

# B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

**B S R & Associates LLP**  
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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Campus Activewear Private Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Campus Activewear Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the 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 standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 March 2020, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone 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 opinion on the Standalone financial statements.

#### Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone 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.

### **Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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. 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 design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 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 in the standalone financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

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 (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) 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 standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
  - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
  - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



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- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. The disclosures in the standalone financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

For **B S R & Associates LLP**

*Chartered Accountants*

ICAI Firm's Registration No.116231W/W-100024

**Gajendra Sharma**

*Partner*

Membership No.: 064440

UDIN: 20064440AAAADQ6016

Place: Gurugram

Date: 11 November 2020

**Annexure A referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the standalone financial statements of Campus Activewear Private Limited**

The Annexure A referred to in our independent Auditor's report to the members of the Company on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, we report that

- (i) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets (property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets).
- (b) As explained to us, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets (including assets lying with third parties) in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, part of the fixed assets were physically verified by the Company during the current year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its fixed assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The inventory, except goods-in-transit and stock lying with third parties has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, or made any investments or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits covered under Section 73 to 76 or any other provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax, Goods and Services tax, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities though there have been slight delay in a few cases of Income-tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance and Goods and Services tax.





According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Goods and Services tax, duty of Customs, duty of excise, Value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Also refer note 39(B)(c), wherein, it is explained that on account of the uncertainty and pending clarification from the authorities with respect to the applicability of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgement on the provident fund matter, management has not recognized and deposited any additional provident fund amount with respect to the previous years.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Service tax, duty of Customs, duty of excise and Value added tax which have not been deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities on account of disputes.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any banks. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures or dues on account of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or government during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans taken by the Company have applied for the purpose for which they were raised.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit for the year.
- (xi) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a private limited Company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.



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- (xv) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him covered by Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

*For B S R & Associates LLP*

*Chartered Accountants*

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 116231W / W-100024



**Gajendra Sharma**

*Partner*

ICAI Membership No.: 064440

UDIN: 20064440AAAADQ6016

Place: Gurugram

Date: 11 November 2020

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the standalone financial statements of Campus Activewear Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020.**

**Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013**

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

**Opinion**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Campus Activewear Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

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

**Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 with reference to standalone financial statements.

**Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to standalone Financial Statements**

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

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to standalone Financial Statements**

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

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 11 November 2020

**For B S R & Associates LLP**

*Chartered Accountants*

Firm's Registration No.: 116231 W/W-100024



**Gajendra Sharma**

*Partner*

Membership No.: 064440

UDIN: 20064440AAAADQ6016

**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020**  
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	10,662.99	5,230.10
Capital work-in-progress	4	3,520.27	2,456.91
Intangible assets	5	143.29	124.95
Right-of-use assets	6	3,818.43	-
Investments in subsidiaries	7	19.86	6,151.30
Financial assets	8		
(i) Loans		228.21	255.15
(ii) Other non-current financial assets		145.86	136.20
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	5,610.15	6,196.61
Non-current tax assets (net)	10	194.01	-
Other non-current assets	11	1,710.40	71.11
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>26,053.47</b>	<b>20,622.33</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	12	15,239.55	9,700.29
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	13	13,588.20	10,979.72
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	1,442.34	162.28
(iii) Bank Balances other than those included in cash and cash equivalents	15	4,500.00	-
(iv) Loans	16	88.72	49.73
(v) Other current financial assets	17	58.54	23.13
Other current assets	18	4,215.62	2,322.01
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>39,132.97</b>	<b>23,237.16</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>65,186.44</b>	<b>43,859.49</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	19	15,187.15	9.73
Other equity	20	13,255.69	20,342.63
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>28,442.84</b>	<b>20,352.36</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	6,434.86	1,726.51
(ii) Lease liability	6	2,774.40	-
Provisions	22	479.78	235.54
Other non-current liabilities	23	-	28.74
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>9,689.04</b>	<b>1,990.79</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	13,736.20	10,410.05
(ii) Lease liability	6	455.78	-
(iii) Trade payables	24		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		403.04	22.87
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		9,333.16	5,897.34
(iv) Other current financial liabilities	25	1,962.17	1,294.85
Other current liabilities	26	1,000.73	3,181.23
Provisions	22	163.48	22.17
Current tax liabilities (net)	27	-	687.83
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>27,054.56</b>	<b>21,516.34</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>36,743.60</b>	<b>23,507.13</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>65,186.44</b>	<b>43,859.49</b>
<b>Significant accounting policies</b>	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Associates LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024



**Gajendra Sharma**  
Partner  
Membership Number: 064440

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 11 November 2020


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Campus Activewear Private Limited**

  
**Hari Krishan Agarwal**  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00172467

  
**Ranman Chawla**  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 11 November 2020

  
**Nikhil Agarwal**  
CEO and Director  
DIN : 01877186

  
**Dimple Mittchandani**  
Company Secretary  
Membership No.: A46060

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 11 November 2020

**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020**

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from operations	28	63,302.86	46,392.70
Other income	29	3,644.80	2,564.76
<b>Total income (I)</b>		<b>66,947.66</b>	<b>48,957.46</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	30	34,848.62	27,406.27
Purchases of stock-in-trade	31	9,540.85	902.70
Changes in inventory of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress	32	(3,976.80)	(429.97)
Employee benefits expense	33	4,707.69	3,383.88
Finance costs	34	1,297.14	1,446.18
Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	1,992.80	860.90
Other expenses	36	10,993.95	9,398.07
<b>Total expenses (II)</b>		<b>59,404.25</b>	<b>42,968.03</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>7,543.41</b>	<b>5,989.43</b>
<b>Tax expense:</b>			
Current tax		(887.75)	(886.41)
Deferred tax	9	(623.49)	(1,085.21)
<b>Profit after tax (A)</b>		<b>6,032.17</b>	<b>4,017.81</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	37	(105.96)	3.88
Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans	37	37.03	(1.21)
<b>Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (B)</b>		<b>(68.93)</b>	<b>2.67</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year (A + B)</b>		<b>5,963.24</b>	<b>4,020.48</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share (face value of INR 10 each)</b>	38		
Basic (INR)		3.89	2.68
Diluted (INR)		3.89	2.68

**Significant accounting policies**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024



**Gajendra Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 064440

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Campus Activewear Private Limited**

  
**Hari Krishan Agarwal**

Managing Director

DIN : 00172467

  
**Nikhil Aggarwal**

CEO and Director

DIN : 01877186

  
**Raman Chawla**

Chief Financial Officer

  
**Dimple Mirchandani**

Company Secretary

Membership No.: A46060

Place: Gurugram

Date: 11 November 2020

Place: New Delhi

Date: 11 November 2020

Place: New Delhi

Date: 11 November 2020

**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the year before tax	7,543.41	5,989.43
<b>Adjustments:</b>		
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,992.80	860.90
Finance costs	1,297.14	1,446.18
Finance income	(31.38)	(38.98)
Bad debts written off	4.80	346.75
Allowances for trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk	520.53	-
Allowances for Credit impaired trade receivables	23.83	36.05
Advances written off	-	173.27
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	139.61
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back	-	(25.86)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(27.17)	(13.48)
Advance from customers written back	(5.08)	6.42
Provision for gratuity	249.39	72.53
Amortisation of security deposits debited to COGS	15.78	-
Loss on restatement of advance	-	3.22
Share based payment expenses	332.98	296.73
Provision for inventory	192.86	56.33
Provision for compensated absences	30.84	-
Share of profit from partnership firm	(3,527.81)	(2,462.49)
<b>Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities</b>	<b>8,612.92</b>	<b>6,886.61</b>
<b>Adjustments for changes in assets and liabilities</b>		
(Increase) in inventories	(5,732.13)	(2,194.79)
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(3,157.64)	1,349.66
(Increase) in other current assets	(1,909.40)	(1,188.28)
(Increase) in loans	(11.05)	(155.12)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	(35.41)	4.92
(Increase) in other non current assets	-	(26.07)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	3,815.99	(2,999.41)
(Decrease) in provisions	(0.65)	(7.19)
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	300.74	(21.11)
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	(2,204.16)	2,872.35
(Decrease) in short term borrowings	-	(1,886.98)
(Decrease) in other Non current liabilities	-	(133.65)
<b>Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities</b>	<b>(320.79)</b>	<b>2,500.94</b>
Less: Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(1,769.60)	(263.45)
<b>Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(2,090.39)</b>	<b>2,237.49</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital-work-in-progress, intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors	(10,709.42)	(2,491.62)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	30.27	113.69
Repayments/(Investments) in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	(4,509.67)	-
Finance income	10.74	38.98
Acquisition of shares in Campus AI Private Limited	(0.37)	-
Withdrawal of Partners' capital from Ankit International	9,659.62	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(5,518.83)</b>	<b>(2,338.95)</b>
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Borrowings obtained / (repaid) - long term borrowings	5,310.21	1,498.91
Borrowings obtained / (repaid) - short term borrowings	3,326.15	-
Proceeds from share allotment under employee stock options	1,952.83	-
Share issue expenses	(158.57)	-
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(308.97)	-
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(265.90)	-
Interest paid other than on lease liabilities	(966.47)	(1,379.37)
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>8,889.28</b>	<b>119.54</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>1,280.06</b>	<b>18.08</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>162.28</b>	<b>144.20</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,442.34</b>	<b>162.28</b>



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2020**  
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

**Notes to statement of cash flows :**

**(i) Components of cash and cash equivalents:**

Cash on hand  
**Balance with banks:**  
 - In current account  
 - In term deposits (with original maturity of 3 months or less)

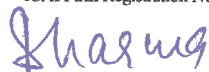
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cash on hand	2.84	7.57
<b>Balance with banks:</b>		
- In current account	1,439.50	147.95
- In term deposits (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	-	6.76
	<b>1,442.34</b>	<b>162.28</b>

(ii) The statement of cash flows has been prepared in accordance with the 'Indirect method' as set out in the Ind AS 7 on "Statement of Cash flows".

