DOLLAR
WEAR THE CHANGE

Date: 07-08-2020

The Secretary, National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor, Plot No.C/1, 'G' Block, Bandra — Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai — 400 051. **Scrip Code - DOLLAR**	The Secretary, BSE Limited PhirozeJeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Fort, Mumbai — 400 001. **Scrip Code: 541403**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Compliance under Regulation 34(1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015- Annual Report for the Financial Year ended 31 March, 2020

Pursuant to Regulation 34(1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, we are enclosing herewith the Annual Report of the Company for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2020 along with the Notice of Annual General Meeting of the Company scheduled to be held on Tuesday, 1st September, 2020.

The Annual Report for the Financial Year 2019-20 is available on the Company's website at **www.dollarglobal.in**

This is for your information and record.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully,

For Dollar Industries Limited

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary
Encl: As stated



DOLLAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

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Caution regarding forward-looking statements

This document contains statements about expected future events and financial and operating results of Dollar Industries Limited, which are forward-looking. By their nature, forward-looking statements require the Company to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is significant risk that the assumptions, predictions and other forward-looking statements will not prove to be accurate. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a number of factors could cause assumptions, actual future results and events to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, this document is subject to the disclaimer and qualified in its entirety by the assumptions, qualifications and risk factors referred to in the management's discussion and analysis of the Dollar Industries Limited Annual Report FY 2019-20.



OUR VISION
To be a part of every Indian's home.

Dollar Industries Limited commenced its journey in 1972.

Each year thereafter the brand grew attractively.

The result is that the brand that initially catered to two states in India has turned into a ₹1,000+ cr revenues organisation with 1,00,000+ multi-brand outlets across all states and the Dollar brand emerging as the highest selling innerwear label in the UAE and the Middle East.

The time has come for Dollar to transform its identity.

Dollar Industries Limited relaunched its brand identity directed to embrace the future.

#DollarBadalGaya

The exciting world of **Dollar Industries Limited**

Rich experience

Established in 1972, Dollar Industries Limited was founded by Mr. Din Dayal Gupta. The Company has emerged as one of the leading brands in the Indian innerwear sector and is an internationally-recognised innerwear manufacturer, addressing men, women and children. The Company is headed and managed by the second generation of the founder's family.

Presence

Headquartered in Kolkata, the Company has established its presence across all states of India. The Company also exports its products to UAE, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Yemen, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Myanmar, Algeria, Kenya and Ukraine.

Diversified product portfolio

The Company offers a basket of products comprising vests, briefs, trunks, gym vests, socks, athleisure, casual wear, camisoles and thermals for men, women and children.

Ethos

Vision

Dollar in everyone's lives.

Medium-term vision

Over the medium-term, we aspire to metamorphise the Company into an aspirational innerwear company by offering premium and super premium products.

Long-term vision

The long-term vision is to emerge as a complete brand and distribution company present across multiple categories of fashion wear – from garments to innerwear.

State of the art facilities

The Company's manufacturing facilities are located at Kolkata, Tirupur, Delhi and Ludhiana. These facilities comprise assets dedicated to spinning, knitting, processing, cutting, stitching and packaging.

Strong distribution network

Over a last few years Dollar's relationships with its wholesalers and retailers enhanced logistical efficiency and revenue accretion.

Brand and brand ambassador

Dollar has a restructured brand architecture comprising Dollar Man, Dollar Woman, Dollar Junior, Dollar Always and Dollar Thermal. Over the years, the Company has roped in various renowned celebrities with Mr. Akshay Kumar being a consistent brand ambassador of Dollar Big Boss over consecutive ten years.

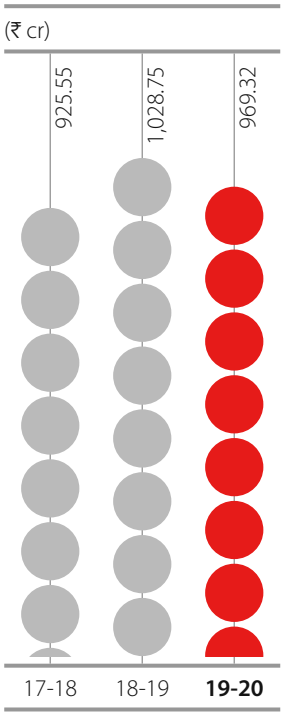
Mission

- To emerge as India's best-loved innerwear brand.
- To make fashionable yet affordable outerwear and innerwear.
- To graduate customers to a higher apparel standard.
- To reach customers conveniently (modern trade and e-commerce).
- To invest in highly productive manufacturing facilities.
- To outperform industry standards in terms of profitability.
- To improve the lives of people centred around Dollar.
- To achieve high governance standards.

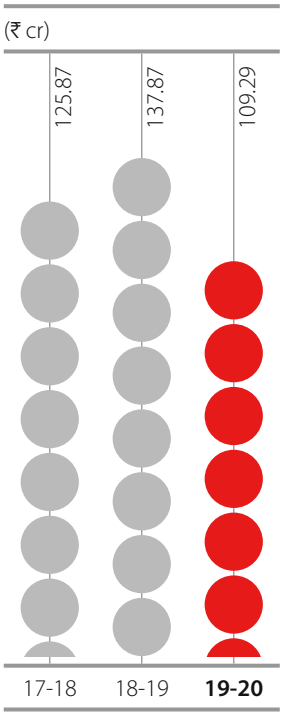
Values

- Insights and innovation are a way for Dollar. We also add value to the Dollar experience so as to keep it more vibrant and relevant.
- The benchmark for Dollar success is customer satisfaction.
- Dollar delights its customers through a range of products that not only deliver comfort, but are constantly upgraded to keep the styling in line with the latest trends.
- Business integrity is the way of life at Dollar. The Company is proud to stand by integrity and transparency in all its dealings and ensures adherence to the highest standards of business ethics.
- In Dollar, we value time. We try and utilise valuable time and drive better decision faster.

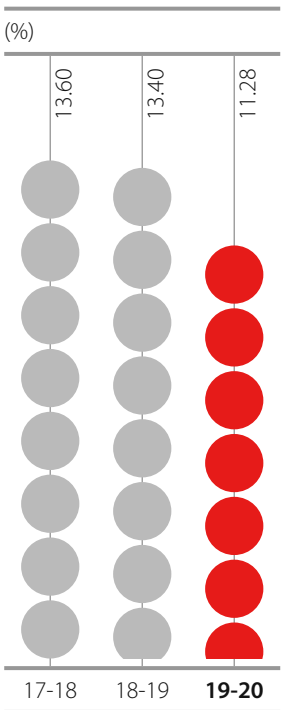
Our **value** dashboard



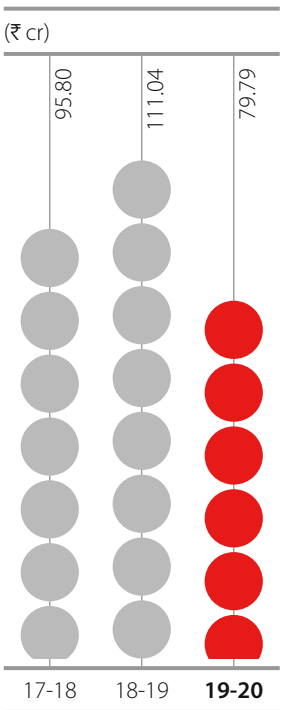
Revenues from operations



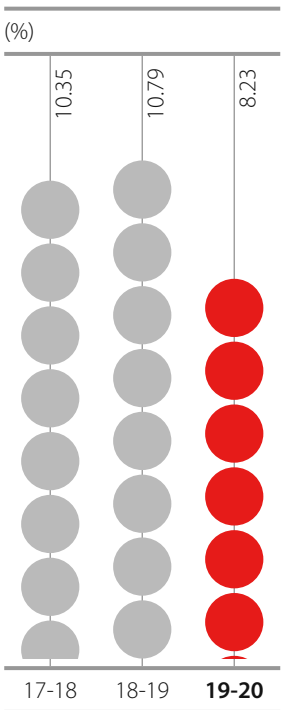
Operating profit (EBITDA)



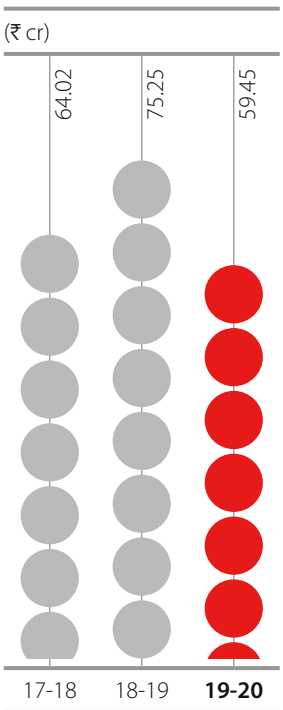
EBITDA margin



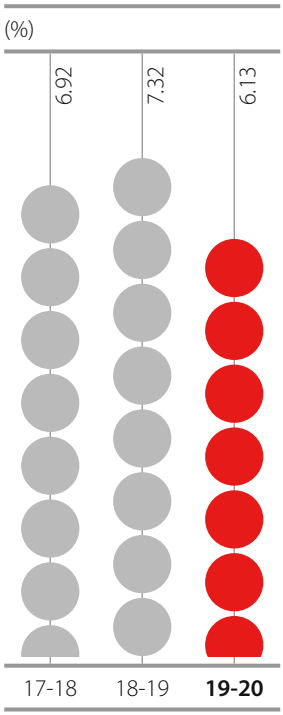
Profit before Tax (PBT)



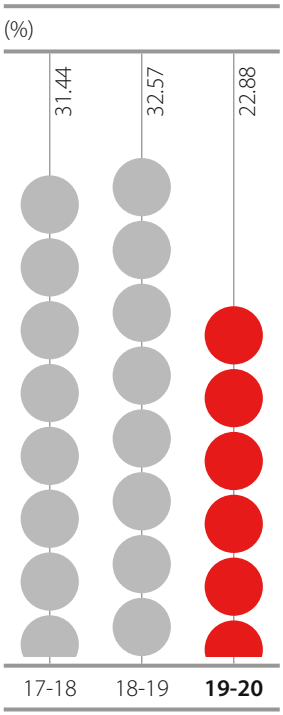
Profit before Tax (PBT) margin



Profit after Tax (PAT)

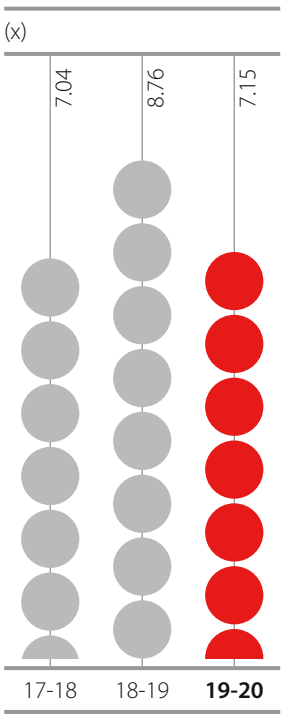


Profit after Tax (PAT) margin

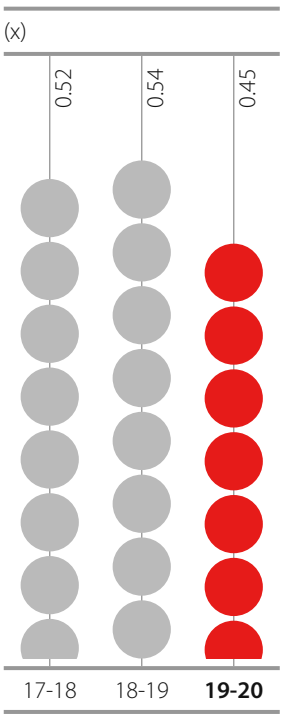


Return on capital employed (RoCE)

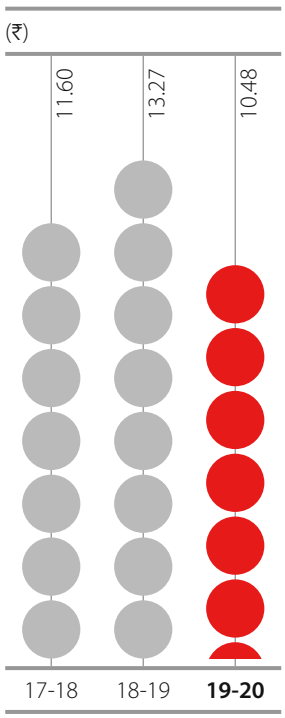
Note: Previous year's figures have been reclassified/ regrouped to conform with the presentation requirements under IND AS and the requirements laid down in Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013.



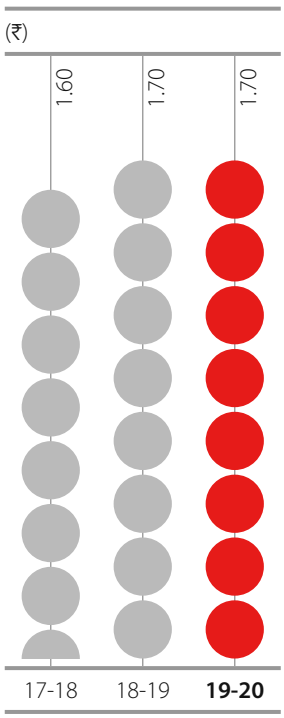
Interest cover



Debt-equity ratio



Earnings per share (EPS)



Dividend per share

The **big picture** of the last five years



Most companies with a successful track record would have said **'Let things be as they are'**

But the world is getting younger in preferences of products, applications and colour

But design and fashion trends are getting shorter

But competition is increasing; brand launches are accelerating

But the effectiveness of the traditional media is weakening

But digitalisation is helping accelerate consumer data collection and analysis

But everyone seeks to look younger

But more people are spending time on their smartphones than elsewhere

But more people are wearing colours they would never dreamt of getting into earlier

But 60 is the new 40 when it comes to mindsets and preferences

In view of the sweeping changes, the Dollar of today is not content with moderate annual growth.

It has drawn out a larger vision instead.

To be present in every Indian home.

This is what we believe will be the **outcome** of our exciting agenda for change



Reinforce our positioning as a brand that consumers trust



Generate superior realisations per sub-brand category



Generate a superior Dollar brand recall, strengthening offtake



Deepen the respect that 'If it is Dollar then it must be excellent'

A beginner's mindset at a **48-year company**

At Dollar, we are at that moment in our existence where management consultants often recommend a 'Beginner's mindset'

It is a moment where a number of things that succeeded in the past are not working with the same effectiveness; it is a moment where the world has changed overnight; it is a moment where a number of stakeholders debate whether there is at all a market for our products.

At Dollar, we believe that we will succeed if we approach the future with a beginner's mindset.

So what is this 'Beginner's mindset'?

The 'Beginner's mindset' is a point in the life cycle of an individual or organisation where it is not burdened by the experience baggage of the past; where it is empowered to seek the new; where it examines alternatives in the event something fails; where it is agile to evolving realities; where it retains a small company's soul in responding to challenges.

At Dollar, we believe that this mindset is more relevant now in our existence than ever before.

The Covid-19 pandemic affected sales in the last fortnight of the FY 2019-20 and in the first quarter of FY 2020-21.

The pandemic shut office- and factory-centric operations for a more than a couple of months, making it imperative to draw out Plan B.

The pandemic proved to be a leveler for all brands with social distancing norms and restricted consumer movement affecting retail sales.

One could explain a decline in our performance as a result of these realities. It would be important to see this lockdown as an opportunity instead.

These are some initiatives through which we have inspired the belief within Dollar that this is a remarkable time to transform.

One, we are consolidating our brand recall (explained in the later pages of this report) with the objective to send out a singular message.

Two, we are leveraging technology to connect deeper with our retailers with the objective of gathering consumer understanding and motivating dealers to perform better.

Three, we are widening the number of outsourcing agencies in an environment where social distancing could moderate throughput per manufacturing partner.

Four, we are implementing 'work from home', protecting our organisational responsiveness.

The principal message that we wish to convey is that the new Dollar Industries is lateral, contrarian, agile and growth-focused.

We are optimistic that when the pandemic effect recedes and consumer sentiment returns, we will grow faster than we have done in the past.

And all because of a beginner's mindset.

