, commitment charges, premia on pre-payment or on redemption, costs, charges, expenses and all other moneys payable by the Company to the aforesaid parties or any of them under the Agreements/Arrangements entered into/to be entered into by the Company in respect of the said Loans, shall not at any time exceed the limit of ₹ 12,500 crore (Rupees Twelve thousand five hundred crore).

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Board be and is hereby authorised to take all such steps as may be necessary, proper and expedient to give effect to this Resolution.”

6. **Ratification of Cost Auditor’s Remuneration**

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

“RESOLVED that pursuant to the provisions of Section 148(3) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, the Company hereby ratifies the remuneration of the remuneration of ₹ 3,00,000/- (Rupees Three Lakh only) plus applicable taxes, travel and actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the audit, payable to M/s. Rao Murthy & Associates, Cost Accountants, (Firm Registration No.000065),who are appointed as Cost Auditors to conduct the audit of cost records maintained by the Company for the financial year 2021-22.

RESOLVED FURTHER that the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorised to do all acts, matters, deeds and things and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this Resolution.”

NOTES:

1. In view of the global outbreak of COVID-19, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”), Government of India, has vide its General Circular No. 14/ 2020 dated 8th April 2020, General Circular No. 17/ 2020 dated 13th April 2020, in relation to *“Clarification on passing of ordinary and special resolutions by companies under the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder on account of the threat posed by Covid-19”,* General Circular No. 20/ 2020 dated 5th May 2020, in relation to *“Clarification on holding of annual general meeting (AGM) through video conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means (OAVM)” and* General Circular No.39/ 2020 dated 31st December 2020, in relation to *“Clarification on passing of ordinary and special resolutions by companies under the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder on account of COVID-19- Extension of time.”* (collectively referred to as “MCA Circulars) have permitted the holding of the Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) through Video Conferencing (“VC”)/Other Audio Visual Means (“OAVM”), without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) (including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), read with the MCA Circulars, the AGM of the Company is scheduled to be held on Tuesday, 20th July 2021, at 6:00 p.m. (IST) through VC/OAVM.

2. As per the provisions of Clause 3.B.IV. of the General Circular No. 20/ 2020 dated 5th May 2020, the matters of Special Business as appearing at Item Nos. 3 to 6 of the accompanying Notice, are considered to be unavoidable by the Board and hence, form part of this Notice.

3. The relative Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Act, in regard to the business as set out in Item Nos.3 to 6 above and the relevant details of the Directors seeking re-appointment / appointment as set out in Item Nos. 2 and 3 above as required under Secretarial Standard - 2 on General Meetings issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, is annexed hereto as Annexure-A.

4. **PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT, A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE AGM IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE ON HIS/HER BEHALF AND THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY. SINCE THIS AGM IS BEING HELD PURSUANT TO THE MCA CIRCULARS THROUGH VC/OAVM, THE REQUIREMENT OF PHYSICAL ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS HAS BEEN DISPENSED WITH. ACCORDINGLY, IN TERMS OF THE MCA CIRCULARS, THE FACILITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF PROXIES BY THE MEMBERS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR THIS AGM AND HENCE, THE PROXY FORM, ATTENDANCE SLIP AND ROUTE MAP OF AGM ARE NOT ANNEXED TO THIS NOTICE.**

5. Corporate Members intending to appoint their authorized representatives to attend the AGM through VC or OAVM are requested to send a certified copy of the Board Resolution to the Company.

6. In line with the MCA Circular dated 5th May 2020, Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report 2020-21 is being sent only through electronic mode to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company.

7. In case of joint holders attending the AGM, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.

8. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act. The Members will be allowed to pose questions during the course of the Meeting. The queries can also be given in advance by e-mail at jemahernosh@tatapower.com

9. **INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM:**

   - The Members will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM through the Microsoft Teams platform and they may access the same from the link sent on their e-mail. On clicking this link, the Members will be able to attend and participate in the proceedings of the AGM and pose questions.
   - Members may join the AGM through Laptops, Smartphones, Tablets and iPads for better experience. Further, Members will be required to allow camera and to use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the AGM. Please note that participants connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptops connecting via mobile hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use stable Wi-Fi or LAN connection to mitigate any glitches.
   - The Chairman shall, at the AGM, at the end of discussion on the resolutions on which voting is to be held, allow voting, for all those Members who are present during the AGM through VC/OAVM.
   - Only those Members who will be present at the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote at the AGM.
   - Members who need assistance before or during the AGM may contact Mr. Jeraz Mahernosh, Company Secretary by e-mailing at jemahernosh@tatapower.com

10. The AGM shall be conducted through Microsoft Teams platform and as the number of members is less than 50, the Chairman may decide to conduct the voting by show of hands, unless demand for a poll is made by any member in accordance with Section 109 of the Act. In case of a poll on any resolution at the AGM, Members are requested to convey their vote at jemahernosh@tatapower.com

11. Members desiring inspection of statutory registers during the AGM may send their request in writing to the Company at jemahernosh@tatapower.com

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For Tata Power Solar Systems Limited

Sd/-
Jeraz E. Mahernosh
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 7008

Mumbai, 20th April 2021

Registered Office:
c/o The Tata Power Co. Ltd., Corporate Center B,
34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder,
Mumbai 400 009.
CIN: U40106MH1989PLC330738
Tel: 91 22 6665 8282 Fax: 91 22 6665 8801
e-mail: info.solar@tatapower.com
Website: www.tatapowersolar.com

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

As required by Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), the following Explanatory Statement sets out all material facts relating to the business mentioned under Item Nos.3 to 6 of the accompanying Notice dated 20th April 2021:

Item No.3: Dr. Aditi Raja (DIN:00164313) was appointed as an Additional Director of the Company with effect from 1st April 2021 by the Board of Directors under Section 161(1) of the Act and Article 72 of the Company's Articles of Association. In terms of Section 161(1) of the Act, Dr. Aditi Raja holds office only upto the date of the forthcoming AGM of the Company but is eligible for appointment as a Director, whose office shall be liable to retire by rotation. A notice under Section 160(1) of the Act has been received from a Member signifying its intention to propose Dr. Raja's appointment as a Director.

A brief profile of Dr. Raja is as under:

Dr. Aditi Raja is a Masters in Business Law (1998-2001) from the National Law School of India University, Bangalore. She has a Ph.D. in Nematology (1981-1984) from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. She is a civil servant belonging to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and has 16 years of experience evaluating and auditing various government departments and several public sector undertakings of the Government of India. She has over 20 years of experience in leadership positions in the energy sector and additional experience in the private sector as an Energy and Infrastructure consultant.

She has been closely associated with the Indian power sector since its opening up to private participation in 1992. She has a wide ranging experience in all aspects of the power sector namely, generation, transmission, distribution, trading, training and human resource management, covering an array of activities that include project design, implementation and monitoring, public policy, regulation, institutional design, legal drafting, enforcement and disaster management.

Dr. Raja has led and implemented several initiatives that cover power sector reform, unbundling of the company into transmission, distribution and trading units, process streamlining and accounting reforms, capacity development and change management and also held additional responsibilities assigned to her from time to time.

She has been a Director on the Boards of various state transmission and distribution utility companies as well as power generation and manufacturing companies.

Over the years, she has had close interaction with a diverse range of stakeholders in the power sector that include politicians, persons from private and public enterprise, entrepreneurs, civil society organizations, NGOs, academics, lawyers, media persons and officials from international aid institutions.

Further details and current directorships of Dr. Raja are provided in the Annexure to this Notice.

The Board recommends the Resolution at Item No.3 of the accompanying Notice for approval by the Members of the Company.

Other than Dr. Raja and her relatives, none of the Directors or KMP of the Company or their respective relatives is concerned or interested in the Resolution mentioned at Item No.3 of the accompanying Notice.

Dr. Raja is not related to any Director or KMP of the Company.

Item Nos.4 and 5: At the Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") of the Company held on 21st January 2021, the Members had accorded consent to the Board of Directors borrowing any sum or sums of money not exceeding at any time the sum of ₹ 6,500 crore.

At the same EGM, the Members had accorded consent to the Board of Directors for creation of mortgages, charges and hypothecations to secure borrowings upto ₹ 8,125 crore.

In view of its strategic intent to be one of the largest renewable player in the Indian market, the Company has aggressive growth plans. The Company is also in the process of executing various renewable solar, micro grid and solar pump projects. In order to meet the financial requirements for the current and future projects as also for meeting other corporate requirements, borrowings limits previously sanctioned by the Members are proposed to be increased to ₹ 10,000 crore.

The proposed borrowings of the Company may, if necessary, be secured by way of mortgages, charges and hypothecations on the Company's movable/immovable properties, present and future, in favour of the financial institutions/banks/insurance companies/other investing agencies/trustees for the holders of debentures/bonds/other instruments. As the documents to be executed by, with, or in favour of, the lender/parties may contain the power to take over the management and concern of the Company in certain events, it is necessary for the Members to pass a resolution for creation of mortgages, charges and hypothecation to secure such borrowings. Since security to be provided is usually 1.25 times the amount borrowed, it is proposed to seek Members' consent for creation of charges upto ₹ 12,500 crore.

The Board recommends the Resolutions at Item Nos.4 and 5 of the accompanying Notice for approval by the Members of the Company.

None of the Directors or KMP of the Company or their respective relatives are concerned or interested in the Resolutions at Item Nos.4 and 5 of the accompanying Notice.

Item No.6: Pursuant to Section 148 of the Act, the Company is required to have the audit of its cost records conducted by a cost accountant in practice. On the recommendation of the Audit Committee of Directors, the Board of Directors have approved the re-appointment of M/s. Rao Murthy and Associates, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000065) as the Cost Auditors of the Company to conduct audit of cost records maintained by the Company for the Financial Year 2021-22, at a remuneration of ₹ 3,00,000 (Rupees Three lakh) plus applicable taxes, travel and actual out-of-pocket expenses.

M/s. Rao Murthy and Associates, Cost Accountants have furnished a certificate regarding their eligibility for appointment as Cost Auditors of the Company. They have vast experience in the field of cost audit and have conducted the audit of the cost records of the Company for previous years under the provisions of the Act.

The Board recommends the Resolution at Item No.6 of the accompanying Notice for ratification of the Cost Auditors' remuneration by the Members of the Company.

None of the Directors or KMP of the Company or their respective relatives are concerned or interested in the Resolution at Item No.6 of the accompanying Notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For Tata Power Solar Systems Limited

Sd/-
Jeraz E. Mahernosh
Company Secretary
FCS No.: 7008

Mumbai, 20th April 2021

Registered Office:
c/o The Tata Power Co. Ltd., Corporate Center B,
34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac Bunder,
Mumbai 400 009.
CIN: U40106MH1989PLC330738
Tel: 91 22 6665 8282 Fax: 91 22 6665 8801
e-mail: info.solar@tatapower.com
Website: www.tatapowersolar.com

Annexure-A

Details of the Directors seeking re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting
(In pursuance of Secretarial Standard - 2 on General Meetings)

Name of Director	**Mr. Anand Agarwal**	**Dr. Aditi Raja**
DIN	06398370	00164313
Date of Birth (Age)	10th December 1973 (47 years)	18th September 1959 (61 years)
Date of Appointment	10th July 2018	1st April 2021
Expertise in specific functional areas	Mr. Anand Agarwal has over 24 years of experience in various areas of finance and accounts like Accounting, Treasury, Investor Relations, Business Finance, etc. Mr. Agarwal started his career in 1994 with Rusoday & Co., Kolkata. He has worked with A V Birla Group, Reliance Industries Limited, ITC Limited, Reliance ADAG Group, Convexity Solutions & Advisors, AGS Transact Technologies Limited and Peepul Capital, prior to joining Tata Power in 2014 as Head - Treasury & Investor Relations. During his tenure, he has managed corporate centralised treasury operations, setting up JV Funds in Singapore, fund raising, structuring, divestments and M&A activities. He was designated as Head of Strategic Finance and M&A prior to his current position of Financial Controller & Chief Subsidiary Finance of Tata Power. Mr. Agarwal is also on the Boards of several companies in India and overseas.	Dr. Aditi Raja is a civil servant belonging to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and has 16 years of experience evaluating and auditing various government departments and several public sector undertakings of the Government of India. She has over 20 years of experience in leadership positions in the energy sector and additional experience in the private sector as an Energy and Infrastructure consultant. She has been closely associated with the Indian power sector since its opening up to private participation in 1992. She has a wide ranging experience in all aspects of the power sector, namely, generation, transmission, distribution, trading, training and human resource management, covering an array of activities that include project design, implementation and monitoring, public policy, regulation, institutional design, legal drafting, enforcement and disaster management. Dr. Raja has led and implemented several initiatives that cover power sector reform, unbundling of the company into transmission, distribution and trading units, process streamlining and accounting reforms, capacity development and change management and also held additional responsibilities assigned to her from time to time. She has been a Director on the Boards of various state transmission and distribution utility companies as well power generation and manufacturing companies.
Qualifications	B.Com, CA, CFA, ICWA & CS	Masters in Business Law (from the National Law School of India University, Bangalore. Ph.D. in Nematology (from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
Directorships held in other Public companies (excluding foreign companies)	• NELCO Limited • Renascent Power Ventures Private Limited	• Skand Private Limited

Committee position held in other companies	**<u>Audit Committee</u>** *<u>Member</u>* • NELCO Limited **<u>Stakeholders Relationship Committee</u>** *<u>Chairman</u>* • NELCO Limited **<u>Nomination and Remuneration Committee</u>** *<u>Member</u>* • NELCO Limited **<u>Executive Committee of the Board</u>** *<u>Member</u>* • NELCO Limited	Nil
Remuneration	N.A.	N.A.
No. of meetings of the Board attended during the year	6	N.A.
No. of shares held: **(a) Own** **(b) For other persons on a beneficial basis**	 Nil Nil	 Nil Nil

Board's Report

To the Members,

The Directors are pleased to present to you the Thirty Second Annual Report on the business and operations of your Company and the Statements of Account for the year ended 31st March 2021.

1. Financial Results

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	FY21	FY20
Revenue	5,11,891.34	2,14,070.09
Other income	2,424.36	2,540.21
Total income	**5,14,315.70**	**2,16,610.30**
Expenses		
Operating expenditure	4,89,366.96	1,99,150.52
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2,498.21	1,764.87
Total Expenses	**4,91,865.17**	**2,00,915.39**
Profit before tax (PBT)	**22,450.53**	**15,694.91**
Tax expense	1,610.56	3,427.26
Profit for the year	**20,839.97**	**12,267.65**
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	(27,677.03)	9,528.86
Total comprehensive income	**(6,837.06)**	**21,796.51**

2. Dividend

In view of retaining profits earned by the Company, the Directors do not recommend any dividend for the year under review.

3. Financial Performance and State of the Company's Affairs

Financial performance

During the year, revenue from operations increased from ₹ 2,14,070.09 lakh in previous year to ₹ 5,11,891.34 lakh in current year. Other income stood at ₹ 2,424.36 lakh, as against ₹ 2,540.21 lakh in the previous year. The earning per share of the Company is ₹ 90.70.

No material changes and commitments have occurred after the close of the year till the date of this Report, which affect the financial position of the Company.

State of the Company's Affairs

The Company is engaged in a manufacturing business of solar photo-voltaic cells and modules as well as in the engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) in the solar energy market, wherein the manufactured cells/modules are utilised.

a) Looking at the visibility of demand for next 3 years in CPSU tenders, Pumps for DCR modules, Cell line production capacity is enhanced by 250 MW by suitable layout modifications in the existing facility in Bengaluru. Along with this enhancement, automation of existing Cell lines was also taken up in FY21. ₹ 158.32 crore was capitalised for these purposes in FY21. To meet this Capex requirement, Kotak term loan amounting to ₹ 150 crore was utilized and the balance amount was met through internal accruals.

b) Existing Module line technology was also enhanced to achieve 440 Wp + Module rating to meet the emerging demand of rooftop business and also to reduce dependency on imports. A total of ₹ 40.76 crore is capitalized under Module segment. This investment is met through internal accruals.

c) Existing 100 MWp Mars line was removed to make space for 250 MW cell line in the plant. This Mars line has been shifted to a new rented place in Jigani Industrial area and commissioned at an investment of ₹ 5.51 crore.

d) Karnataka government is offering Special Incentives schemes for Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) sector under ESDM policy 2020-25 for companies to set up manufacturing units in the state. The Company has also applied for this Incentive scheme vide application IEM/A/ACK/270774/2020 dated 21st December 2020 for the investment of ₹ 235 crore put in for its new 250 MW Cell Line and existing Module line modifications. The incentives sought under this scheme are approximately to the tune of ₹ 90 crore as per policy and the application is in advanced stages of getting approved.

The Company with a right blend of experienced team has innovative solutions and is poised to maintain and enhance its leadership position in terms of technology and costs.

4. Credit Rating

As on 31st March 2021, your Company had the AA credit rating for long term bank facilities.

5. Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates

Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited (CSL) is the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. CSL recorded a total income of ₹ 5,064.64 lakh during the financial year 2020-21. Profit after Tax stood at ₹ 667.88 lakh for the financial year under review. CSL was incorporated on 14th June 2016 with the objective of undertaking the development of Solar Photo voltaic ground mount power plants in Karnataka to be implemented in Karnataka Talukas.

As per Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), a separate statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of the Subsidiary Companies is attached along with the financial statements in the prescribed Form AOC-1 and marked as Annexure-I. The Company does not have any associate company or joint venture. There has been no change in the nature of the business of the subsidiaries.

The Company shall make available the financial statements and the related detailed information of its subsidiary to any Member of the Company or its subsidiary who may be interested in obtaining the same at any point of time and same is also available on the website: https://www.tatapowersolar.com/

6. Reserves

The Board of Directors do not propose to carry any amount to reserves.

7. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

The details of Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year and the Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows are as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	FY21	FY20
Foreign Exchange Earnings	**15.38**	10,465.18
Foreign Exchange Outgo	**2,62,021.44**	73,515.91

8. Risks and Concerns

Risk Evaluation involves estimating the probability of occurrence and severity of loss. Frequency of loss relates to the probable number of particular losses that may occur over some given period. Severity of loss refers to probable magnitude of losses that may occur on the occurrence of losses. This enables ranking of various loss exposures according to their relative importance.

Risk Value = Probability x Severity

The Company may face with risks of different types, all of which need different approaches for mitigation. Your Company has adopted the following approach:

a) Avoid / Address immediately – Disengage in or find a different approach to the activity that creates the risk.
b) Transfer – Transfer all or some of the risk, using insurance, risk financing or other methods (such as partnership).
c) Mitigate / Control – Take measurements to reduce the risk with controls and to identify monitoring metrics.
d) Accept / Retain – Accept the risk and all associated costs in case of an exposure.

9. Risk Management Framework and internal financial controls

9.1 Risk Management Framework and Risk Management Committee

A standardized Risk Management Process and System has been implemented across Tata Power Group of companies including your Company. The process of risk identification is guided by company objectives, external environment, industry reports, and internal stakeholders among others. The risk identification process covers the whole gamut of risks including strategic, tactical and operational risks. A risk owner and risk champion is identified for each risk. The risk owner and champion are responsible for framing the risk mitigation plans in the Risk Management System©. This has enabled continuous tracking of Risk Mitigation Completion Index (RMCI).

This year the Company has implemented a new concept in the Risk Management System© called "Risk Velocity". Risk velocity is the time to impact for measuring how fast an exposure can impact an organisation. Mitigation measures of high velocity risks are periodically monitored. The Risk Management Committee (RMC) has been set up to closely monitor and review the risk plans. Corrective actions, if any, are discussed and the mitigation plans are revised accordingly. Learnings from mitigating a risk are also captured in the risk plan. This helps in cross-functional and experiential learning across the organisation enabling effective and comprehensive risk management.

An internal audit is instituted to assess risks in the processes from an independent perspective. Improvement is initiated based on internal audit report.

The Company has initiated Disaster Management and Business Continuity Planning (BCP) process as a part of risk management from January 2014. The Company has adopted necessary processes to meet requirement of BCP and has been certified for Business Continuity Management Systems as per ISO:22301:2012 by BSI in the month of March 2015. The Company has a system of revalidating the processes from time to time and necessary corrective and preventive actions are taken

9.2 Internal financial controls and systems

The Management has implemented robust processes to ensure that all Internal Financial Controls (IFCs) are effectively working. The Company has an in-house internal audit function which reviews the sustained effectiveness of IFCs by adopting a systematic approach to its work. To fulfil the requirements of the Act, the internal audit team has integrated IFCs into Risk Control Matrix (RCM) of enterprise processes which are tested as per the approved internal audit plan. Upon review of the internal audit observations and corresponding actions taken, there remain no adverse observations which have a financial and commercial impact or material non-compliances which have not been acted upon. The Company continues with the Control Self-Assessment (CSA) process, whereby responses of all process owners are used to assess internal controls in each process. This helps the Company to make process improvement plans, identify focus audit areas, design the audit plan. support CEO/CFO certifications for internal controls.

The Internal Audit process includes review and evaluation of process robustness, effectiveness of controls and compliances. It also ensures adherence to policies and systems and mitigation of the operational risks perceived for each area under audit. Risk based Internal Audit Plan has been framed based on which process audits have been conducted. All processes of the Company have been classified under vital and essential, based on the analysis of process impact on Company's

Strategic Objectives. Significant observations including recommendations for improvement of the business processes are reviewed by the Management before reporting to the Board. The Board then reviews the Internal Audit reports and the status of implementation of the agreed action plan. Internal audit plan is executed by the Tata Power's in-house audit team.

On review of the audit observations and action taken on audit observations, there are no adverse audit observations which have not been acted upon having material impact on financial reporting or having commercial implications or material non compliances.

The processes and controls of IFC are as per the Act. The Statutory Auditors have opined that the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2021.

The Company believes in the conduct of affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour. In line with the Tata Code of Conduct (TCOC), any actual or potential violation, howsoever insignificant or perceived as such, is a matter of serious concern for the Company. Vigil Mechanism has been formulated with a view to provide a mechanism for employees of the Company to approach the Chief Ethics Counsellor (CEC).

10. Impact of Covid-19

This global pandemic has had a big impact on our core EPC business delaying the execution timelines of Large projects, Pumps, Rooftop and Microgrid segments. Complete Lockdown imposed at central level resulted in this delay which was however supported by extended deadlines for commissioning. Restrictions on import of goods mostly from China which is the major exporter of Modules had a huge impact on project completion. Huge restrictions on intercity logistics had also impacted movement of goods to the project sites as per the planned schedules. All these put together has impacted the Company's revenue in Q1 and Q2.

As and when the stage wise lockdown relaxations started, Project teams geared up to the mark and exceeded ABP targets in both Q3 and Q4 to cover the lag of COVID 19 imposed lockdown. For the first time, the Company has crossed the PAT line of ₹ 200 crore mark (before exceptional items) even in badly affected year of FY21 for EPC Players. At the same time, health of employees is taken care through various activities viz, frequent sanitization, tie up with local hospitals, minimizing assembly, distancing of workers, avoid travel, stocking of Food and essentials to avoid frequent travel etc.

11. Sustainability

11.1 Safety – Care for our People

The Company is committed towards building safer workplaces across the organization and demonstrating care for the employees. The Company continues to follow the policy on Health, Safety and Environment as an integral part of the work culture. A summary of safety results achieved (both employees and contract workforce) is shown below:

- the achievement of *"2.67 Million Safe Man hours for the year 2020-21" without any fatality & one LTI (Lost time Injury). LTIFR* (Lost Time Injuries Frequency Rate per million man hours) *is 0.10"*
- Integrated management system (IMS) comprising of ISO 9001, ISO 14001 & 45001 has been re-certified, and validity of certificates extended.
- As a continual improvement process: Under Digitisation of Safety System, implemented various systems. Some are, QR code based periodical safety inspection checklist for safety equipment's, QR code based SDS (Safety Data Sheet) access nearby chemicals storage, virtual safety training sessions, online safety quiz etc.
- In the year, total 98 mock drills have been carried out across TPPSL plants to ensure timely actions required to manage different emergency scenarios like Fire, Electric shock, Chemical

spills, Snake bite, Accidents in workplace, Operational failures, Terrorist attack, Bomb threat, Natural disaster etc. During the BCDMP surveillance audit by External agency, obtained highest escalator score at parent company level (i.e. 92%) without any NC's (Non-Conformity) or Observations.

11.2 Care for our Community/Community Relations:

Program Name	Program Description
Amruthadhara – Clean and safe drinking water facility Linked to UNSDG 6	The Company has taken an initiative with help of WSCO in Madhavapura village. The villagers faced drinking water problem, the Company addressed the problem and discussed with government body's 90% paid by Government and 10 % paid by the Company. 1,00,000 ltrs water tank construction and distribution to enter village through individual taps, water is sourced by Narmada River. More than 500 Households benefitted across the villages.
Financial Inclusion Project Linked to UNSDG 1	The focus on implementing schemes will be as follows: 1. Survival related schemes: such as Food Security Act, Maternity Benefits, Social Security schemes, sanitation etc. 2. Development related schemes such as scholarship related schemes, Financial Inclusion related schemes e.g. Bank account, lending schemes, 3. Aspirational Schemes: Old age Pension, PPF, Pension Schemes, etc. 4. Documents like PAN card, Income certificate, Caste certificate to be only covered for 40% of the total beneficiaries. More than 25,000 families benefitted across 30 villages, with majority of beneficiaries categorized under AA category.
Roshni– Skill Development employability enhancement initiative Linked to UNSDG 2 & 8	To build a sustainable livelihood in the unorganized sector around Bengaluru city. 47 women candidates is trained in Tailoring classes. Two training centers were opened, one at Narayanagatta and another one at Gopasandra Bangalore rural area. More than 47 benefitted across 4 villages.
Health and Sanitation Project is Linked to UNSDG 3	Considering the pandemic situation the Compny arranged distribution of 41,000 Face masks to School children's and local community along with BCC initiatives about awareness and precautions practices to be followed.
Volunteering activity	Several Volunteering activities were initiated during the FY like Food distribution to needy peoples, Mask distribution, COVID-19 vaccination awareness programs, Road safety awareness, women's health, renewable energy usage, etc. More than 2,509 hours of Volunteering done and benefitted more than 38,800 people.

11.3 Care for our Environment:

Reutilization of MS scrap material	Reuse of 3.75 ton MS scrap for safety railing, equipment supports and solar module structures across the organization
Energy Saved due to various initiatives	Green Power trading (wind and solar), Inhouse installed solar power generation, Replacement of conventional streetlight with highly efficient LED lights etc. Consolidated 4,58,825 MUs were saved with all initiatives.
Sustainable initiative – Conservation of natural resources.	44,577 KL of waste water has been re-utilized after treatment.
Rain water Harvesting	Rainwater harvesting initiated at new areas like ASRS building and module storage shed for conservation of resources. 2110 m3 of rain water harvested and utilized for domestic purpose

Tree plantation	Under Tata Volunteering, efforts were taken to plant 6,458 saplings across all locations.

During FY21, the total CSR spend of the Company was ₹ 2.82 crore. It represents two percent of the average net profit of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years. Annual report on CSR activities is provided in Annexure-II.

12. Human Resources

12.1 Manpower:

Company has 351 management and 405 non-management employees as on 31st March 2021. The enormous business challenges required a strong and concerted effort from the organization, it was essential to align the efforts of all employees towards the ambitious turnaround target that the company had set out for itself.

FY21 witnessed lowest attrition rate (6%) which is reflective of the retention of talent in a highly competitive solar market where the Company seen as a key source of competent and experienced resources in the solar industry.

12.2 COVID-19:

Various initiatives were introduced during these tough times to ensure employees feel connected and supported in Response to situation. Such as:

- 24/7 Help Line -Care for you
- Employee Connect
- Family Connect
- Ex-Employee Connect to check their wellbeing
- Covid hospitals
- Covid Vaccinations

12.3 Employee Engagement:

Company conducted Annual Employee Engagement Survey by Kincentric for Management and Non-Management category of employees in February 2020.Achieved highest levels of Engagement in Management 80% & Non Management 80% respective categories. The challenge of sustaining tremendous improvement in employee engagement levels (80%) in 2020 required a renewed focus on the people front. To keep the momentum of employee engagement on certain improvement areas were identified through a consultative process of Engagement action planning at Manager, Departmental and SBU levels were driven. The Action plans were identified for each team and with rigorous efforts we have ensured 100% closure of identified action items. This was supplemented with platforms for listening to the employees through formal and informal forums. The HR Connect was strengthened and expanded to give opportunities to interact and provide feedback. Interactions with leadership through Town halls, LINK (Lunch with CEO) and Connect with CEO as well as connect initiatives like Shop Floor Meetings, HR connect, Trainees Connect, Being Engaged digital platform, Pulse Connect, Covid Connects,24/7 Help line, connect 50, HR Outreach connect and HR-Union Connect enhanced the culture of open communication.

The lead measures of engagement like attrition, employee participation in various connect forums, employee celebration closure of engagement action points, effectiveness of L&D interventions all points lead to sustaining the improved levels of engagement.

12.3 Industrial Relations

Company has maintained harmonious industrial relation during the year. During COVID, employees and families were educated on prevention mechanism through unique engagement session.

The Company continues to sustain and improve upon its tradition of having harmonious industrial relations. Employees in workmen-cadre have been given opportunities to participate in the growth journey of the organization through internal job opportunities to areas in Projects like HSE, Stores, Procurement & Expediting, Quality, Project Execution and other areas. Focus has been placed on training and capability building of these employees for ensuring they are productive and successful in their new roles. The Company shares good relationship with Employee's Union, Contractor employees, Contractors, Government Officials and other agencies.

100% compliances within legal due date and its review through Legatrix has been ensured.

Legatrix" is an IT-enabled legal support service relating to legal and regulatory compliances. It enables management with a one-stop view of the organization's compliances & control mechanism through comprehensive compliance dashboards & provides necessary information at the operating level by creating comprehensive Matrix on laws and its management.

Self-audit concept implemented to track and proactively analyse the compliances at all locations.

12.4 Enabling Systems

Tata Power Solar is leveraging technology in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its people processes. Initiatives such as Online Joining through Aagman portal, online learning platform portal Gyankosh, connect 2 Solve, Samiksha, Legatrix, Achievers Portal, Xpression, SAP Employee File Management, and participation in organizational effort of leveraging AI are introduced during the year. Culture of innovation is being emphasized upon through formation of Innovation council wherein cross-functional teams are working on various projects focused on innovations that will drive the future of our business.

12.5 Capability Development

Company focused on the critical area of capability building through a rigorous training need identification process enable by goal setting process during the start of the Financial year. It is followed by facilitating Functional, Behavioural, FGT and Organisational training in order to develop capabilities of the employees. Company Measures Capability index of the organisation in terms of LNA – Learning Need Accomplishment, Man-days, Unique Population coverage and Training effectiveness. Training Cycle is from July 2020 to June 2021. LNA-66%, Man-days-1351, Unique Population Coverage- 96% and L1: 83.2%.

Some of the key programs that were organized includes the following:

- Advanced Management Programme at IIM Ahmedabad for Sr. Leadership team.
- Technical Workshop organised on Battery & Battery- Charger, Electrical Safety, Hybrid System working, Regulation, IR for Line Managers, EV Charging Technology, Switch yard Equipment testing, Protection & Testing of electrical Equipment's by Internal Trainers of Tata Power.
- Various technical Seminars on upcoming technologies were facilitated through CII (Confederation of Indian Industry), NSC (National Safety Council) for all employees across Renewable Cluster.
- Technical Workshops were conducted through OEM for various Equipment's.
- Facilitated detailed Cluster & Corporate Induction for all new joinees across Renewable which has provided trainees with an In-sight & Growth Plans for the Organisation.
- International Tutorial (Online) HVAC and HVDC Cable System was organised for employees thorough online Webinar.
- Management Development programs were organized to build managerial capability of mangers.
- Functional Skill Development programs were organized for Sales function, HR, Engineering & Procurement and Project Teams.
- Technical capability building for Channel partners in association with Tata Power Skill Development Institute (TPSDI).
- Awareness programs on POSH ("Policy on Sexual Harassment") and Business Ethics were organized for employees as well as contract employees.

- Knowledge series is launched with the intent to hone cross functional capabilities of employees across the organisation.
- Technical Training for all trainees has been arranged to upscale them.

This was followed by rigorous monitoring and tracking performance on the training metrics including Learning Need Accomplishment, training man-days, training effectiveness and a training coverage.

12.6 Anti- Sexual Harassment Policy

Disclosure under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

The Company has a Policy on Sexual Harassment in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

The following is a summary of sexual harassment complaints received and disposed off during the year: FY21

No. of complaints received: 1
No. of complaints disposed off: 1
No. of workshops/awareness program: 25

13. Regulatory and Legal

13.1 Regulatory Environment

- Union Cabinet approved Ministry of New & Renewable Energy's (MNRE) proposal for the implementation of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme "National Programme on High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in high efficiency solar PV modules with an outlay of ₹ 4,500 crore.
- MNRE has finalised new Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on Solar PV cells and Modules. Effective 1st April 2022, 25% BCD on Solar PV cells and 40% BCD on Solar Modules is getting imposed. This initiative is taken as a part of Center's Atmanirbhar Bharat with the objective of gearing up the country towards scaling up domestic manufacturing. And thus, scaling up domestic solar manufacturing would also enable India to export solar cells/modules. This would also provide other countries an alternative avenue for procuring solar cells/modules.
- India's government has increased the BCD on solar inverters as part of efforts to bolster domestic manufacturing while presenting the country's budget on 1st February 2021. Existing duty of 5% is raised to 20% with immediate effect from 2nd February 2021. This was done with the dual objective of promoting domestic manufacturing and increasing the country's export potential.
- MNRE has issued first list of Approved list of Module Manufacturers (ALMM) of Solar modules to monitor the quality and reliability of components being used in government owned solar projects on 10th March 2021. According to this order, List I will consist of models and manufacturers of Solar PV modules, and list II will comprise models and manufacturers of Solar cells. Enlistment procedures are also detailed in the order. Manufacturer once enlisted have the validity of 2 years and can be renewed. Only the models and Manufacturers included in this list shall be eligible for use in government/government assisted projects/projects under government scheme & programmes, installed in the country.
- Under National Solar Mission (NSM) 100 GW target of Grid-connected Solar Power Projects by 2022, Government of India (GoI) has rolled out a scheme for development of

Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects. The Ministry has given administrative sanction for enhancement of capacity from 20,000 MW to 40,000 MW for "Development of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects".

- The Ministry has chalked out year-wise target to achieve 100 GW Grid connected solar power projects. For FY 2020-21 Yearly target is 11,000 MW. As on 28th February 2021, Cumulative Ground Mount Solar power installed capacity is 34,759 MW & Cumulative Rooftop Solar Power installed capacity is 4,324 MW as of 28th February 2021.
- There is also a visible focus on harnessing solar energy through Floating and Hybrid (solar + wind + energy storage) models. MNRE has issued the Solar Hybrid Policy and scheme. On Floating and Solar Hybrid MNRE has a target of 10 GW each. We have executed a pilot Floating Solar Photovoltaic (FSPV) project and have won other hybrid orders also.
- The government has allocated ₹ 34,000 crore for farmers under the KUSUM scheme. This scheme shall replace the regular off-grid pumping model prevalent today by the on-grid model. The components under the scheme include 10 GW of ground mount plants, 17.50 lakhs (8.25 GW) standalone solar pumps, 10 lakhs grid connected pumps (7.5GW), 50,000 solarised tubewells (250 MW). The country seeks to balance the growth of solar as a viable and major energy source with enhancement of domestic manufacturing capability. One of the objectives of the National Solar Mission is "to create favourable conditions for solar manufacturing capacity, particularly solar thermal, for indigenous production and market leadership".