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Associates LLP**  
 Chartered Accountants  
 ICAI Firm Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024




**Gajendra Sharma**  
 Partner  
 Membership Number: 064440

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Campus Activewear Private Limited**



**Hari Krishan Agarwal**  
 Managing Director  
 DIN : 00172467



**Ramachandran**  
 Chief Financial Officer



**Nikhil Aggarwal**  
 CEO and Director  
 DIN : 01877186



**Dimple Mirchandani**  
 Company Secretary  
 Membership No.: A46060

Place: Gurugram  
 Date: 11 November 2020

Place: New Delhi  
 Date: 11 November 2020

Place: New Delhi  
 Date: 11 November 2020

**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020**  
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

**(a) Equity share capital (refer note 19)**

	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2018	9.73
Shares issued during the year 2018-19	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	9.73
Shares issued during the year 2019-20	15,177.42
Balance as at 31 March 2020	<u>15,187.15</u>

**(b) Other equity (refer note 20)**

	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Capital reserve	Employee stock options outstanding	Other comprehensive income	Total
<b>Balance as at 01 April 2018</b>	2,957.42	28,735.85	(15,678.67)	-	10.82	16,025.42
Prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period</b>	2,957.42	28,735.85	(15,678.67)	-	10.82	16,025.42
Profit for the year	4,017.81	-	-	-	-	4,017.81
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	2.67	2.67
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	4,017.81	-	-	-	2.67	4,020.48
Options granted during the year	-	-	-	296.73	-	296.73
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2019</b>	6,975.23	28,735.85	(15,678.67)	296.73	13.49	20,342.63
<b>Balance at the beginning of the reporting period</b>	6,975.23	28,735.85	(15,678.67)	296.73	13.49	20,342.63
Profit for the year	6,032.17	-	-	-	-	6,032.17
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(68.93)	(68.93)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	6,032.17	-	-	-	(68.93)	5,963.24
Options granted during the year	-	-	-	332.98	-	332.98
Issue of equity shares for cash (under employee stock options scheme)	-	2,136.51	-	(520.96)	-	1,615.55
Issue of bonus shares	-	(14,998.71)	-	-	-	(14,998.71)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>	13,007.40	15,873.65	(15,678.67)	108.75	(55.44)	<u>13,255.69</u>

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024



Gajendra Sharma  
Partner  
Membership Number: 064440

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Campus Activewear Private Limited



Hari Krishan Agarwal  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00172467



Raman Chawla  
Chief Financial Officer



Nikhil Agarwal  
CEO and Director  
DIN : 01877186



Dimple Virchandani  
Company Secretary  
Membership No.: A46060

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 11 November 2020

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 11 November 2020

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 11 November 2020



**Campus Activewear Private Limited****Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020****(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)****1. Corporate information**

Campus Activewear Private Limited is a private limited company domiciled in India with its registered office situated at D-1, Udyog Nagar, main Rohtak road New Delhi- 110041. It was incorporated on 24 September 2008 under the Companies Act, 1956 vide Corporate Identification Number (CIN) U74120DL2008PTC183629.

Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of footwear and accessories through its retail and wholesale network.

**2 (a) Basis of preparation****A. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 11 November 2020.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lacs, unless otherwise indicated.

**B. Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

(a) Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments)	Fair value
(b) Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

**C. Use of estimates and judgements**

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

**Judgements**

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements is included in the following notes: -

- Leases; whether an arrangement contains a lease.
- Lease classification - Note 38

**Assumptions and estimation uncertainties**

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Impairment test of non-financial assets: Key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources
- Impairment of financial assets
- Estimation of current tax expense and payable



**Campus Activewear Private Limited**

**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**

**(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)**

**D. Measurement of fair values**

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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market is 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 best economic interest.

The finance department of the Company performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the Chief Financial Officer and the finance team at least once every year in line with the Company's reporting periods.

Changes in level 2 and 3 fair values are analysed at the end of each reporting period.

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 prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in Note 45– financial instruments.

**2 (b) Significant accounting policies**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements.

**(i) Foreign currency transactions:**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of the following items which are recognised in OCI:

- equity investments at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI);
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.



**(ii) Financial instruments:**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one Company and a financial liability or equity instrument of another Company.

**Recognition and initial measurement**

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

**Classification and subsequent measurement and gain and losses**

**Financial assets**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- Amortised cost
- FVTOCI or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

A debt investment is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVTOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

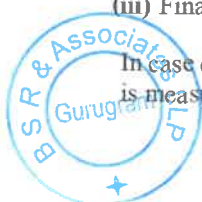
Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

**Impairment of financial assets:**

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

- (i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- (ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- (iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.



**Campus Activewear Private Limited****Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020****(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)**

In case of other assets (listed as ii and iii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

***Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses***

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

**Derecognition*****Financial assets***

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

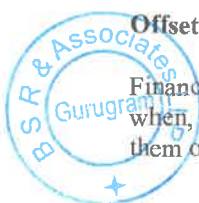
***Financial liabilities***

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

**Offsetting**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.





***Compound financial instruments***

Compound financial instruments issued by the Company comprise cumulative redeemable preference shares denominated in INR that are mandatorily redeemable at a fixed or determinable amount at a fixed or future date and the payment of dividends is discretionary.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is initially recognised at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is initially recognised at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured subsequently.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognised in profit or loss (unless it qualifies for inclusion in the cost of an asset).

**(iii) 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:**

- (a) expected to be realised in, or is intended to be sold or consumed in Company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- (d) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

**A Liability is current when:**

- (a) it is expected to be settled in Company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

***Operating cycle***

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

**(iv) Property, plant and equipment**

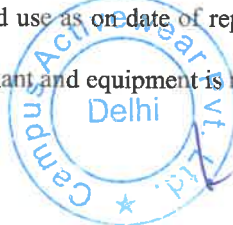
**Recognition and measurement**

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable of future economic benefits.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Property, plant and equipment which are not intended use as on date of reporting period, are disclosed as Capital work in progress.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.



**Campus Activewear Private Limited****Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020****(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*****Subsequent expenditure***

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

***Depreciation***

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis on WDV except leasehold land and leasehold improvements on which depreciation is provided on SLM over the period of lease or their useful lives, whichever is shorter. Based on estimated useful life as prescribed under schedule-II of Companies Act, 2013. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful life of assets is considered as under:-

Asset Category	Useful lives as per Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013
Buildings	30 years
Plant and machinery	15 years
Computers	3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Electric installations	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease or their useful lives, whichever is shorter.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

**(v) Other intangible assets**

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates.

Intangible assets are amortised in the Statement of Profit or Loss over their estimated useful lives, from the date that they are available for use based on the expected pattern of consumption of economic benefits of the asset. Accordingly, at present, these are being amortised on straight line basis. Intangible assets are amortised over the best estimate of the respective useful lives as under: -

- (a) Trademarks: Amortised over the period of 10 years.
- (b) Softwares: Amortised over the period of 5 years.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal.

Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred





**(vi) Impairment**

***Impairment of non-financial assets***

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated, if any to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a *pro rata* basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

**(vii) Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs, if any) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

**(viii) Leases**

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings taken for Warehouses, retail stores and factories. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset,
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases.

For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs.

They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of

**Campus Activewear Private Limited**

**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**

**(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)**

the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases.

Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as operating cash flows.

Transition Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted.

On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of 'Right of Use' asset of INR 2,877.75 lakhs and a lease liability of INR 2,481.53 lakhs.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.
2. Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
3. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases.

Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 9.10% p.a.

**(ix) Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is computed on FIFO.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

**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 fixed manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on a FIFO basis.

**Traded goods:** Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on FIFO basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

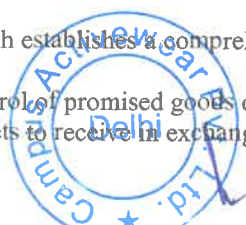
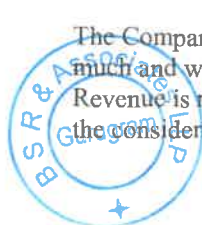
Inventories in transit are valued at cost.

Appropriate adjustments are made to the carrying value of damaged, slow moving and obsolete inventories based on management's current best estimate.

**(x) Revenue recognition**

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.



**Campus Activewear Private Limited**

**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**

**(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which coincides with the performance obligation under the contract with the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue from related party is recognised based on transaction price which is at arm's length.

Use of significant judgments in revenue recognition: -

- The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgments to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

- Judgment is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that the pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rates and is disclosed in "other income".

Management fees are recognized on an accrual basis as and when the services are rendered in accordance with the terms of the underlying contract.

Claims lodged with insurance companies are accounted for on an accrual basis, to the extent these are measurable and the ultimate collection is reasonably certain.

Share of profit from partnership firms is recognized on accrual basis.

The Company provides normal warranty provisions for manufacturing defects for 6 months on all its products sold, in line with the industry practice. The Company does not provide any extended warranties to its customers. Provision is made for estimated liability in respect of warranty costs in the year of sale of goods and is included in the statement of profit and loss. The estimates used for accounting for warranty costs are reviewed periodically and revisions are made, as and when required.