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Binay Kumar Gupta



THE PRINCIPAL MESSAGE THAT WE WISH TO CONVEY IS THAT THE NEW DOLLAR INDUSTRIES IS LATERAL, CONTRARIAN, AGILE AND GROWTH-FOCUSED.

3 **ways** in which we expect to be present in every Indian's home



How Dollar is overhauling its legacy brand architecture

1

Overview

At Dollar, the biggest asset of our business is not on our Balance Sheet.

Our brand is our biggest asset, evoking a positive recall for our products, translating into a consumer pull.

During the five years ending FY 2019-20, Dollar invested aggressively in its brand, staying prominently fresh in the minds of its target audience.

However, the Company recognised the need to enhance the productivity of its brand spending for some good reasons: increase in brand-led competition, market clutter, widening communication channels, declining consumer attention and lower brand loyalty.

At Dollar, we recognised these sweeping changes did not just warrant an incremental change in its erstwhile approach; they warranted a complete rethink.

Sectoral realities

India's innerwear sector is marked by a number of brands, responding to the reality that the Indian consumer buys on a brand promise and prompted by a brand ambassador.

India's innerwear brands focus on evoking trust around product quality. Interestingly, this recall is fragmented across brands as perception or imagery differentiation across brands is limited. The result is that sub-brands are often recalled even as they miss the opportunity to create a brand halo. Besides, investing in a range of sub-brands is now being perceived as sub-optimal, warranting an approach where spending is focused, informed and synergic.

The Dollar approach

At Dollar, we believe that we can generate a superior bang for the buck through a timely restructuring of our brand family and architecture.

In the reinvented organisation, there is a reconciliation of the corporate and product brands. The word 'Dollar' has now become central in our brand communication; we expect that this focused use of the Master Brand will generate impact and synergies across the foreseeable future.

The reinvented Dollar brand will cover a wide age spectrum: growing children (5-12 years), students (16-20 years), young adults (21- 25 years), full nest (26-35 years) and middle age (36-55 years).

The reinvented Dollar will address both genders: male and female including children.

The reinvented Dollar will cover varied price points: Super premium → Premium → Mass premium → Economy.

The reinvented Dollar will be present in multiple segments with sub-brands treated as master collections around unique propositions.

The reinvented Dollar's architecture will be divided into critical segments addressing five different audience sets (male, female, children, value and thermals), each supported by respective collections influenced by the latest trends, innovations and offerings. The centrality of Dollar, complemented by the flexibility to roll out new offerings, will enhance the Company's recall and responsiveness – a single brand portfolio addressing every possible need when supported by collections, and collections celebrated like a sub-brand without creating one.

Impact and outcomes

At Dollar, we believe that the rebranding will achieve a number of things.

- Improve our business reputation
- Provide a new dynamism to our business
- Empower the Company to stay ahead of the curve and respond to the market's need for youthfulness
- Engage with millennials
- Transmit an unambiguous message of company keeping in step with the times

What our visual stands for

- The warp and weft (two components used in weaving to turn thread or yarn into fabric)
- The mnemonic D stands for Dollar, for Dynamism and for the Determination to be a part of every millennial Indian closet

What 'Wear the Change' stands for

- What we wear speaks volumes. At one level, it stands for changing to a new style and at another level it stands for embracing change from within

Advantages of single brand architecture

- Tested
- Focused
- Flexible
- Adaptable

The evolution of our brand logo

1972 Mr. Din Dayal Gupta, the founding Chairman, started Dollar in a busy corner of 134/1 MG Road, Burrabazar, Kolkata

1990 The original logo underwent changes to address the demands of an open market economy

2005 Dollar hit the airwaves with actor Salman Khan and the new identity became an instant hit

2009 Actor Akshay Kumar came on board as brand ambassador. The revamped identity was truly Fit Hai Boss!

How we are overhauling our distribution network

2

Overview

India is one of the most complex distribution markets in the world for some good reasons.

There is a school of thought that subscribes to the conviction that in a large country as India, what is needed is distribution decentralisation, making it possible to address shifting ground realities with speed and address local realities with customised solutions.

At Dollar Industries Limited, we believe that addressing these distribution challenges is not just a necessary function; it is imperative to success and sustainability. A comprehensive distribution network does not just play the role of an efficient products disseminator; it also provides a platform for new product introduction without a corresponding increase in distribution investments, people and infrastructure. The result: every subsequent round of introduced products can be accepted quickly, shrinking the learning curve and achieving break-even / subsequent surplus quicker than the industry average.

Transforming the network

At Dollar Industries Limited, we are re-inventing our distribution network. For decades, every single product was routed through the distributors before they could be delivered to retail outlets where they were marketed to consumers. The time has come for Dollar to attempt the unprecedented in its business: marketing directly to retailers.

A superior leverage of technology is expected to strengthen consumer pull, protect realisations in a discount-driven environment, accelerate retail stock turns, extend benefits of retailer schemes to the desired audience, access richer information from the market place and strengthen the seamlessness of our supply chain.

The scope

At Dollar Industries Limited, we indirectly service the downstream needs of only 1,00,000+ odd retailers out of a market of 6,00,000+ retailers for our products - only 16% of our potential market, indicating a large headroom.

Dollar's successful Karnataka and Rajasthan experiments in FY 2019-20

What we implemented

- Dollar embarked on a direct engagement with retailers
- The retailer did not need to buy an entire box of Dollar products (but buy on a per piece basis)
- Dollar replaced conventional incentives with points that could be redeemed online

What we generated

- Retailers strengthened their working capital efficiency
- They began to stock a larger quantity of Dollar products
- They passed benefits to consumers and accelerated offtake
- Engagements with Dollar widened and deepened

The outcome

Dollar increased sales in Karnataka and Rajasthan multi fold of its usual throughput

How we are investing in technology to transform our DNA

3

Overview

At Dollar Industries Limited, we are embarking on making one of the most decisive investments in our existence. For years, the Company's investment in information technology was largely for the purpose of record and documentation; however with digitalisation an entire new perspective opens up that could transform the face of the organisation.

When addressed technologically through an operating platform that 'engages' and 'speaks' with the trade partners, the exercise is not only possible to achieve but advisable as well.

Benefits

These are some of the benefits that a technology-driven and platform-invested Dollar Industries expects to derive. The Company believes that it would be able to connect with trade partners actually engaged with marketing its products for the first time in its existence, opening up perspectives, insights and experiences seldom accessed.

Besides, the Company would be able to re-set its terms of trade that could enhance margins for the Company, increasing the surplus available for re-investment.

A stronger connect with retailers and consumers could also connect the Company deeper with marketplace responses to products – almost in real-time – helping to serve as a faithful guide for new product development.

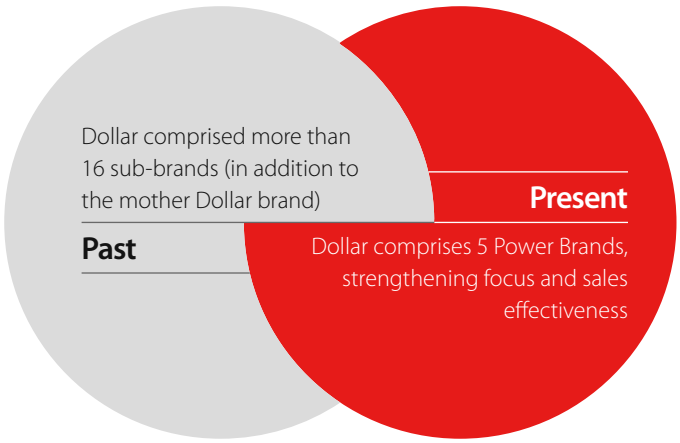
A reduction in intervening intermediarie could reduce the cost of product distribution, a part of the benefits of which could be passed on to retailers, encouraging them to spend deeper in store expansion.

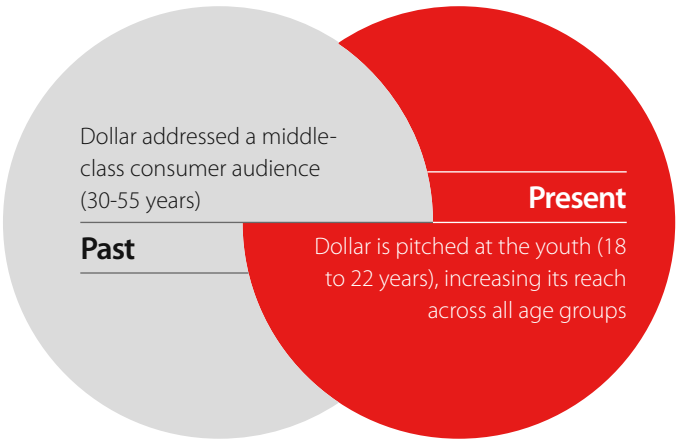
Transforming our DNA

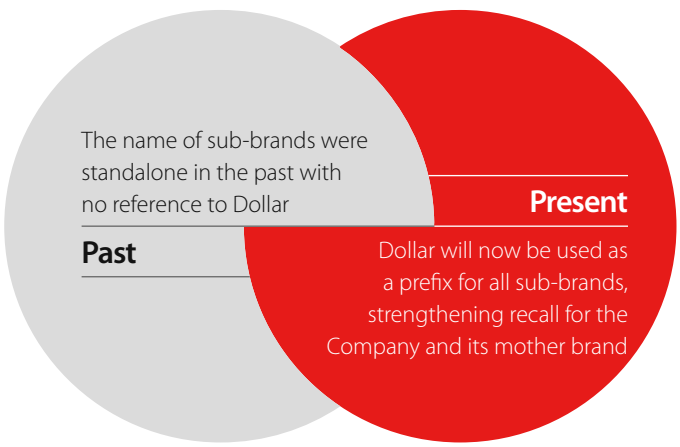
In view of these realities, we believe that a technology-led restructuring of our distribution function is not likely to add nominally to our competitive advantage; it is likely to virtually transform the DNA of our business.

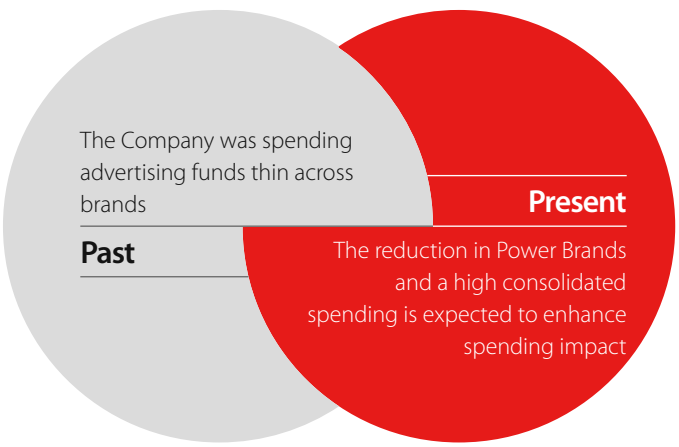
Dollar's digital strategy can potentially reinvent virtually every business function. The Company intends to aggregate cutting-edge technologies - Big Data, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence and Block chain- into its everyday working. The use of Big Data will make it possible to decode trends with accuracy. Digital technology will make it possible to establish a multi-channel retail engagement across devices. This smart phone-compatible approach will make it possible for the Company to reach retailers the way retailers find it convenient. It will become possible to track inventory movements in real-time. The platform will prompt the Company to manufacture only as much as is being sold, eliminate slow-moving merchandise and enhance working capital efficiency. The platform will strengthen the Company's online presence.

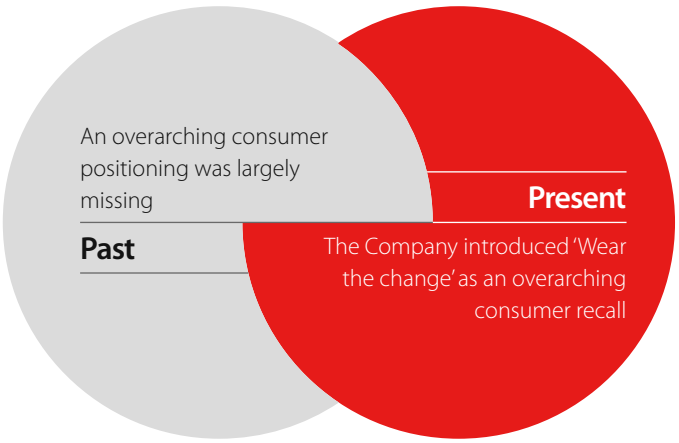
The overarching message of a **rejuvenated** Dollar

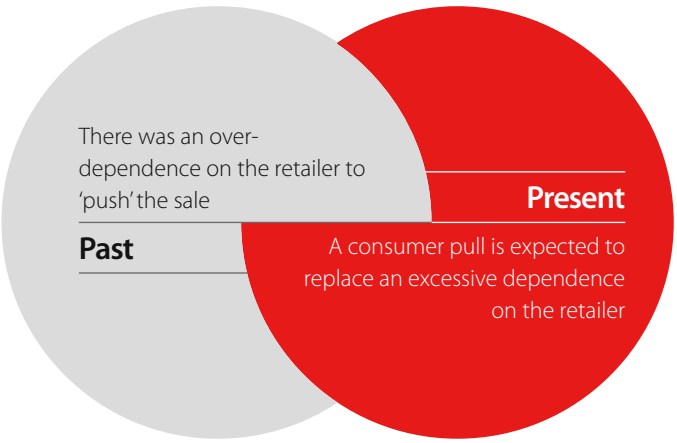


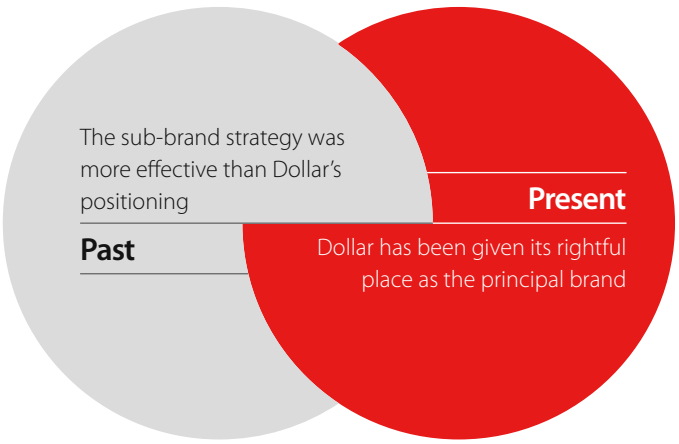


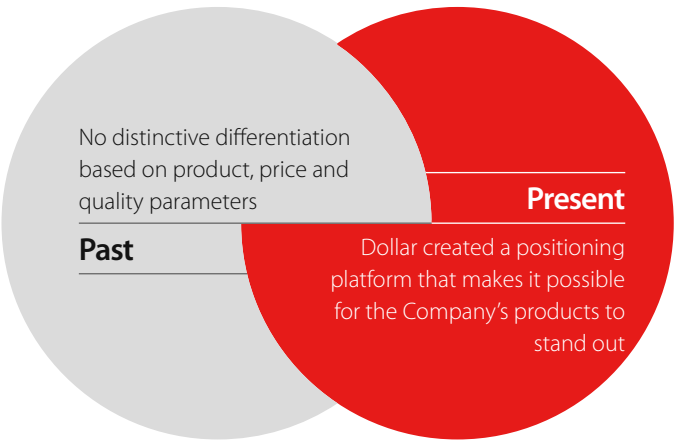





An overarching consumer positioning was largely missing
Past
Present
The Company introduced 'Wear the change' as an overarching consumer recall


There was an over-dependence on the retailer to 'push' the sale
Past
Present
A consumer pull is expected to replace an excessive dependence on the retailer

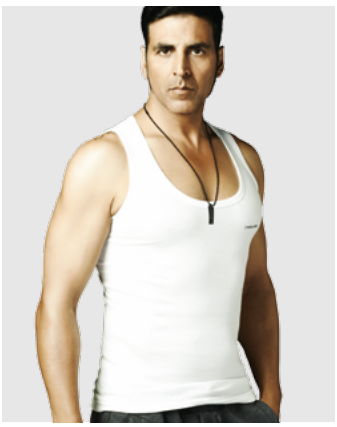

The sub-brand strategy was more effective than Dollar's positioning
Past
Present
Dollar has been given its rightful place as the principal brand