  Key Policy announcements made during the year to achieve the above objective includes:
  Domestic solar manufacturing policy:
  The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved a viability gap funding (VGF) scheme worth ₹ 8,580 crore, which would enable the Central Public Sector Utilities (CPSUs) to set up 12 GW of solar power plants over the next four years using the costlier, made-in-India modules. The VGF scheme comes after the 25 per cent Safeguard Duty (SGD) implementation in September 2018, decreasing to 15% over 2 years, to protect the domestic manufacturing industry. However, anti-dumping duties have additionally been put on module glass and EVA material.

13.2 EMERGING POLICIES/ INITIATIVES:

- State wise Industrial Policy for Manufacturing: Several states have released Industrial policies that include Solar Cell & Manufacturing too. This is in line with India becoming Self-reliant in all segments. Under these policies, states are offering various incentives, interest subventions, Capital investment, Subsidised rates for Land, water, electricity and duty exemptions etc. This is in addition to Centre's PLI based incentives for Solar Cell & Module manufacturing units.
- Restriction on usage of Modules from countries sharing border line with India in most of the government tenders. Also, there is a push for Domestic content requirement (DCR) in almost all of the government tenders to help domestic players and also encourage investment in cells and manufacturing units.
- Ministry of New & Renewable Energy's (MNRE) has introduced Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme "National Programme on High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules for achieving manufacturing capacity of Giga Watt (GW) scale in high efficiency solar PV modules.
- DISCOMS to drive rooftop Solar: DISCOMS to be the sole implementing agency for MNRE Rooftop solar scheme. It is Currently at concept paper stage.
- Tata Power has joined hands with the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to provide affordable financing for rooftop solar installations by the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). This financing is available exclusively for MSME customers of Tata Power for both off-grid and on-grid installations.

13.3 REGULATORY ORDERS OF RELEVANCE:

- MNRE Incentives Restricted to Rooftop Solar Systems Connected to the Grid
- In 2017, MNRE issued an order with an eye toward quality project development in the sector. The order, named "Solar Photovoltaics, Systems, Devices, and Components Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration under Bureau of Indian Standards Act) Order 2017," was issued keeping in mind that solar project developers look to procure the cheapest possible components to facilitate bidding at the lowest-possible tariffs in solar auctions.
- The MNRE has issued a new National Lab Policy (NLP) to improve the quality and reliability of renewable energy projects in India. Under the National Lab Policy, the MNRE made it mandatory that all the test labs must be accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) and approved by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).
- MNRE had launched Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plant Programme with increased budget of ₹ 5,000 crore for rooftop solar photovoltaic (RTS) projects up to 2019-20. RTS capacity in the commercial and industrial sectors to be developed without any subsidy support. RTS plants on rooftops and vacant area of buildings in residential/ social/ institutional/ Government/ PSU sectors would be developed based on subsidy/ incentive as follows:
  - For rooftops and vacant areas of buildings in residential/ social/ institutional sectors, capital subsidy at the rate of up to 30% of project cost or benchmark cost whichever is lower for General Category States and up to 70% of project cost or bench mark cost whichever is lower for Special Category States/Islands.
  - For rooftops and vacant areas of buildings in Government/ PSU sectors, financial incentive up to ₹ 16,250 per KW for General category & ₹ 39,000 per KW for special category states are available.
- Inter State Transmission Charges have been waived for Solar projects for the life of project being commissioned till March 2022. Extended to those projects which are meeting RPO and based on Competitive Bidding Guidelines as issued by MoP.
- Karnataka Open Access Regulations: Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission has recently issued an order, whereby the incentives being offered on transmission charges have been withdrawn. Currently, there is a stay on the same.

13.3 Legal Matters of relevance

Sr. No.	Case Name	Case No.	Amount Involved	Case Details	Current Status
1	Waaree Energies Ltd. vs. The Tender Committee and Ors.	W.P. 17483/2017	NA	The Company was awarded a tender by JIPMER for commissioning and comprehensive maintenance of 1500 kW (multiple capacity) of solar PV grid connected rooftop system in Puducherry. Waree Solar filed a writ petition before the HC challenging the same, and the Company was made a party to the petition.	The Company has been given the completion certificate by JIPMER. However, we still have about ₹ 85 lakhs due to be paid, and hence the matter is still pending.

2	TPSSL vs. State of Rajasthan and Ors.	S.B. C.W.P. 15974/2017	₹ 2 crore (Approx)	An order was passed against the Company under Rajasthan Stamp Duty Act for evasion of stamp Duty for an agreement executed with NTPC for the Badla project. The Company challenged the order and the HC subsequently stayed the said order and issued notice to the respondents. On 13.04.2018 the HC directed that the matter be connected with S.B. Civil Writ Petition 11084/2017. A rejoinder on the maintainability of the petition was filed.	The Company challenged the order of Collector Stamps before High Court of Rajasthan and the court was pleased to stay the order of the Collector Stamps. The Company has also filed its rejoinder on the limited question of maintainability of the Writ petition. The matter is listed for hearing on **05.05.2021**.
3	CSL vs. Karnataka SC/ST Commission and Ors.	W.P. 48559/2017	NA	Interim order was passed against Chirasthayee Saurya Limited (CSL) stating that all activities being carried for the Kanakgiri KREDL project be halted as the land was being claimed to be scheduled property. This order was stayed by the HC and an interim order was passed directing the respondents or any other individual or group of individuals not to cause any hindrance to the project work and that the employees of the petitioner company to have free access to the concerned unit. Concerned local police officials were directed to ensure compliance of this order.	Order of the SC/ST Commission was stayed by the HC vide order dt. 02.11.2017. Notice issued to respondents calling upon them to file statement of objections. However, this has not been done so far. By interim order it was directed that no4person shall cause any kind of obstruction or hindrance to CSL and that it is to have free access to the said solar unit.
4	HESCOM vs. CSL	R.P. 7/2019	₹75 Crores (Approx.)	Review petition was filed by HESCOM challenging the order dt. 09.07.2019 passed by the KERC regarding the Kanakgiri project.	Final arguments in the matter has been completed on **06.04.2021.** The matter has been reserved for orders.
5	TPSSL vs. Ambience Indecor (AI)	C.M.P. 139/2021	₹1.74 Crores plus interest	AI is withholding ₹ 1.74 crore payable to the Company. AI claims that there have continuously raised disputes regarding supplies provided by the Company, the latest being for the six hospitals in respect of which materials, AI alleges, were supplied in a hasty manner, soon after which they say that their dealership code was illegally blocked. AI is demanding that the Company compensate them for losses allegedly caused due to actions of the Company.	Section 11 petition for initiation of Arbitration proceeding has been filed and notice has been issued to the Respondents on 12.04.2021.

6	TPSSL vs. APDCL	W.P. (C) 418 of 2021	₹1,88,47,331 plus interest	A writ is to be filed for the recovery of dues from APDCL pursuant to completion of the Arbitral Proceeding No. 2 of 2012 under which an Arbitral Award dated 25th July, 2015 was passed. Post arbitral proceedings the Parties entered into a Settlement Agreement under which ₹ 2 crore had been paid, however, the balance of ₹ 1.88 crore has been pending for over 5 years and a writ is being filed for the recovery of the same.	Petition was listed on 03.02.2021. The HC has issued notice to APDCL and MNRE. The next date of hearing is awaited. Likely to be listed soon.
7	Hariram Sharma vs. State of Rajasthan	Crl. M.P. 441/2021	NA	An FIR was filed u/s 420, 406, 447, 448, 323, 370 of Indian Penal Code by Manoj S/O Leeladhar regarding land acquired in Kolayat by the Company. Manoj has claimed that the money due to him has not been paid by the Company.	Stay on arrest of Petitioners has been obtained for FIR 11/2021. The next date of hearing is **07.04.2021**.
8	Rohit Habbu and Ors. vs. State of UP	Crl. M.P. 13399/2021	NA	An FIR was filed u/s 420, 406, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of Indian Penal Code by SSPL for alleged non-payment of dues after termination of agreement between TPREL and SSPL (for acquisition and transfer of land) following the failure of SSPL to carry out its obligations under the said agreement.	The matter had been listed for 05.04.2021, however, due to spike in Covid-19 cases, it has been decided that only urgent matters to be taken up during 05-09.04.2021.
9	Santosh Narayan and Ors. vs. State of UP	Crl. M.P. 13396/2021	NA	An FIR was filed u/s 420, 406, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of Indian Penal Code by SSPL for alleged non-payment of dues after termination of agreement between TPREL and SSPL (for acquisition and transfer of land) following the failure of SSPL to carry out its obligations under the said agreement.	The matter had been listed for 05.04.2021, however, due to spike in Covid-19 cases, it has been decided that only urgent matters to be taken up during 05-09.04.2021.
10	Muthu Kumar vs. State of Rajasthan	Crl. M.P.	NA	An FIR was filed U/s 323, 341 and SC/ST Act 3 (1) (R) (S) against Mr. Muthu before Kolayat Police Station, Rajasthan.	Petition has been filed. However, the bench before which it is listed is not a very favourable bench. Awaiting for roster to change.

14. Number of meetings of the Board and attendance of Directors

Dates of Board meetings in the ensuing year are decided in advance and circulated to all Directors. The agenda for each meeting, along with detailed notes, is circulated well in advance to all the Directors.

Six meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the year. These meetings were held on 1st May 2020, 13th June 2020, 16th July 2020, 11th August 2020, 20th October 2020 and 21st January 2021.

Names and categories of the Directors on the Board and attendance of Directors during FY21:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No. of Board Meetings held during tenure	No. of Board Meetings attended	Attendance at AGM held on 20th October 2020
1.	Mr. Praveer Sinha	Chairman & Non-Executive Director	6	6	Yes
2.	Mr. Seetapathy Chander	Independent, Non-Executive Director	6	6	Yes
3.	Mr. Anand Agarwal	Non-Executive Director	6	6	Yes
4.	Mr. Ashish Khanna(1)	Non-Executive Director	6	6	Yes
5.	Ms. Anjali Bansal(2)	Non-Executive Director	5	4	No
6.	Mr. Mahesh Paranjpe(3)	Non-Executive Director	2	2	NA

(1) Mr. Ashish Khanna resigned as Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer w.e.f. 12th June 2020 and was appointed as a Non-Executive Director w.e.f. 13th June 2020.
(2) Ms. Anjali Bansal resigned as a Non-Executive Director w.e.f. 8th January 2021.
(3) Mr. Mahesh Paranjpe resigned as Non-Executive Director w.e.f. 12th June 2020 and was appointed as a Chief Executive Officer w.e.f. 13th June 2020.

15. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

On account of growth plans at the Tata Power level, Mr. Ashish Khanna resigned as Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of the Company w.e.f. 12th June 2020 and was appointed as a Non-Executive Director w.e.f. 13th June 2020. Consequently, Mr. Mahesh Paranjpe resigned as a Non-Executive Director of the Company w.e.f. 12th June 2020 and considering his experience in renewable sector was appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the Company for 3 years w.e.f. 13th June 2020.

During the year under review, Ms. Anjali Bansal, Non-Executive (Woman) Director resigned from the Board of Directors w.e.f. 8th January 2021. The Board places on record her sincere appreciation towards the immense contribution made and also for the support and guidance given by Ms. Bansal during her tenure as Director of the Company.

After resignation of Ms. Anjali Bansal as Non-Executive (Woman) Director of the Company and in order to fill up the vacancy of a woman director as required under the Act, the Company appointed Dr. Aditi Raja as an Additional (Woman) Director designated as Non-Executive Director, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 161 and other applicable provisions of the Act w.e.f. 1st April 2021. Dr. Raja holds office up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). Dr. Raja's candidature for appointment as Non-Executive Director would be placed before the ensuing AGM.

Mr. Seethapathy Chander, Independent Director of the Company has submitted the declaration of independence, as required pursuant to the provisions of Section 149(7) of the Act, stating that he meets the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act and is not disqualified from continuing as Independent Director. He has submitted the declaration of compliance of sub-rule (1) and subrule (2) of rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 to the Board.

Key Managerial Personnel:

During the year under review, Mr. Ashish Khanna, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, resigned w.e.f. 12th June 2020 and consequently, Mr. Mahesh Paranjpe was appointed as Chief Executive Officer w.e.f. 13th June 2020.

Further, Mr. Satish Gupta superannuated on 30th April 2020 and therefore stepped down as the Chief Financial Officer and consequently, Mr. Aditya Gupta was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer and was designated as KMP under the Companies Act with effect from 1st May 2020.

Also, Mr. Amey Naik resigned from the position of the Company Secretary of the Company w.e.f. 2nd May 2020 and consequently, Mr. Jeraz E. Mahernosh was appointed as the Company Secretary of the Company and was designated as KMP under the Act with effect from 13th June 2020.

As on 31st March 2021, the KMPs of the Company are:

- Mr. Mahesh Paranjpe, Chief Executive Officer
- Mr. Aditya Gupta, Chief Financial Officer
- Mr. Jeraz E. Mahernosh, Company Secretary

In accordance with the requirements of the Act and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Anand Agarwal, retires at the ensuing AGM and being eligible, seek re-appointment. The Board recommends his re-appointment.

None of the Directors had any pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company. The Company has paid sitting fees to the Directors who are not in employment with the holding Company during FY21.

16. Annual Evaluation of Board Performance and performance of its committees and individual directors

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(p) of the Act read with rule 8(4) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Board has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance, performance of individual Directors and certain Board appointed Committees. The following processes were adopted for evaluation:

- Feedback was sought from each Director about their views on the performance of the Board as a whole covering various criteria such as degree of fulfillment of key responsibilities, Board structure and composition, establishment and delineation of responsibilities to various Committees, effectiveness of Board processes, information and functioning, Board culture and dynamics, quality of relationship between the Board and the Management and efficacy of communication with external stakeholders.
- Self-assessment questionnaires were filled in by the Directors.
- Feedback was also sought from Committees' member for evaluation of Board appointed Committees covering various criteria such as degree of fulfillment of key responsibilities, adequacy of Committee composition and effectiveness of meetings.

17. Committees of the Board

The Committees of the Board focus on certain specific areas and make informed decisions in line with the delegated authority. The following Committees constituted by the Board function according to their respective roles and defined scope:

Audit Committee

The Committee comprises the following as on 31st March 2021:

- Mr. Seethapathy Chander, Chairman
- Mr. Anand Agarwal
- Mr. Ashish Khanna

The members are financially literate and bring in expertise in the fields of finance, economics, development, strategy and management. The Committee met five times during the year. The meetings were held on 30th April 2020, 16th July 2020, 11th August 2020, 19th October 2020 and 20th January 2021 with the requisite quorum. The attendance details of the Committee meetings are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No. of Audit Committee Meetings held during tenure	No. of Audit Committee Meetings attended
1.	Mr. Seethapathy Chander, Chairman[(1)]	Independent Director	4	4
2.	Mr. Anand Agarwal	Non-Executive Director	5	5
3.	Mr. Ashish Khanna[(2)]	Non-Executive Director	3	3
4.	Mr. Mahesh Paranjpe[(3)]	Non-Executive Director	1	1

(1) Mr. Seethapathy Chander was appointed as a Member and Chairman of the Committee w.e.f. 1st May 2020.

(2) Mr. Ashish Khanna resigned as Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer w.e.f. 12th June 2020 and was appointed as a Non-Executive Director w.e.f. 13th June 2020. Consequently, he was appointed as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 16th July 2020.

(3) Mr. Mahesh Paranjpe resigned as Non-Executive Director w.e.f. 12th June 2020 and was appointed as a Chief Executive Officer w.e.f. 13th June 2020.

The Company has adopted Charter of the Committee to bring the terms of reference, role and scope in conformity with the provisions of Section 177(4) of the Act. The Charter specifies the composition, meetings, quorum, powers, roles and responsibilities, etc.

The powers of the Committee are as follows:

- Call for any explanation, information, representation or confirmation from any employee, director, auditor, vendor, customer or other stakeholder, confidentially or otherwise.
- Examine and take into its custody any record or document of the Company.
- Appoint legal counsel, accountants or other advisors at its sole discretion at the cost of the Company.
- Management shall implement the Committee’s directions in respect of the foregoing areas. Management has a right of appeal to the Board of Directors should it disagree with the Committee’s directions.

The responsibilities of the Committee are broadly divided into two parts viz. Primary and Enabling Responsibilities, the details of which are as follows:

Primary Responsibilities:

The Committee shall primarily be responsible for the following -

- Overseeing the processes that ensure the integrity of financial statements issued by management from time to time. Overseeing the adequacy and effectiveness of the processes and controls for economic and efficient operations of the company. Overseeing the adequacy and effectiveness of the processes and controls for compliance with laws and regulations.
- Overseeing the adequacy and effectiveness of the process by which confidential or anonymous complaints or information regarding financial or commercial matters are received and acted upon.
- Approving, prior to their execution, transactions with related parties (as defined in the Companies Act, 2013) and any subsequent modifications. In according approval, the committee will consider the business needs for those transactions and the fairness of the terms at which they are proposed to be contracted.
- Enquiring into reasons for any default by the company in honouring its obligations to its creditors and members and recommending appropriate action to the Board.
- Satisfy itself that the remuneration, expense reimbursements and use of company assets by the chief executive and other senior executives is in accord with their terms of employment and the company’s rules and policies in that respect.
- Appointing expert valuers for any valuation by the company either of its own assets or liabilities or those of any other party and approving the valuer’s opinion on conclusion of the valuation.
- Approve the selection /appointment of the company’s Chief Financial Officer.
- Enquire into the end-use of funds raised from the public.
- The Committee shall recommend to the board the appointment of and remuneration to the cost and secretarial auditors.