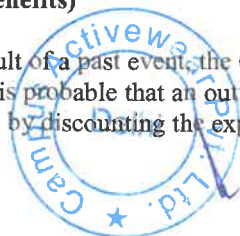
**(xi) Government grants**

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is netted off with the respective asset.

The Company is entitled to "Scheme of budgetary support" under GST regime in respect of eligible manufacturing units located in specified regions. Such a grant is measured at amount receivable from the government and is recognized as other operating revenue when there is a reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all necessary conditions attached to that. Income from such grant is recognized on a systematic basis over the periods to which they relate.

**(xii) Provisions (other than employee benefits)**

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate





of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

*Contingencies*

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

**(xiii) Employee benefits**

**Short term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus and compensated absence, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

**Share- based payment transactions**

The grant date fair value of equity settled share- based payment awards granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as expense is based on the estimate of number of the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

**Defined contribution plans**

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund and employee's state insurance corporation which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

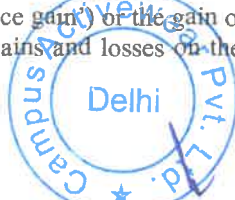
Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

**Defined benefit plans**

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The fair value of plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis. The calculation of the Company's obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.



### **Termination benefits**

Termination benefits, in the nature of voluntary retirement benefits or termination benefits arising from restructuring, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

(a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; or

(b) when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and involves the payment of termination benefits.

Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

### **Compensated absences**

Compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method carried by an actuary, at each year end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Group 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 12 months after the reporting date.

### **(xiv) Investments in Subsidiaries**

Investments in Subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### **(xv) Income taxes**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

#### *Current tax*

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is recognized based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized.

### **(xvi) Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for events of bonus issue and share split. For the purpose of



**Campus Activewear Private Limited**

**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**

**(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)**

calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed to be converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

**(xvii) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand 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 as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

**(xviii) Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

**(xix) Contingent liabilities**

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.

**(xx) Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.





**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*
**3. Property, plant and equipment**

Particulars	Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)				Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation				Net carrying value
	As at 1 April 2019	Additions	Deletions/ Transfer	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019	For the year	Deletions/ Transfer	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Freehold land	762.38	1,145.91	-	1,908.29	-	-	-	-	1,908.29
Lease hold land*	328.49	-	(328.49)	-	6.64	-	(6.64)	-	-
Buildings	1,157.44	1,834.10	-	2,991.54	233.42	220.59	-	454.01	2,537.53
Plant and machinery	2,960.14	3,478.43	(19.96)	6,418.61	727.78	759.70	(1.41)	1,486.07	4,932.54
Computers	184.11	83.52	-	267.63	131.87	57.90	-	189.77	77.86
Office equipment	230.58	145.90	(0.82)	375.66	93.17	99.70	(0.26)	192.61	183.05
Furniture and fixtures	407.18	173.71	(0.17)	580.72	130.96	98.27	-	229.23	351.49
Vehicles	384.24	10.78	-	395.02	126.45	81.81	-	208.26	186.76
Electric installations	141.16	215.62	-	356.78	60.89	57.43	-	118.32	238.46
Leasehold improvements	208.27	110.93	-	319.20	22.71	49.48	-	72.19	247.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,763.99</b>	<b>7,198.90</b>	<b>(349.44)</b>	<b>13,613.45</b>	<b>1,533.89</b>	<b>1,424.88</b>	<b>(8.31)</b>	<b>2,950.46</b>	<b>10,662.99</b>

Particulars	Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)				Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation				Net carrying value
	As at 1 April 2018	Additions	Deletions/ Transfer	As at 31 March 2019	As at 1 April 2018	For the year	Deletions/ Transfer	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2019
Freehold land	752.34	10.04	-	762.38	-	-	-	-	762.38
Lease hold land	328.49	-	-	328.49	3.32	3.32	-	6.64	321.85
Buildings	1,157.28	3.49	(3.33)	1,157.44	121.32	112.32	(0.22)	233.42	924.02
Plant and machinery	2,307.35	880.36	(227.57)	2,960.14	385.77	390.56	(48.55)	727.78	2,232.36
Computers	152.91	40.88	(9.68)	184.11	83.57	53.04	(4.74)	131.87	52.24
Office equipment	135.40	129.15	(33.97)	230.58	59.86	57.53	(24.22)	93.17	137.41
Furniture and fixtures	264.99	144.84	(2.65)	407.18	59.73	72.44	(1.21)	130.96	276.22
Vehicles	147.21	278.40	(41.37)	384.24	53.32	94.88	(21.75)	126.45	257.79
Electric installations	165.45	23.56	(47.85)	141.16	49.73	37.07	(25.91)	60.89	80.27
Leasehold improvements	115.97	92.30	-	208.27	5.87	16.84	-	22.71	185.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,527.39</b>	<b>1,603.02</b>	<b>(366.42)</b>	<b>6,763.99</b>	<b>822.49</b>	<b>838.00</b>	<b>(126.60)</b>	<b>1,533.89</b>	<b>5,230.10</b>

\*Leasehold land is classified under ROU assets as at 1 April 2019 as per Ind AS 116.

**Land held under finance leases**

For some of its manufacturing locations, the Company has taken land on lease. These leases are not in the legal form of a finance lease, but are accounted for as such based on its term and conditions. The gross and net carrying amount of land acquired under finance leases and included in above are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cost or deemed cost	-	328.49
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(6.64)
Net carrying amount	-	321.85

**4. Capital work-in-progress**

Particulars	As at 1 April 2019	Additions	Deletions	As at 31 March 2020
Land and buildings	2,069.62	1,634.02	(1,994.90)	1,708.74
Plant and machinery	159.35	1,945.50	(553.32)	1,551.53
Furnitures and fixtures	25.78	143.27	(128.85)	40.20
Electrical installations	73.26	334.52	(230.02)	177.76
Office equipment	-	95.35	(89.75)	5.60
Computers	-	2.08	(0.58)	1.50
Interest capitalised*	128.90	97.91	(191.87)	34.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,456.91</b>	<b>4,252.65</b>	<b>(3,189.29)</b>	<b>3,520.27</b>

Particulars	As at 01 April 2018	Additions	Deletions	As at 31 March 2019
Land and buildings	1,023.42	1,046.20	-	2,069.62
Plant and machinery	55.10	104.25	-	159.35
Furnitures and fixtures	-	25.78	-	25.78
Electrical installations	0.81	72.45	-	73.26
Office equipment	-	-	-	-
Computers	-	-	-	-
Interest capitalised*	-	128.90	-	128.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,079.33</b>	<b>1,377.58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,456.91</b>

Capital work-in- progress majorly represents the new factory under construction at Ganaur (Haryana) location.

\*At 31 March 2020, capitalised borrowing cost related to factory under construction amounted to INR 34.93 lakhs (31 March 2019: INR 128.90 lakhs) at the rate of 8.5% p.a. (31 March 2019: 8.9% p.a.), which will be apportioned between the assets while capitalising.

Refer note 39A for capital commitments.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**5. Intangible assets**

Particulars	Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value
	As at 1 April 2019	Additions	Deletions	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019	For the year	Deletions	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Trademark	7.76	2.34	-	10.10	0.97	0.91	-	1.88	8.22
Software	150.89	63.00	-	213.89	32.73	46.09	-	78.82	135.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>158.65</b>	<b>65.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>223.99</b>	<b>33.70</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80.70</b>	<b>143.29</b>

Particulars	Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)				Accumulated amortisation				Net carrying value
	As at 01 April 2018	Additions	Deletions	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018	For the year	Deletions	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2019
Trademark	7.76	-	-	7.76	0.19	0.78	-	0.97	6.79
Software	93.75	57.14	-	150.89	10.61	22.12	-	32.73	118.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.51</b>	<b>57.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158.65</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>22.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33.70</b>	<b>124.95</b>

**6. Right-of-use assets and Lease liability:**

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

Right-of-use assets (ROU assets)	Leasehold land	Land and building	Total
<b>Gross block</b>			
Balance as on 1 April 2019 (Transition balance)	328.49	2,555.89	2,884.38
Addition for new leases	393.98	1,365.03	1,759.01
Deletions for terminated leases	-	(359.31)	(359.31)
<b>Balance as on 31 March 2020</b>	<b>722.47</b>	<b>3,561.61</b>	<b>4,284.08</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
Balance as on 1 April 2019 (Transition balance)	6.64	-	6.64
Depreciation charge for the year	6.76	514.16	520.92
Deletions for terminated leases	-	(61.91)	(61.91)
<b>Balance as on 31 March 2020</b>	<b>13.40</b>	<b>452.25</b>	<b>465.65</b>
<b>Net Block</b>	<b>709.07</b>	<b>3,109.36</b>	<b>3,818.43</b>

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2020 :

Lease Liability	31 March 2020
Balance as on 1 April 2019 (Transition balance)	2,481.53
Addition for new leases	1,365.03
Accretion of interest	265.90
Payment of lease liability	(574.87)
Deletions for terminated leases	(307.41)
<b>Balance as on 31 March 2020</b>	<b>3,230.18</b>

Refer note 45 for details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2020.

Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020	31 March 2020
Current	455.78
Non-Current	2,774.40
	<b>3,230.18</b>

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

**Notes:**

- For the transitional impact of Ind AS 116 and accounting policy, refer accounting policy section 2 (viii).
- The Company incurred INR 39.24 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2020 towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.
- The Company's leases mainly comprise of land and buildings for manufacturing, retail stores and warehousing facilities.