No distinctive differentiation based on product, price and quality parameters
Past
Present
Dollar created a positioning platform that makes it possible for the Company's products to stand out

Our new **brand** architecture

DOLLAR MAN

BIGBOSS



J - CLASS



ATHLEISURE



- Vests
- Briefs
- Trunks
- Gym vests
- Socks
- Tank tops
- Crew necks
- Polos
- Henley
- Bermudas
- Capri
- Track pants
- Joggers

DOLLAR WOMAN

MISSY



- Leg wears
- Casual wears
- Camisoles
- Panties
- Socks

DOLLAR JUNIOR

CHAMPION



- T-shirts
- Bermudas
- Trousers
- Socks

DOLLAR ALWAYS

LEHAR



- Vests
- Briefs
- Trunks
- Panties
- Socks

DOLLAR

STANDALONE BRANDS

FORCE NXT

pehno style se RKG™ Vests | Briefs | Panties

FORCE GO WEAR

Club®

DOLLAR THERMALS

ULTRA



WINTERCARE



- Thermal v-necks
- Thermal trousers
- Long camisoles
- Short camisoles
- Socks

Dollar. Addressing the 'millennial' consumer



The millennial is primarily a knowledge-worker

Dollar provides a range of product, facilitating an informed decision



The millennial is largely influenced by the social media and online purchase

Dollar is increasing its social media and e-commerce visibility to address millennials



The millennial needs a more engaging retail experience

Dollar's technology-driven distribution is expected to strengthen across-the-counter engagement



The millennial is informed of global and Indian fashion trends

Dollar has created five principal product categories, strengthening clarity, investments and products



The millennial is visibly brand-conscious

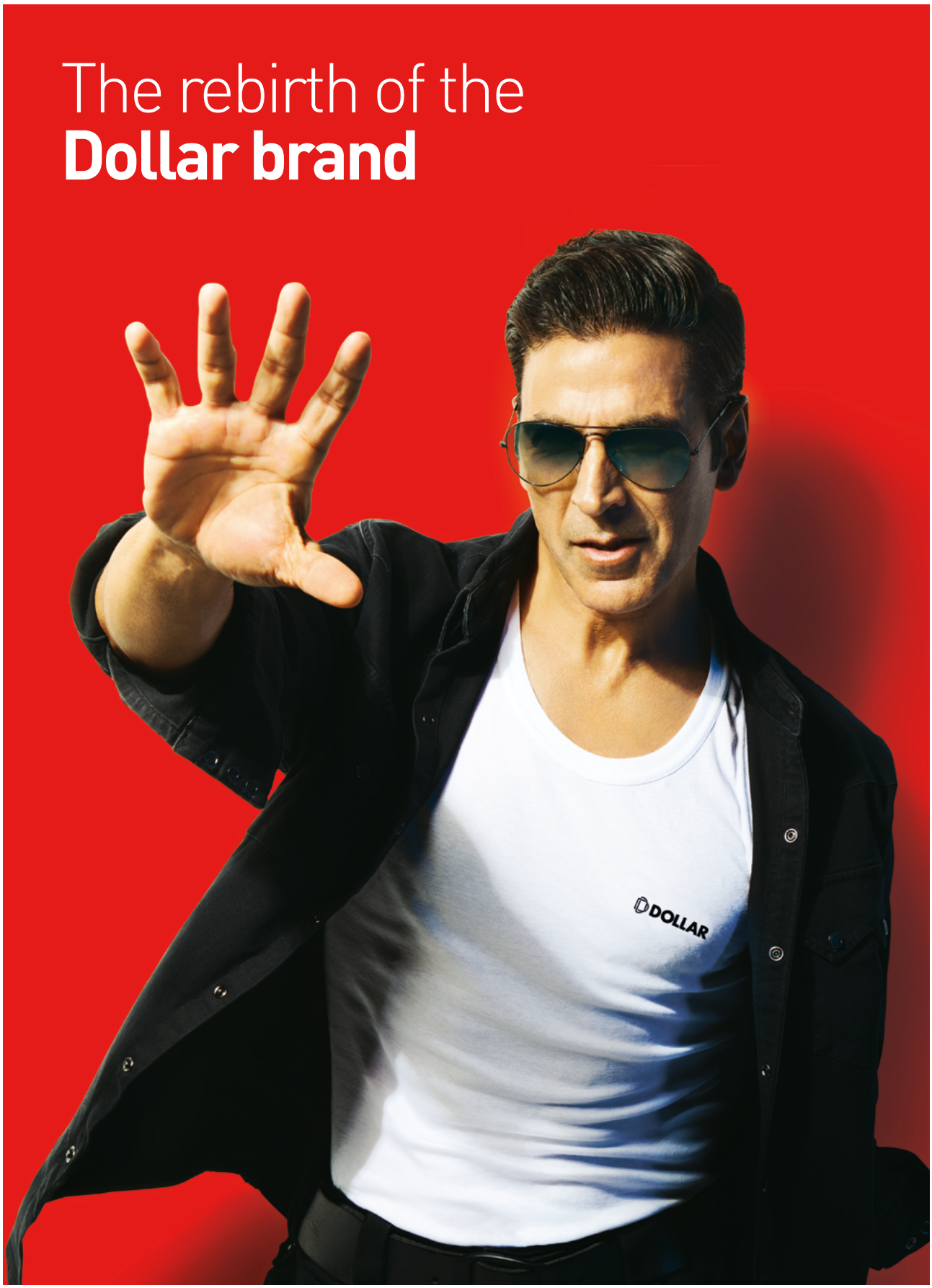
Dollar has selected to invest in its principal brand (Dollar)



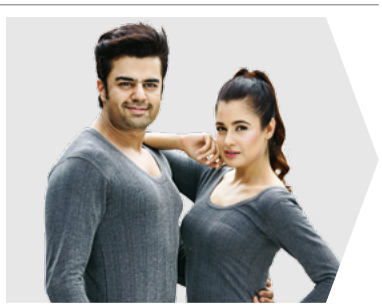
The millennial is willing to spend more for better products

Dollar will present a wider product choice under fewer product categories

The rebirth of the **Dollar brand**



5 category nomenclatures

MALE	DOLLAR MAN	
FEMALE	DOLLAR WOMAN	
KIDS	DOLLAR JUNIOR	
VALUE	DOLLAR ALWAYS	
WINTERWEAR	DOLLAR THERMALS	



Dollar. Building on the positives

THE STORY OF THE REPOSITIONING OF DOLLAR BEGINS WITH RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY OUR COMPANY IN 2019.

This research was conducted across more than 4,000 respondents across some of India's metro and Tier II cities.

The findings of the research surprised us.

The principal finding: the recall for the word 'Dollar' was considerably higher than the recall for 'Big Boss.'

Nearly 70% of the respondents immediately recognised Dollar with moderate assistance; 30% of the respondents similarly recalled Big Boss; there was less recall for the other brands of the Company.

Rather than accept this reality with 'There is nothing that we can do about it', the Company embarked on a brand restructuring exercise that would build on the positives emerging from the reality and minimise the downsides.

The result was a decision to position Dollar as the principal brand of the Company. With the objective to catalyse offtake, strengthen brand spend efficiency and create a brand platform for scalable growth.

Reinforcing sustainability.

Our rebranding is the result of a calculated decision to enhance our reputation and image. Our reinvigorated brand identity will provide a new dynamism to our profile - internally and to our external stakeholders.

Ambitious businesses should lead from the front, not trail. We, at Dollar have always attempted to push the envelope, creating the new, exciting and challenging.

For Dollar, rebranding will ensure that we respond to the market's need for youthfulness and vigour, continuing to occupy a first-mover mindspace.

Dollar. More than a men's brand

FOR YEARS, THE 'DOLLAR' BRAND WAS CONSIDERED SYNONYMOUS WITH 'BIG BOSS.'

While this empowered Big Boss to build on the Company's corporate recall, this development was accompanied by limitations.

The principal limitation was that 'Dollar', the most valuable property of the Company, was widely recognised as a men's brand.

Following the brand restructuring, an important change has emerged: the restructured Dollar is now being positioned as a gender-neutral brand.

A family brand. A brand that addresses children. Addresses women. Addresses the entire family.

We believe that the warmth of this universal positioning will enhance a perspective that Dollar has something for everyone.

Strengthening offtake.

Dollar.

The coming together of the corporate and the product brands

FOR YEARS, THE COMPANY HAD A NUMBER OF BRANDS TO MANAGE; BESIDES, THERE WAS ALSO A CORPORATE BRAND AT PLAY.

The result of this vast basket created a challenge when it came to resource allocation.

Which brand should the Company promote? Should the corporate brand be championed? What resources should go into each?

The result of this challenge was that the returns from brand investments generally under-performed potential.

During the brand restructuring exercise of 2019, the Company made a decisive move: it integrated the corporate and product brands.

One word would stand for the principal brand promoted by the Company; the same word would recall the name of the Company.

This convergence – corporate and mother brand – is expected to strengthen recall, enhancing respect for the Company and its product portfolio.

Win-Win.

Dollar. The brand that highlights change

WHEN WE LAUNCHED DOLLAR AS THE 'MOTHER BRAND' OF THE COMPANY IN FY 2019-20 (AFTER THE BRAND HAD BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR NEARLY FIVE DECADES) A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS WERE RAISED.

What does Dollar stand for? What is the brand's big idea? How is the brand relevant to today?

This is our answer.

Dollar stands for 'Wear the change.'

The brand stands for the ability to remain relevant to changing environments.

The brand stands for the ability to be benchmarked around emerging preferences.

The brand stands for the ability to remain contemporary.

Brand for all reasons.

Brand for all seasons.

Evergreen.

Dollar.
The prefix of all the Company's brands

DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS, THE COMPANY BUILT A BASKET OF BRANDS.

Addressing products in the men's, women's and children categories.

These products were known by their standalone brands.

During the brand restructuring exercise of 2019, the Company made a decisive call. It prefixed every existing brand of the Company with the word 'Dollar'.

The result was that a long-standing brand of Company called 'Dollar Missy' became 'Dollar Woman Missy', making it possible to extend the corporate brand to the women's niche, thereby owning the category.

The prefixing of 'Dollar' with every brand is expected to strengthen a pride of association, familiarity and recall with the result that any investment in 'Dollar' is expected to translate into stronger multi-brand offtake.

Strengthening returns from every rupee of brand spending,

Enhancing efficiency.

Dollar.
Generation Next

IF DOLLAR WAS AN INDIVIDUAL WHAT KIND OF A PERSON WOULD IT BE?

The answer to this question comes from the nature of individual we position our products at.

Someone who represents Generation Next, born in the last 20 years.

Someone who is above 15 years old.

Someone who is financially and emotionally independent.

Someone who is a decisive spender – knowing exactly what one needs to spend on.

Someone who would prefer to spend incrementally for a respected brand, promising superior quality.

Someone whose choices are influenced by the social media.

It is that prospect that Dollar addresses.

Confidently.

Dollar. Building on a reputation for innovation

THE MOTHER BRAND OF 'DOLLAR' COMES WITH A DEEP REPUTATION.

A reputation for changing the game.

For instance, Dollar addressed emerging opportunities by proactively seeding the market with products and concepts.

Dollar consistently innovated first-of-its-kind men's garment designs.

Dollar was among the first to position its brand messaging around fitness and introduce trade channel schemes.

Dollar transformed.

From the manufacture of innerwear to outerwear.

From the manufacture of men's innerwear to family products.

From the manufacture of functional clothing to lifestyle brands.

From the manufacture of value-for-money products to premium attire.

From a complete reliance on job-working to captive manufacture-cum-job-working.

From just another regional innerwear player to one of India's most respected lifestyle knitwear brands.

Going ahead, Dollar intends to build on this rich tradition.

The Company intends to reinforce its position that 'If it is Dollar, it must be different.'

More emphatically.

Dollar.
Value for money

THE LOGICAL QUESTION THAT HAS EMERGED IS WHETHER THE REPOSITIONED DOLLAR BRAND WILL BE PREMIUM, EXPENSIVE AND PRICEY.

The answer is 'No'.

The repositioned Dollar brand will be value-for-money.

Which means that if the product is priced higher than the average, the quality being delivered will be considerable than the average.

Interestingly, this approach will be reflected for all Dollar products across all categories and all price levels.

Translating into a uniform value-led positioning: where every product will be positioned to generate a 'wow' response related to the price and value being generated.

We feel that this attribute will represent the core of our Dollar brand.

Generating the recall that if it is Dollar, then it must represent two important words.

Outstanding value.

Dollar. Increasingly digital

DOLLAR IS NOT JUST A MOTHER BRAND OF THE COMPANY.

It is the Company's face to the future.

It is the embodiment of everything that is futuristic.

It is the motif of all that is progressive.

The result is that Dollar will be an increasingly digitalised brand.

The products will be more visible and accessible through modern retail formats.

The products will be increasingly marketed through online ecommerce portals.

The omni-channel approach will enhance the brand's availability, making it possible for the products to be brought at the click of a button.

Anywhere. Anytime.

Dollar. A platform for sustainable growth

WHAT WILL RESTRUCTURING OF THE DOLLAR BRAND ACHIEVE FOR THE COMPANY?

This is what we have been asked by various industry observers.

One, we believe that the consumer pull that Brand Dollar generates will translate into superior working capital management (and hence cash flows).

Two, we believe that all consolidated investment in Brand Dollar (including sub-brands pre-fixed by 'Dollar') will translate into increased revenues per rupee of brand spending.

Three, we believe that by pre-fixing Dollar across our various product sub-brands, we would be able to enhance the consumer's overall confidence in Dollar, accelerating product cross-sale.

The result: this energised brand approach represents the launch pad for the Company achieving ₹2,000+ cr revenue by 2024.

The time starts now.

Dollar.
Responsible corporate citizen

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is integral to Dollar's business model. The Company through Dollar Foundation drives its CSR programmes. Over the years, the Company focused on healthcare, education, environment and community interventions. These initiatives were directed towards enhancing well-being, addressing the marginalised, transforming society and partnerships (with agencies like Society for Socio Economic and Ecological Development).



Healthcare

#BeFreeBeYou: Through Dollar Foundation the Company launched the #BeFreeBeYou programme in August 2019, in association with the NGO SEED, addressing the subject of menstrual hygiene. The Company researched government schools, indicating that almost 23 million girls dropped out of school owing to low menstrual hygiene awareness and the unavailability of sanitary napkins. In Bengal, girl drop was 51%; few were aware of menstruation before they reached puberty; 83% could not afford buying sanitary napkins. The result was that most girls used unhygienic alternatives like cow dung, banana leaf and dirty cloth strips, enhancing vulnerability to infections and even cervical cancer.

The Company helped install 100 sanitary napkin vending machines. During the first phase, (pilot) vending machines were installed in 25 government schools in and around Kolkata followed by installations in the suburbs. The Company put a nominal cost on sanitary napkins to enhance responsible use. In the second phase, the vending machines (75 in number) were technologically upgraded to track consumption in real-time. The feedback from school faculties was positive.

Big numbers

80
%, Indian women do not use basic menstrual protection in India

23
million girls in India who drop out of school annually due to menstrual hygiene issues

23
% girls drop out of school every year due to lack of functioning toilets

5
days of school missed in a month on account of menstrual issues

Case study

How Dollar brought a smile to Rinky's face

Rinky Mondal. A 12 year-old from a Kolkata suburb. Father a rickshaw puller and mother a domestic help. A few months ago, Rinky got her periods; her mother taught her to use paper and rags. She felt uncomfortable; she was unable to attend school. Realities changed when the Company installed a sanitary pad vending machine in her school. She was surprised by the fact that her teacher explained the phenomenon in class. She bought sanitary pads from the vending machine with her pocket money. She was pleasantly surprised that her sense of discomfort was gone thereafter.

How Dollar helped liberate the lives of many women

Sonali Munda. 10 years old. Found teachers and some individuals install a sanitary pad vending machine in her school. She was curious; she attended an awareness programme on menstrual hygiene. For the first time she became aware of her mother's urinary tract infection arising from the use of ash and dirty rags during her period. She put aside savings and bought a pack of three pads. She handed them to her mother. Her mother hugged her with pride.