Enabling Responsibilities:

In order to discharge the above primary responsibilities, the Committee shall also be responsible for the following -

- Overseeing the quality of internal accounting controls and other controls relevant to its primary responsibilities.
- Overseeing the system for storage (including back-up), modification, retrieval, display, print-out and disposal of electronic accounting records.
- Overseeing the quality of the financial reporting process, including the selection of the most appropriate of permitted accounting policies, significant adjustments and the disclosure of aggregate effect of material adjustments pertaining to last quarter, the appropriateness of use
- of the going concern assumption, the exercise of reasonable judgment where required and the use of the most appropriate estimates.
- The Committee shall be responsible for ensuring the independence of the external auditor from management influence. It shall annually appraise the quality of the external audit. Based on such appraisal it shall recommend to the board the appointment and the remuneration of an auditor, including any other terms, for the following year.
- The committee shall scrutinize inter-corporate loans and investments with the object of ascertaining if management has taken appropriate steps to protect their value and that they are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.
- The Committee will monitor the end use of funds raised through public offers and shall draw to the attention of the board significant deviations from the use as stated in the offer document.
- The committee shall conduct the valuation of any undertaking or asset of the company where an independent valuation is required by law or regulation or where such a valuation is necessary for incorporation in the financial statements.
- The Committee shall oversee the internal audit function. It shall recommend the individual chosen for appointment as the chief internal auditor prior to the approval of the board. The committee shall have a direct and independent line of reporting of chief internal auditor of the company.
- The Committee shall bring to the notice of the board any lacunae in the Tata Code of Conduct and the vigil mechanism (whistle blowing process) adopted by the company.
- The committee shall review with the CEO and the CFO of the company the underlying process followed by them in their annual certification to the Board of Directors of matters related to financial statements, legitimacy of transactions, internal controls and other matters as required to be certified to the Board by them under laws and regulations.
- The Committee shall approve the schedule of authority to satisfy itself that there is a satisfactory division of powers and responsibilities and that these are commensurate with the levels of management.

The Committee invites such of the executives, as it considers appropriate (and particularly the head of the finance function) to be present at its meetings. The Statutory Auditors are also invited to the meetings. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Committee comprises the following as on 31st March 2021:

- Mr. Ashish Khanna, Chairman
- Mr. Seethapthy Chander
- Mr. Anand Agarwal

The Committee met once during the year on 22nd December 2020 with the requisite quorum. The attendance details of the Committee meetings are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No. of CSR Committee Meetings held during tenure	No. of CSR Committee Meetings attended
1.	Mr. Ashish Khanna, Chairman(2)	Non-Executive Director	1	1

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No. of CSR Committee Meetings held during tenure	No. of CSR Committee Meetings attended
2.	Mr. Seethapathy Chander (1)	Independent Director	1	1
3.	Mr. Anand Agarwal	Non-Executive Director	1	1

(1) Mr. Ashish Khanna resigned as Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer w.e.f. 12th June 2020 and was appointed as a Non-Executive Director w.e.f. 13th June 2020. Consequently, he was appointed as Chairman of the Committee w.e.f. 16th July 2020.

(2) Mr. Seethapathy Chander was appointed as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 16th July 2020.

The Company has adopted CSR policy in line with the activities to be undertaken by the Company as specified in Schedule VII to the Act.

18. Disclosure of particulars

Particulars required by Section 134(3) of the Act read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 on Conservation of Energy and Technology Absorption are given in the prescribed format in Annexure-III.

19. Related Party Transactions

In line with the requirements of the Act, the Company has formulated a Framework and Guidelines on Related Party Transactions (RPTs). Details of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties are provided in Annexure-IV in accordance with the form prescribed under the Act.

20. Deposits

During the year, your Company did not accept any deposits.

21. Loans, guarantees, securities and investments

The Company has given loan to its 100 % subsidiary CSL which is fully repaid by 31st March 2021. No guarantees or any securities are provided under Section 186 of the Act. Particulars of investments made by the Company during FY21 are provided in the financial statements. Please refer to the Note no. 6 and 8 to the financial statements for details of investments made by the Company.

22. Annual Return

As per the requirements of Section 92(3) of the Act and Rules framed thereunder, the extract of the annual return for FY 21 is uploaded on the website of the Company and the same is available on https://www.tatapowersolar.com/

23. Auditors

M/s. S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP, the Statutory Auditors of your Company, were appointed from the conclusion of the 28th AGM till the conclusion of the AGM to be held in the year 2022.

24. Auditors' Report

The Notes to the Accounts referred to in the Auditors' Report of the Company are self-explanatory and, therefore, do not call for any further explanation under Section 134(3)(f) of the Act.

25. Secretarial Audit Report

M/s. Sumant Bhargava & Co., Practicing Company Secretaries, were appointed as Secretarial Auditors to conduct Secretarial Audit of records and documents of the Company for FY21. The

Secretarial Audit Report confirms that the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines etc. and do not call for any further explanation. The Audit Report is given in Annexure-V.

26. Cost Auditor and Cost Audit Report

As per the Cost Audit Orders, Cost Audit is applicable to the Company's products. In view of the same and in terms of the provisions of Section 148 and all other applicable provisions of the Act read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, M/s. Rao, Murthy and Associates; Cost Accountants have been appointed as Cost Auditors to conduct the audit of cost records of your Company for FY21. The remuneration proposed to be paid to them requires ratification of the shareholders of the Company. In view of this, your ratification for payment of remuneration to Cost Auditors is being sought at the ensuing AGM.

27. Vigil Mechanism

The Company believes in the conduct of the affairs of its constituents in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour. In line with the TCOC, any actual or potential violation, howsoever insignificant or perceived as such, would be a matter of serious concern for the Company. The role of the employees in pointing out such violations of the TCOC cannot be undermined.

Pursuant to section 177(9) of the Act, a vigil mechanism was established for directors and employees to report to the management instances of unethical behaviour, actual or suspected, fraud or violation of the Company's code of conduct or ethics policy. The Vigil Mechanism provides a mechanism for employees of the Company to approach the Chief Ethics Counsellor (CEC)/ Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Company.

28. Directors' Responsibility Statement

Based on the framework of internal financial controls and compliance systems established and maintained by the Company, work performed by the internal, statutory, secretarial auditors and external consultants and the reviews performed by Management and the relevant Board Committees, including the Audit Committee, the Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and effective during the financial year 2020-21.

Accordingly, pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Act, the Board of Directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, confirm that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed and that there are no material departures;
b) The Directors had, in the selection of the accounting policies, consulted the Statutory Auditors and have applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;
c) The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care to the best of their knowledge and ability for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
d) The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
e) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

29. Other Disclosures/Reporting

During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst Coastal Gujarat Power Limited and the Company and The Tata Power Company Limited and their respective shareholders under the provisions of Sections 230

- 232 of the Act (including the rules thereunder) and other relevant provisions of the Act, subject to sanction by the National Company Law Tribunal and regulatory approvals, if any.

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items on account of non-applicability/non-occurrence of any of the events during the year under review:

(i) Details of payment of remuneration or commission to Managing Director or Joint Managing Director of the Company from any of its subsidiaries as the Company does not have any Subsidiaries/Joint Venture/Associate Company;
(ii) Significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future;
(iii) Change in nature of business of the Company;
(iv) Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise;
(v) Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme;
(vi) Issue of debentures, bonds or any non-convertible securities;
(vii) Issue of warrants;
(viii) Details in respect of frauds reported by Auditors under sub-section (12) of Section 143 other than those which are reportable to the Central Government, as there were no such frauds reported by the Auditors.

30. Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Directors of the Company, I would like to place on record our deep appreciation to our Shareholders, Customers, Business Partners, Vendors, both international and domestic, Bankers, Financial Institutions and Academic Institutions for all the support rendered during the year.

The Directors are thankful to the Government of India and the various Ministries, the State Governments and the various Ministries, Regulatory Authorities, Communities in the neighbourhood of our operations, Corporation and Municipal authorities and local authorities in areas where we are operational. Finally, we appreciate and value the contributions made by all our employees and their families for making the Company what it is.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
For **Tata Power Solar Systems Limited**

Sd/-
Praveer Sinha
Chairman
(DIN: 01785164)

Mumbai
20th April 2021

Annexure-I: Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures
(Ref.: Board Report, Section 5)

Form AOC-1
(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)
Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(₹ In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the subsidiary	Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited
2.	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	14.06.2016
3.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	N.A
4.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A
5.	Share capital	100.00
6.	Reserves & surplus	709.81
7.	Total assets	34,732.92
8.	Total Liabilities	33,923.11
9.	Investments	0
10.	Turnover	5,064.64
11.	Profit before taxation	893.03
12.	Provision for taxation	225.15
13.	Profit after taxation	667.88
14.	Proposed Dividend	Nil
15.	Extent of shareholding (in %)	100%

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
For **Tata Power Solar Systems Limited**

Sd/-
Praveer Sinha
Chairman
(DIN: 01785164)

Mumbai
20th April 2021

Annexure-II: Annual Report on CSR Activities
(Ref.: Board Report, Section 11.3)

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company:

Tata Power Solar is committed to ensuring the social wellbeing of the communities in the vicinity of its business operations through Corporate Social Responsibility initiates (CSR) in alignment with Tata Power Policy.

Tata Power Solar shall engage with the community by undertaking the following principles and activities:

- Consult pro – actively with the community and other key stakeholders for understanding needs and designing initiatives for the social well- being of the community
- Under taking activities as per 5 major thrust areas, which include,
  1. Augmenting Primary Education System with emphasis on girl child education **(VIDYA)**
  2. Building and Strengthening Healthcare Facilities including safe drinking water **(AROGYA/SWATCH JAL)**
  3. Enhancing Programs on Livelihood **(SAMRIDDHI)** & Employability **(DAKSH)**
  4. Building Social Capital and Infrastructure **(SANRACHNA)**
  5. Nurturing Sustainability for Inclusive Growth **(AKSHAY)**

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Category of Directorship	No. of CSR Committee Meetings held during tenure	No. of CSR Committee Meetings attended
1.	Mr. Ashish Khanna, Chairman(1)	Non-Executive Director	1	1
2.	Mr. Seethapathy Chander (2)	Independent Director	1	1
3.	Mr. Anand Agarwal	Non-Executive Director	1	1

(1) Mr. Ashish Khanna resigned as Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer w.e.f. 12th June 2020 and was appointed as a Non-Executive Director w.e.f. 13th June 2020. Consequently, he was appointed as Chairman of the Committee w.e.f. 16th July 2020.

(2) Mr. Seethapathy Chander was appointed as a Member of the Committee w.e.f. 16th July 2020.

3. Web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company: https://www.tatapowersolar.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/05115317/CSR-Policy-1.pdf

4. Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report): Not applicable

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹.)	Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any (in ₹.)
Not applicable			

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹ 1,41,04,31,466.66 /-

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹ 2,82,08,629.33/-

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: Nil

(c) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any: Nil

(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): ₹ 2,82,08,629.33/-

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in ₹.)	Amount Unspent (in ₹.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount.	Date of Transfer.	Name of the Fund	Amount.	Date of Transfer.
2,82,08,629.33	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against **ongoing projects** for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project.		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (in ₹).	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in ₹).	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State.	District						Name	CSR Registration number.
Not applicable												

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against **other than ongoing projects** for the financial year:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act.	Local area (Yes/No).	Location of the project.		Amount spent for the project (in ₹).	Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No).	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State.	District.			Name	CSR Registration number
1.	Vocational Skill Development	(ii) Promotion of education: including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially	Yes	Karnataka	Bangalore	27,00,000	No	TPCDT	Applied and not allotted

		among children, woman, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.							
2.	Integrated Community Health Care & Awareness on COVID.	(i)Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive Healthcare and sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	Yes	Karnataka	Bangalore	5,97,000	No	TPCDT	Applied and not allotted
3.	Drinking Water Supply System	(i)Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive Healthcare and sanitation and making available safe drinking water.	yes	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	12,00,000	No	TPCDT	Applied and not allotted
4.	Linkages with Govt. Social Welfare Schemes	(iii) promoting gender equality and empowering women; selling up homes and hostels for women and orphans, setting up old age homes, day care centres, and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures faced by socially and economically backward groups	Yes	Karnataka. Gujarat , Rajasthan	Bangalore. Pavagada, Ahmedabad , Ganganagar,	25,00,000	No	TPCDT	Applied and not allotted
5.	Promotion of green Energy -	rural development projects.	Yes	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	6,00,000	No	TPCDT	Applied and not allotted

	Rooftop Solar at Ramdevra Police Thana								
6.	Skill Building and Awareness to community youth and woman	promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes , day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups	Yes	Karnataka	Bangalore	206,11,629.33	No	TPCDT	Applied and not allotted
	TOTAL					**2,82,08,629.33**			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: Not applicable

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: Not applicable

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) : ₹ 2,82,08,629.33/-

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹.)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	2,82,08,629.33
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	2,82,08,629.33
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	-
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	-
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	-

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR account under section 135 (6) (in ₹)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in ₹)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in ₹).	Date of transfer.	
Nil							

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for **ongoing projects** of the preceding financial year(s):

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sl. No.	Project ID.	Name of the Project.	Financial Year in which the project was commenced.	Project duration.	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹).	Amount spent on the project in the Reporting Financial Year (in ₹).	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year. (in ₹.)	Status of the project – Completed /Ongoing.
Nil								

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year **(asset-wise details).**

    (a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s): Not applicable

    (b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset: Not applicable

    (c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc: Not applicable

    (d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset): Not applicable

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5): Not applicable

Sd/-
Mahesh Paranjpe
Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Ashish Khanna
Chairman CSR Committee
(DIN: 06699527)

Mumbai
20th April 2021

Confidential

Annexure-III: Conservation of Energy and Technology Absorption
(Ref.: Board Report, Section 18)

A. Conservation of Energy

CO_2 reduction for Utility scale, C&I Rooftop solar plants

B. Technology absorption

(i) Expenditure on R&D

1.	Specific are in which R & D carried out by the Company	New Product & Systems Development - Universal module mounting structure - Patented bell purlin concept - Low cost data acquisition & monitoring (ITAPS) platform - Microgrids – for motor loads and with porta cabin - Safety gadgets for rooftops - Elevated solar module mounting system. - Solar Carport solution - Solar module mounting solutions for PEB segments
2.	Benefits derived as a result of the above R & D.	- Significant balance-of-system cost reductions - New market of microgrids - Created new market of elevated solar solutions. - Better inventory management of MMS & Safety furniture gadgets - Opened up possibilities to adapt upcoming technologies in DM, AI, ML, etc.
3.	Future Plan of Action	- Single axis tracker with bifacial module and reflective foundation - Extend ITAPS platform to B2B, Microgrids and Pumps - Battery storage system for utility scale and C&I segment
4.	Expenditure on R &D (in ₹ crore) a) Capital b) Recurring c) Total	Nil

*O&M-Operations & Maintenance, CTQ-Critical to Quality, DM-Data Mining, AI-Artificial Intelligence, ML-Machine Learning, VOC-Voice of Customers, KPI-Key Performance Indicators, MTTR-Mean Time To Repair

(ii) Technology, absorption, adaption and innovation

During the year, the following Product & Systems Development were completed:

- **iTAPS Data Logger extended platform:** This is a device connecting cloud-based iTAPS smartphone app and web monitoring, was extended to Microgrids, B2B and LP inverter level.
- **Microgrids :** This is a hybrid electric power generation system which operates in an islanded mode providing power to small villages and localities. Porta cabin was developed, new robust inverter was introduced and smart way to manage motor loads through drives validated and introduced.
- **Patented bell purlin:** A unique profile of purlin is patented which will enable easy assembly of structure at site.
- New products : Solar trees, Solar artefacts, and solar car ports & elevated solar solutions have been successfully developed & implemented which has brought in new business
- **Value engineering**: In rooftops, safety walkway, handrails, lifeline, universal mounting structures and clamps were introduced. New application using hybrid solutions were commissioned. In utility scale, 450MWp single axis trackers introduced in Dholera, India's largest Floating solar plant engineered in Kayamkulam Kerala, Unique foundation method adopted in liquefaction site in Raghnesda Gujarat.

(iii) Benefits derived as a result of the above

The above initiatives have improved organisational KPIs related to cost competitiveness, technology self-reliance, enhanced customer experience, reliability & performance of offered products and systems and overall market penetration.

(iv) Future Plan of Action

In pursuit to continuously improve LCOE (Levelized cost of energy), company is executing pilot project in new technology: SAT-BF (single axis tracker with bifacial module) and with reflective foundation. Apart from this, the company is focused in developing an "all-in-one boxed" smart energy solution, extending iTAPS platform and integrate with home automation; solar balcony solution and development of universal solar pump controller. The Company is also contemplating a licensing agreement with a US based tracker company to manufacture the trackers in India.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
For **Tata Power Solar Systems Limited**

Sd/-
Praveer Sinha
(DIN: 01785164)

Mumbai
Chairman
20th April 2021

Annexure-IV: Related Party Transactions

(Ref.: Board Report, Section 19)

- Policy on dealing with Related Party Transactions - The Company has adopted a framework of Related Party Transactions.
- Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto

Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions	Date(s) of approval by the Board	Amount paid as advances, if any	Date on which the special resolution was passed in general meeting as required under first proviso to Section 188
N.A.							

Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:

(₹ in lakh)

Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts /arrangements/ transactions	Duration of the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transactions including the value, if any.	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any.	Amount paid as advance, if any
The Tata Power Company Limited (Holding Company)	Sale of Materials	12 months	EPC Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	8,116.55
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Sale of Materials	12 months	EPC Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	140270.07
Poolavadi Windfarm Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Sale of Materials	12 months	EPC Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	5,297.06
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited (Subsidiary of a Fellow Subsidiary)	Sale of Material	12 months	Module Sales	NA	1,243.11
TP Renewable Microgrid Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Sale of Materials	12 months	EPC Contract of Microgrids	NA	5,583.68
TP Kirnali Limited (Subsidiary of a Fellow Subsidiary)	Sale of Materials	12 months	EPC Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	9295.39
TP Kirnali Solar Limited (Subsidiary of a Fellow Subsidiary)	Sale of Materials	12 months	EPC Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	4,358.05
TP Solapur Solar Limited (Subsidiary of a Fellow Subsidiary)	Sale of Materials	12 months	EPC Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	3,774.15
Tata Projects Limited (Subsidiaries &	Sale of Material	12 months	Module Sales	NA	276.15

Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)					
Tata Consultancy Services Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Sale of Material	12 months	Module Sales	NA	80.52
The Tata Power Company Limited (Holding Company)	Services rendered	12 months	O&M Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	42.77
Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited (Subsidiary)	Services rendered	12 months	O&M Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	274.10
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Services rendered	12 months	O&M Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	2,034.23
Tata Power Trading Company Limited (Fellow Subsidiaries)	Services rendered	12 months	O&M Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	32.34
Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Services rendered	12 months	O&M Contract of Solar PV Plant	NA	8.79
Poolavadi Windfarm Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Services rendered	12 months	EPC Contract for Solar PV Plant	NA	53.92
Tata Consultancy Services Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services rendered	12 months	O&M Contract of Solar PV Plant	NA	2.13
The Tata Power Company Limited (Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	Rent for Premises, guest house and other charges	NA	378.92
Tata Power Trading Company Limited (Fellow Subsidiaries)	Services availed	12 months	Power procurement	NA	465.69
Tata Projects Limited (Associates and Joint Ventures of Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	Project Support	NA	206.94
Tata Sons Private Limited (Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	Brand Equity and Business promotion Agreement for use of Tata name and logo	NA	1,187.37
Tata Consulting Engineers (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of	Services availed	12 months	Engineering support	NA	276.98

Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)					
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	Rental lease services	NA	89.07
Tata Communications Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	IT Services	NA	43.02
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	Insurance Services	NA	24.03
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	Insurance Services	NA	940.50
Tata Elxsi Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	IT Services	NA	78.68
Tata Communications Collaboration Services Private Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	Communication services	NA	3.30
Infiniti Retail Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	Laptop procurement	NA	1.51

Tata Teleservices Limited (Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company)	Services availed	12 months	Communication services	NA	9.64
The Tata Power Company Limited (Holding Company)	Interest Paid	12 months	Loan taken	NA	1,913.14
Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited (Subsidiary)	Interest received	12 months	Loan given	NA	1,179.65
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited (Fellow Subsidiary)	Interest received	12 months	Loan given	NA	894.72
TP Kirnali Limited (Subsidiary of a Fellow Subsidiary)	Interest received	12 months	Loan given	NA	66.50

On behalf of the Board of Directors,
For **Tata Power Solar Systems Limited**

Sd/-
Praveer Sinha
Chairman
(DIN: 01785164)

Mumbai
20^{th} April 2021

Sumant Bhargava & Co.
Company Secretaries
Office : 624C, Block H, Palam Vihar, Gurgaon -122017
Mob. + 91 9873222067• Ph. :0124-4206012

FORM No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

(Pursuant to Section 204 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To,
The Members,
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited
CIN U40106MH1989PLC330738
C/o The Tata Power Company Limited,
Corporate Center B, 34 Sant Tukaram Road,
Carnac Bunder Mumbai- 400009

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LIMITED** (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Tata Power Solar Systems Limited 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, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021, 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:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Tata Power Solar Systems Limited for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2021 according to the provisions of:

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

(ii) The Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(iv) 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; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 and amendments from time to time; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**; and

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; **(Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)**

(vi) Other laws applicable specifically to the Company namely:
(a) The Indian Electricity Rules, 1956;
(b) The Energy Conservation Act, 2001;

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

1. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to board and general meetings.

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

I further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted. The changes 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.

Adequate notices were given to all directors to schedule the Board Meeting, Agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance other than those held at shorter notice, 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.

All the decisions in the Board Meeting and Committee meeting are carried out unanimously and recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and committee of the Board of Directors, as the case may be.

I 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.

I further reported that during the audit period no events occurred which had bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.

For and behalf of
Sumant Bhargava & Co.

Sumant K. Bhargava
Proprietor

FCS No. 8250
CP. No.: 15656
UDIN: F008250C000050919

Date: April 11, 2021
Place: Mumbai

This report is to be read with my letter of even date which is annexed as ''Annexure A'' and forms an integral part of this report.

ANNEXURE -A

To,

THE MEMBERS,
TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LIMITED
CIN U40106MH1989PLC330738
C/o The Tata Power Company Limited,
Corporate Center B, 34 Sant Tukaram Road,
Carnac Bunder Mumbai- 400009

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

2. I 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 the test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

4. Wherever required, I 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. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on the 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.

For and behalf of
Sumant Bhargava & Co.

Sumant K. Bhargava
Proprietor
FCS No. 8250
CP. No.: 15656
UDIN: F008250C000050919

Date: April 11, 2021
Place: Mumbai

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

12th Floor
"UB City" Canberra Block
No. 24, Vittal Mallya Road
Bengaluru - 560 001, India

Tel: +91 80 6648 9000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Tata Power Solar Systems Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Tata Power Solar Systems Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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 state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its loss 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board's Report but does not include Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 for Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 with reference to financial statements 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LTD
BENGALURU

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Bengaluru

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 1" 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 Ind AS 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, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

    (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

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

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

        i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 32 to the Ind AS financial statements;

        ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 20 and 32 to the Ind AS Financial statements.

TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LTD. BENGALURU

S R Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567
UDIN: 21209567AAAABT9020
Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 20, 2021

Annexure 1 referred to in clause 1 of paragraph on the report on other legal and regulatory requirements of our report of even date

Re: Tata Power Solar System Limited

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

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

c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the title deeds of the immovable properties included in property plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.

ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

iii) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Company has granted loans to one Company covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us by the management, the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

b) In the case of loans granted to the companies listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act, the borrowers have been regular in the repayment of the principal and payment of interest wherever required.

c) There are no amounts of loans granted to companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are overdue for more than ninety days.

iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans to directors including entities in which they are interested and in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees, and securities given have been complied with by the Company.

v) The Company has not accepted deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable

vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

vii) a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LTD BENGALURU

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

b) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, duty of custom, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and services tax and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statue	Nature of dues	Amount of Demand (Rs In Lakhs)	Period for which amounts relates to	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount paid (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount unpaid (Rs In Lakhs)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1,629.70	FY 2003-04	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	1,629.70	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	580.60	FY 2007-08	Commissioner Income Tax (Appeals)	580.60	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	719.91	FY 2010-11	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	719.91	-
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	140.63	FY 2011-12	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	140.63	-
Rajasthan VAT Act, 2003	Rajasthan VAT	3,806.72	FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16	Rajasthan Tax Board	208.74	3,597.98

viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government or dues to debenture holders

ix) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that no material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid/provided by the company to its directors in accordance with provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act

xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LTD BENGALURU

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

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

xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R.Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership number: 209567
UDIN: 21209567AAAABT9020
Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 20, 2021

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Tata Power Solar Systems Ltd. Bengaluru

Annexure 2 to the Independent auditor's report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of Tata Power Solar System Limited

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 over financial reporting of Tata Power Solar System Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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 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 (the 'Guidance Note') 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 the 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the ICAI. 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 over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, with reference to these 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LTD. BENGALURU

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these 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 the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI firm registration number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567
UDIN: 21209567AAAABT9020
Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 20, 2021

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Tata Power Solar Systems Ltd. Bengaluru

Tata Power Solar Systems Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
CIN: [illegible]

₹ in Lakhs

		Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A		ASSETS			
	1	Non-current assets			
		(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	35,384.60	17,301.58
		(b) Capital work-in-progress		466.79	98.32
		(c) Intangible assets	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
		(d) Financial assets			
		(i) Investment in subsidiary	6	100.00	100.00
		(ii) Trade receivables	9	21,763.48	3,027.84
		(iii) Loans	12	476.43	377.33
		(iv) Other financial assets	13	307.05	-
		(e) Non-current tax assets (net)	14	4,387.54	2,703.28
		(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	31	11,820.36	-
		(g) Other non-current assets	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Total non-current assets		74,722.84	[illegible]
	2	Current assets			
		(a) Inventories	7	41,568.91	20,901.70
		(b) Financial assets			
		(i) Investments	8	-	3,671.26
		(ii) Trade receivables	9	3,14,725.00	65,847.32
		(iii) Unbilled Revenue		4,150.51	1,423.26
		(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	10	13,997.52	4,460.65
		(v) Balances with banks other than (iv) above	11	-	4,000.00
		(vi) Loans	12	338.99	374.34
		(vii) Other financial assets	13	16.72	49,064.68
		(c) Other current assets	15	37,449.80	21,124.41
		Total current assets		4,11,288.4[illegible]	1,70,167.98
		Total assets (1+2)		[illegible]	[illegible]
B		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	5	Equity			
		(a) Equity share capital	16	22,971.57	22,971.57
		(b) Other equity	17	38,384.71	49,201.77
		Total equity		61,356.28	72,173.34
		Liabilities			
	2	Non-current liabilities			
		(a) Financial liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	18	11,000.00	
		(b) Provisions	22	4,644.65	7,565.65
		(c) Non-current tax liabilities (net)	21	307.65	307.65
		(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	3,242.58
		(e) Other non-current liabilities	23	5,214.75	1,214.75
		Total non-current liabilities		22,162.07	12,[illegible]
	3	Current liabilities			
		(a) Financial liabilities			
		(i) Borrowings	18	62,382.62	4.01
		(ii) Trade payables			
		(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	4,670.29	2,288.31
		(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	2,48,142.99	61,254.77
		(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	38,124.50	1,018.04
		(b) Current tax liabilities (net)	21	4,430.69	-
		(c) Provisions	22	3,454.15	1,978.87
		(d) Other current liabilities	23	66,587.76	50,973.53
		Total current liabilities		4,28,[illegible].20	1,18,[illegible]
		Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)		[illegible]	[illegible]

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

As per our report of even date

For S R Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per [illegible]
Partner
Membership Number: [illegible]

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 30, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited

Ashish Khanna, Director
DIN: [illegible]

Anand Agarwal, Director
DIN: [illegible]

Praveer D Sinha (?)
Chief Executive Officer

Aditya Gupta (?)
Chief Financial Officer

[illegible]
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2021

Tata Power Solar Systems Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
CIN: U40108MH1989PLC038736

₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
I	Revenue from operations	24	5,11,891.34	2,14,070.09
II	Other income	25	2,424.36	2,540.21
III	Total income (I + II)		5,14,316.70	2,16,610.30
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of materials consumed (including sub-contracting cost of Rs 28,349.39 Lakhs (March 31,2020 : Rs. 17,111.81 Lakhs)		4,30,840.88	1,56,222.89
	(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		126.82	(1,700.66)
	Employee benefits expenses	26	12,530.34	12,844.66
	Finance costs	27	6,050.87	3,954.48
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	28	2,498.21	1,764.57
	Other expenses	29	34,815.75	27,474.15
V	Total expenses		4,91,865.87	2,00,615.39
VI	Profit before tax (III - V)		22,480.63	16,694.91
VII	Tax expenses			
	Current tax (including MAT)		7,316.88	3,427.26
	Deferred tax		(5,706.30)	-
	Total tax expenses		1,610.58	3,427.26
VIII	Profit for the period (VI-VII)		20,839.97	13,267.65
IX	Other comprehensive income			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit / (loss)			
	(i) Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		191.14	(173.54)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit / (loss)		48.11	(60.31)
	Items that may be reclassified to profit or (loss)			
	(i) Net movement on cash flow hedges		(37,176.80)	12,893.72
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will may be reclassified to profit / (loss)		(9,356.63)	3,242.56
	Total other comprehensive income (i) - (ii)		(27,677.00)	9,578.80
X	Total comprehensive income for the period (VIII + IX)		(6,837.09)	22,786.51
XI	Earnings per equity share (₹) :	35		
	Basic		90.70	53.35
	Diluted		90.70	53.35

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

As per our report of even date

For S R Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/ E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567

Place : Bengaluru
Date: April 20, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited

Ashish Khanna, Director
DIN: 06699527

Anand Agarwal, Director
DIN: 06758270

Manesh D Paranjpe
Chief Executive Officer

Aditya Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Jeraz E. Mahernosh
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2021

Tata Power Solar Systems Limited
Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2021
CIN: U40106KA1989PLC330738

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax	22,450.53	15,694.81
Adjustments for		
Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	8,053.87	3,954.48
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	(2,407.86)	(336.38)
Loss / (Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5.49	0.63
Impairment of financial assets	(519.38)	1,289.83
Bad debts	169.22	27.43
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,496.21	1,764.87
Provision for warranty	2,043.57	1,044.62
Liabilities Written back	-	-
(Gain)/loss on sale of current investments	(12.50)	(498.75)
	32,803.75	22,942.24
Movements in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets		
Inventories	(12,067.21)	(5,110.40)
Trade receivables	(2,56,100.38)	84,554.30
Current Loans	(12.63)	(46.00)
Other current assets	(16,365.35)	(2,510.68)
Non-current loans	(90.03)	(6.72)
Other non-current assets	(267.05)	12.04
Unbilled revenue	(2,727.71)	1,128.78
Movement in operating assets	(2,87,630.40)	78,012.31
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables	1,46,787.21	(21,557.98)
Other current liabilities	35,594.17	24,258.29
Short-term provisions	2,728.60	(3,811.74)
Long-term provisions	1,658.87	2,376.64
Other financial liabilities - Current	159.60	24.57
Movement in operating liabilities	1,86,929.45	1,235.60
Cash generated from operations	(64,906.20)	1,02,193.16
Income taxes paid	(4,618.55)	(3,099.58)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	(70,524.75)	99,093.59
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of current investments		(51,000.00)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	3,634.18	47,875.87
Interest received	2,422.12	308.71
Payments for property, plant and equipment (including capital advances)	(13,129.13)	(1,084.56)
Payments for intangible assets	-	(90.74)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	6.54	2.78
Loan given to related parties	(26,801.85)	(10,507.28)
Loan repaid by related parties	26,801.85	10,507.28
Investments in bank deposits (net)	4,000.00	(4,000.00)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities	(3,066.29)	(7,306.94)

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Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		44,688.61	(46,150.10)
Loan taken from related parties		36,182.00	47,446.46
Loan repaid to related parties		(35,998.50)	(55,947.46)
Interest paid		(13,950.90)	(8,486.55)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities		31,708.81	(63,137.65)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		8,109.97	28,019.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		4,160.65	(23,858.35)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		12,270.62	4,160.65

Cash and Cash Equivalents include :	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash on Hand		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	13,197.52	1,875.65
In Deposit Accounts (with original maturity three months or less)	800.00	2,285.00
Bank Overdraft	(1,727.00)	-
	12,270.62	4,160.65

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R.Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567

Ashish Khanna, Director
DIN:06699527

Anand Agarwal, Director
DIN: 06398379

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP Bengaluru

Tata Power Solar Systems Ltd. Bengaluru

Mahesh D Paranjpe
Chief Executive Officer

Aditya Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Jiraz E. Mahernosh
Company Secretary

Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 20, 2021

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2021

Tata Power Solar Systems Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021
CIN: [illegible]

a. Equity share capital

	₹ in Lakhs
As at April 1, 2019	22,977.57
As at March 31, 2020	22,977.57
As at April 1, 2020	22,977.57
As at March 31, 2021	22,977.57

b. Other Equity

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Other items of Other Comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium (Refer note 17.1)	Debenture redemption reserve (Refer note 17.2)	Capital redemption Reserve (Refer note 17.3)	General reserve (Refer note 17.4)	Retained earnings (Refer note 17.5)	Effective portion of cash flow hedge Reserve (Refer note 17.6)	
As at April 1, 2019	14,987.69	4,735.00	2,298.00	1,261.87	1,529.30	-	24,405.25
Profit/(Loss) for the Period	-	-	-	-	12,357.05		12,357.05
Other comprehensive income / (expense) arising from remeasurements of the defined benefit expense / (asset) (net of tax)	-		-	-	(112.78)	9,541.14	9,428.36
As at March 31, 2020	14,987.69	4,735.00	2,298.00	1,261.87	13,541.67	9,541.14	46,201.77
As at April 1, 2020	14,987.69	4,735.00	2,298.00	1,261.87	13,541.67	9,541.14	46,201.77
Profit for the year for the Period	-	-		-	20,825.97		20,825.97
Other comprehensive income / (expense) (net of tax)	-	-	-		143.00	(27,820.06)	(27,677.06)
As at March 31, 2021	14,987.69	4,735.00	2,298.00	1,261.87	34,444.47	(18,278.92)	39,348.11

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Tata Power Solar Systems Limited

For S R Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per [illegible]
Partner
Membership Number: [illegible]

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 27, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited

[illegible], Director
DIN: [illegible]

Anand Agarwal, Director
DIN: [illegible]

[illegible]
Chief Executive Officer

Aditya Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

[illegible]
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2021

1 Corporate information

Tata Power Solar Systems Limited ("the Company" or "TPSSL") is a manufacturer of solar photo-voltaic cells and modules as well as in the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) in the solar energy market, where in the manufactured cells/modules are utilised. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Tata Power Company Limited.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) (as amended from time to time).

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

This financial statement has been reported in Rs. Lakhs, except for information pertaining to number of shares and earnings per share information.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("Rs") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2.3 Other Significant Accounting Policies

2.3.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

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2.3.2 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. The management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.3.3 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

2.3.4 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date using valuation techniques.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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Tata Power Solar Systems Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
CIN: U40106MH1989PLC330738

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

2.3.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the Statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment.

Investment in preference shares/ debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/ debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company in respect of equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity

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instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

The Company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model, which involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under Ind AS 109 – Impairment loss on investments.

For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

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For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

a. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

b. De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

c. Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.3.6 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks by way of foreign exchange forward contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of Ind AS 109 are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.

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• The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below

(i) Fair value hedges
The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss as finance costs.

(ii) Cash flow hedges
The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the Effective portion of cash flow hedges, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Effective portion of cash flow hedges is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs.

The amounts accumulated in OCI are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognised in OCI for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

(iii) Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised as OCI while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss (as a reclassification adjustment).

2.3.7 <u>Leases:</u>

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the Contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone price.