	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
<b>7 Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Unquoted:		
198,583 equity shares (31 March 2019: Nil) of INR 10 each in held in Campus AI Private Limited	19.86	-
Investment in partnership Firm 'Ankit International' (refer note 50)	-	6,151.30
	<b>19.86</b>	<b>6,151.30</b>
Aggregated amount of unquoted investments	<b>19.86</b>	<b>6,151.30</b>
Aggregated amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
<b>Information about Subsidiaries</b>		
<b>Details of Investment in Ankit International</b>		
<b>Name of the partner and share in profits (%)</b>		
Mr. Hari Krishan Agarwal	-	0.50%
Mr. Nikhil Aggarwal	-	0.50%
Campus Activewear Private Limited	-	99.00%
<b>Total capital of the partnership firm</b>	-	<b>6,415.13</b>
		<b>Proportion (%) of equity interest</b>
<b>Name of the Company</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2019</b>
Campus AI Private Limited	100%	-
<b>Country of Incorporation</b>		
India		
<b>Principal activities</b>		
Manufacturing and trading of footwear and accessories		

**8 Non-current financial assets**

**(i) Loans**

*(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)*

Security deposits at amortised cost

**Sub-classification of Loans:**

Loan receivables considered good- Secured

Loan receivables considered good- Unsecured

Loan receivables which have significant increase in credit risk

Loan receivables- credit impaired

**(ii) Other non-current financial assets**

*(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)*

Fixed deposits\*

Interest accrued on deposits with banks

	228.21	255.15
	<b>228.21</b>	<b>255.15</b>
	-	-
	228.21	255.15
	-	-
	-	-
	145.86	135.93
	-	0.27
	<b>145.86</b>	<b>136.20</b>

\*Fixed deposits pledged with Sales tax department INR 2.25 lakhs (31 March 2019- INR 2.25 lakhs) and remaining amount is lying with bank as margin money against non fund based limit issued by bank.

Refer note 45 for information about credit risk and market risk of financial assets.

**9 Deferred tax assets**

**A. Movement in deferred tax balances**

	As at 01 April 2019	Recognized in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2020
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Depreciable assets	4,338.40	(2,309.28)	-	2,029.12
On account of brought forward losses	633.79	(485.88)	-	147.91
MAT credit	886.54	894.00	-	1,780.54
Provision for gratuity	87.43	96.65	-	184.08
Provision for bonus	21.55	29.26	-	50.81
Allowance for doubtful debts	46.91	195.84	-	242.75
Expenditure u/s 35 D	168.99	(42.80)	-	126.19
Provision for inventory	17.58	69.50	-	87.08
Security deposits receivable	0.67	11.01	-	11.68
Land indexation	4.60	5.18	-	9.78
Provision for Compensated absences	-	10.70	-	10.70
Lease liability	-	909.26	-	909.26
<b>Sub- Total (a)</b>	<b>6,206.46</b>	<b>(616.56)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,589.90</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Ancillary borrowing costs	2.82	6.93	-	9.75
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	7.03	-	(37.03)	(30.00)
<b>Sub- Total (b)</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>(37.03)</b>	<b>(20.25)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax asset/ (liability) (a-b)</b>	<b>6,196.61</b>	<b>(623.49)</b>	<b>37.03</b>	<b>5,610.15</b>



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

	As at 01 April 2018	Recognized in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2019
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Depreciable assets	6,204.14	(1,865.74)	-	4,338.40
On account of brought forward losses	690.60	(56.81)	-	633.79
MAT credit	0.13	886.41	-	886.54
Provision for gratuity	73.97	13.46	-	87.43
Provision for bonus	27.49	(5.94)	-	21.55
Security deposits payable	0.04	(0.04)	-	-
Allowance for doubtful debts	39.94	6.97	-	46.91
Expenditure u/s 35 D	252.38	(83.39)	-	168.99
Provision for inventory	-	17.58	-	17.58
Security deposits receivable	0.23	0.44	-	0.67
Land indexation	-	4.60	-	4.60
<b>Sub- Total (a)</b>	<b>7,288.92</b>	<b>(1,082.46)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,206.46</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Depreciable assets				
Ancillary borrowing costs	0.07	2.75	-	2.82
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	5.82	-	1.21	7.03
<b>Sub- Total (b)</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>9.85</b>
<b>Net deferred tax asset/ (liability) (a-b)</b>	<b>7,283.03</b>	<b>(1,085.21)</b>	<b>(1.21)</b>	<b>6,196.61</b>

**B. Amounts recognised in profit or loss**

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
<b>Current tax expense</b>		
Current year	(894.00)	(886.41)
Adjustment for prior years	6.25	-
	<b>(887.75)</b>	<b>(886.41)</b>
<b>Deferred tax expense</b>		
Change in recognised temporary differences	(623.49)	(1,085.21)
	<b>(623.49)</b>	<b>(1,085.21)</b>
<b>Total tax expense</b>	<b>(1,511.24)</b>	<b>(1,971.62)</b>

**C. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income**

	For the year ended 31 March 2020			For the year ended 31 March 2019		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ income	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ income	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	(105.96)	37.03	(68.93)	3.88	(1.21)	2.67
	<b>(105.96)</b>	<b>37.03</b>	<b>(68.93)</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>(1.21)</b>	<b>2.67</b>

**D. Reconciliation of effective tax rate**

	Rate	For the year ended 31 March 2020 Amount	Rate	For the year ended 31 March 2019 Amount
Profit before tax from continuing operations		7,543.41		5,989.43
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	34.94%	2,635.97	31.20%	1,868.70
Tax effect of:				
Non-deductible expenses		45.05		93.26
Tax-exempt income		(1,232.76)		(768.30)
Impact of tax on non- depreciable assets		6.65		(3.57)
Effect of change in rate (due to adoption of new rate)		691.82		780.31
Effect of change in rate (pertaining to PY)		(636.66)		-
Tax adjustment for earlier years		6.25		-
Other adjustments		(5.08)		1.22
		<b>1,511.24</b>		<b>1,971.62</b>
As per Statement of Profit and loss		<b>(1,511.24)</b>		<b>(1,971.62)</b>

**10 Non-current tax assets (net)**

Advance tax [Net of provision for income tax - 891.41 lakhs ;  
31 March 2019 - Nil]  
(also refer Note 27)

As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
194.01	-
<b>194.01</b>	<b>-</b>



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020***(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
<b>11 Other non-current assets</b>		
<i>(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Capital advances	1,710.40	21.57
Prepayments	-	49.54
	<b>1,710.40</b>	<b>71.11</b>
<b>12 Inventories</b>		
<i>(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)</i>		
Raw materials *	6,156.46	4,448.08
Work in progress *	2,157.26	1,516.99
Finished goods *	6,857.44	3,520.91
Packing material	317.59	270.64
Less: Provision for inventory	(249.20)	(56.33)
	<b>15,239.55</b>	<b>9,700.29</b>

\* Includes goods in transit raw material INR 30.76 Lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 65.42 lakhs), work in progress Nil (31 March 2019 INR 35.95 lakhs), and finished goods INR 35.70 lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 11.96 lakhs).

The Company has recorded provision of INR 188.06 lakhs on Raw Material as at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019 - INR 40.60 lakhs), INR 52.76 lakhs on work in progress (31 March 2019 - INR 12.25 lakhs) and INR 8.39 lakhs on finished goods (31 March 2019 - INR 3.48 lakhs) on account of slow moving and non-moving inventory.

\* Finished goods include both Stock in trade and manufactured goods, as both are stocked together.

**13. Trade receivables**

Trade receivables considered good- secured	-	-
Trade receivables- considered good unsecured*	13,588.20	10,979.72
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	520.53	-
Trade receivables- credit impaired	174.16	150.34
	14,282.89	11,130.06
Less: Allowances for trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk	(520.53)	(150.34)
Less: Allowances for credit impaired trade receivables	(174.16)	-
	<b>13,588.20</b>	<b>10,979.72</b>

\*Includes dues from Companies where directors are interested (refer note-43)

Refer note 45 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.

**14 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash in hand	2.84	7.57
Balance with banks:		
- In current account	1,439.50	147.95
Fixed deposits	-	6.76
	<b>1,442.34</b>	<b>162.28</b>

Refer note 45 for information about credit risk and market risk of financial assets.

**15 Bank Balances other than those included in cash and cash equivalents**

*(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)*

Fixed deposits	4,500.00	-
	<b>4,500.00</b>	<b>-</b>

Refer note 45 for information about credit risk and market risk of financial assets.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
<b>16 Current loans</b>		
<i>(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Loan to employees	88.72	49.73
	<b>88.72</b>	<b>49.73</b>
<b>Sub-classification of Loans:</b>		
Loan receivables considered good- Secured	-	-
Loan receivables considered good- Unsecured	88.72	49.73
Loan receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loan receivables- credit impaired	-	-
Refer note 45 for information about credit risk and market risk of financial assets.		
<b>17 Other current financial assets</b>		
<i>(unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Fixed deposits	-	-
Insurance claim receivable	-	23.13
Other receivables	58.54	
	<b>58.54</b>	<b>23.13</b>
Refer note 45 for information about credit risk and market risk of financial assets.		
<b>18 Other current assets</b>		
Advances to suppliers	385.36	289.51
Balance with government authorities	2,355.19	751.11
GST refund (Budgetary support and ITC accumulated due to inverted tax structure)	1,376.64	1,217.11
Prepaid expenses	96.25	46.96
Prepayments	2.18	17.32
	<b>4,215.62</b>	<b>2,322.01</b>





**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*
**19 Share capital**
**Authorised equity share capital**

300,500,000 (As at 31 March 2019: 500,000) equity shares of INR 10 each

**As at  
31 March 2020**
**As at  
31 March 2019**

30,050.00

50.00

153,000,000 (As at 31 March 2019: 153,000,000) 0.0001% redeemable preference shares of INR 10 each

15,300.00

15,300.00

**45,350.00**
**15,350.00**
**Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up**

151,871,564 (31 March 2019: 97,331) equity shares of INR 10 each

15,187.15

9.73

**15,187.15**
**9.73**
**Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares**

(a) The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(b) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

**Employee stock options**

Terms attached to stock options granted to employees are prescribed in note 42 regarding share-based payments.

**Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :**

Outstanding as at 01 April 2018

Shares issued during the year

Outstanding as at 31 March 2019

Shares issued as bonus shares

Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (refer note 42)

Outstanding as at 31 March 2020

**No. of Shares**
**Amount**

97,331

9.73

-

-

**97,331**
**9.73**

14,99,87,071

14,998.71

17,87,162

178.72

**15,18,71,564**
**15,187.16**
**Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:**
**Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up held by-**

-Hari Krishan Agarwal

**No. of shares**

9,86,88,000

64,000

**Percentage**

64.98%

65.76%

-Nikhil Aggarwal

**No. of shares**

2,06,33,502

13,381

**Percentage**

13.59%

13.75%

-TPG Growth III SF PTE. Limited

**No. of shares**

2,46,07,236

15,958

**Percentage**

16.20%

16.40%

**Shares reserved for issue under options:**

Under Employee stock option scheme, 2018 (1,316,884 equity shares of INR 10 each, at an exercise price of INR 109.27) (31 March 2019: 2013 equity shares of INR 10 each, at an exercise price of INR 168,500) (refer note 42)

**As at  
31 March 2020**
**As at  
31 March 2019**
**Numbers**
**Amount**
**Numbers**
**Amount**

13,16,884

108.75

2,013

296.73

**Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:-**

During the five-year period ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:-

**Bonus issues:-**

The shareholders of the Company at its general meeting held on 27th September, 2019 approved the allotment of bonus share in the ratio of 1:1541 as on the record date of 27th September, 2019 to each of the equity shareholders of the Company. Subsequently, 149,987,071 Bonus Shares of 10 each amounting to 14,998.71 Laacs, were allotted on 26th October 2019 in the ratio of 1:1541 to the eligible equity shareholders.

**Shares reserved for issue under options :-**

Information relating to the Company's share based payment plans, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and options outstanding at the end of the reporting period, is set out in note 42.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*
**20 Other equity**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Retained earnings	13,007.40	6,975.23
Securities premium	15,873.65	28,735.85
Other comprehensive income	(55.44)	13.49
Capital reserve	(15,678.67)	(15,678.67)
Employee stock options outstanding	108.75	296.73
	<b>13,255.69</b>	<b>20,342.63</b>
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(i) <b>Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,975.23	2,957.42
Add: Profit for the year	6,032.17	4,017.81
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>13,007.40</b>	<b>6,975.23</b>
(ii) <b>Securities premium</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	28,735.85	28,735.85
Add: Premium on equity shares issued during the year	2,136.51	-
Less: Utilised on issue of bonus shares	(14,998.71)	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>15,873.65</b>	<b>28,735.85</b>
(iii) <b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	13.49	10.82
Add: Addition during the year	(68.93)	2.67
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(55.44)</b>	<b>13.49</b>
(iv) <b>Capital reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(15,678.67)	(15,678.67)
Less: Repayment of preference shares	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(15,678.67)</b>	<b>(15,678.67)</b>
(v) <b>Employee stock options outstanding</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	296.73	-
Add: Addition during the year	332.98	296.73
Less: Shares issued during the year	(520.96)	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>108.75</b>	<b>296.73</b>

**Nature and purpose of other reserves**

Retained earnings is the profit/loss accumulated as on Balance Sheet date.

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

**Items of Other comprehensive income**

Remeasurements of defined benefit plans represents the following as per Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits:

- actuarial gains and losses
- the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and
- any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).

Capital reserve represents the difference between the consideration paid and net assets acquired on business combination under common control, which is netted off by deferred tax of INR 8,023.98 lakhs at initial recognition.

Employee stock options outstanding represents employee stock options granted to employee as per employee stock options scheme.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**21 Borrowings**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
--	------------------------	------------------------

**Non-current borrowings****Secured****Term loans**

From Banks

HDFC Bank Limited (refer note -(i) and (v))

3,835.56

2,088.96

Axis Bank Limited (refer note -(ii) and (v))

3,631.50

-

**Vehicle loans**

From Banks

HDFC Bank Limited (refer note (iii) and (v))

16.83

27.91

Yes Bank Limited (refer note (iii) and (v))

83.44

140.25

Less: Current maturities of above long term borrowings  
(shown as a part of other current financial liabilities)

(1,132.47)

(530.61)

**6,434.86****1,726.51****Current borrowings****Secured**

HDFC Bank Limited (refer note -(i))

Cash credit

1,471.81

7,537.07

WCDL

9,000.00

-

Yes Bank Limited (refer note -(iv))

Channel financing

3,264.39

2,872.98

**13,736.20****10,410.05**

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to financial liabilities is disclosed in note 45.

**Notes**

- (i) Term loans from HDFC bank and cash credit from banks are secured by:-
1. Exclusive charge on all movable fixed assets (present and future, excluding specifically charged to lender)
  2. Exclusive charge on all current assets (present and future)
  3. Corporate guarantee of M/s MG Udyog Private Limited- Owner of Collateral security (H-6, Udyog Nagar, PO Peeragarhi) (waived off in FY 2019-20)
  4. Exclusive charge on properties:-
    - (i) Plot C-9, Dehradun
    - (ii) Plot C-10 Dehradun
    - (iii) Plot no 61, Baddi
    - (iv) H-6, Udyog Nagar, New Delhi (Owned by MG Udyog private Limited)
    - (v) D-1, Udyog Nagar, New Delhi
  5. Exclusive charge on factory land and building at plot no 39-40, sector-8A, IIE Bhel, Haridwar, Uttarakhand.
  6. Personal guarantee of Mr. Hari Krishan Agarwal and Mr. Nikhil Aggarwal (waived off in FY 2019-20)
- (ii) Term loan from Axis bank is secured by exclusive charge on the land and building, plant and machinery and other moveable fixed assets of the Ganaur, Sonepat property.
- (iii) Loan for vehicles is secured against hypothecation of the respective vehicles.
- (iv) The Company has entered into first loss guarantee agreement with Yes Bank Limited wherein the guarantor Company has guaranteed the repayment of the amounts due by the authorised dealers to the bank. The liability of guarantor under this guarantee is an amount equal to 100% of the program limit. The bank shall be entitled to without notice to the guarantor, adjust, appropriate or set-off all monies held by the bank to the credit or for the benefit of the guarantor on any account or otherwise howsoever towards the discharge and satisfaction of the liability of the guarantor under these presents.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*
**(v) Terms and repayment schedule**

Terms and conditions of outstanding borrowings are as follows:

Particulars	Currency	No. of remaining instalments as on 31 March 2020	Nominal Interest Rate (p.a.)	Year of maturity	Carrying amount	
					As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Secured bank loan- HDFC	INR	17	8.8-10%	2024	1,349.60	1,594.06
Secured bank loan- HDFC	INR	17	8.8-10%	2024	233.85	276.18
Secured bank loan- HDFC	INR	1	8.8-10%	2020	2.13	10.65
Secured bank loan- HDFC	INR	1	8.8-10%	2020	43.37	217.08
Secured bank loan- Yes Bank	INR	16	8.25%	2021	83.44	140.25
Secured bank loan- HDFC	INR	17	9%	2021	7.41	12.10
Secured bank loan- HDFC	INR	16	8.60%	2021	9.42	15.81
Secured bank loan- HDFC	INR	17	9.10%	2024	550.08	-
Secured bank loan- HDFC	INR	17	9.10%	2024	846.17	-
Secured bank loan- HDFC	INR	17	8.75%	2024	810.35	-
Secured bank loan- Axis Bank	INR	20	8.50%	2025	2,341.73	-
Secured bank loan- Axis Bank	INR	20	8.50%	2025	1,289.77	-

**22 Provisions**

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
<b>Provision for employee benefits (refer note 41)</b>				
- Gratuity	450.56	162.08	235.54	22.17
- Compensated absence	29.22	1.40	-	-
	<b>479.78</b>	<b>163.48</b>	<b>235.54</b>	<b>22.17</b>

**23 Other non-current liabilities**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Prepayments (liabilities)	-	-
Government grant	-	28.74
	<b>-</b>	<b>28.74</b>

**24 Trade payables**

Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	403.04	22.87
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises**	9,333.16	5,897.34
	<b>9,736.20</b>	<b>5,920.21</b>

\* The disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to enterprises covered by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (Act) have been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. The Company has accrued an interest amount of INR 14.99 lakhs on delayed payment to micro and small enterprises (also refer note 48).