Funding cancer treatment

Dollar organised a maiden Plog Run in Tirupur, attracting more than 3,500 participants. A utility kit (hand gloves, face mask, apron and waste collection bag) was given to each participant, followed by a Zumba session and Plog Run.

Water huts

In line with the vision of 'Dollar in everyone's lives', the Company initiated the installation of portable water huts in Bhubaneshwar, Kolkata and other parts of the country.

Water kiosks

Dollar and Jal Seva Trust entered into a joint initiative with Metro Railway Kolkata to launch 32 RO-purified water kiosks across all 24 metro stations in Kolkata. The Company installed the 9-stage R.O. purifier, coupled with a water cooler, unlike conventional water purifiers. The drinking water was made available free to the public.

Covid-19 response

Dollar collaborated with Kolkata Police and NGOs to distribute essential items (food and medical equipment) across more than 60 Kolkata wards. The Company distributed 6,000 kgs of rice, 40,000 packets of biscuits, 40,000 masks and 10,000 soap bars; it provided food and shelter to 300 migrant workers at its manufacturing unit in Tirupur during the lockdown.

Gaushalas

Dollar provided shelter to more than 800 cows, strengthening the cause of animal welfare.

Gurukul

Dollar provided free education to marginalised children in Kolkata.

70
% of all reproductive diseases arising out of poor menstrual hygiene

70
% of women consider menstruation dirty

70
%, of increased reproductive tract infection in women who use unhygienic materials

100
US$ Billion, contribution to India's GDP if girls stay in school, delay marriage and pregnancy

(Source: Moneycontrol, Feminism in India, Health. Economic Times. IndiaTimes, CNBC TV18)

DOLLAR INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN: L17299WB1993PLC058969
'OM TOWER', 15TH FLOOR, 32, J. L. NEHRU ROAD, KOLKATA – 700 071
Phone No. – 033-2288 4064-66, Fax – 033-2288 4063
E-mail: investors@dollarglobal.in Website: www.dollarglobal.in

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that **27th Annual General Meeting** of members of **M/s. Dollar Industries Limited** will be held on **Tuesday, 1 September, 2020 at 11:00 A.M. (IST) via Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio Video Means (OAVM)** to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Standalone & Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company including Audited Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2020, Audited statement of Profit & Loss and the Cash Flow Statement together with the Notes to Accounts forming part of the financial statements for the year ended on that date along with Report of Directors' and Auditors' thereon.

2. To declare a dividend on Equity Shares.

3. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta (DIN: 01783906), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

4. **RE-APPOINTMENT OF MR. RAJESH KUMAR BUBNA (DIN: 00468038) AS AN INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR**

   To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s) the following resolution as a **Special Resolution:-**

   "RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Section 149(8) and 152 read with Schedule IV and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 25 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna (DIN: 00468038), be and is hereby re-appointed as an Independent Director of the Company w.e.f. 14 August, 2020 to hold office for 5(five) consecutive years for a term upto 13 August, 2025 and shall not be liable to retire by rotation.

   FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to do all acts, deeds and things and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

5. **RE-APPOINTMENT OF MR. GOPALAKRISHNAN SARANKAPANI (DIN: 07262351) AS A WHOLE-TIME DIRECTOR**

   To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution: -**

   "**RESOLVED THAT** in accordance with the provisions of Sections 196 and 197 read with Schedule V and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), approval of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the re-appointment of Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani (DIN: 07262351) as a Whole-time Director of the Company, for a period of 5 (five) years with effect from 14 August, 2020 on the terms and conditions including remuneration as set out in the Statement annexed to the Notice convening this Meeting, with liberty to the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as "the Board" which term shall be deemed to include the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board) to alter and vary the terms and conditions of the said re-appointment and / or remuneration as it may deem fit and as may be acceptable to Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani, subject to the same not exceeding the limits specified under Sections 196 and 197 read with Schedule V (Section II of Part I) of the Companies Act, 2013.

   FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to do all acts, deeds and things and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

6. **APPROVAL OF REMUNERATION OF COST AUDITOR**

   To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:-

   "**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), Mr. Santiram Chattopadhyay & Associates, (FRN:

101437) the Cost Auditor appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company, to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ending 31 March, 2021, be paid the remuneration as set out in the Statement annexed to the Notice convening this Meeting.

FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to do all acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this resolution."

7. CHANGE OF PLACE OF KEEPING REGISTER OF MEMBERS & OTHER RECORDS BY REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS

To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a **Special Resolution:-**

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to Section 94 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), consent of the Members be and is hereby accorded to shift and maintain the Register of Members, Index of Members and Share Transfer Books and other statutory records with the Company's existing Registrars and Share Transfer Agents, **M/s. NICHE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED** at its new address at 3A, Auckland Place, 7th Floor, Room No. 7A & 7B, Kolkata -700 017 w.e.f. 2 September, 2020."

Registered Office:
'Om Tower', 15th floor,
32, J. L. Nehru Road,
Kolkata- 700 071

Date: 28 June, 2020

By Order of the Board of Directors
For Dollar Industries Limited

Sd/-
Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

The following Explanatory Statement, pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), sets out all material facts relating to the business mentioned at Item Nos. 4, 5, 6 & 7 of the accompanying Notice dated 28 June, 2020:

Item No. 4:

The present terms of appointment of Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna as an Independent Director would expire on 13 August, 2020, pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder.

The Board at its meeting held on 28 June, 2020, in accordance to performance evaluation report and on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee has re-appointed Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna as an Independent Director for a further period of 5(five) years commencing from 14 August, 2020, subject to the approval of members in the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The Board considers that his continued association would be immense beneficial to the Company and it is desirable to continue to avail services of Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna as an Independent Director.

As per the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, the re-appointment of an Independent Director for the 2nd term of 5 years can be done on approval of the shareholders by means of special resolution. Accordingly, the Board recommends the resolution in relation to re-appointment of Mr. Bubna as an Independent Director for a further period upto 13 August, 2025, for approval by the shareholders of the Company by means of special resolution. Further, he shall not be liable to retire by rotation. Mr. Bubna has given his consent to act as an Independent Director of the Company and has furnished requisite declaration confirming that he meet the criteria of Independence as laid down in Section 149(6) of the Act and regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and that he is not disqualified to be re-appointed under Section 164 of the Act.

The Company has received notice in writing from a member of the Company under Section 160 of the Act proposing the candidature of Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna for the office of Independent Director of the Company.

In accordance to the verification made by the Company and its Nomination & Remuneration Committee, the aforesaid Director is not debarred from holding of office as Director(s) pursuant to any SEBI Order.

In the opinion of the Board, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna is independent of the management and fulfils the conditions specified in the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 for his re-appointment as an Independent Director.

A brief profile of Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna including nature of his expertise and shareholding in the Company are annexed to the notice.

Except Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna, no Director, Key Managerial Personnel of your Company and their relatives, are in any way, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly interested or concerned in the above resolution.

Accordingly, the Board recommends the Special Resolution set forth in Item no. 4, in relation to re- appointment of Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna as an Independent Director, for approval by the shareholders.

Copy of draft letter of appointment setting out the terms of his reappointment is open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company by any members during business hours on all working days till the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Item No. 5:

The terms of appointment of Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani as a Whole-time Director would expire on 13 August, 2020. The Board of Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on 28 June, 2020, subject to provisions of Sections 196 and 197 read with Schedule V and all other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, Articles of Association of the Company and subject to the approval of members in the Annual General Meeting, has re-appointed Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani as a Whole-time Director, for a period of 5 (five) years w.e.f. 14 August, 2020, on the terms & conditions and at the remuneration as recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company and approved by the Board. It is proposed to seek the members' approval for the re-appointment of and remuneration payable to Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani as a Whole-time Director, in terms of the applicable provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

The terms of re-appointment and remuneration payable to Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani are as follows:

Salary: ₹1.50 Lacs per month with an increment as may be recommended by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board from time to time and permissible under Schedule – V of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder or any amendment thereto.

Perquisites: In addition to salary, he shall be entitled to the following perquisites which, may be reviewed by the Board from time to time on recommendation by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee:

a. **Medical Reimbursement:** Reimbursement of Medical expenses incurred for self and family on actual basis.

b. **Leave Travel Concession:** For self and family to and from any place in India, once in a year in accordance with the rules of the Company.

c. **Other Benefits:**

   i. Leave on full pay and allowances as per the rules of the Company but not more than one month's leave for every eleven months' of services. However, leave accumulated but not availed of shall be dealt with as per the Income Tax Rules, 1962, casual and sick leave on full pay and allowance as per rules of the Company.

   ii. He shall be entitled to reimbursement of travelling, entertainment and all other expenses actually and properly incurred for legitimate business need of the Company but subject to rules of the Company framed from time to time.

   iii. He shall be reimbursed out of pocket expenses as may be incurred by him in the course of discharging his duties in his capacity as a Whole-time Director.

   iv. Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani, as long as he function as such, shall not be paid any sitting fee for attending meeting of the Board of Directors or any Committee thereof.

Either party may terminate the agreement by giving 3 (Three) months notice in writing or remuneration in lieu thereof without showing any reason.

Your Board of Directors recommends the above Ordinary Resolution set out in Item No. 5 of the accompanying notice for your approval.

Except Mr. Sarankapani, no other Directors of the Company or any Key Managerial Personnel(s) or their relatives are in any way, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in the above resolution.

Pursuant to Section 190 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy of the letter of appointment issued to Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani, whole-time Director is open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours till the conclusion of ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Item No. 6:

The Board, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has approved the appointment of M/s. Santiram Chattopadhyay & Associates (FRN:101437), Cost Auditor, to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year 2020-21 at a remuneration of ₹1.50 Lacs plus applicable taxes and out of pocket expenses, if any as their audit fees.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors needs to be ratified by the shareholders of the Company in the general meeting. Accordingly, consent of the members is sought for passing the Resolution as set out in Item No. 6 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year 2020-21.

Your Board of Directors recommends the above Ordinary Resolution set out in Item No. 6 of the accompanying notice for your approval.

None of the Directors of the Company or any Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are in any way, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, concerned or interested in the above resolution.

Item No. 7:

The Members of the Company previously approved to maintain the Register of Members, Index of Members and Share Transfer Books

and other statutory records with its Registrars and Share Transfer Agents (RTA) viz. M/s. Niche Technologies Private Limited at D-511, Bagree Market, 71, B. R. B. Basu Road, Kolkata - 700 001, a place other than the registered office of the Company.

The aforesaid RTA proposed to shift and maintain the records of the Company at its new place at 3A, Auckland Place, 7th Floor, Room No. 7A & 7B, Kolkata -700 017, for their operational and administrative convenience. In accordance to the provisions of Section 94 of the Companies Act, 2013 approval of the Shareholders is required for effecting the change in the place at which the Register, Index of Members and other documents are proposed to be kept.

The Board recommends for approval of the special resolution by the shareholders as set out under Item No.7 of the Notice.

None of the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel of your Company and their relatives are in any way financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly is concerned or interested in the above resolution.

Notes:

1. In view of the massive outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, social distancing is a norm to be followed, the government of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs allowed conduction of Annual General Meeting through video conferencing (VC) or other audio-visual means (OAVM) and dispensed personal presence of the members at the meeting. Accordingly, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8 April, 2020, Circular No. 17/2020 dated 13 April , 2020 and Circular No. 20/2020 dated 5 May, 2020, prescribing the procedures and manner of conducting the Annual General Meeting through VC/OAVM. In terms of the said Circulars and pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated 12 May, 2020, the 27th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members be held through video conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means (OAVM). Hence, Members can attend and participate in the AGM through VC/OAVM only, the detailed procedure for participating in the meeting through VC/OAVM is annexed herewith (Refer Serial No.29) and is also available at the Company's Website www.dollarglobal.in.

   The deemed venue for the AGM shall be the Registered Office of the Company.

2. The helpline number regarding any query/assistance for participation in the AGM through VC/OAVM is -1800-225-533.

3. Since, the AGM is being conducted through VC/ OAVM, there is no provision for appointment of proxies. Accordingly, appointment of proxies by the members will not be available.

4. The Shareholders can join the AGM through VC/ OAVM mode atleast 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available to at least 1000 shareholders on first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.

5. The notice of Annual General Meeting will be sent to the members, whose names appear in the register of members / depositories as at closing hours of business, on 24 July, 2020.

6. The attendance of the Shareholders attending the AGM through VC/ OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

7. Members can raise questions during the meeting or in advance at investors@dollarglobal.in. The members are requested to write to the Company atleast 3 days before the AGM, through E-mail to investors@dollarglobal.in for proper response in the AGM. However, it is requested to raise the queries precisely and in short at the time of meeting to enable to answer the same.

8. Pursuant to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013 the corporate members are requested to send a duly certified copy of the Board Resolution authorizing their representative to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting, to the Company/RTA at investors@dollarglobal.in/ nichetechpl@nichetechpl.com before e-voting/attending Annual General Meeting,

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

10. Shareholders can also cast their vote using CDSL's mobile app m-Voting available for android based mobiles. The m-Voting app can be downloaded from Google Play Store. IPhone and Windows phone users can download the app from the App Store and the Windows Phone Store respectively. Please follow the instructions as prompted by the mobile app while voting on your mobile.

11. An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act,2013, in respect of the Special Business to be transacted at the Annual General Meeting is annexed hereto.

12. The profile of the Directors seeking appointment/re-appointment, as required in terms of applicable Regulations of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is annexed hereto and forms part of this Notice.

13. In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, resultant difficulties involved in dispatching of physical copies of the Annual Report and in line with the said Circulars issued by the MCA and said SEBI Circular, the Annual Report including Notice of the 27th AGM of the Company inter alia indicating the process and manner of e-voting is being sent only by E-mail, to all the Shareholders whose E-mail IDs are registered with the Company/ Depository Participant(s) for communication purposes to the Shareholders

and to all other persons so entitled.

Members (Physical/ Demat) who have not registered their e-mail addresses with the company can get the same registered with the company by requesting in member updation form by sending an email to nichetechpl@nichetechpl.com and investors@dollarglobal.in. Please submit duly filled and signed member updation form to the abovementioned email(s). Upon verification of the Form the email will be registered with the Company.

Further, in terms of the applicable provisions of the Act, SEBI Listing Regulations read with the said Circulars issued by MCA and said SEBI Circular, the Annual Report including Notice of the 27th AGM of the Company is also available on the website of the Company at www.dollarglobal.in. The same can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.nseindia.com, BSE Ltd. at www.bseindia.com and on the website of CDSL i.e. www.evotingindia.com.

14. In terms of the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and Regulation 44 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and the aforesaid Circulars, the Company is pleased to provide the facility of "e-voting" to its Shareholders, to enable them to cast their votes on the resolutions proposed to be passed at the AGM, by electronic means. The instructions for e-voting are given herein below. The Company has engaged the services of Central Depository Services (India) Limited ("CDSL"), who will provide the e-voting facility of casting votes to a Shareholder using remote e-voting system (e-voting from a place other than venue of the AGM) ("remote e-voting") as well as e-voting during the proceeding of the AGM ("e-voting at the AGM").

15. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Wednesday, 26 August, 2020 to Tuesday, 1 September, 2020, both days inclusive.

16. In accordance with Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2015, the Company has fixed Tuesday, 25 August, 2020 as the "cut-off date" to determine the eligibility to vote by remote e-voting or e-voting at the AGM. A person whose name is recorded in the Register of Members or in the Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by the depositories as on the cut-off date, i.e. Tuesday, 25 August, 2020, shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting or e-voting at the AGM. The Members desiring to vote through remote e-voting are requested to refer to the detailed procedure given at Serial no. 27. Members whose email ids are not registered with the depositories for procuring user id and password and registration of email-ids for e-voting for the resolutions are requested to refer the instructions provided at serial no.28.

17. Those Shareholders, who will be present at the AGM through VC/ OAVM facility and who would not have cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to the AGM and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system at the AGM.

18. The Company has appointed Mr. S. K. Tibrewalla, Membership No. F3811 & Certificate of Practice No. 3982, Company Secretary in practice, as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the remote e-voting and the e-voting at the AGM in a fair and transparent manner.