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Company as a lessee:

i) Right-of-use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. 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, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to dismantle. 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.
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. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the discount 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. The carrying amount is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate. 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 or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be 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.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are 3.1 Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period.

3.2 Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. The cross functional team of the Company works closely with the valuer to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The Chief Financial Officer reports the finding to the board of directors of the Company every quarter to explain the cause of fluctuations in the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

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3.3 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 contracts 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 expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. 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.

3.4 Deferred tax asset is recognized only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will have sufficient taxable profits in future against which such assets can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, recent business performance and developments.

3.5 Refer note 39 as regards management judgements with regard to COVID – 19 pandemic.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
CIN: [illegible]

Note - 4 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting Policy

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Freehold land is not depreciated.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

[illegible]

(i) [illegible] ranging from 3 to [illegible] years
(ii) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant and machinery	Leasehold improvements	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value								
As at April 1, 2019	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Additions made during the year		[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disposals/adjustments during the year	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
As at March 31, 2020	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Additions made during the period		[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Disposals/adjustments during the period		-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
As at March 31, 2021	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 1, 2019	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Depreciation expense for the year	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disposals/adjustments for the year	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
As at March 31, 2020	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Depreciation for the period	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disposals/adjustments during the period			[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
As at March 31, 2021	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Block as at March 31, 2021	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Block as at March 31, 2020	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
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Note - 5 : Intangible assets

Accounting Policy

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

a) Software (purchased) - 3 years

The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern.

Impairment of Property, Plant and equipment and intangible assets

At the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined:

(i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the net selling price and the value in use; and

(ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net selling price and the value in use.

(The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the company suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Refer note 39 as regards management judgements with regard to COVID – 19 pandemic.

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Software	Technical knowhow	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at April 1, 2019	848.17	907.39	1,755.56
Additions made during the year	40.74	-	40.74
Disposals/ adjustments during the year		(907.39)	(907.39)
As at March 31, 2020	888.91	-	888.91
Additions made during the period	-	-	-
Disposals/ adjustments during the period	-	-	
As at March 31, 2021	888.91	-	888.91
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 1, 2019	568.55	907.39	1,475.94
Amortisation expense for the year	164.15	-	164.15
Disposals/ adjustments for the year		(907.39)	(907.39)
As at March 31, 2020	732.70	-	732.70
Amortisation expense	129.61	-	129.61
Disposals/ adjustments during the year			
As at March 31, 2021	862.31	-	862.31
Net Block As at March 31, 2021	26.60	-	26.60
Net Block As at March 31, 2020	156.21	-	156.21

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Note - 6 Non-current investments

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i) Investments in equity instruments at cost Unquoted investments (all fully paid) - Chhattisgarh Saurya Limited (wholly owned subsidiary) (1,000,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	100.00	100.00
Total	100.00	100.00
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	100.00	100.00

Note - 6.1: Investment in equity instrument
The Company has incorporated a subsidiary Chhattisgarh Saurya Limited with total investment of Rs. 100 Lakhs in the form of equity as at March 31, 2021

Note - 7: Inventories

Accounting Policy

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a weighted average basis. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads and, where applicable, excise duty. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognised in OCI, in respect of the purchases of raw materials.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(Lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials	31,678.47	19,780.41
Work-in-progress	641.78	395.74
Finished goods	8,277.38	8,646.75
Stores and spares	971.07	675.80
Total	41,568.81	29,501.70
Included above, goods-in-transit:		
Raw materials	2,300.43	2,850.71
Finished goods	3,780.81	3,091.11
Total	6,081.24	5,941.82

The cost of materials consumed include inventories and project related materials delivered at site recognised as an expense during the year was Rs. 404,491.46 Lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2020: Rs. 139,071.08 Lakhs)

The Mode of valuation of inventories has been stated above

Note - 8: Current investments

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Units	Amount	No. of Units	Amount
Unquoted Investments in Mutual Funds				
Baroda Liquid Fund Direct Growth	-	-	26,322	602.57
Tata Liquid Fund Direct Plan- Growth	-	-	19,230	652.90
BNP Paribas Liquid Fund Direct Growth	-	-	35,158	1,105.55
LIC Mutual Fund Liquid Fund - Direct Growth		-	35,374	1,310.86
Total		-		3,671.28
Aggregate value of unquoted current investments		-		3,671.28
Aggregate value provision for diminution in the value of current investments		-		-

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Tata Power Solar Systems Limited
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Note - 9: Trade receivables

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Considered Good - Secured	-	-	-	-
Considered Good - Unsecured	3,35,150.31	31,783.48	96,898.09	3,027.64
Doubtful	3,850.82	117.97	10,596.67	455.10
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (including expected credit loss allowance)	(5,075.93)	(117.97)	(11,647.44)	(455.10)
Total	3,33,726.00	31,783.48	95,847.32	3,027.64

Note - 9.1 :
The average credit period on sale of goods and services ranges between 60 to 90 days. No interest is normally charged on the trade receivable outstanding balances. Before accepting any new customer, the Company does a credit evaluation either through internal evaluations or through external analysts reports except in the case of Government funded projects and large Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which are considered to have high credit quality, to assess the potential customer's credit quality. In case of trade receivables where the credit period is more than 12 months, the Company had discounted its future cash flows to their present value using its incremental borrowing rate.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix for different categories of customers. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows

Ageing

Particulars	Average Expected credit loss (%)
Within the credit period	0.30%
1-30 days past due	0.76%
31-60 days past due	0.99%
61-90 days past due	1.16%
91-120 days past due	1.44%
121-150 days past due	1.63%
151-180 days past due	1.91%
More than 180 days past due	2.48%

Age of receivables

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Within the credit period	2,93,754.79	72,730.14
1-30 days past due	19,038.23	8,045.72
31-60 days past due	17,830.17	3,868.48
61-90 days past due	12,809.46	2,437.50
91-120 days past due	1,655.38	3,212.37
121-150 days past due	1,492.69	6,528.39
151-180 days past due	8,909.01	1,575.68
More than 180 days past due	7,308.06	17,672.25

Movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables (including expected credit loss allowance)

(a) Expected credit loss allowance

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	950.78	1,547.21
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	474.53	(846.43)
Balance at end of the year	1,425.31	950.78

(b) Specific allowance for doubtful receivables

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	11,151.76	9,247.37
Add: Specific allowance on trade receivables	1,629.68	5,502.95
Less: Reversal of allowance on collection/written off	(9,012.85)	(3,598.56)
Balance at end of the year	3,768.59	11,151.76

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

Refer note 39 as regards management judgements with regard to COVID – 19 pandemic.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
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Note - 10. Cash and bank balances

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and 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.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks		
In Current Accounts	13,197.52	1,875.66
In Deposit Accounts (with original maturity three months or less)	800.00	2,285.00
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	13,997.52	4,160.66
Bank overdraft	(1,727.00)	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cashflows	12,270.52	4,160.66

Reconciliation of Liabilities from Financing Activities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	Cash Flows		Non-cash Transactions	As at March 31, 2021
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Non-current Borrowings (including Current Maturity of Non current Borrowings)	-	15,000.00	-		15,000.00
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	4.01	2,52,842.64	(1,72,150.83)	-	80,695.82
Total	4.01	2,67,842.64	(1,72,150.83)	-	95,695.82

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 1st April 01, 2019	Cash Flows		Non-cash Transactions	As at March 31, 2020
		Proceeds	Repayment		
Current Borrowings (excluding Bank Overdraft)	54,655.10	1,97,305.79	(2,51,956.88)	-	4.01
Total	54,655.10	1,97,305.79	(2,51,956.88)	-	4.01

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Note - 11. Other balances with banks

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
In Deposit Accounts	-	6,600.04
Total	-	6,600.04

Note - 12: Loans

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
- At Amortised Cost				
Security Deposits				
Considered Good - Unsecured	318.76	475.42	296.11	377.39
Considered Doubtful - Unsecured	542.95	37.84	471.92	37.84
	861.71	513.26	768.03	415.23
Less: Impairment loss on security deposits (Refer Note 12.1 below)	(542.95)	(37.84)	(471.92)	(37.84)
	318.76	475.42	296.11	377.39
Loans to related parties				
Considered Good - Secured	-	-	-	-
Considered Good - Unsecured	-	-	-	-
Having Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
Other Loans				
Considered Good - Secured		-	-	-
Considered Good - Unsecured	18.23	-	28.23	
Having Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
Total	336.99	475.42	324.34	377.39

Note - 12.1. Movement of impairment loss on security deposits

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	509.76	477.90
Movement in impairment loss allowance on security deposits	71.03	33.50
Less: Reversal of allowance on collection	-	(1.64)
Balance at end of the year	580.79	509.76

Note - 12.2

Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to Holding Company, Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates

₹ in Lakhs

Name of the Company	Relationship	Amount outstanding as at the year end		Maximum Principal Amount Outstanding during the year (excluding interest accrued)	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
The Tata Power Company Limited	Holding Company	-	-	-	10,096.30
Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited	Subsidiary Company	-	-	25,620.00	300.00

The Inter Corporate Deposit were provided to its holding company The Tata Power Company Limited and its subsidiary company Chirasthaayee Saurya Limited. The tenure of the loan was 90 days and it carried interest rate ranging from 8.47% to 8.9% p.a.

Note - 13. Other financial assets

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Unsecured, considered good				
Accruals				
Interest accrued on bank deposits	16.72	-	30.98	-
Others				
Balances with Banks:				
In Deposit Accounts(with maturity of more than twelve months) (Refer Note 13.1 below)	-	267.86	-	-
Other financial assets measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments carried at fair value	-	-	16,034.00	-
Total	16.72	267.86	16,064.98	-

Note 13.1: Balances with Banks held as Margin Money Deposits against Guarantees

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
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Note - 14 Current and non-current tax assets (net)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Unsecured, considered good				
Tax assets	-	4,387.54		2,703.28
Total	**-**	**4,387.54**	**-**	**2,703.28**

Note - 16: Other current and non-current assets

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Unsecured, considered good				
Capital advances		-	-	-
Advances other than capital advances				
Advances to suppliers	14,065.32	-	5,062.84	-
Advance to employee	19.38		9.22	-
Others				
Balances with government authorities (other than income taxes)	21,457.82	1.80	15,665.97	1.80
Prepaid expenses	318.54		131.51	-
Other contract assets	1,571.51	-	-	-
Other receivables	71.23	-	75.41	-
Total	**37,403.80**	**1.80**	**21,124.41**	**1.80**

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(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note - 16: Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	₹ in Lakhs	No. of shares	₹ in Lakhs
Authorised share capital:				
Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each with voting rights	2,50,00,000	25,000.00	2,50,00,000	25,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid:				
Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each with voting rights	2,29,77,567	22,977.57	2,29,77,567	22,977.57
Total	2,29,77,567	22,977.57	2,29,77,567	22,977.57

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	No. of shares	₹ in Lakhs
As at April 1, 2019	2,29,77,567	22,977.57
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	2,29,77,567	22,977.57
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	2,29,77,567	22,977.57

(ii) Detail of the rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs. 100/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders. [illegible]

(iii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights				
The Tata Power Company Limited, the Holding Company and its nominees	2,29,77,567	100%	2,29,77,567	100%

Note - 17: Other equity

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Securities premium	General reserve	Capital redemption Reserve	Deemed equity	Effective portion of cash flow hedge Reserve (Refer Note 5.3)	Retained earnings	Total
As at April 1, 2019	14,587.09	4,735.00	2,295.00	1,761.37	-	1,508.30	24,406.29
Profit for the year	-	-		-	-	10,987.85	10,987.85
Other comprehensive income / (expense) arising from remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset) (net of tax)		-	-	-	9,641.14	(113.79)	9,528.[illegible]
As at March 31, 2020	14,587.09	4,735.00	2,295.00	1,761.37	9,641.14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Profit for the year	-	-	-		-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other comprehensive income / (expense) arising from remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset) (net of tax)			-	-	(27,[illegible])	[illegible]	(27,[illegible])
As at March 31, 2021	[illegible]	4,735.00	2,295.00	1,761.37	([illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note - 17.1 : Securities Premium
Amount received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium.

Note - 17.2 : General reserve
The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. [illegible]

Note - 17.3 : Capital redemption Reserve
Any profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments is transferred to capital redemption reserve.

Note - 17.4 : Deemed equity
[illegible]

Note - 17.5 : Retained earnings
The amount can be distributed by the Company as dividend to its equity shareholders.

Note - 17.6 : Items of Other Comprehensive Income
The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve. [illegible]

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Note - 18.1: Non Current Borrowings

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. Secured borrowings		
(a) Term Loans from banks (Refer Note 18.2 below)	15,000.00	-
	15,000.00	-
Less: Current Maturities of long term borrowings	4,000.00	
Total	11,000.00	-

Note - 18.2 Term Loan
Secured through a pari passu charge over all the present and future movable fixed assets with minimum asset cover of 1.25x of the loan sanctioned. The rate of interest ranges from 6.95% to 7.1%. Repayment terms include 6 months moratorium from the date of 1st disbursement, i.e., 1st November 2020 followed by 10 Equal Quarterly Instalments.

Note - 18.3: Current Borrowings

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A. Secured borrowings		
(a) Loans repayable on demand from banks		
Bank overdraft (Refer Note 18.4 below)	348.86	-
Cash Credit from Bank (Refer Note 18.5 below)	1,378.14	
Short-term Loans (Refer Note 18.6 below)	23,410.81	4.01
Total secured borrowings	25,137.81	4.01
B. Unsecured borrowings		
(a) Other loans		
Buyers credit (Refer Note 18.7 below)	6,281.74	
(b) From Related Parties (Refer Note 18.8 below and Note 38)	50,983.20	-
Total unsecured borrowings	57,264.94	-
Total	82,402.75	4.01

Note - 18.4: Bank overdraft
Secured through a pari passu charge by hypothecation of stores, raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods and book debts.

Note - 18.5: Cash Credit from Bank
Secured Cash Credit from Bank is the short term facility for a period of 92 days with 6.08% interest charge.

Note - 18.6: Working Capital Demand Loan
Short term loan is the working capital demand loan facility provided by the banks secured through a pari passu charge on current assets of the company. This short term facility is provided for 7 to 90 days. The interests charges on such facilities ranges between 4.8% to 6.15%.

Note - 18.7: Buyers credit
Buyers credit are short term facilities provided for 30 to 90 days. The interest charge on the buyers credit ranges between 0.58% to 0.85%.

Note - 18.8: Loans from Related parties
Interest on short term loans from related ranges between 3.44% to 4.10%.

Note - 19: Trade payables

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non current
Trade payable for goods and services				
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise (Refer Note 50)	6,676.25		2,298.31	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	2,06,162.99	-	61,753.73	
Total	2,12,839.24	-	64,052.04	-

The average credit period for purchase of certain goods from is 30 to 90 days. No interest is charged on trade payables.

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Note - 20: Other Financial Liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
(a) Current Maturities of Long-term Debt	4,000.00	-	-	-
(b) Interest accrued (Refer Note 20.1 below)	278.18	-	9.01	-
(c) Interest on MSME (Refer note 39)	326.29	-	68.54	-
(d) Creditors for capital supplies/services	8,562.37		859.41	-
(e) Trade / security deposits received	247.92		36.37	-
	13,414.76	-	1,016.34	-
Other financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments carried at fair value	14,709.74	-		-
	14,709.74	-	-	-
Total	28,124.50	-	1,016.34	-

Note - 20.1: Interest accrued
The interest accrued includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings amounting to Rs. 278.18 Lakhs (As at March 31, 2020 - Rs. 9.01 Lakhs). Refer Note 18.2, Note 18.5, Note 18.6 and Note 18.7 for the rates of the interest rate on the borrowings.

Note - 21: Current and non-current tax liabilities (net)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Income tax payable	4,430.69	302.66	-	302.66
Total	4,430.69	302.66	-	302.66

Note - 22: Provisions

Accounting Policy

Provisions are recognised when the Company has 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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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 recognised as a finance cost.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

Provision for warranty
Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the management's 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.

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₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(a) Provision for employee benefits				
Compensated absences (Refer Note 22.2)	67.34	1,461.53	112.64	1,312.84
Gratuity (Refer Note 22.2)	57.46	2,574.58	58.84	2,403.36
Post Employee Benefits (Refer Note 22.2)	-	3.29	-	-
Other defined benefit plan (Refer Note 22.2)	40.39	319.82	40.48	355.68
Other employee benefits (Refer Note 22.2)	30.80	137.54	24.51	197.46
(b) Other Provisions				
Warranty (Refer Note 22.1 below)	1,035.62	5,092.11	659.61	3,889.83
Rectification work (Refer Note 22.1 below)	199.80	-	449.80	-
Provision for foreseeable losses (Refer Note 22.1 below)	5,733.54	-	325.54	-
Total	7,159.16	8,544.66	1,670.82	7,916.89

Note - 22.1. Provision for warranty and rectification work

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹ in Lakhs)		As at March 31, 2020 (₹ in Lakhs)	
	Warranty Provision	Rectification work	Warranty Provision	Rectification work
Balance as at beginning of the year	4,549.44	449.80	3,564.64	1,339.03
Provision made during the year	2,649.57	-	1,044.62	
Amounts incurred/utilised during the year	(1,071.06)	(250.00)	(59.82)	(889.23)
Balance as at the end of the year	6,127.53	199.80	4,549.44	449.80

Of the above the amounts expected to be incurred within a year amounts to Rs. 1,035.62 Lakhs (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 659.61 Lakhs). The warranty expenditure is expected to be incurred over the warranty life of the products as contracted which varies from 10 to 25 years.

The provision for warranty claims represents the 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 sales of goods legislation. The estimate has been made on the basis of historical warranty trends and may vary as a result of raw materials, altered manufacturing processes or other events affecting product quality.

The provision for rectification work relates to the estimated cost of work agreed to be carried out for the rectification of goods supplied to the customers. The amount is anticipated to be spent in the year 2021-22. These amounts have not been discounted for the purposes of measuring the provision for rectification work, because the effect is not material.