\*\* Includes dues from companies where directors are interested

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to trade payable is disclosed in note 45.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020***(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
<b>25 Other current financial liabilities</b>		
Employee benefit payable	553.03	254.24
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note-21)	1,132.47	530.61
Payable for capital goods	193.19	493.24
Other payables	33.70	16.76
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	49.78	-
	<b>1,962.17</b>	<b>1,294.85</b>
The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to financial liabilities is disclosed in note 45.		
<b>26 Other current liabilities</b>		
Statutory dues		
TDS	122.17	112.27
Goods and services tax	4.08	61.26
PF payable	23.83	16.82
ESI payable	1.77	2.55
Others	0.03	0.03
Government grant	28.74	-
Deferred revenue	330.25	-
Advances from customers	489.86	2,988.30
	<b>1,000.73</b>	<b>3,181.23</b>
<b>27 Current tax liabilities</b>		
Provision for Income tax [Net of advance tax of Nil; 31 March 2019 - INR 214.23 lakhs] (also refer note 10)	-	687.83
	<b>-</b>	<b>687.83</b>





**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
<b>28 Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of goods	63,225.17	45,921.52
	<b>63,225.17</b>	<b>45,921.52</b>
<b>Other operating revenue</b>		
Scrap sales	77.69	80.66
GST Budgetary Support (refer 2(xi) for policy)	-	390.52
	<b>77.69</b>	<b>471.18</b>
	<b>63,302.86</b>	<b>46,392.70</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Revenue from sale of goods with the contracted price</b>		
Contracted price	68,813.88	49,558.79
Less: Trade discounts, volume rebates etc.	(5,588.71)	(3,637.27)
<b>Sale of products</b>	<b>63,225.17</b>	<b>45,921.52</b>
<b>Movement of unearned revenue</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Revenue recognised during the year	-	-
Accrual of unearned revenue	330.25	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>330.25</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>29 Other income</b>		
Share of profit from partnership firm	3,527.81	2,462.49
Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	-	25.86
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	27.17	13.48
Advance from customer written back	5.08	6.42
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	17.53
<b>Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>		
- on unwinding of security deposits at amortised cost	20.65	7.09
- on bank deposits	10.74	8.94
Miscellaneous income	53.35	22.95
	<b>3,644.80</b>	<b>2,564.76</b>
<b>30 Cost of materials consumed</b>		
Raw material purchases*	36,603.94	29,171.10
Add-Inventories at the beginning of the year	4,718.73	2,953.90
Less-Inventories at the end of the year	(6,474.05)	(4,718.73)
	<b>34,848.62</b>	<b>27,406.27</b>
* includes job work charges for manufacturing process INR 7,751.49 lakhs (31 March 2019: 6,105.96 lakhs)		
<b>31 Purchases of stock-in-trade</b>		
Purchases of finished goods	9,529.90	899.78
Purchases of retail accessories	10.95	2.92
	<b>9,540.85</b>	<b>902.70</b>
<b>32 Changes in inventory of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress</b>		
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
-Finished goods*	3,520.91	1,572.77
-Work- in-progress	1,516.99	3,035.16
Inventories at the end of the year		
-Finished goods*	(6,857.44)	(3,520.91)
-Work- in-progress	(2,157.26)	(1,516.99)
<b>Decrease/(increase) in inventories</b>	<b>(3,976.80)</b>	<b>(429.97)</b>

\* Finished goods include both Stock in trade and manufactured goods, as both are stocked together.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
<b>33 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,789.58	2,779.30
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 41)	143.45	104.32
Gratuity (refer note 41)	249.39	72.53
Share based payment expenses (equity settled) (refer note 42)	332.98	296.73
Compensated absence	30.84	15.11
Staff welfare	161.45	115.89
	<b>4,707.69</b>	<b>3,383.88</b>
<b>34 Finance costs</b>		
<b>Interest on</b>		
- Borrowings*	963.17	1,102.24
- Interest on delayed payment of income tax	2.25	73.34
- Interest on lease liabilities	265.90	-
- Interest expenses on micro, small and medium enterprises	14.99	1.10
- Unwinding of discount on security deposits	-	182.42
<b>Other borrowing costs</b>		
Bank processing fees	50.83	87.08
	<b>1,297.14</b>	<b>1,446.18</b>
*At 31 March 2020, capitalised borrowing cost related to factory under construction amounted to INR 34.93 lakhs (31 March 2019: INR 128.90 lakhs) at the rate of 8.5% p.a. (31 March 2019: 8.9% p.a.), which will be apportioned between the assets while capitalising.		
<b>35 Depreciation and amortisation expense</b>		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,424.88	838.00
Amortisation on intangible assets	47.00	22.90
Depreciation of Right-of-use asset (refer note 6)	520.92	-
	<b>1,992.80</b>	<b>860.90</b>
<b>36 Other expenses</b>		
Advertising and sales promotion	1,812.80	2,364.17
Contractor charges	3,169.56	2,183.84
Freight outwards	1,744.61	1,190.27
Legal and professional (refer note below)*	608.34	686.15
Power and fuel	617.63	390.05
Travelling and conveyance	355.54	383.57
Rent (refer Note 6 and 40)**	39.24	351.19
Bad debts	4.80	346.75
Consumables	224.53	189.17
Advances written off	-	173.27
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	139.61
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	147.30	100.02
Buildings	76.07	50.55
Others	141.08	111.69
Provision for inventory	192.86	56.33
Allowances for credit impaired trade receivables	23.83	-
Allowances for trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk	520.53	36.05
Security expenses	245.06	173.34
CSR expenses (refer note 44)	49.54	8.00
Rates and taxes	24.65	9.18
Miscellaneous expenses	995.98	454.88
	<b>10,993.95</b>	<b>9,398.07</b>
** includes amount of short term leases and low value lease assets.		
<b>*Payment to auditors</b> (included in Legal and professional expenses above)		
As auditor (net of taxes)		
For Statutory audit	35.00	27.00
For Tax audit	5.00	3.00
Other services	-	15.50
Reimbursement of expenses	5.45	-
	<b>45.45</b>	<b>45.50</b>
<b>37 Other comprehensive income</b>		
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	(105.96)	3.88
Tax effect on above	37.03	(1.21)
	<b>(68.93)</b>	<b>2.67</b>



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**38 Earnings per share (EPS)**

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Company by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	6,032.17	4,017.81
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each	15,50,98,518	15,00,84,402
EPS - Basic	3.89	2.68
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	6,032.17	4,017.81
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 10 each	15,50,98,518	15,00,84,402
Add: Employee stock options outstanding (refer note below)	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares (to be considered for dilutive EPS)	15,50,98,518	15,00,84,402
EPS - Diluted (INR) *	3.89	2.68

**Note**

For the year ended 31 March 2020, 1,316,884 options (31 March 2019: 1976) are not considered in calculation of weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of dilute earnings per share, as their impact is anti-dilutive.

\*EPS for the year ended 31 March 2019 has been restated on account of issue of Bonus shares in FY 19-20.

**39 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments****A. Commitments**

- a. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided for INR 566.47 lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 107.29 lakhs)

**B. Contingent Liabilities**

- a. The Company had imported plant and machinery in 2015-16 under EPCG scheme. An export obligation ('EO') amounting to INR 238.67 lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 238.67) was placed on the company which was to be fulfilled in a period of 6 years from the date of Inspection of Licence. Duty saved under EPCG Scheme amounting to INR 39.77 lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 39.77 lakhs).
- b. Bank Guarantees and Letters of Credit issued by banks and outstanding as on the reporting date is INR 6 lakhs (31 March 2019 INR 7.10 Lakhs)
- c. Pursuant to judgement by the honourable supreme court dated 28 Feb 2019, it was held that basic wages, for the purpose of provident fund, to include special allowances which are common for all employees. However, there is uncertainty with respect to the applicability of the judgement and period from which the same applies. Owing to the aforesaid uncertainty and pending clarification from the authorities in this regard, the Company has not recognised any provision for the previous years. Further, management also believes that the impact of the same on the Company will not be material.

**40 Leases****Operating lease**

The Company has taken showrooms and warehouses on operating lease. The lease term is for periods of upto nine years.

**i Future minimum lease payments**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Commitments for minimum lease payments excluding taxes in relation to the above lease arrangements are payable as follows:		
Within one year	-	381.75
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	1,711.30
Later than five years	-	1,535.08
	-	3,628.13

**ii Amounts recognised in the statements of profit and loss account**

	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Rent expense	36	39.24	351.19



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**41 Employee benefits**

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

**(i) Defined contribution plans:**

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and ESIC which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Contribution to provident fund and ESI	143.45	104.32

**(ii) Defined benefit plan:****Gratuity**

The Company operates a post-employment defined benefit plan for Gratuity. This plan entitles an employee to receive half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit.

The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognize each period of service as giving rise to additional employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity was carried out as at 31 March 2020. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Net defined benefit liability	477.11	257.71
Liability for gratuity	477.11	257.71
Total employee benefit liabilities	477.11	257.71
Non-current	450.56	235.54
Current	26.55	22.17

**B. Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability**

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020 Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
(a) Balance as at 1 April 2019	257.71
(b) Included in profit or loss	
Current service cost*	93.55
Past service cost	-
Interest cost (income)	19.89
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>113.44</b>
(c) Included in OCI	
Remeasurements loss (gain)	
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:	
- financial assumptions	52.85
- demographic assumptions	0.27
- experience adjustment	52.84
- on plan assets	-
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>105.96</b>
(d) Other	
Contributions paid by the employer	-
Benefits paid	-
<b>Total (d)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020 (a+b+c+d)*</b>	<b>477.11</b>

\*Does not include amount of INR 135.52 lakhs to be paid to employees for which the Company has recorded actual liabilities in its books of accounts.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019 Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
(a) Balance as at 01 April 2018	195.04
(b) Included in profit or loss	
Current service cost	57.33
Past service cost	-
Interest cost (income)	15.20
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>72.53</b>
(c) Included in OCI	
Remeasurements loss (gain)	
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:	
- financial assumptions	3.37
- demographic assumptions	-
- experience adjustment	(7.25)
- on plan assets	-
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>(3.88)</b>
(d) Other	
Contributions paid by the employer	-
Benefits paid	(5.98)
<b>Total (d)</b>	<b>(5.98)</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2019 (a+b+c+d)</b>	<b>257.71</b>

**C. Actuarial assumptions**
**a) Economic assumptions**

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation assumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.85%	7.70%
Expected rate of future salary increase (p.a.)	10.00%	10.00%

**b) Demographic assumptions**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
i) Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii) Mortality rates	100%	100%
iii) Withdrawal (rate of employee turnover)		
Up to 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
31-44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

**D. Sensitivity analysis**

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Liability due to Increase	Liability due to decrease	Liability due to Increase	Liability due to decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	413.88	555.65	226.99	295.45
Expected rate of future salary increase (1% movement)	545.58	420.51	290.48	229.04

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.

Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

**E. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years**

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Duration of defined benefit payments</b>		
1 year	26.56	22.17
1 to 2 years	16.76	4.23
3 to 5 years	88.77	55.77
More than 5 years	1,552.87	895.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,684.96</b>	<b>977.31</b>

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 12 years (31 March 2019: 12 years).





**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**F. Characteristics of gratuity plan**

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Company is exposed to various risks as follow -

- A. Market volatility
- B. Changes in inflation
- C. Changes in interest rates
- D. Rising longevity
- E. Changing economic environment
- F. Regulatory changes

**42 Share-based payments****A. Description of share-based payment arrangements**

At 31 March 2020, the Company has the following share based payment arrangements:

**Share options plans (equity-settled)**

On 9 November 2018, the Company established share option plans that entitle employees to purchase shares in the Company. Under this plan, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase shares at fair value price of shares at respective date of grant of options. The key terms and conditions related to the grants under this plan are as follows; all options are to be equity settled by the delivery of shares.

Grant date	Granted to	Number of instruments	
9 November 2018	Employees	2,013	
Vesting schedule and conditions			
Dates of vesting	Continued employment as on date of Vesting	Achieving performance criteria on date of Vesting	Performance Vesting conditions
1 <sup>st</sup> anniversary from the date of grant	25.0% of Options granted	25.0% of ESOPs granted	Continued employment as on relevant date of vesting; and
2 <sup>nd</sup> anniversary from the date of grant	12.5% of Options granted	12.5% of ESOPs granted	
3 <sup>rd</sup> anniversary from the date of grant	12.5% of Options granted	12.5% of ESOPs granted	Achievement of performance criteria communicated prior to vesting date.

**B. Measurement of fair values****Equity-settled share-based payment arrangements**

The fair value of employee share options has been measured using Black and Scholes method of option valuation.

The fair value of options and the inputs used in the measurement of the grant-date fair values of the equity-settled share based payment plans are as follows:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Fair value at grant date	INR 169,613	INR 169,613
Exercise price at grant date	INR 168,500	INR 168,500
Expected volatility	29.00%	29.00%
Expected life	2.38 years	2.38 years
Expected dividends	0.00%	0.00%
Risk-free interest rate	7.98%	7.98%

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

**C. Reconciliation of outstanding share options**

The number and the weighted-average exercise prices of share options under the share options plan are as follows:

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
Outstanding at beginning of the year	INR 1,68,500	2,013	-	-
Impact of issuance of bonus shares on outstanding options as at 31 March 2019*	INR 109.27	31,02,033	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	INR 1,68,500	2,013.00
Exercised during the year	INR 109.27	(17,87,162)	-	-
Outstanding at end of the year	INR 109.27	11,59,600	INR 1,68,500	2,013.00
Exercisable at end of the year	INR 109.27	1,57,284	-	-

\*The company has issued bonus shares to the shareholders of the company accordingly there is an increase in number of shares to be issued to the option holders.

Weighted average remaining contractual life of options as at 31 March, 2020 was 1.6 years (31 March, 2019: 2.61 years).



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**43 Related parties****A. Related parties and their relationships****i. Related parties where control exists**

Subsidiary Partnership Firm  
Wholly owned subsidiary Company  
Common Control

Ankit International (till 7 Feb 2020)  
Campus AI Private Limited (w.e.f. 7 Feb 2020)  
M G Udyog Private Limited

**ii. Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:**

Name	Relation
Action Footwear Private Limited	KMP's relative significant influence
Nikhil Udyog	KMP's relative significant influence
Ankit Enterprises	KMP's significant influence
Havells India Limited	KMP's significant influence
Prerna Aggarwal	KMP's relative

**iii. Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)**

Name	Relation
Nikhil Aggarwal	CEO and Director
Hari Krishan Agarwal	Managing Director
Vinod Aggarwal	Director

**B. Transactions with the above in the ordinary course of business**

Particulars	Year ended	Controlled entities	Key Managerial Personnel	Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key managerial Personnel or their relatives
<b>Sale of goods</b>					
Ankit International	31-Mar-20	7,305.56	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	5,769.10	-	-	-
Campus AI Private Limited	31-Mar-20	941.86	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
Action Footwear Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	1,575.22
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	1,564.82
Others	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	0.17
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	15.56
<b>Sales of property, plant and equipment</b>					
Ankit International	31-Mar-20	0.71	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	36.70	-	-	-
M G Udyog Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	39.94	-	-	-
<b>Purchases</b>					
Ankit International	31-Mar-20	5,738.49	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	811.36	-	-	-
Campus AI Private Limited	31-Mar-20	3,000.35	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
Others	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	5.54
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	9.76
<b>Goods in transit</b>					
Ankit International	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	0.23	-	-	-
M G Udyog Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	1.13	-	-	-
<b>Job work</b>					
M G Udyog Private Limited	31-Mar-20	1,629.02	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	1,404.28	-	-	-



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**
*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

<b>Remuneration paid</b>					
Hari Krishan Agarwal	31-Mar-20	-	535.00	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	495.00	-	-
Nikhil Aggarwal	31-Mar-20	-	139.15	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	113.85	-	-
Vinod Aggarwal	31-Mar-20	-	70.00	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
Perna Aggarwal	31-Mar-20	-	-	14.00	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
<b>Re-imbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of other party</b>					
Ankit International	31-Mar-20	1,124.88	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	841.18	-	-	-
Campus AI Private Limited	31-Mar-20	502.17	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
Action Footwear Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	11.12
<b>Re-imbursement of expenses incurred by other party</b>					
Nikhil Aggarwal	31-Mar-20	-	35.36	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	21.48	-	-
Hari Krishan Agarwal	31-Mar-20	-	40.79	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	27.40	-	-
Ankit International	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	300.03	-	-	-
<b>Purchase of property, plant and equipment</b>					
Hari Krishan Agarwal	31-Mar-20	-	1,261.76	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
Havells India Limited	31-Mar-20	35.19	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
Others	31-Mar-20	0.30	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
<b>Settlement of capital advance (purchase of property, plant and equipment)</b>					
Nikhil Udyog	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	461.00
<b>Withdrawal of share in partnership firm</b>					
Ankit International	31-Mar-20	9,659.62	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
<b>Guarantees given</b>					
Ankit International	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	4,808.67	-	-	-
Campus AI Private Limited	31-Mar-20	3,022.80	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-
<b>Guarantees received</b>					
M G Udyog Private Limited, Nikhil Aggarwal and Hari Krishan Agarwal	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	9,794.19	-	-	-

Employee benefits*		For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Key Managerial Personnel	Short term employee benefits	744.15	608.85
	Post employment benefits	-	-
	Other long term benefits	-	-
	Termination benefits	-	-
	Share-based payment	-	-

\*Does not include post-employment benefit based on actuarial valuation as this is done for the Company as a whole.

**Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

All Related Party Transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of the business and are on arm's length basis. For the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2018-19: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

During the year, Bonus shares have been issued to Hari Krishan Agarwal (98,624,000) (in nos.), Nikhil Aggarwal (20,620,121) (in nos.) by way of capitalisation of reserves.

During the year, Ankit International which was a partnership firm with 99% capital invested by the Company, got converted into Campus AI Private Limited, virtue of which 198,583 shares were issued to the Company.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020***(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)***C. Related party balances as at the year end:**

Nature of the Balance	Related party	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
<b>Trade payables</b>	Others	0.12	1.10
<b>Other current liabilities</b>	Ankit International	-	2,884.18
<b>Trade receivables</b>	Campus AI Private Limited	2,049.05	-
	Action Footwear Private Limited	372.88	349.18
<b>Other current assets</b>	M G Udyog Private Limited	276.82	146.82
<b>Other current financial liabilities</b>	Hari Krishan Agarwal	80.02	16.45
	Nikhil Aggarwal	21.01	6.82
	Vinod Aggarwal	6.89	-
	Prerna Aggarwal	1.66	-

**44 Corporate Social Responsibility**

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on Corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, sports, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care, and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily spent through duly appointed implementing agencies throughout the year on these activities which are specified in the Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

**31 March 2020**

- a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year was INR 48.00 lakhs.  
b) Amount spent during the year on:

- (i) Construction / Acquisition of any asset  
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above  
**Total**

In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
-	-	-
49.54	-	49.54
<b>49.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49.54</b>

**31 March 2019**

- a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year was Nil 7.75 lakhs.  
b) Amount spent during the year on:

- (i) Construction / Acquisition of any asset  
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above  
**Total**

In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
-	-	-
8.00	-	8.00
<b>8.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.00</b>



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**45 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management****I. Fair value measurements****Accounting classifications and fair values**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

Financial assets	Carrying value				Fair value	
	Notes	Level of fair value	As at	As at	As at	As at
			31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Loans (current and non-current)	(a)	3	316.94	304.88	316.94	304.88
Trade receivables	(a)	3	13,588.20	10,979.72	13,588.20	10,979.72
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	3	1,442.34	162.28	1,442.34	162.28
Other current financial assets	(a)	3	58.54	23.13	58.54	23.13
Other non current financial assets	(a)	3	145.86	136.20	145.86	136.20
			15,551.88	11,606.21	15,551.88	11,606.21
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Non-current borrowings	(a)	3	6,434.86	1,726.51	6,434.86	1,726.51
Current borrowings	(a)	3	13,736.20	10,410.05	13,736.20	10,410.05
Trade payables	(a)	3	9,736.20	5,920.21	9,736.20	5,920.21
Lease liability	(a)	3	3,230.18	-	3,230.18	-
Other current financial liabilities	(a)	3	1,962.17	1,294.85	1,962.17	1,294.85
			35,099.61	19,351.62	35,099.61	19,351.62

(a) Fair valuation of non-current financial instruments has been disclosed to be same as carrying value as there is no significant difference between carrying value and fair value as the carrying value is based on effective interest rates.