19. Institutional Members / Bodies Corporate (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of the relevant Board Resolution / Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote through e-mail, at santibrewalla@gmail.com with a copy mark to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com on or before 31 August, 2020 till 5.00 P.M. without which the vote shall not be treated as valid.

20. Shareholders holding shares in identical order of names in more than one folio, are requested to write to the Company or to the office of the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent, M/s Niche Technologies Private Limited, 3A, Auckland Place, Room Nos. 7A & 7B, 7th Floor, Kolkata- 700017, enclosing their share certificate to enable the Company to consolidate their holdings in one single folio.

21. The Dividend for the financial year ended 31 March, 2020, as recommended by the Board, if approved at the AGM, will be paid within 30 days of declaration, to those Members whose name appears in the Register of Members of the Company as on the record date, i.e. Tuesday, 25 August, 2020. Members can submit details with the company for receiving dividend directly in their bank accounts through Electronic Clearing Services (ECS) by writing an email at investors@dollarglobal.in. In case any member is unable to submit their details for remittance of dividend through ECS, there dividend warrants/cheque shall be dispatched upon normalization of the postal services, post Covid-19 Pandemic.

22. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to notify immediately any change in their address/mandate/ bank details to the Company or to the office of the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent, M/s Niche Technologies Private Limited, quoting their folio number. The Members updation form forms a part of the Annual Report and is available on the website of the Company.

23. Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, dividend for the year ended 31 March, 2020 and thereafter, which remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years will be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) of the Central Government.

24. Pursuant to the provisions of Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules,2016 ('The Rules") notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, effective from 7 September, 2016, all shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more would be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Suspense Account. The Company has no such shares on which dividend has not been claimed or paid for a consecutive period of seven years.

25. The Register of Directors' and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained as per Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 and all other documents referred to in the notice will be available for inspection in electronic mode. Members can inspect the same by sending an e-mail to investors@dollarglobal.in.

26. Subject to casting of requisite number of votes in favour of the resolution(s), the resolution(s) shall be deemed to be passed on the date of Annual General Meeting of the Company.

27. **THE INTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING ARE AS UNDER:**

The voting period begins on **29 August, 2020 at 9:00 A.M. (IST)** and ends on **31 August, 2020 at 5:00 P.M. (IST)** During this period shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date (record date) i.e. 25 August, 2020 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting, thereafter.

Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled for e-voting at the Annual General Meeting.

The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.

Click on "Shareholders" module.

Now enter your User ID

a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
c. Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.

Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.

If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier e-voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.

If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

	For Shareholders holding shares in Demat Form and Physical Form
PAN	Enter your 10 digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) • Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number which is provided by the RTA
Dividend Bank Details **OR** Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. • If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field.

After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.

Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

Click on the EVSN for the relevant **DOLLAR INDSUTRIES LIMITED** on which you choose to vote.

On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

After selecting the resolution you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.

If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.

Shareholders can also cast their vote using CDSL's mobile app "m-Voting". The m-Voting app can be downloaded from respective Store. Please follow the instructions as prompted by the mobile app while Remote Voting on your mobile.

28. PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE E-MAIL ADDRESSES ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE DEPOSITORIES FOR OBTAINING LOGIN CREDENTIALS FOR E-VOTING FOR THE RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED IN THIS NOTICE:

    i. For Physical shareholders, please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to **Company/RTA e-mail id**.

    ii. For Demat shareholders, please provide Demat account details (CDSL-16 digit beneficiary ID or NSDL-16 digit DPID + CLID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to **Company/RTA e-mail id**.

    iii. The company/RTA shall co-ordinate with CDSL and provide the login credentials to the above mentioned shareholders.

29. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

    i. Shareholder will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM through the CDSL e-Voting system. Shareholders may access the same at https://www.evotingindia.com under shareholders/members login by using the remote e-voting credentials. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in shareholder/members login where the EVSN of Company will be displayed.

    ii. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / IPads for better experience.

    iii. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.

    iv. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.

    v. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their requestin advance atleast 3 (three) days prior to the meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, e-mail id, mobile number at (company e-mail id). The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance 3 days prior to the meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, e-mail id, mobile number at (company e-mail id). These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.

    vi. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.

    vii. All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Manager, (CDSL) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call 1800225533

30. INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS FOR E-VOTING DURING THE AGM ARE AS UNDER:-

    1. The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for Remote e-voting.

    2. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.

    3. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility , then the votes cast by such shareholders shall be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

    4. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.

31. NOTE FOR NON – INDIVIDUAL SHAREHOLDERS AND CUSTODIANS

- Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the "Corporates" module.
- A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
- After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
- The list of accounts linked in the login should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.
- A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
- Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the e-mail address viz; santibrewalla@gmail.com and investors@dollarglobal.in (designated e-mail address of company), if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

In case you have any queries or issues regarding e-voting, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQs") and e-voting manual available at www.evotingindia.com, under help section or write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call 1800225533.

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Manager, (CDSL,) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call 1800225533.

Other Information:

1. Those persons, who have acquired shares and have become members of the Company after the dispatch of Notice of the AGM by the Company and whose names appear in the Register of Members or Register of beneficial holders as on the cut-off date i.e. Tuesday, 25 August, 2020 shall view the Notice of the 27th AGM on the Company's website or on the website of CDSL. Such persons may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com. However, if he/she is already registered with CDSL for remote e-voting then he/she can cast his/her vote by using existing User ID and password and by following the procedure as mentioned above or by voting at the AGM.
2. Voting rights of the Members shall be in proportion to their shares in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date i.e. Tuesday, 25 August, 2020. A person who is not a Member as on the cut-off date should treat this Notice for information purposes only.
3. Every Client ID No./ Folio No. will have one vote, irrespective of number of joint holders.

Scrutinizer's Report and Declaration of results

1. The Scrutinizer shall, after the conclusion of e-voting at the AGM, first count the votes cast vide e-voting at the AGM and thereafter shall, unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting, in the presence of at least two witnesses not in the employment of the Company. He shall submit a Consolidated Scrutinizer's Report of the total votes cast in favour or against, not later than 48 (forty eight) hours of the conclusion of the AGM, to the Chairman or a person authorized by him in writing, who shall countersign the same and declare the result of the voting forthwith.
2. The results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the Company's website www.dollarglobal.in and on the website of CDSL i.e. www.evotingindia.com. The Company shall simultaneously forward the results to National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Ltd. (BSE) where the shares of the Company are listed.

Dividend

1 The Board of Directors has recommended for consideration of the Shareholders a dividend of 85% i.e. ₹1.70 per Equity share of the nominal value of ₹2/- each for the year ended 31 March, 2020.

2 The Register of Members and Share Transfer books of the Company will remain closed from Wednesday, 26 August, 2020 to Tuesday, 1 September, 2020 (both days inclusive), for the purpose of AGM and Dividend. The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on or after Tuesday, 1 September, 2020, to those Shareholders whose names are registered as such in the Register of Members of the Company as on Tuesday, 25 August, 2020 and to the beneficiary holders as per the beneficiary list as on Tuesday, 25 August, 2020 provided by the NSDL and CDSL, subject to deduction of tax at source wherever applicable.

Payment of Dividend through electronic means:

(a) The Company provides the facility to the Shareholders for remittance of dividend directly in electronic mode through National Automated Clearing House (NACH). In view of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and resultant difficulties involved in dispatching of physical

dividend warrants, Shareholders holding shares in physical form and desirous of availing this facility of electronic remittance are requested to provide their latest bank account details (Core Banking Solutions Enabled Account Number, 9 digit MICR and 11 digit IFSC Code), along with their Folio Number, to the Company. Shareholders holding shares in dematerialized form are requested to provide the said details to their respective Depository Participants.

(b) In line with the General Circular No. 20/ 2020 dated 5 May, 2020 issued by the MCA, in case the Company is unable to pay the dividend to any shareholder by the electronic mode, due to non-availability of their latest bank account details (Core Banking Solutions Enabled Account Number, 9 digit MICR and 11 digit IFSC Code), the Company/ RTA shall upon normalization of the postal services, dispatch the dividend warrant/ cheque to such shareholder by post.

(c) Shareholders holding shares in dematerialized form are hereby informed that bank particulars registered against their respective depository accounts will be used by the Company/ RTA for payment of dividend. The Company/ RTA cannot act on any request received directly from the Shareholders holding shares in dematerialized form for any change of bank particulars or bank mandates. Such changes are to be advised only to the Depository Participant of the Shareholders.

3 Pursuant to Finance Act 2020, dividend income will be taxable in the hands of Shareholders with effect from 1 April, 2020 and the Company is required to deduct tax at source from dividend paid to the Shareholders at the prescribed rates. For the prescribed rates for various categories, the Shareholders are requested to refer to the Finance Act, 2020 and amendments thereof. The Shareholders are requested to update their PAN with the Company/ RTA (in case of shares held in physical mode) and their respective Depository Participants (in case of shares held in dematerialized form). A Resident individual shareholder with PAN and who is not liable to pay income tax can submit a yearly declaration in Form No. 15G/15H, to avail the benefit of non-deduction of tax at source by e-mail to investors@dollarglobal.in by 25 August, 2020. Effective 1 April, 2020, as per the Income Tax Act,1961, the dividend income is taxable in the hands of shareholders. Accordingly, if any resident individual shareholder is in receipt of dividend exceeding ₹5,000 in a fiscal year, entire dividend will be subject to TDS @ 7.5%. The rate of 7.5% is applicable provided the shareholder has updated his/her Permanent Account Number (PAN) with the depository/ Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA). Shareholders are requested to note that in case their PAN is not registered, the tax will be deducted at a higher rate of 20%. Resident shareholders who are eligible for deduction of TDS at a concessional or Nil rate as per Section 197 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, can submit the certificate/letter issued by the Assessing Officer, to avail the benefit of lower rate of deduction or non-deduction of tax at source by e-mail to investors@dollarglobal.in by 25 August, 2020. Non-resident Shareholders can avail beneficial rates under tax treaty between India and their country of residence, subject to providing necessary documents i.e. No Permanent Establishment and Beneficial Ownership Declaration, Tax Residency Certificate, Form 10F, any other document which may be required to avail the tax treaty benefits by sending an e-mail to investors@dollarglobal.in. The aforesaid declarations and documents need to be submitted by the Shareholders by 25 August, 2020.The aforesaid Form No. 15G/15H can be downloaded from website of the Company i.e. www.dollarglobal.in.

4 In terms of the provisions of Sections 124 and 125 of the Act, dividend which remains unpaid/ unclaimed for a period of 7 (seven) years from the date of declaration is required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund ("IEPF") established by the Central Government. Further, in terms of the provisions of Section 124 of the Act read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("IEPF Rules"), Equity Shares, in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for 7 (seven) consecutive years or more from the date of declaration, are also required be transferred to an account viz. IEPF Suspense Account, which is operated by the IEPF Authority pursuant to the IEPF Rules. All equity shares of the Company on which dividend has not been paid or claimed for 7 (seven) consecutive years or more, shall be transferred by the Company to the IEPF from time to time. Details of unpaid / unclaimed dividend and equity shares transferred to IEPF are uploaded on the website of the Company as well as that of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India ("MCA"), if any. No claim shall lie against the Company in respect of unclaimed dividend amount and equity shares transferred to the IEPF and IEPF Suspense Account, respectively, pursuant to the IEPF Rules. Shareholders can however claim both the unclaimed dividend amount and the equity shares from the IEPF Authority by making an online application in web Form No. IEPF-5, the details of which are available at www.iepf.gov.in.

- In terms of the provisions of Regulation 40 of SEBI Listing Regulations and various notifications issued in that regard, requests for effecting transfer of securities (except in case of transmission or transposition of securities) could not be processed since 1 April, 2019 unless the securities are held in the dematerialized form with the depositories. In view of the same, Shareholders are requested to take action to dematerialize the Equity Shares of the Company/ RTA, promptly.

- SEBI has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Shareholders holding shares in dematerialized form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to the Depository Participants with whom they maintain their demat accounts. Shareholders holding shares in physical form should submit their PAN to the Company/ RTA.
- Shareholders are requested to intimate changes, if any, pertaining to their name, postal address, Email ID, telephone / mobile numbers, PAN, mandates, nominations, power of attorney, bank details (such as name of the bank and branch details, bank account number, MICR code, IFSC code, etc.), with necessary documentary evidence, to their Depository Participants in case the shares are held by them in dematerialized form and to the Company/ RTA in case the shares are held by them in physical form.
- In terms of the provisions of Section 72 of the Act, the facility for making nomination is available for the Shareholders in respect of the shares held by them. Shareholders who have not yet registered their nomination are requested to register the same by submitting Form No. SH-13. Shareholders holding shares in dematerialized form are requested to submit the said details to their Depository Participant(s) and the Shareholders holding shares in physical form, are requested to submit the said details to the Company or RTA. The aforesaid Form No. SH 13 can be downloaded from website of the Company i.e. www.dollarglobal.in
- Shareholders are requested to quote their Folio No. or DP ID - Client ID, as the case may be, in all correspondence with the Company or the RTA.
- Since the AGM will be held through Video Conferencing or Other Audio Visual Means, route map of venue of the AGM and admission slip is not attached to this Notice.

ANNEXURE TO NOTICE OF AGM

Details of the Directors seeking appointment/ re-appointment in forthcoming Annual General Meeting

[In pursuance to Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standard 2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India]

Name of Director & DIN	Date of Birth and Age	Date of Appointment	Remuneration last drawn (₹ in Lacs)	Expertise in specific Functional areas	Qualifications	Shareholding in the Company	No. of Board Meetings Attended	List of listed Companies in which Directorships held *	Chairman/ Member of the Committee of the Board of other listed Companies in which he is a Director *
Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta (DIN : 01783906)	19 September 1972, 47 years	10 January 2005	81.00	More than two decades of experience in technical aspect of production, quality control, purchase management, etc.	Bachelor of Technology	16,61,450	1 (One)	1. Dollar Industries Limited	NIL
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna (DIN: 00468038)	14 June 1964, 56 years	14 August 2015	NIL	More than two decades of Expertise in the field of finance, taxation and consultancy services.	Chartered Accountant, Company Secretary	NIL	3 (Three)	1. Dollar Industries Limited 2. Budge Budge Company Ltd	Budge Budge Company Ltd- Audit Committee- Member, Nomination & Remuneration Committee-Member, Stakeholders Relationship Committee- Chairman, Corporate Social Responsibilty Committee- Chairman

Name of Director & DIN	Date of Birth and Age	Date of Appointment	Remuneration last drawn (₹ in Lacs)	Expertise in specific Functional areas	Qualifications	Shareholding in the Company	No. of Board Meetings Attended	List of listed Companies in which Directorships held *	Chairman/ Member of the Committee of the Board of other listed Companies in which he is a Director *
Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani (DIN:07262351)	23 April, 1965, 55 years	14 August, 2015	18.00	More than 10 years of experience in the field of marketing and administration. Presently, he looks after overall administration of all the establishment of the company.	Bachelor of Science	1750	3 (Three)	1. Dollar Industries Limited	NIL

* Excluding Private Limited Companies, Foreign Companies and Companies registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The disclosure of relationships between Directors inter se as required as per Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standard 2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India are as follows :

Relationship between the Directors inter se:

Name of Directors	Name of Other Director and Nature of Relationship
Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta, Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta & Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta - Brothers
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna	No relation with other Directors
Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani	No relation with other Directors

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To
The Members,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 27th Annual Report of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March, 2020.

FINANCIAL RESULTS:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
Revenue from operations	96931.95	102875.52	96931.95	102875.52
Other Income	471.20	220.96	471.20	220.96
Total Revenue	**97403.15**	**103096.48**	**97403.15**	**103096.48**
Profit before Interest, Depreciation & Taxation	**10929.16**	**13787.05**	**10929.16**	**13787.05**
Less : Interest	1529.03	1573.94	1529.03	1573.94
: Depreciation	1421.24	1109.57	1421.24	1109.57
Less: Share of Loss of Joint Venture	-	-	211.02	163.05
Profit Before Tax	**7978.89**	**11103.54**	**7767.87**	**10940.49**
Less: Tax Expense	**2033.51**	**3578.12**	**2033.51**	**3578.12**
Profit After Tax	**5945.38**	**7525.42**	**5734.36**	**7362.37**
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	(55.86)	61.50	(55.34)	61.50
Add : Balance brought forward from previous year	**26586.05**	**20091.32**	**26384.87**	**20053.19**
Less: Proposed Dividend (Including Dividend Distribution Tax)	**1164.16**	**1092.19**	**1164.16**	**1092.19**
Adjustment relating to fixed Assets & Gratuity	-	-	-	-
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	**31311.41**	**26586.05**	**30899.73**	**26384.87**

CURRENT OPERATIONS

During the financial year, your Company has reported a total revenue of ₹97,403.15 Lacs against 1,03,096.48 Lacs in the previous financial year. The profit (after tax) stood at ₹5,945.38 Lacs against 7,525.42 Lacs in the previous financial year. The exports made by the Company stood at ₹6,883.71 Lacs against ₹7,100.55 Lacs during the previous financial year.