Provision for foreseeable loss represents loss provided for onerous contracts.

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Note - [illegible] Employee benefit plan
[illegible]

(i) Defined Contribution plan
[illegible]

(ii) Defined benefit plans
[illegible]

Investment Risk
[illegible]

Interest Risk
[illegible]

Longevity Risk
[illegible]

Salary Risk
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Particulars	Valuation as at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Gratuity, [illegible]		
Discount rate (p.a.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expected rate of salary increase (p.a.)	Management - [illegible] Non Management - [illegible]	Management - [illegible] Non Management - [illegible]
Attrition (p.a.)	Management [illegible] [illegible] 45 years and above - [illegible] Non Management [illegible]	Management [illegible] [illegible] 45 years and above - [illegible] Non Management [illegible]
Expected return on plan assets (p.a.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pension increase rate (p.a.)	NA	NA
Mortality tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality ([illegible]) Ult Table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality ([illegible]) Ult Table

1. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities [illegible]
2. The estimates of future salary increases considered [illegible]
3. [illegible]

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows: ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension		Other benefits	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current Service Cost	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Past Service Cost				-		[illegible]
Past Service Cost [illegible]	-					
Net interest expense	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	-		-	-		-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]

Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability: ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension		Other benefits	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability						
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	[illegible]	-		-	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions				-	-	
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows: ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension		Other benefits	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fair value of plan assets	[illegible]	[illegible]		-		
Funded status	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Net (liability)/asset recognised in balance sheet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-
Current (liability)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-
Non current (liability)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-
Expected amount of contribution in the forthcoming fiscal year	[illegible]	[illegible]		-		-

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension		Other benefits	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Current service cost	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Interest Cost	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Acquisitions cost/(credit)	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	[illegible]	-			
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses arising from experience adjustments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]
Past Service Cost including curtailment gains/losses			-	-	-	[illegible]
Benefits paid directly by the Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Benefits paid from plan assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows: ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension		Other benefits	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Opening fair value of plan assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	-		-	-
Interest income	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement gain/(loss)	-	-	-			
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest)	[illegible]				-	-
Contributions from the employer	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-
Contributions from plan participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	[illegible]	[illegible]		-	-	-

The weighted average duration of the benefit obligation as at March 31, 2021 is [illegible] years.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by [illegible]

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate		
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pension/Salary Escalation rate		
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Pension Escalation Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Pension Escalation Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medical Inflation Rate		
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in Medical Inflation Rate	-	-
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in Medical Inflation Rate		
Life expectancy		
Effect on DBO due to 1 year increase in longevity	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effect on DBO due to 1 year decrease in longevity	[illegible]	[illegible]

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted defined benefit obligation is as follows: ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension		Other benefits	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Within 1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-
Between 1 - 2 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Between 2 - 3 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Between 3 - 4 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Between 4 - 5 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Beyond 5 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Movement of Provision of Compensated Leave Absences

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add: Expense for the year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less: Payment made during the year	[illegible]	[illegible]
Closing Balance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expense recognised in statement of Profit and Loss	[illegible]	[illegible]
Current portion of provision balance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non current portion of provision balance	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Note - 23: Other current and non-current liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
(a) Advances received from customers	28,310.80	-	28,029.37	-
(b) Government grant (Refer Note 23.1 below)	-	1,214.75	-	1,214.75
(c) Statutory dues (other than income taxes)	582.75	-	478.35	-
(d) Income received in advance (unearned revenue)	58,604.26	-	22,461.60	-
(e) Other liabilities	59.57		4.37	
Total	86,567.75	1,214.75	50,973.59	1,214.75

Note - 23.1: Government grant

Accounting Policy

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the 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 consolidated balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives 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.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Movement in Government Grant

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	1,214.75	1,126.21
Add: Received during the year	-	88.54
Less: Released to the statement of profit and loss	-	
Balance at end of the year	1,214.75	1,214.75

The Company has received government grants in the form of import duty exemption on purchase of capital goods, to be used for production of items for exports, based on the terms of the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme. The Company recognises an income from such grants based on meeting the export obligations as specified under the EPCG scheme.

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Note - 24: Revenue from operations

Accounting Policy

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 entitled 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 sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

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 determining the degree of completion. Foreseeable losses on such contracts are recognised when probable.

Delayed payment charges and interest on delayed payments leviable as per the relevant contracts are recognised on actual realisation or accrued based on an assessment of certainty of realization supported by either an acknowledgement from customers or on receipt of favourable order from regulator / authorities.

Revenue on installation and commissioning contracts are recognized as per the terms of contract.

Revenues from maintenance contracts are recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract.

Refer Note 23.1 as regards policy on government grant.

Rs. in Lakhs

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a)	Revenue from sale of goods and services	5,05,426.96	2,07,878.08
(b)	Revenue from rendering of maintenance services	5,608.01	5,222.31
(c)	Other operating revenue		
	- Sale of scrap	411.17	361.26
	- Sale of scrips for duty exemption	434.09	226.83
	- Miscellaneous Revenue	11.11	381.61
Total		**5,11,891.34**	**2,14,070.09**

The following table provides information about the company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Timing of revenue recognition (excluding other operating revenue)		
Goods transferred at a point in time	29,335.03	28,535.62
Services transferred over time	4,81,699.94	1,84,564.77
Total	**5,11,034.97**	**2,13,100.39**
India	5,11,019.59	2,02,414.72
Outside India	15.38	10,685.67
Total	**5,11,034.97**	**2,13,100.39**

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The following table provides information about contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers.

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Contract Assets		
Recoverable from Customers		
Non-current	-	-
Current	4,150.97	1,423.26
Total Contract Assets	4,150.97	1,423.26
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from Customers		
Non-current	-	-
Current	26,310.80	28,028.37
Liabilities towards Customers		
Non-current	-	-
Current	59,604.26	22,461.60
Total Contract Liabilities	85,915.06	50,489.97
Receivables		
Trade Receivables (Gross)		
Non-current	21,901.45	3,482.74
Current	3,38,800.93	1,07,594.76
Unbilled Revenue		
Non-current	-	-
Current	4,150.97	1,423.26
(Less): Allowances for Doubtful Debts		
Non-current	(117.97)	(455.10)
Current	(5,075.93)	(11,647.44)
Net Receivables	3,59,659.45	1,00,398.22

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.

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Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Opening Balance (excluding trade receivables and trade payables)		
Recoverable from Customers	1,423.26	2,552.04
Liabilities towards Customers	50,489.97	26,241.52
Revenue recognised during the year from contracts	4,76,254.69	1,79,145.30
Revenue recognsied during the year that was included in the opening contract liability	22,461.60	21,425.28
Closing Balance (excluding trade receivables and trade payables)		
Recoverable from Customers	4,150.97	1,423.26
Liabilities towards Customers	65,915.06	50,489.97

Note -25 Other Income

Accounting Policy

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Refer note 2.3.5 as regards policy on fair valuation measurement with regard to Financial instruments.

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₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a)	Interest income (Refer Note (i) below)	2,407.86	336.38
(b)	Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income) (Refer Note (ii) below)	3.60	2.74
(c)	Profit from Sale of Investments (Net)	12.90	498.15
(d)	Net loss / (gain) on foreign currency transactions	-	1,702.94
Total		**2,424.36**	**2,540.21**
Notes			
(i)	**Interest income comprises :**		
	Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits (Refer Note 36)	1,179.65	14.26
	Interest from banks on deposits	229.83	149.84
	Interest on delays in customer payments	-	0.00
	Interest on electricity deposits	-	16.05
	Interest Income from Income-Tax Refund	37.00	155.53
	Interest Income from Revenue Contracts (Refer Note 36)	961.22	-
	Other Interest	0.16	0.70
Total		**2,407.86**	**336.38**
(ii)	**Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income) :**		
	Miscellaneous Income	3.60	2.74
Total		**3.60**	**2.74**
(iii)	**Profit from sale/ fair valuation of investments (Net)**		
	Current Investments	12.90	498.15
Total		**12.90**	**498.15**

Note -20 Employee benefits expenses

Accounting Policy

Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Company recognizes contribution payable to provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

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The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method using actuarial valuation to be carried out at each balance sheet date

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognise the obligation on a net basis.

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

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
a The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

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

a Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

b. Net interest expense or income.

₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a)	Salaries and wages	9,707.23	10,041.78
(b)	Contribution to Provident Fund	432.34	427.00
(c)	Contribution to Superannuation Fund	79.66	72.84
(d)	Retiring Gratuities	360.84	337.96
(e)	Compensated Absences	333.63	570.49
(f)	Pension Scheme	124.02	130.85
(g)	Staff welfare expenses	1,492.62	1,263.74
Total		**12,530.34**	**12,844.66**

Note -27 Finance costs

Accounting Policy

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred

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₹ In Lakhs

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a)	Interest expense		
	Interest on bank overdraft, related party borrowings and other borrowings	4,954.93	3,862.64
	Interest on delayed payment of MSME vendor	257.75	68.54
(b)	Other borrowing costs		
	Bank charges	98.30	23.30
	Other finance costs	2,742.89	-
Total		**8,053.87**	**3,954.48**

Note -28: Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Refer Note 4 and Note 5 as regards policy on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation of Property Plant and equipment (Refer Note 4)	2,368.40	1,600.72
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 5)	129.81	164.15
Total	2,498.21	1,764.87

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Note -29 Other expenses

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Stores and spares consumed	841.01	926.83
Effluent processing charges	156.54	314.78
Power, fuel, water & oil consumed	1,576.49	1,744.87
Freight and handling charges	6,472.40	1,611.56
Rent including lease rentals	3,699.16	1,835.71
Repairs and maintenance - Buildings	373.07	22.62
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	1,334.45	997.78
Repairs and maintenance - Others	642.10	251.81
Rates and taxes	137.15	325.53
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (CSR) under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.	262.09	247.13
Insurance charges	746.78	316.54
Commission, discounts and rebates	861.27	170.29
Bad Debts	186.22	27.43
Impairment of financial assets (Refer Note 29.3 below)	(519.38)	1,289.83
Net loss / (gain) on foreign currency transactions	309.95	1,704.30
Loss on fixed assets written off	5.49	0.63
Provision for warranty	2,649.57	1,044.82
Legal and other professional costs (Refer Note 29.1 below)	1,390.78	1,638.12
Advertisement, promotion and selling expenses	315.72	655.78
Traveling expenses	1,225.46	1,243.58
Cost of service-outsourced	8,033.95	7,536.86
Director fees	8.85	2.00
Tata brand equity	1,182.14	535.24
Other general expenses	3,003.99	2,765.23
Total	**34,816.25**	27,429.15

Note-29.1:Payment to auditors included in legal and other professional costs (excluding applicable taxes)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) For Statutory Audit	33.00	21.80
(b) For Tax Audit	4.00	3.00
(c) For Other Services	13.00	5.00
(d) For reimbursement of expenses	3.22	4.72
Total	53.22	34.52

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Note-29.2: Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	282.09	247.13
Total	**282.09**	**247.13**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Amount spent during the year on.	In cash/bank	In cash/bank
(i) Construction / Acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	282.09	247.13

Includes Rs. 282.09 lakhs contributed to Tata Power Community Development Trust

Note - 29.3: Impairment losses on financial assets and reversal of impairment on financial assets

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables (Refer Note 9.1)	2,104.21	4,956.52
Impairment loss allowance on deposits (Refer Note 12.1)	71.03	33.50
	2,175.24	**4,990.02**
Reversal of Impairment losses on deposits (Refer Note 12.1)	-	(1.64)
Reversal of impairment losses on trade receivables (Refer Note 9.1)	(9,012.84)	(3,688.56)
Allowances considered as bad debts during the year	6,218.22	-
Total	**(619.38)**	**1,289.82**

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Note -30 Income Tax

<u>Accounting Policy</u>

<u>Current income tax</u>

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Note- 30.1: Income Tax Expenses

Note- 30.1.1: Income taxes recognised in the statement of profit and loss

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	7,316.86	3,411.34
In respect of the earlier years	-	15.92
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(5,706.30)	-
In respect of the earlier years	-	-
Remeasurement of Deferred Tax on account of New Tax Regime (Net)	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	1,610.56	3,427.26

Note- 30.1.2: The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax	22,450.53	15,694.91
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168% (2019-20: 34.944%)	5,650.35	5,484.43
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	-	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	377.69	2,088.87
Unrecognized deferred tax asset as at the beginning of the year	(4,417.48)	
Effect of concessions (other allowances)	-	(1,383.73)
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
Unrecognized tax credit (MAT) utilised during the current year	-	(2,778.23)
Others (income tax pertaining to earlier years)	-	15.92
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	1,610.56	3,427.26

Note- 30.1.3: Income tax recognised directly in other comprehensive income

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current tax		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	48.11	(60.31)
Deferred tax		
Derivative financial instruments designated and effective as hedging instruments carried at fair value	(9,356.63)	3,242.58
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	(9,308.52)	3,182.27

Bifurcation of the income tax recognised in other comprehensive income into:	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	48.11	(60.31)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(9,356.63)	3,242.58
	(9,308.52)	3,182.27

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Note - 31: Deferred tax balance

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability model. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred assets are only recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income 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 income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized.

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets	11,920.35	-
Deferred tax liabilities		-3,242.58
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	11,920.35	-3,242.58

₹ In Lakhs

2020-21	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Restated closing Balance (note 2)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:					
Difference in the written down value of fixed assets	(1,938.13)	(845.23)			(1,948.36)
Provisions for Employee benefits	1,324.38	(185.49)	-	-	1,138.89
Provisions for doubtful debts and advances	3,174.27	(1,720.89)	-	-	1,453.38
Provision for Warranty	1,145.00	392.31	-	-	1,547.28
Derivative Financial Instruments designated for hedging	(3,242.58)	-	9,356.63	-	6,114.05
Other disallowances	81.96	3,438.16	-	-	3,520.12
Sub Total	1,174.80	1,388.92	9,356.63	-	11,920.35
Unabsorbed tax loss and depreciation	-			-	-
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments (Refer note below)	(4,417.48)	4,417.48	-		-
Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	(3,242.58)	5,806.30	9,356.63	-	11,920.35

₹ In Lakhs

2019-20	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised directly in equity	Closing balance	Restated closing Balance (note 2)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:						
Difference in the written down value of fixed assets	(1,156.06)	(661.96)		-	(1,818.02)	(1,938.13)
Provisions for Employee benefits	1,258.21	570.08	86.31	-	1,914.60	1,324.38
Provisions for doubtful debts and advances	3,617.07	789.68	-	-	4,406.75	3,174.27
Provision for Warranty	1,225.89	363.68	-	-	1,589.57	1,145.00
Derivative financial instruments designated for hedging	-	-	(3,242.58)	-	(3,242.58)	(3,242.58)
Other disallowances	380.65	(265.57)		-	115.08	81.96
Sub-Total	5,325.76	796.59	(3,156.27)	-	2,966.08	1,174.80
Unabsorbed tax loss and depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit	3,155.54	(3,155.54)	-	-	-	-
Less: Adjustments (Refer note below)	(8,483.50)	2,411.25	(86.31)	-	(6,158.56)	(4,417.48)
Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	-		(3,242.58)	-	(3,242.58)	(3,242.58)

Notes

1. The Company has deferred tax assets relating to provision for doubtful debts and advances, employee benefits and certain other temporary differences which is partially offset by difference in the written down value of property, plant and equipment. In assessing the realisation of deferred tax assets, the likelihood of whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realised must be considered. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporary differences become deductible. As the Company was in the process of establishing a trend of taxable profits and considering the absence of certainty of future taxable profits, till previous year ended March 31, 2020, the Company had not recognised deferred tax asset of Rs 4,417.47 Lakhs. During the year ended March 31, 2021, based on its internal assessment, the company believes that there is a reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. The company has accordingly recognised deferred tax asset as at March 31, 2021.

2. The Company intends to elect to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 during 2020-2021. Accordingly, the Deferred Tax as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021 has been computed using the rates prescribed by Ordinance 2019.

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Note - 32: Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

(i) Commitments

₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a)	Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for: Property, plant and equipment	1,481.36	390.50
(b)	Other commitments:		
	(i) Vendor purchase commitments	18,022.61	1,52,621.43
	(ii) Export Commitments pertaining to EPCG benefits, considered as Government Grants that are required to be met by 2020 to 2026	7,668.35	7,686.35
	(iii) The Company has committed to provide future post sale services for periods extending from 1 to 25 years	14,294.51	18,020.71

(ii) Contingent Liabilities

Refer Note 22 as regards policy on provision and contingent liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a)	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts, in the nature of		
	(i) Income Tax demands, including penalty and interest due up to date of the order. These claims relate to demands made significantly pertaining to transfer pricing and other adjustments, which are being contested by the Company. These cases are pending at various forums with the respective authorities. Outflows, if any, arising out of the claims would depend upon the outcome of the decision of the appellate authority and the Company's right for future appeals before judiciary. No reimbursements are expected.	729.26	729.26
	(ii) Sales tax and VAT demands, including penalty and interest due up to the date of the order		
	These claims relate to demands arising from the instances of non-filing of returns by vendors and non payment of Karnataka VAT by the Local vendors to the Govt. Treasury.	-	130.27
	- These claims relates to demands arising from sale of Solar PV Module, Module Structure, Cable, Battery, Submersible Pumps, Motor Controller, Hardware etc. as 'Solar Pumping System' as an exempt goods. As per Authority in the schedules appended to Rajasthan VAT Act, there is no entry for 'Solar Pumping System' and hence the same is subjected to item-wise duty structure	3,808.72	7,351.69

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Note -33: Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year	4,576.29	2,798.31
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	326.29	68.54
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	326.29	68.54
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	326.29	68.54
(vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management.

Note -34: Capital management

The Company manages it's capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through equity and internal accumulations.

The capital structure of the Company consists of working capital debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 18 and 20 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on a need basis when planning any expansions and growth strategies.