Loans (security deposits) - Security deposits paid are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, non-performance risk of the customer. The fair values of the Company's security deposits paid are determined by estimating the incremental borrowing rate of the borrower (primarily the landlords). Such rate has been determined using discount rate that reflects the average interest rate of borrowings taken by similar credit rated companies where the risk of non-performance risk is more than insignificant.

The fair values for loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit.

The fair values for financial instruments are approximately equal to their carrying values largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

There are no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

**II. Financial risk management****Risk Management Framework**

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policy.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Board of directors with top management oversee the formulation and implementation of the risk management framework. The risks are identified at business unit level and mitigation plans are identified, deliberated and reviewed at appropriate forums.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

**i. Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, loans, advances, cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.





**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**Trade receivables**

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the standard payments and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The average credit period provided to customers is around 60 days. For new customers, in addition to feedback from retail traders, they start doing the business with company on advance payment terms. Post a business for 3 months and a successful payment track record, the customers are then converted to business with standard credit terms of 60 days.

An impairment analysis is performed for all the customers at each reporting date on an individual basis. According to the analysis done, the Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date.

**Interest rate risk**

Currently the Company's borrowings are within acceptable risk levels, as determined by the management, hence the Company has not taken any swaps to hedge the interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk changes in market interest relates primarily to the company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The company is carrying its borrowings primarily at variable rate.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Variable rate borrowings	7,467.05	2,257.12
Fixed rate borrowings	13,836.46	10,410.05

**Interest rate sensitivity**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loan and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Effect on profit before tax	
Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Increase in 50 basis point	13.55	23.58
Decrease in 50 basis point	(13.55)	(23.58)

**Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks**

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are held with banks which have high credit rating. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

**Loans (security deposits)**

The Company has furnished security deposits to its lessor for obtaining the premises on lease and warehouses for storage of goods. The Company considers that its deposits have low credit risk or negligible risk of default as the parties are well established entities and have strong capacity to meet the obligations. Also, where Company feels that there is an uncertainty in the recovery of deposit, it provides for suitable impairment on the same.

**Particulars**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
<b>Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Lifetime Expected Credit Losses</b>		
Trade Receivable (refer note 13)	14,282.89	11,130.06

During the year, trade receivable with a contractual amount of INR 4.80 lakhs were written off (31 March 2019: Rs. 346.75 lakhs) and the Company does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of receivables previously written off. The Company's management also pursues all legal options for recovery of dues, wherever necessary, based on its internal assessment.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. 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 per Company policy.

For trade receivables balance from related parties, there are no indications at the period end for default in payments. Accordingly, the Company does not anticipate risk of recovery and expected credit loss in respect thereof.

Additionally, the Company has also considered risk on account of delays and defaults due to COVID-19 in arriving at expected credit loss.



Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	(150.34)	(114.29)
Changes in loss allowance	(544.36)	(36.05)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(694.70)</b>	<b>(150.34)</b>

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the cash flow generated from operations to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out in accordance with practice and limits set by the Company. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Particulars	Carrying amounts as at 31 March 2020	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	0-1 years	Between 1 - 5 years	More than 5 year
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Long term Borrowings (including current maturities)	7,567.32	9,598.24	1,925.39	6,968.74	704.11
Short term Borrowings	13,736.20	13,736.20	13,736.20	-	-
Lease liabilities (Current and Non Current)	3,230.18	4,347.48	724.62	2,348.33	1,274.53
Other financial liabilities (Other than lease liabilities)	829.69	829.69	829.69	-	-
Trade payables	9,736.20	9,736.20	9,736.20	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,099.59</b>	<b>38,247.81</b>	<b>26,952.10</b>	<b>9,317.07</b>	<b>1,978.64</b>

Particulars	Carrying amounts as at 31 March 2019	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	0-1 years	Between 1 - 5 years	More than 5 year
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>					
Long term Borrowings (including current maturities)	2,257.12	3,015.97	957.10	1,963.28	95.59
Short term Borrowings	10,410.05	10,410.05	10,410.05	-	-
Other financial liabilities	764.24	764.24	764.24	-	-
Trade payables	5,920.21	5,920.21	5,920.21	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,351.62</b>	<b>20,110.47</b>	<b>18,051.60</b>	<b>1,963.28</b>	<b>95.59</b>

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as commodity risk, foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales and purchases are denominated and the functional currency of the Company, hence exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises. The risk is that the functional currency value of cash flows will vary as a result of movements in exchange rates. The functional currency of the Company is INR and the currency in which these transactions are primarily denominated is USD and RMB.

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure are as follows-

Particulars	Currency	Amount in Foreign currency		Amount in Indian currency	
		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade payables	USD	2.01	-	151.76	-
	RMB	7.16	-	74.47	-

Currency sensitivity

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the INR against all other currencies at 31 March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

For the year ended 31 March 2020	Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
USD (1% movement)	(1.52)	1.52
RMB (1% movement)	(0.76)	0.76

For the year ended 31 March 2019

USD (1% movement)	-	-
RMB (1% movement)	-	-



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**46 Capital management**

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital on a yearly basis as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders which is given based on approved dividend policy.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is adjusted net debts divided by total equity. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprise all components of equity. The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 was as follows:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Total Liabilities	36,743.60	23,507.13
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	(1,442.34)	(162.28)
Adjusted net debt	35,301.26	23,344.85
Total Equity	28,442.84	20,352.36
Gearing ratio	124%	115%

**47 Segment Reporting**

Segment information is presented in respect of the company's key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the company's management and internal reporting structure.

**Operating Segments**

The Company has identified the business as single operating segment i.e. Footwear & Accessories. Accordingly, there is only one Reportable Segment for the Company which is "Footwear and Accessories", hence no specific disclosures have been made.

**(a) Information about geographical areas**

Major sales of the Company are made to customers which are domiciled in India. All the non-current assets of the Company are located in India.

**Revenue based on sales of products attributable to external customers**

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Within India	63,190.87	45,900.23
Outside India	34.30	21.29
Total	63,225.17	45,921.52

(b) The non-current assets of the Company are located in the country of domicile i.e. India. Hence no specific disclosures have been made.

**(c) Information about major customers (from external customers)**

Revenue from one customer is INR 7,317.89 lakhs (2018-19: INR 5,742.77 ) which is more than 10 percent of the Company's total revenue.

**48 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under MSMED Act, 2006**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of year reported in Current Trade Payables		
Principal amount unpaid	403.04	22.87
Interest due	14.99	1.10
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year		
Payment made beyond the Appointed Date	-	-
Interest Paid beyond the Appointed Date	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

49 During the FY 2019-20, the Company has shown growth on the key financial metrics despite the increasing competition during the year, March month got impacted due to COVID-19 declared as pandemic by world health organization (WHO). The Company had suspended operations in all the units during Lockdown period to comply with COVID 19 related restrictions imposed by the Central and State governments. These restrictions though imposed to fight against COVID-19 has also impacted the normal business by way of interruption in Store operations, disrupted supply chain, extended credit period etc.

However, the Company worked on plans to step up the distribution, increase marketing spends and partly offset the business impact by increasing the Online channel sales. The company has maintained throughout lockdowns a good cash position and has been able to meet its financial liabilities without utilizing Moratorium.

Management believes that Company will continue its journey of profitable growth that will be driven by the strong fundamentals of operating model and continued focus on long term business plan.

Subsequent to year end, Company's stores and operations have resumed as per government guidelines and directives prescribed.



**CAMPUS ACTIVEWEAR PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**

*(All amounts are in INR Lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

- 50 Ankit International (partnership firm) converted into a private limited company, Campus AI Private Limited at end of closing business hours on 7th Feb 2020.
- 51 The Board of Directors of the Company has accorded In-principle approval to the proposal of consolidation of Campus AI Private Limited with Campus Activewear Private Limited subject to requisite analysis, advise, approvals, sanctions etc. The Company is in the process of drafting and compiling all the necessary documents.

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024



**Gajendra Sharma**

Partner

Membership Number: 064440

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

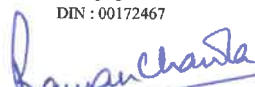
**Campus Activewear Private Limited**



**Hari Krishan Agarwal**

Managing Director

DIN : 00172467



**Raman Chawla**

Chief Financial Officer



**Nikhil Agarwal**

CEO and Director

DIN : 01875186



**Dimple Mithranani**

Company Secretary

Membership No : A46060

Place: Gurugram

Date: 11 November 2020

Place: New Delhi

Date: 11 November 2020

Place: New Delhi

Date: 11 November 2020