During the year under review the Company has undergone its brand restructuring and classified its existing brands into 5 (five) categories such as Dollar Man, Dollar Woman, Dollar Junior, Dollar Always and Dollar Thermals. The aforesaid rebranding exercise conveys a clear statement of intent to the stakeholders that your Company is a growing, evolving, ambitious Company and is responsive to changing market dynamics and the same will have a positive impact on its customers, investors and shareholders at large.

Your Company is confident that its reinvigorated brand identity will provide a new dynamism to its business profile internally and to its customers and stakeholders and would also ensure that we respond to the market need for youthfulness and vigor, thereby continuing to occupy a first mover mind space.

The Company has also developed its athleisure segment and now has a complete range of athleisure category as part of its Dollar Man, Dollar Woman and Force NXT brands which has also been accepted by the consumers at large.

The Company has an established model for sustainable growth towards continuous strengthening of its supply chain management and operations towards achieving higher turnover and profits in a progressive manner.

DIVIDEND

Your Board has recommended a dividend of ₹1.70 (previous year ₹1.70 on face value of ₹2/- fully paid-up) per equity share of ₹2/- fully paid-up (i.e. 85% on the paid-up value of equity shares). The proposal is subject to the approval of the Members at the 27th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of your Company scheduled to be held on 1 September, 2020. The dividend payout is in line with the Dividend Distribution Policy as adopted by the Company.

Pursuant to Regulation 43A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has formulated a Dividend Distribution Policy. The Policy is annexed hereto and marked as **Annexure – A** forming part of the Directors' Report and is also available on the Company's website at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/dividend_distribution_policy.pdf

AMOUNT TRANSFERRED TO RESERVES

The Company has not transferred any amount to the General Reserves.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements of your Company have been prepared in accordance with INDAS issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and Regulation 48 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as SEBI Listing Regulations, 2015) for the financial year 2019-20 as applicable to the Company. The estimates and judgments relating to the Financial Statements are made on a prudent basis, so as to reflect in a true and fair manner, the form and substance of transactions and reasonably present the Company's state of affairs, profits and cash flows for the financial year ended 31 March, 2020.The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company forms an integral part of this Report.

SHARE CAPITAL

There is no change in the Authorised, Issued, Subscribe and Paid-up Share Capital during the financial year. The Authorised Share Capital of your Company as on 31 March, 2020 remains at ₹11,50,00,000 (Rupees Eleven Crores Fifty Lacs) divided into 5,75,00,000 equity shares of F.V. ₹2/- each.

The issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of your Company is ₹11,34,32,240 (Rupees Eleven Crores Thirty Four Lacs Thirty Two Thousand Two Hundred Forty) divided into 5,67,16,120 equity shares of F.V. ₹2/- each, fully paid up.

DEPOSITS

Your Company has not accepted any deposits during the year in terms of the Act. No deposits remained unpaid or unclaimed as at the end of the year and there was no default in repayment of deposits or payment of interest thereon during the year.

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

Information related to Conservation of Energy, Research & Development, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo as required under section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8(3) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are at **Annexure – B** as attached hereto and forming part of this Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Best Corporate Governance practice actually involves balancing the interest of the Company's various stakeholders such as investors, shareholders, senior management executives, customers, suppliers, financiers, the government and community as a whole. It also provides the framework from attaining the Company's objectives by implementing suitable action plans and internal control measures towards improvising performance measurement and corporate disclosure on a continual basis.

Your Company strives to ensure that best Corporate Governance practices are consistently identified adopted and followed towards ensuring sustainable growth of business thereby enhancing stakeholders' value. Your Company has practiced sound Corporate Governance and takes necessary actions at appropriate times for enhancing and meeting stakeholders' expectations while continuing to comply with the mandatory provisions of Corporate Governance.

Your Company has given its deliberations to provide all the information in the Directors Report and the Corporate Governance Report as per the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the Listing Agreement entered by the Company with the Stock Exchanges(s), was a matter of prudence and good governance.

Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V of The Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the applicable Regulations as issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India and as amended from time to time. A report on Corporate Governance along with a certificate from Mr. Santosh Kumar Tibrewalla, Practicing Company Secretary regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance and certification by CEO & CFO are given in **Annexure -C, D and E.**

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Board of Directors has adopted the code of conduct and business principles for the Non-Executive Directors as also for the employees including executive Directors and senior management and the same has also been placed on the website of the Company at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/companys-code-of-conduct.pdf The Board Members and Senior Management have affirmed their compliance with the Code and

pursuant to Regulation 26(3) read with Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, a declaration signed by the Managing Director (CEO) to this affect is at **Annexure-F**.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSIONS & ANALYSIS REPORT

Pursuant to Regulation 34 (2) (e) read with Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015,Management Discussion & Analysis Report is given at **Annexure – G** to this report.

CHANGE IN DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

i) Resignations :

Mr. Rakesh Gopikishan Biyani (DIN:00005806), Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company resigned from the Board of the Company w.e.f. 10 April, 2019 due to proposed acquisition of some similar business in India which would may lead to conflict of interest of his Independence. Further, the Company duly received a confirmation from Mr. Biyani that there was no other reason except as stated above, for his resignation.

The Board accepted his resignation and put on record its appreciation towards valuable contribution made by Mr. Biyani during his tenure as an Independent Director of the Company.

Mr. Din Dayal Gupta (DIN : 00885582), Chairman (Non-Executive Director) of the Company also resigned from the office of Directors and Chairman w.e.f. 11 April, 2019. Mr. Gupta is the pioneer in the establishment of the Company and mentor to achieve the phenomenal growth in the business of the Company over the past four decades. The Company will always remain indebted to him. The Board did appreciated for his willingness for not being able to continue his services due to his growing age and accepted his resignation.

The Board applauded his vision for the Company and achievement made in line with his mission for the Company and placed on record its appreciation towards valuable mentorship, vision, fulfilment of the mission and all the efforts made by him since inception of the Company to make the Company achieve over ₹1000 crores in turnover and alike profitable.

ii) Appointments :

The shareholders had ratified the appointment of Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo (DIN: 00621325) and Mr. Srikumar Bandyopadhyay (DIN: 03504452) as Non-Executive Independent Directors of the Company to hold office of Directors for a term of 5 (five) consecutive years w.e.f. 10 November, 2018 pursuant to Section 149(10) read with Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on 30 August, 2019.

The existing terms of Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna (DIN: 00468038), who was appointed as an Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company would expire on 13 August, 2020 and the Board has re-appointed him as an Independent Director of the Company for a second term of 5 (five) consecutive years w.e.f. 14 August, 2020, subject to approval of the shareholders by passing Special Resolution at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company as per Section 149(10) read with schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence his appointment has been proposed in the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company, accordingly.

The existing terms of Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani (DIN: 07262351) as a Whole-Time Director of the Company would expire on 13 August, 2020 and the Board of Directors of the Company on recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee in its meeting held on 28 June, 2020, has re-appointed him for a further period of 5 (five) years on the terms, conditions and remuneration as detailed in the Notice convening the ensuing Annual General Meeting, subject to the approval of shareholders in the AGM.

Necessary resolution for the above re-appointments, as recommended by the Board has been included in the Notice convening the ensuing AGM and requisite details have been provided in the explanatory statement of the Notice.

Declaration of Independence as per section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 was duly received from all the Independent Directors as required under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

iii) Retirement by Rotation :

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6) and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta (DIN:01783906), Director of the Company, retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and is eligible for re-appointment.

None of the Directors of the Company as mentioned in item no (ii) are disqualified as per section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Executive and Non-Executive Directors have also made necessary disclosures to the extent as required under the provisions of section 184(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable.

iv) Appointment & Resignation of Whole-Time Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) :

Mr. Lalit Chand Sharma resigned from the office of Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company w.e.f. 1 November, 2019 due to his personal reasons.

Mr. Ankit Gupta was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Company w.e.f. 12 November, 2019 to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sharma. He is related to the promoters of the Company and his appointment under the provisions of Section 203 and Section 188 (1)(f) of the Companies Act, 2013 were duly approved by the audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board.

Except for above, there was no change in the Whole-Time KMPs during the financial year under review.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of section 134(3)(c) & 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors to the best of their knowledge and ability, hereby confirm that:

1. In the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation related to material departures;
2. Appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently and judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, have been made so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2020 and of the Profit of the Company for the year ended on 31 March, 2020;
3. Proper and sufficient care has been taken, for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
4. The annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis;
5. The Directors have laid down Internal Financial Controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and
6. Proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

Based on the internal financial control framework, audit procedure and compliance system as established and maintained by the Company. The Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and effective during the financial year 2019-20.

AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORTS

(i) Statutory Auditors:

M/s. Singhi & Co. (Firm Registration No. 302049E), Chartered Accountants, were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company at the 24th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on 8 August, 2017 for a period of 5 (five) years and would hold the office of Auditors till the conclusion of the 29th AGM of the Company to be held for the Financial Year 2021-22.

The observations, if any, made by the Statutory Auditors in their Auditors Report together with the notes to accounts, as append thereto are self-explanatory and hence does not call for any further explanation.

The Report given by M/s. Singhi & Co., Chartered Accountants on the financial Statements of the Company for the financial year 2019-20 forms part of this Annual Report.

(ii) Cost Auditor:

Pursuant to section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors on recommendation of the Audit Committee had appointed M/s Santiram Chattopadhyay & Associates, Cost Accountant, (Firm Registration No.101437) as the Cost Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2020-21. The Company has received consent and confirmation of eligibility for his appointment as the Cost Auditor of the Company for the financial year 2020-21.

The remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor is required to be ratified by the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM) and is therefore accordingly proposed in the Notice convening the AGM as annexed to this Report.

(iii) Secretarial Auditor:

Mr. Santosh Kumar Tibrewalla, Practicing Company Secretary, continued to be the Secretarial Auditor of the Company to carry out the Secretarial Audit under the provisions of section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 24A of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations,2015. The report of the Secretarial Auditor, MR-3 for the financial year 2019-20 is enclosed as **Annexure H** - to this report, which is self-explanatory and hence do not call for any further explanation.

The Board of Directors has re-appointed Mr. Tibrewalla (FCS 3811, CP 3892) as Secretarial Auditor for the financial year 2020-21 to carry out secretarial audit of the Company and report the same.

(iv) Internal Auditors :

M/s. Pawan Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants continued to be the Internal Auditors of the Company under the provisions of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 for conducting the internal audit of the Company for the financial year 2019-20.

The Board of Directors has re-appointed M/s. Pawan Gupta & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 318115E) as Internal Auditor for the financial year 2020-21 to carry out internal audit of the Company and report the same.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an integral part of our sustainability model. The CSR policy formulated by the Company is available on the website at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/6f6c01db2399524881d627669aa6d3b2.pdf The details of the Committee has been provided in the Corporate Governance Report as annexed to this report and the CSR activities are mentioned in the 'Annual Return on CSR Activities' enclosed as **Annexure I** to this report.

PERSONNEL

The details of remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and employees of the Company as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 has been set out as **Annexure - J** to this report, attached hereto.

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

Pursuant to Regulation 34 2(f) of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 as amended w.e.f. 26 December, 2019, the Company is required to furnish Business Responsibility Report (BRR) describing the initiatives taken by the company from an environmental, social and governance perspective w.e.f. financial year 2019-20 .

In Compliance of the above the BRR of the Company for the financial year 2019-20 is annexed and marked as **Annexure - K** and forms part of this Annual Report.

DISCLOSURE AS PER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace and has formulated and adopted an Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder. The same is also placed on the website of the Company at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/61dced454dd87d14d5f46cd38af8f211.pdf All employees (Permanent/Contractual/Temporary/Trainees) are covered under this policy. The policy is gender neutral. During the year under review, no Complaints with allegations of Sexual Harassment were received by the Company.

COMPANY'S WEBSITE

The website of your Company, www.dollarglobal.in has been designed to present the Company's businesses up-front on the home page. The site carries a comprehensive database of information of the Company including the Financial Results of the Company, Shareholding Pattern, Directors' & Corporate Profile, details of Board Committees, Corporate Policies, business activities and current affairs of the Company. All the mandatory information and disclosures as per the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, Companies Rules, 2014 and as per Regulation 46 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and also the non-mandatory information of Investors' interest / knowledge has been presented on the website of the Company.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PREVENTION OF INSIDER TRADING

In terms of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, your Company has adopted the Code of Conduct to regulate, monitor and report trading by designated persons towards prevention of Insider Trading. Further, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 8 of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company has duly approved and adopted the code of practices and procedure for fair disclosure of Un-published Price Sensitive Information and formulated the code of conduct of the Company.

The code is applicable to Directors, Employees, Designated Person and other connected persons of the Company, the aforesaid code of conduct for prevention of Insider Trading is duly placed on the website of the Company at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/0dd03be062a2791adab540a133a008df.pdf.

DISCLOSURES AS PER APPLICABLE ACT, LISTING AGREEMENT / SEBI (LODR) REGULATIONS, 2015

i) Related Party Transactions (RPT):

All transactions entered with related parties during the financial year 2019-20 were on an arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. Necessary approvals under Section 188 (1)(f) for appointment of Mr. Ankit Gupta in the Office or place of Profit (as Chief Financial Officer) of the Company, being relative (son) of Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director of the Company were duly obtained by the Committees and Board. Except for above, there have been no materially significant related party transactions with the Company's Promoters, Directors and others as defined in section 2(76) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 23 of SEBI(Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 which may have potential conflict of interest with the Company at large.

In compliance with the provisions of the Act and the SEBI (LODR) Regulation 2015, each transaction as entered by the Company with its related parties is placed before the Audit Committee. A prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained on a yearly basis for the transactions which are foreseen and repetitive in nature. The transactions, pursuant to the omnibus approval so granted, is audited and a detailed quarterly statement of all RPTs is placed before the Audit Committee for its review. The policy on Related Party Transactions as approved by the Board is available on the Company's website at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/sdefewwea.pdf

The necessary disclosures regarding the transactions are given in the notes to accounts. The Company has also formulated

a policy on dealing with the Related Party Transactions and necessary approval of the Audit Committee and Board of Directors were taken wherever required in accordance with the Policy.

In terms of Regulation 34 (3) read with Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, disclosure of transactions of the Company with its promoter group Company, holding more than ten percent of equity shares in the Company are provided herein below:-

Name of the Promoter Group	Nature of Transaction	Amount (₹) in Lacs
Simplex Impex Pvt. Ltd.	Rent Paid	9.66
	Services Received	1.23
	Loan Taken	1025.00
	Repayment of Loan	1033.00
	Interest Paid	52.87
V.K. Mercantile Pvt. Ltd.	Rent Paid	0.35

ii) Number of Board Meetings:

The Board of Directors met 4 (Four) times in the financial year 2019-20. The details of the Board Meeting and attendance of the Directors are provided in the Corporate Governance Report, attached as Annexure to this report.

iii) Composition of Audit Committee:

The Board had constituted the Audit Committee under the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal, Independent Director continues to be the Chairman of the Committee.

The Composition of the Committee and other details for the same are given in the Corporate Governance Report, attached as Annexure to this report.

iv) Extracts of Annual Return:

The extract of the Annual Return of the Company as per section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form MGT-9 is attached to this report as **Annexure- L** . and is available at the website of the Company- https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/news/b59f2a2ca3c6f06da4559bda985baf4b.pdf

v) Risk Analysis:

The Company has in place a mechanism comprising of regular audits and checks to inform the Board members about the Risk assessment and mitigation plans and periodical reviews to ensure that the critical risks are controlled by the executive management.

vi) Internal Financial Control :

The Company has in place adequate internal financial control as required under section 134(5)(e) of the Companies Act, 2013.