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Note - 35. Earnings/ (Loss) Per Share

Accounting Policy

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e.the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

In ₹

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Basic earnings/ (loss) per share	90.70	53.39
Diluted earnings/ (loss) per share	90.70	53.39

Note - 35.1: Basic Earnings/ (Loss) Per Share

The earnings/(loss) and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings/ (loss) per share are as follows.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to Shareholders of the Company (₹ in Lakhs)	20,839.97	12,267.65
Earnings/ (loss) used in the calculation of basic earnings per share (₹ in Lakhs)	20,839.97	12,267.65
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings/ (loss) per share	2,29,77,567	2,29,77,567

Note - 35.2 Diluted Earnings/ (Loss) Per Share

The earnings/ (loss) and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings/ (loss) per share are as follows.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit (Loss) for the period attributable to Shareholders of the Company (₹ in Lakhs)	20,839.97	12,267.65
Earnings/ (Loss) used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (₹ in Lakhs)	20,839.97	12,267.65
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of diluted earnings/ (loss) per share	2,29,77,567	2,29,77,567

The Company does not have any outstanding equity instruments which are dilutive.

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Note - [illegible] Related Party Disclosures

Note [illegible] Names of Related parties and relationships:

Holding company	The Tata Power Company Limited
Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Chirasthayee Saurya Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited Tata Power Trading Company Limited TP Renewable Microgrid Limited Nivade Windfarm Limited [illegible] Power Limited [illegible] [illegible] TP Kirnali Limited TP [illegible] Limited TP [illegible] Limited
Associates of Holding Company	Tata Projects Limited
Joint Ventures of Holding Company	[illegible] Limited [illegible] Limited
Promoters holding more than 20% in the holding Company	Tata Sons Private Limited
Subsidiaries of Promoters holding more than 20% in the holding company	Tata [illegible] Limited Tata Consultancy Services Limited Tata Capital Financial Services Limited Tata Communications Services Limited Tata [illegible] Limited Tata [illegible] Development Company Limited [illegible] Tata [illegible] Private Limited Tata [illegible] Limited (w.e.f. [illegible]) [illegible] Limited Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited [illegible]
Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the holding Company	Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited [illegible] Limited
Key Management Personnel	Mr. [illegible], Chairman Mr. [illegible] (w.e.f. [illegible]) Mr. [illegible] - Director (upto [illegible]) Mr. [illegible] - Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f. [illegible]) Mr. [illegible] - Director Mr. [illegible] - Director (w.e.f. [illegible]) Mr. [illegible] - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. [illegible]) Mr. [illegible] - Chief Financial Officer (upto [illegible]) Mr. [illegible] - Company Secretary (w.e.f. [illegible]) Mr. [illegible] - Company Secretary (upto [illegible])

Note [illegible] Transactions during the period

Rs in Lakhs

Particulars	Holding Company		Wholly Owned Subsidiary		Fellow Subsidiaries		Associates and Joint Ventures of Holding Company		Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company		Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures of Promoters holding more than 20% in the holding Company	
	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]	For the year ended March 31, [illegible]
1 Sale of Materials												
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited				-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-			
Walwhan Renewable Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	
Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited			-	-	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-		
[illegible] Limited	-			-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Tata Power Company Limited	[illegible]		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP Renewable Microgrid Limited	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-			-	-
TP [illegible] Limited	-		-		[illegible]			-	-	-	-	-
TP Kirnali Limited	-		-	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TP [illegible] Limited	-	-	-	-	[illegible]				-	-	-	-
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		[illegible]	[illegible]
Tata Projects Limited	-	-	-		-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-		-	-
2 Services received The Tata Power Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-				-	-	-
Chirasthayee Saurya Limited	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]				-	-		-	-
Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited		-		-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-		-		-	-
Nivade Windfarm Limited				-	[illegible]	-	-		-		-	-
Tata Power Trading Company Limited				-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-		-	-	-	-
Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited				-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-		-			-
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Limited	-		-	-		[illegible]	-		-		-	-
3 Services provided The Tata Power Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	-				-	-	-		-	-
Tata Power Trading Company Limited	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-					
Tata Projects Limited	-	-	-	-			[illegible]	[illegible]			-	-
Tata Sons Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		[illegible]	[illegible]
Tata [illegible] Limited	-	-	-						-		[illegible]	[illegible]
Tata [illegible] Company Limited	-	-	-	-					-		[illegible]	[illegible]
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	-	-	-							-	[illegible]	-
Tata [illegible] Limited	-	-	-							-	[illegible]	-
Tata Communications [illegible] Services	-	-	-		-					-	[illegible]	
[illegible] Limited	-	-	-							-	[illegible]	-
Tata Communications Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Dividend Paid The Tata Power Company Limited	[illegible]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-

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[illegible]

[illegible]

Particulars	Holding Company		[illegible]		[illegible]		Associates and Joint Ventures of Holding Company		Promoters holding more than 20% in the Holding Company		Subsidiaries/JVs of Promoters holding more than 20% in the holding Company	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
[illegible]												
The Tata Power Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	-						-		-	-
[illegible]	-	-				[illegible]			-			
[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]			-			-
[illegible]												
[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-				-			-
The Tata Power Company Limited		[illegible]							-			-
[illegible]	-				[illegible]				-			-
[illegible]					[illegible]			-				-
[illegible]												
[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-		-				-
The Tata Power Company Limited		[illegible]			-							
[illegible]												
The Tata Power Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]										-
[illegible]	-				-	[illegible]	-	-				
[illegible]	-					[illegible]						
[illegible]												
The Tata Power Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]										
[illegible]	-			-	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	
[illegible]	-				-	[illegible]						
[illegible]												
The Tata Power Company Limited	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]						-		

[illegible]

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Note - 36.3: Compensation of key management personnel

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Short-term benefits (Refer Note below)	6.65	2.00

Note:
The Directors were paid only director's sitting fees during the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020. The remuneration payable to key management personnel is determined by the nomination and remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends. For amounts incurred by the Company for the provision of key management personnel services that are provided by the Parent Company is disclosed in Note 36.2

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance Outstanding	-	1.00

Note - 36.4: Balances outstanding as at year end

₹ in Lakhs

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
1	Balance Receivable/(Payable) (net)		
	The Tata Power Company Limited	5,306.87	35.04
	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	1,07,854.29	19,876.31
	Poolavadi Windfarm Ltd	5,941.83	7,078.47
	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited	24.15	35.62
	Tata Power Trading Company Limited	(7.90)	28.67
	TP Renewable Microgrid Limited	842.69	727.95
	Chhattisgarh-WR Solar Power Limited	20.64	25.27
	Coastal Gujarat Power Limited		(0.01)
	Maithon Power Limited	17.33	-
	Walwhan Renewables Energy Limited	1,445.42	909.61
	Industrial Energy Limited	3.70	1.53
	TP Solapur Solar Limited	807.11	-
	TP Kirnali Limited	10,265.85	-
	TP Kirnali Solar Limited	741.42	-
	Tata Projects Limited	269.16	347.37
	Tata Sons Private Limited	1,397.14	554.73
	Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited		-
	Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	1.60	-
	Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	3.55	4.87
	Tata Communications Limited	(0.41)	(8.49)
	Tata Consulting Engineers Limited	(39.70)	(13.37)
	Tata International Limited	2.45	2.15
	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	457.79	617.19
	Tata Advanced Materials Limited	3.48	3.48
	Tata Teleservices Limited	-	(0.26)
	Tata Sky Limited	0.11	0.11
2	Advances Received/(Paid)		
	Tata Power Renewable Energy Limited	4.85	9,538.55
	Tata International Limited	4.11	4.11
	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	7.24	23.46
	Tata Housing Development Company Limited	2.40	2.40
	TATA AIA Life Insurance Company Limited	0.77	0.77
	Tata Projects Limited	4.90	6.93
3	Loan Balance outstanding (payable)/ receivable		
	The Tata Power Company Limited	(50,981.20)	-
4	Interest accrued outstanding (payable)/ receivable		
	The Tata Power Company Limited	(143.27)	-

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. There have been no instances of amounts due to or due from related parties that have been written back or written off or otherwise provided for during the year.

Note - 36.5: Other transactions and balance outstanding

The Company had received an open Corporate Guarantee from The Tata Power Company Limited, the Parent Company, for a maximum borrowing of Rs. 60,000 Lakhs (as at March 31, 2020- Rs. 60,000 Lakhs) at any point in time. The Company has utilised the Corporate Guarantee given against various borrowings during the year with maximum outstanding amounting to Rs. Nil (as at March 31, 2020: Rs. 36,000 Lakhs) at any point in time. The Corporate Guarantee utilised and outstanding as at March 31, 2021 is Rs. [illegible] (as at March 31, 2020- Rs. Nil)

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Note 37: Financial Instruments

d) Categories of financial instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	2,56,508.48	96,874.99	2,56,508.48	96,874.99
Cash and cash equivalents	12,997.52	4,160.65	12,997.52	4,160.65
Other bank balances	-	4,000.00	-	4,000.00
Unbilled revenue	4,150.97	1,423.29	4,150.97	1,423.29
Loans	615.41	701.73	615.41	701.73
Other financial assets	265.77	30.98	265.77	30.98
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)				
Derivative assets in hedging relationship	-	12,880.72	-	12,880.72
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Investments in mutual funds		3,621.29	-	3,621.29
Derivative assets not in hedging relationship		3,150.26	-	3,150.26
Total assets	[illegible]	1,26,946.86	[illegible]	1,26,946.86
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	97,382.82	4.01	97,382.82	4.01
Trade payables	2,12,839.89	44,052.08	2,12,839.89	44,052.08
Other financial liabilities	9,414.79	1,016.34	9,414.79	1,016.34
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)				
Derivative liabilities in hedging relationship	14,693.16	-	14,693.16	-
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Derivative liabilities not in hedging relationship	15.58	-	15.58	-
Total liabilities	3,34,346.24	45,072.43	3,34,346.24	45,072.43

The Management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, borrowings, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values [illegible]:

a) Long-term fixed-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the customer [illegible] of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

b) Fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at March 31, 2021 was assessed to be insignificant.

c) The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Foreign exchange forward contracts and options are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing model, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves, etc. As at March 31, 2021, the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationship and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

(e) Fair value hierarchy

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period.
The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Quoted prices in active market (Level 1): inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This includes listed equity instruments, government securities and quoted borrowings that have quoted price.
Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This includes derivative financial instruments and unquoted floating and fixed rate borrowings.
Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. This includes unquoted equity shares and redeemable non-cumulative preference shares.
The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial assets/(financial liabilities)	Fair Value as at (₹ in Lakhs)		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s) used
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
Investments in Mutual funds	-	3,621.29	Level 2	NAV based on current value of the fund after deducting its liabilities. The value of all units of a mutual fund portfolio are calculated on a daily basis from this all expenses are then subtracted. The result is then divided by the total number of units. The result thus arrived is the NAV.
Derivative financial instruments (Foreign currency forward contracts and Options)	(14,708.74)	16,030.98	Level 2	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.

(f) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values. [illegible] detailed have been made.

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(ii) Capital Management and Gearing Ratio

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. [illegible] The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital and net debt. [illegible]

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of its long-term and short-term goals. Its Capital structure consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes below) and total equity.

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Debt (i)	37,352.52	4.01
Less: Cash and Bank balances (including cash and bank balances in a disposal (Company held for sale))	11,967.53	8,150.65
Net debt	25,385.39	-8,146.64
Total Equity (ii)	40,342.29	86,178.74
Capital and net debt	1,65,7[illegible]	81,032.10
Net debt to Total Capital plus net debt ratio (%)	3[illegible]%	-[illegible]%

(i) Debt is defined as long-term borrowings (including current maturities) and short-term borrowings [illegible]

(ii) Equity is defined as Equity Share capital, Unsecured perpetual securities and other equity (including reserves and surplus)

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

(iii) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's treasury function provides services to the business, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal meetings with the key stakeholders to analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. [illegible] The Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks.

(iv) Market Risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (see note (v) below). The company enters into a derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign currency risk, including:

- Forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the exchange rate risk arising on the import of modules and import of cells/modules and capital goods.

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are being managed and measured.

(v) Foreign Currency Risk management

The Company 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 carrying amounts of the company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period

Currency	Liabilities as at		Assets as at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
JPY	1.41	5.4[illegible]	-	-
USD	75,055.5[illegible]	7,8[illegible]	[illegible]	10[illegible]
EURO	4,3[illegible]	22[illegible]		-
GBP	-	6.32	-	-

Note: Assets include trade receivables and Liabilities include trade payables and Creditors for Capital Supplies/Services.

(v)(a) Foreign Currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the USD, Euro, GBP and JPY currencies.

Sensitivity analysis is computed based on the changes in income and expenditure in foreign currency upon conversion in the functional currency, due to exchange rate fluctuation between previous reporting period and the current reporting period.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a Re. 1 increase and decrease against the relevant foreign currencies. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Re strengthens against the relevant currency and vice versa.

Particulars	Currency JPY impact (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Impact on profit or loss for the year	13.24	45.7[illegible]
Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	(3.2[illegible])	(3.73)

Particulars	Currency USD impact (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Impact on profit or loss for the year	[illegible]	100.40
Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	[illegible]	100.10

Particulars	Currency Euro impact (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Impact on profit or loss for the year	50.80	2.67
Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	50.80	2.67

Particulars	Currency GBP impact (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Impact on profit or loss for the year	-	0.37
Impact on total equity as at the end of the reporting period	-	0.37

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(a)(ii) Derivative financial instruments
[illegible]

[illegible]

31st March, 2021

Category	Currency	Buy/Sell	Foreign Currency (Rs. in Lakhs)	Nominal Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fair Value assets/(liabilities) (Rs. in Lakhs)
Forward contracts	USD	Buy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

31st March, 2020

Category	Currency	Buy/Sell	Foreign Currency (Rs. in Lakhs)	Nominal Value (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fair Value assets/(liabilities) (Rs. in Lakhs)
Forward contracts	USD	Buy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Option contracts	USD	Buy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(iv) Interest rate risk management
[illegible]
[illegible]

(vi) Credit risk management
[illegible]

Particulars	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
Trade Receivables	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other financial assets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unbilled Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trade and other receivables
[illegible]

[illegible]

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from top customer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue from second top customer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revenue from top 5 customers	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Receivable from top customer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receivable from second top customer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receivable from top 5 customers	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

(vii) Liquidity risk management
[illegible]

[illegible]

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	[illegible]			[illegible]	-	
Other bank balances				[illegible]		
Trade receivables	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Unbilled revenue	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Investments	-	-	100.00	[illegible]	-	100.00
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
Other financial assets	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	-	
Derivative assets	-	-		[illegible]	-	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.00

TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LTD. BENGALURU

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
[illegible]
The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2021

Rs in Lakhs

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
Financial Liabilities					
Accounts payable and acceptances (non-interest bearing)	2,13,820.78		-	2,13,820.78	2,13,820.78
Borrowings and interest thereon	97,661.00			97,661.00	97,661.00
Lease liabilities	905.47	769.11		1,674.58	905.47
Other financial liabilities	9,136.58	-		9,136.58	9,136.58
Derivative liabilities	14,709.74	-		14,709.74	14,709.74

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020

Rs in Lakhs

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	5+ years	Total	Carrying Amount
Financial Liabilities					
Accounts payable and acceptances (non-interest bearing)	64,052.08	-	-	64,052.08	64,052.08
Borrowings and interest thereon	4.02	-	-	4.02	4.02
Other financial liabilities	1,016.33			1,016.33	1,016.33
Derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-

Note -38: Segment Information

The Company is a manufacturer of solar photo-voltaic cells and modules as well as in the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) in the solar energy market, wherein the manufactured cells/modules are utilised. The Company is currently predominantly operating in a single geography i.e. India, with the total of exports being less than 10% of total revenues.
Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind-AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Marker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by the overall business segment, i.e. the performance of the EPC projects.

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 and liabilities.

Note -39: Impact of Covid-19
The Company has taken into account all the possible impacts of COVID-19 in preparation of these financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of, liquidity and going concern assumption, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets, impact on revenue recognition owing to changes in cost budgets of revenue contracts and impact on effectiveness of its hedges. The Company has carried out this assessment based on available internal and external sources of information upto the date of approval of standalone financial statements and believes that the impact of COVID-19 is not material to these financial statements and expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets. The impact of COVID-19 on the financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements owing to the nature and duration of COVID-19.

Note -40: The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 12th August 2020 has approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement for the merger of the Company with The Tata Power Company Limited (Holding Company). The scheme is subject to requisite statutory/regulatory approvals including approval of the jurisdictional National Company Law Tribunal.

Note -41: Recent pronouncements
On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:
- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and
advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:
- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

TATA POWER SOLAR SYSTEMS LTD BENGALURU

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Tata Power Solar Systems Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
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Note -42 As at March 31, 2021, the Company has Good and Service tax recoverable recorded under balances with government authorities (Note 15) amounting to Rs 11,387.52 Lakhs (As at March 31, 2020 - Rs 13,638.99 Lakhs). The Company based on its assessment believes that the aforesaid is fully recoverable and accordingly no provision is required.

Note -43: Significant Events after the Reporting Period

There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period other than the events disclosed in the relevant notes.

Note -44:

The Code on Social Security 2020 has been notified in the Official Gazette on September 29, 2020. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the rules are yet to be framed. Impact if any of the change will be assessed and accounted in the period in which said Code becomes effective and the rules framed thereunder are notified.

Note -45 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 20, 2021.

Note -46 The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Tata Power Company Limited and accordingly is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements in term of Ministry of Corporate Affair Notification dated October 14, 2014.

Note -47: The previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Adarsh Ranka
Partner
Membership Number: 209567

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tata Power Solar Systems Limited

Ashish Khanna, Director
DIN: 06899527

Anand Agarwal, Director
DIN: 06308370

Mahesh D Paranjpe
Chief Executive Officer

Aditya Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Jeraz E. Mahernosh
Company Secretary

Place : Bengaluru
Date: April 20, 2021

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2021