During the year such controls were tested with reference to financial statements and no reportable material weakness in the formulation or operations were observed.

vii) Loans, Guarantees and Investments:

During the year under review, your Company has invested and deployed its surplus funds in Securities which were within the overall limit of the amount and within the powers of the Board as applicable to the Company in terms of section 179 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. The particulars of all such loans, guarantees and investments are entered in the register maintained by the Company for the purpose.

viii) Post Balance Sheet events:

On occurrence of COVID -19 pandemic, there was a complete nationwide lock down since 24 March, 2020 and the operation of the Company was fully jeopardized since then till 17 May, 2020. The revenue was marginally effected during 2019-20 but post balance sheet in the current financial year 2020-21, there is tremendous effect on the operation of the Company and seems to remain partially effected till the situation persist

Your Company has dynamically redesigned its brand identity towards improving its business reputation and image, in furtherance of above the Company organised a web launch of its revamped brand identity on 28 May, 2020, which marked the presence of its brand ambassador, Mr. Akshay Kumar and its Managing Director, Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta.

The aforesaid rebranding exercise is clear statement of intent to stakeholders that the Company is a growing, evolving, ambitious Company and is responsive to changing market dynamics and the same shall have a positive impact on its customers, investors and shareholders at large and your Company is confident that its reinvigorated brand identity will provide a new dynamism to its business profile internally and to its customers and stakeholders.

ix) Subsidiaries, Associates or Joint Ventures:

The consolidated financial statements presented by the Company include financials of its Joint Venture Company viz. M/s. Pepe Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited, prepared in compliance with applicable Accounting Standards.

Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a statement containing salient features of the financial statements of Joint Venture is given in Form AOC-1 forms part of the consolidated financial statement and is attached to this report as **Annexure- M**.

x) Evaluation of the Board's Performance:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors had laid down the criteria for evaluation of its own performance, the Directors individually as well as the evaluation of working of its various Committee(s).

Evaluation Criteria :

AUTHORITY FOR EVALUATION	TARGET PERSON FOR EVALUATION
Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)	All Directors (Individually), Board and Committees
Independent Directors' Meeting (IDs)	a. Non – Independent Directors (Non- IDs); b. Board as a Whole ;
Board of Directors (BOD)	Independent Directors (excluding participation of the ID being evaluated)

During the year under review, the Board, in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Regulations of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, has continued to adopt formal mechanism for evaluating its performance and as well as that of its Committees and individual Directors. The exercise was carried out through a structured evaluation process covering various aspects of the Boards functioning such as composition of the Board & Committees, effectiveness of Board process, information and functioning, experience & competencies, performance of specific duties & obligations, governance issues etc. A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors, who were evaluated on parameters such as their participation, contribution at the meetings and otherwise, independent judgements, safeguarding of minority shareholders interest, etc.

The evaluation of the Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board and that of the Non-Independent Directors were carried out by the Independent Directors in their separate meeting held on 11 February, 2020.

The Directors were satisfied with the evaluation results, which reflected the overall engagement of the Board and its Committees with the Company.

xi) Nomination, Remuneration and Evaluation Policy:

The Company on recommendation of its Nomination & Remuneration Committee has laid down a Nomination, Remuneration and Evaluation Policy, in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rules made therein and Regulation 19 read with Part D of Schedule III of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Listing Agreement entered with the Stock Exchange(s) (as amended from time to time). This Policy is formulated to provide a framework and set standards in relation to the following and details on the same are given in the Corporate Governance Report, attached as Annexure to this Board's Report:

a. Criteria for appointment and removal of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and Senior Management Executives of the Company.

b. Remuneration payable to the Directors, KMPs and Senior Management Executives.

c. Evaluation of the performance of the Directors.

d. Criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director.

xii) Vigil Mechanism (Whistle Blower Policy):

The Company strongly follows the conduct of its affairs in a fair and transparent manner by adoption of highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behaviour and accordingly as per the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI Listing Regulations, your Company has framed its Whistle Blower Policy to enable all the employees and the Directors to report any violation of the Code of Ethics as stipulated in the said policy. By virtue of Whistle Blower Policy, the Directors and employees of the Company are encouraged to escalate to the level of the Audit Committee any issue or concerns impacting and compromising with the interest of the Company and its stakeholders in any way. The Company is committed to adhere to highest possible standards of ethical, moral and legal business conduct and to open communication and to provide necessary safeguards for protection of Directors or employees or any other person who avails the mechanism from reprisals or victimization, for whistle blowing in good faith.

Details of establishment of the Vigil Mechanism has been uploaded on the Company's website and is available at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/vigil.pdf and also set out in the Corporate Governance Report attached as Annexure to this report.

xiii) Cost Records:

The Company has maintained cost records as specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly such accounts and records are maintained.

xiv) Internal Complaint Committee:

The Company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Secretarial Standards

Secretarial Standards, i.e. SS-1, SS-2 and SS-3, relating to 'Meetings of the Board of Directors', 'General Meetings' and 'Dividend' respectively, to the extent as applicable have been duly followed by the Company.

Industrial Relations

The industrial relation during the year 2019-20 had been cordial. The Directors take on record the dedicated support received from its agents, dealers, suppliers and significant efforts made by the Officers, Staff and Workers towards the progress of the Company.

Significant & Material Orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's Operations in future

There have been no significant & material orders passed by Regulators / Courts / Tribunals impacting going concern status and Company's operations in future.

Acknowledgement

Your Directors would like to express their grateful appreciation to all the employees at its various division for their commitment to the overall performance of the Company, for the assistance and co-operation received from the Financial Institutions, Banks, Government Authorities, Shareholders and all other stakeholders during the year under review. Your Directors wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation to all the employees for their commendable teamwork, exemplary professionalism and enthusiastic contribution during the year.

Registered Office:
Om Tower, 15th Floor,
32, J. L. Nehru Road,
Kolkata - 700 071

Date: 28 June, 2020

By Order of the Board of Directors
For Dollar Industries Limited

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN: 00877949)

Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole-time Director
(DIN: 01982914)

ANNEXURE-A TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT
DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Company is consistent in paying dividend over the years except in some of the years, when the Company decided to retain its entire profit to meet up the capital expenditure and working capital requirements.

The Company proposes to adhere basic philosophy of rewarding the shareholders with the surplus fund of the Company by means of dividend and/or issue of bonus shares out of the retained profit. To meet this requirement the Company voluntarily undertake Dividend Distribution Policy in the line with the Regulation 43A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

1. DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION

The Board of Directors will take into account the Company's profitability and requirement of funds to meet up its short term and long term capital requirements and sustainable growth. The Company will also maintain reasonable and predictable return to the Shareholders of the Company on their investment in the Company.

2. FACTORS CONSIDERED

The Board of Directors will consider the following internal and external factors in deciding quantum of dividend to be paid in each of the financial year -

- **Internal Factors:** Profit After Tax, Fund Flow position of the Company, Current and Future capital requirements e.g. Business Modernization / Expansion, Mergers and Acquisitions, Investment in Subsidiaries/ Associates/ Joint Ventures, Working Capital requirements and any other related factors.
- **External Factors:** Taxation including dividend distribution tax, Finance Cost, Government regulations, Industry Outlook, Domestic Demand Conditions, Consumer behavior, etc.

3. UTILIZATION OF RETAINED EARNINGS

The Company will strive to pay dividend out of retained profits in case of any shortfall to meet the adequacy of the quantum dividend or in case of lower profit or no profit situation of the Company in any of the financial years. Otherwise the Company will reward the shareholders by way of bonus shares as and when the Board of Directors deem desirable. The Company will also utilize its retained earnings for growth of the Company by venturing into new markets / geographies/ verticals, utilization of money for research and development activities to meet the change in taste of the consumers, Capital Expenditure, Mergers and Acquisitions, Investment in Subsidiaries/ Associates/ Joint Ventures, Working Capital requirements and any other related factors.

4. CIRCUMSTANCES FOR NON- PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

The Shareholders may or may not expect a dividend in case of adverse market conditions and business uncertainty, inadequacy of profits earned during the fiscal year , inadequacy of cash balance, large forthcoming capital requirements which are funded through internal accruals, changing government regulations, etc.

Even under such circumstances, the Board may at its own discretion, and subject to applicable rules, choose to recommend a dividend out of the Company's free reserves.

5. MULTIPLE CLASSES OF SHARES

Presently, the Company has only one class of shares i.e. Equity Shares. In the future, if the Company issues multiple classes of shares, the parameters of the dividend distribution policy will be addressed appropriately.

6. POLICY REVIEW

The Board of Directors may review this policy periodically, by taking into account the domestic and global economic conditions, Company's growth and investment plans and financial position, etc. and in accordance with any regulatory amendments.

7. WEBSITE

The policy shall be disclosed on the website of the Company.

ANNEXURE-B TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

Particulars pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rule 8(3) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014:

A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY -

(i) Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy

The Company is fully utilizing the power units generated in its own windmills. However, the manufacturing process of the products of the Company is not power intensive except its spinning, elastic and process divisions. The Company always put its endeavors to save energy, wherever possible.

(ii) Steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy

All the 4 (Four) wind mills of the company were fully operational during the financial year. The Company is in process of installing a 4 mega watt Solar Power Plant for captive power consumption at its manufacturing units.

(iii) Capital investment on energy conservation equipment

Not ascertainable.

B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION -

(i) Efforts made towards technology absorption : : N.A.

(ii) Benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution. : N.A.

(iii) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year) -

a) Details of technology imported : N.A.
b) Year of import : N.A.
c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed : N.A.
d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, reasons thereof : N.A.

(iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development (R&D)

The Company itself is not carrying out any R & D. However, the Hosiery Research Association has undertaken such activities.

C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO -

The Foreign exchange earned in terms of actual cash inflows during the year and the foreign exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows are as follows –

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Total Foreign Exchange Used and Earned		
Earned (F.O.B.)	5,622.45	5,655.08
Used	3,094.96	846.72

Registered Office:
Om Tower, 15th floor,
32, J. L. Nehru Road,
Kolkata - 700 071

Date: 28 June, 2020

By Order of the Board of Directors
For Dollar Industries Limited

Sd/
Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
(DIN: 00877949)

Sd/
Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole-time Director
(DIN: 01982914)

ANNEXURE-C TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(1) COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY ON CODE OF GOVERNANCE :

Keeping in view the Company's commitment to the principles of good corporate governance which strives to achieving efficiency and excellence in the operations of the Company with proper blend of business practices and compliance with applicable laws and regulations leading to effective control and management of the Organization. We consider stakeholders as our partners in our success and remain committed to maximizing stakeholder value.

Your Company continuously endeavors to review strengthen and upgrade its systems and processes so as to bring in transparency and efficiency in its various business segments. The Company in terms of applicable Regulations of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 has adopted practice of Corporate Governance for ensuring and protecting the rights of its shareholders by means of transparency, integrity, accountability and checks at the different levels of the management of the Company.

Your Company is in compliance with the requirements of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations).

(2) BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

(a) The Board constitutes an optimum balance of eminent persons with relevant professional expertise in divergent fields. The Composition of the Board comprises of balanced combination of Executive, Independent including one Woman Director and Non-Executive Directors as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.The composition and category of Directors is detailed as follows:

Category	Sub - Category	Name of the Directors
Non – Executive Director	- Promoter - Chairman	Mr. Din Dayal Gupta*
Executive – Managing Director	- Promoter	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta
Executive – Managing Director	- Promoter	Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta
Executive – Whole Time Director	- Promoter	Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta
Executive – Whole Time Director	- Promoter	Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta
Executive – Whole Time Director	- Non-Promoter	Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani
Non-Executive Director	- Non-Promoter	Mr. Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla
Non – Executive Director	- Independent	Mr. Rakesh Gopikishan Biyani**
Non – Executive Director	- Independent	Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal
Non – Executive Director	- Independent	Mr. Sunil Mitra
Non – Executive Director	- Independent	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna
Non – Executive Director	- Independent	Mrs. Divyaa Newatia
Non – Executive Director	- Independent	Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo
Non – Executive Director	- Independent	Mr. Srikumar Bandyopadhyay

*Mr. Din Dayal Gupta (DIN: 00885582), Chairman (Non-Executive Director), resigned from the office of Directors and Chairman of the Company w.e.f. 11 April, 2019.

**Mr. Rakesh Gopikishan Biyani (DIN: 00005806), Non-Executive Independent Director, resigned from the office of Directors of the Company w.e.f. 10 April, 2019.

The aforesaid Directors meet all the criteria as stipulated in the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Regulations of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The appointment letters issued to the above Independent Directors sets out their roles, responsibilities, fiduciary duties in the Company and the expectation of the Board from them along with other terms of their appointment.

All the members of the Board are provided with necessary documents and reports to familiarize them with the Company's working procedures and practices. Periodic presentations are

made at Board and Committee Meetings on business and financial performance updates of the Company including business strategy and risk factors. The Board members takes active part at the Board and Committee Meetings by providing valuable guidance to the Management on various aspects of business, policy direction, governance, compliance etc. and play critical role on strategic issues, which enhances the transparency and add value in the decision making process of the Board of Directors.

The Company in accordance with applicable Regulations of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, has taken initiatives to familiarize its Independent Directors (IDs) with the Company, their roles, rights, responsibilities in the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model of the Company, etc., through familiarization programme as posted on the website of the Company at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/familiarization-programme-for-independent-directors.pdf

None of the Directors held Directorship in more than 10 Public Limited Companies and/or were members of more than 10 Committees or acted as Chairperson of more than 5 Committees across all Public Limited Companies in which they are Directors.

In terms of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended w.e.f 1 April, 2019, none of the Directors of the Company held Directorships in more than 8 (Eight) Listed Entities and none of the Independent Directors of the Company held Directorship in 7(Seven) Listed Entities.

The Managing Director does not serve as Independent Director in any other listed Company.

The Board of Directors confirm that as per their opinion, the Independent Directors fulfill the conditions as specified in the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and are independent of the management.

The Board has carried out performance evaluation of Independent Directors and recommended to continue the term of their appointment.

(b) Attendance of each Director at the Board Meeting /Annual General Meeting and Number of other Directorship and Chairmanship/ Membership of Committee of each Director in various Companies :

Name of the Director	Attendance Particulars		Number of other Directorship and Committee membership/Chairmanship		
	Board Meetings	Last AGM	Other Directorship*	Committee Membership**	Committee Chairmanship**
Mr. Din Dayal Gupta***	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta	4	Present	1	-	-
Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta	3	Present	-	-	-
Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta	3	Present	-	-	-
Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta	1	Present	-	-	-
Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani	3	Present	-	-	-
Mr. Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla	4	Present	1	-	-
Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal	3	Present	4	2	2
Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo	4	Present	-	-	-
Mr. Srikumar Bandyopadhyay	3	Present	3	1	-
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna	3	Present	1	2	1
Mr. Rakesh Gopikishan Biyani$	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mr. Sunil Mitra	2	Present	9	6	2
Mrs. Divyaa Newatia	3	Present	-	-	-

*Excludes Directorships in Private Limited Companies, Foreign Companies and Companies under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.

**Only two Committees viz. the Audit Committee and the Stakeholder Relationship Committee are considered for this purpose.

***Resigned from the Office of Directors w.e.f. 11 April, 2019.

$Resigned from the Office of Directors w.e.f. 10 April, 2019.

(c) The list of Companies where the persons are Directors and the category of Directorship are as follows:

Name of the Director	Name of the Listed Entity where the person is a Director	Category of Directorship
Mr. Din Dayal Gupta*	NIL	N.A.
Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta	NIL	N.A.
Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta	NIL	N.A.
Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta	NIL	N.A.
Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta	NIL	N.A.
Mr.Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani	NIL	N.A.
Mr. Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla	NIL	N.A.
Mrs. Divyaa Newatia	NIL	N.A.
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna	1. Budge Budge Co. Ltd	Non-Executive, Independent Director
Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal	1. Hindcon Chemicals Limited	Non-Executive, Independent Director
Mr. Sunil Mitra	1. Texmaco Rail & Engineering Limited 2. Century PlyBoards (India) Limited 3. CESC Limited 4. First Source Solutions Limited	
Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo	NIL	N.A.
Mr. Srikumar Bandyopadhyay	Beekay Steel Industries Limited	Non-Executive, Independent Director
Mr. Rakesh Gopikishan Biyani**	1. Future Lifestyle Fashions Limited	Non-Executive Director
	2. Future Supply Chain Solutions Limited	Non-Executive Director- Chairman
	3. Future Retail Limited	Executive- Managing Director

*Resigned from the Office of Directors w.e.f. 11 April, 2019

**Resigned from the Office of Directors w.e.f. 10 April, 2019.

(d) During the year 2019-20, 4 (Four) Board meetings were held on 27.05.2019, 07.08.2019, 12.11.2019 and 11.02.2020. The gap between any two consecutive meetings did not exceed one hundred and twenty days as required under of Regulation 17(2) of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Expertise & Skills of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company are required to uphold ethical standards of integrity and probity and are required to have expertise, experience and core knowledge in the sectors relevant for the growth of the Company.

The Board members of the Company are holding such skills, expertise and competencies that allow them to make effective contribution to the Board and its Committees.

The Board has identified the following skills/expertise/ competencies fundamental for the effective functioning of the Company which are currently available with the Board:

List of core skills/expertise/ competence	Brief Description	Name of the Directors having such skills/expertise/competence
Finance	Leadership in Corporate/ business finance is an important and inevitable function and efficient financial management is crucial for success and sustenance. It results in proficiency in financial management, procurement and utilisation of funds and controlling the financial activities and management of financial resources.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal Mr. Sunil Mitra Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo Mr. Srikumar Bandyopadhyay Mrs. Divyaa Newatia
Strategy & Planning	Appreciation of long-term trends, strategic choices and experience in guiding and leading management teams to make decisions in uncertain environments.	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta
Global Business	Understanding, of global business dynamics, across various geographical markets with an understanding of industry verticals, regulatory jurisdictions, economic conditions, cultures and a broad perspective on global market opportunities.	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta Mr. Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla

List of core skills/expertise/ competence	Brief Description	Name of the Directors having such skills/expertise/competence
Leadership	Leadership experience leads to maximize efficiency and to achieve Company goals by understanding the opportunities and threats, processes, strategic planning and risk management and discussing the financial performance and long-term growth.	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta Mr. Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla
Procurement, Sales & Marketing	Experience in procurement of raw materials, production aspects, marketing technical aspect of production, quality control, purchase management and developing strategies to grow sales and market share, build brand awareness and enhance Company reputation.	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani
Governance	Experience in developing governance practices, serving the best interests of all stakeholders, maintaining Board and management accountability, building long-term effective stakeholder engagements, driving corporate ethics and values and observing appropriate governance practices.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal Mr. Sunil Mitra Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo
Administration	Leadership in administration of a Company, results in long-term growth by planning, organising, directing and controlling the operations, creating rules and regulations and making decisions towards achieving a common goal or objective of the Company.	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani

Separate Meeting of the Independent Directors:

As stipulated by the Code of Independent Directors under the Companies Act, 2013 and in terms of Regulation 25(3) of the Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has facilitated holding of a separate meeting of the Independent Directors, which was held on 11 February, 2020 and inter alia has reviewed : -

i. the performance of non-independent Directors and the Board as a whole ;

ii. assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

The Independent Directors also reviewed the quality, content and timeliness of the flow of information between the Management and the Board and its Committees which is necessary to effectively and reasonably perform and discharge their duties.

Details of Directors Seeking Appointment / Re-appointment :

The details of Directors seeking appointment / re-appointment as required under Regulation 36(3) of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is given in annexure to the notice which forms part of this report.

Relationship between the Directors inter se :

The disclosure of relationships between Directors inter se as required under Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 with the Stock Exchanges is as follows:

Name of Directors	Name of Other Director	Nature of Relationship
Mr. Din Dayal Gupta	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta	Son
	Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta	Son
	Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta	Son
	Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta	Son
Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta	Mr. Din Dayal Gupta	Father
	Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta	Brother
	Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta	Brother
	Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta	Brother
Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta	Mr. Din Dayal Gupta	Father
	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta	Brother
	Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta	Brother
	Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta	Brother

Name of Directors	Name of Other Director	Nature of Relationship
Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta	Mr. Din Dayal Gupta	Father
	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta	Brother
	Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta	Brother
	Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta	Brother
Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta	Mr. Din Dayal Gupta	Father
	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta	Brother
	Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta	Brother
	Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta	Brother

Note: No Other Directors in the Board are inter-se related to each other.

Shares held by Non – Executive Directors as on 31.03.2020

Sl. No	Name	No. of Shares
1	Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo	NIL
2	Mr. Srikumar Bandyopadhyay	NIL
3	Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal	5000
4	Mr. Sunil Mitra	NIL
5	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna	NIL
6	Mrs. Divyaa Newatia	NIL
7	Mr. Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla	NIL

Familiarisation Programme imparted to Independent Directors

Familiarisation Programme intends to provide insights into the Company so that the Independent Directors can understand the Company's business in depth and the roles, rights, responsibility that they are expected to perform/enjoy in the Company to keep them updated on the operations and business of the Company thereby facilitating their active participation in managing the affairs of the Company.

As required under Regulation 25 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company held various familiarisation programmes for the Independent Directors throughout the year on an ongoing and continuous basis with a view to familiarising the independent Directors with the Company's operations. The familiarisation programmes carried out during the year include:-

1. Presentations made by business and functional heads of the Company from time to time on different functions and areas.
2. Presentations made and deliberations held from time to time on major changes and developments in the Act and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The familiarization programme of the Company for its Independent Directors has been disclosed on the Company's website at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/familiarization-programme-for-independent-directors.pdf

(3) AUDIT COMMITTEE :

Pursuant to Regulation 18 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 read with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder the Audit Committee has been constituted to monitor and supervise the Company's financial reporting process. The Audit Committee has been entrusted with review of quarterly and annual financial statements before submission to the Board, review of observations of auditors and to ensure compliance of internal control systems authority for investigation and access for full information and external professional advice for discharge of the functions delegated to the Committee by the Board. Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal, Independent Director acts as the Chairman of the Committee.

The Chairman of the Audit Committee was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 30 August, 2019.

Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna and Mrs. Divyaa Newatia continued to be the Members of the Committee during the year.

All the members of the Committee are financially literate.

The scope of the Audit Committee, inter alia, includes:

a) Review of the Company's financial reporting process, the financial statements and financial/risk management policies ;

b) Review of the adequacy of the internal control systems and finance of the internal audit team ;

c) Discussions with the management and the external auditors, the audit plan for the financial year and joint post-audit and review of the same.

d) Recommendation for appointment, remuneration & terms of appointment of Auditors, etc.

(a) Terms of reference :

The present terms of reference / scope and function of the Audit Committee are as follows:

1. Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure

that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible;

2. Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the Company;
3. Approval of payment to statutory auditors for any other services rendered by the statutory auditors;
4. Reviewing, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board for approval, with particular reference to:
    a. Matters required to be included in the Director's Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's report in terms of clause (c) of sub-section 3 of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013;
    b. Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same ;
    c. Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgement by management;
    d. Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings ;
    e. Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements ;
    f. Disclosure of any related party transactions ;
    g. Qualifications in the draft audit report.
5. Reviewing, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the Board for approval ;
6. Reviewing, with the management, the statement of uses / application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus / notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency monitoring the utilization of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter;
7. Review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
8. Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the Company with related parties;
9. Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
10. Valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company, wherever it is necessary;
11. Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
12. Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
13. Reviewing the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit;
14. Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
15. Reviewing the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the Board;
16. Discussion with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern;
17. To look into the reasons for substantial defaults in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors;
18. To review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism;
19. Approval of appointment of Chief Financial Officer (i.e. the whole-time Finance Director or any other person heading the finance function or discharging that function) after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate;
20. Reviewing the utilization of loans/or advances from/ investment by the holding Company in the subsidiary exceeding ₹100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans/ advances/investments. Examining the financial statement and the auditor's report thereon;
21. Monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters;
22. Carrying out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee.
23. To review -
    - Management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;
    - Statement of significant related party transactions, submitted by the management;
    - Management letters/letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the Statutory Auditors;
    - Internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses, etc.
    - Secretarial audit report relating to suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of compliance of any legislation.

- Review the appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the chief internal auditor.

The Audit Committee is empowered to investigate any activities within its terms of reference, seek information from employees, obtain outside legal or other professional advice or secure attendance of outside experts of relevant field as and when necessitated. The Audit Committee also reviews such matters as referred to it by the Board.

(b) During the period under review 4 (Four) Audit Committee meetings were held on 27.05.2019, 07.08.2019, 12.11.2019 and 11.02.2020. The composition of the Audit Committee and attendance of its meetings are given below:

Constitution	No. of Meetings	
	Held	Attended
Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal – Non-Executive – Independent –Chairman	4	3
Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta - Executive – Promoter- Member	4	4
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna- Non-Executive – Independent- Member	4	3
Mrs. Divyaa Newatia-Non-Executive-Independent-Member	4	3

The Audit Committee meetings are held at Company's Registered Office and attended by members of the Committee, other Accounts Heads and Unit Heads. Representative of the Statutory Auditors and Internal Auditors are also invited for discussions as and when required.

(4) NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE :

(a) Terms of reference :

The terms of reference of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee are as follows:

i. To identify persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in the Senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and to recommend to the Board their appointment, terms of appointment and/or removal;

ii. To formulate a criteria for determining the qualification, positive attributes, independence of a Director and evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board;

iii. To evaluate every Directors performance;

iv. To recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees;

v. To ensure that the level of composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors of the quality required to run the Company successfully;

vi. To ensure that the relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets the appropriate performance benchmarks;

vii. To ensure that the remuneration to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and senior management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals;

viii. To devise a policy on Board diversity.

ix. To recommend to the Board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management;

x. To Carry out any other function as is mandated by the Board of Directors of the Company or prescribed by the Listing Agreement / applicable regulations of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time ;

xi. To invite any employee or such document as it may deem fit for exercising of its functions;

xii. To obtain such outside or professional advice as it may consider necessary to carry out its duties.

(b) During the year under review, 4 (Four) meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee were held on 27.05.2019, 07.08.2019, 12.11.2019 and 11.02.2020.

Constitution	No. of Meetings	
	Held	Attended
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna- Non-Executive-Independent– Chairman	4	3
Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal – Non-Executive – Independent- Member	4	3
Mrs. Divyaa Newatia- Non-Executive-Independent- Member	4	3

The Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 30 August, 2019.

Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna, Independent Director continued to be the Chairman of the Committee during the year under review.

Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal and Mrs. Divyaa Newatia, Independent Directors continued to be the members of the Committee during the year under review.

(c) Board Evaluation

During the year, the Board has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance, performance of the Directors, as well as the evaluation of the working of its Committees. The objective of the Board evaluation includes improvement in the effectiveness of Board, Committees and individual Directors, to enhance their strengths and to overcome the short comings, the evaluation process focuses on various issues facing the Company and their prioritization, quality of deliberations at Board and Committee meetings, review of specific issues of importance dealt during the evaluation period.

The process of Board Evaluation broadly comprises of following:

- The Board evaluates the performance of the Independent Directors excluding the Directors being evaluated.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee evaluates the performance of each Director with respect to the responsibility as entrusted on him/her.
- The Independent Directors evaluates the performance of the Non- Independent Directors taking into account the views of the Executive and Non-Executive Directors and the Board as a whole.
- Performance Evaluation of the various Committee of the Board.

Performance evaluation criteria for Independent Directors:

The following criteria may assist in determining how effective the performances of the Independent Directors have been:

- Leadership & Managerial abilities.
- Contribution to the corporate objectives & plans.
- Communication of expectations & concerns clearly with subordinates.
- Obtaining adequate, relevant & timely information from external sources.
- Review & approval of strategic & operational plans of the Company, its objectives and budgets.
- Regular monitoring of corporate results against projection.
- Identification, monitoring & mitigation of significant corporate risks.
- Assessment of policies, structures & procedures followed in the Company and their significant contribution to the same.
- Direct, monitor & evaluate KMPs, senior officials.
- Regularity in attending meetings of the Company and inputs therein.
- Review & Maintenance of corporation's ethical conduct.
- Ability to work effectively with rest of the Board of Directors.
- Commitment to the promotion of equal opportunities, health and safety in the workplace.

(5) REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS :

(a) Remuneration Policy /Criteria

i. **Executive Directors:** The Company follows the policy to fix remuneration of Managing Director & Whole-time Directors by taking into account the financial position of the Company, trend in the Industry, qualification, experience, past performance and past remuneration of the respective Directors in the manner to strike a balance between the interest of the Company and the Shareholders.

ii. **Non-Executive Directors:** The Non-executive Directors' (including Independent Directors) be paid sitting fees on a uniform basis.

iii. **Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) & Senior Management Personnel:** The motive of determining policy for payment of remuneration to the KMPs and Senior Management Personnel are to motivate and retain them for longer term for the better perspective and growth of the Company. The criteria also oversees the industry trend, quality and experience of the personnel.

(b) Sitting Fees:

The sitting fees paid to the Non-Executive Directors for attending the Board and the Committee meetings for the financial year under review were duly recommended by the Board and were within the limits as specified in the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder.

Remuneration to Directors:

The statement of the remuneration paid /payable to the Managing /Whole-time /Executive Directors and Sitting Fees paid/ payable to Non-Executive Directors is given below:-

(₹ in Lacs)

Name of Directors	Remuneration paid/payable for 2019-20				Service Contract	
	Salary	Benefits	Sitting Fees	Pay per month	Period	Effective from
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)		
Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta	102.00	12.00	--	8.50	5 years	01.09.2016
Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta	102.00	9.00	--	8.50	5 years	01.09.2016
Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta	72.00	9.00	--	6.00	5 years	01.09.2016
Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta	72.00	13.50	--	6.00	5 years	01.09.2016
Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani	18.00	--	--	1.50	5 years	14.08.2015
Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal	--	--	0.72	--	--	--
Mr. Sunil Mitra	--	--	0.20	--	--	--
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna	--	--	0.84	--	--	--
Mrs. Divyaa Newatia	--	--	0.84	--	--	--
Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo	--	--	0.40	--	--	--
Mr. Srikumar Bandyopadhyay	--	--	0.30	--	--	--
Mr. Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla	--	--	0.40	--	--	--

Notes:

1. The appointment/ agreement of all Managing /Executive /Whole-time Directors can be terminated by giving three months notice by either party.
2. The Company has not entered into any other pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Non-Executive Directors.

(6) SHARE TRANSFER COMMITTEE :

The Share Transfer Committee comprised of Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta, Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna and Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta. Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta continues to be the Chairman of the Committee.

The Share Transfer Committee meet as and when required and is entrusted with Transfer / transmission of shares, issue of duplicate share certificates, change of name / status, transposition of names, sub-division / consolidation of share certificates, dematerialisation / rematerialisation of shares, etc.

(7) STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

Stakeholders Relationship Committee comprised of Mrs. Divyaa Newatia, Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta and Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna.

Mrs. Divyaa Newatia continues to be the Chairperson of the Committee.

Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta and Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna continued to be the members of the Committee during the year. The Chairperson of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was present at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 30 August, 2019.

Stakeholders Relationship Committee meet periodically to look into redressing of shareholders' and investors grievances like transfer of Shares, non-receipt of Balance Sheet, non-receipt of dividend, etc.

Mr. Abhishek Mishra, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

Shareholders' Complaints

The numbers of shareholders'/ investors' complaints received, resolved/ replied and pending during the year under review are as under:

Nature of complaints	Received	Resolved/ Replied	Pending
Non-receipt of share certificates	4	8	Nil
Non-receipt of dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil
Non-receipt of annual reports	Nil	Nil	Nil
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	4	8	Nil

(8) CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) COMMITTEE:

The CSR Committee is responsible for compliance of its scope mentioned in its term of reference in relation to CSR and monitor the implementation of approved CSR policy and shall meet periodically to review & ensure orderly and efficient execution of the CSR project, programs or activities and issue necessary direction pertaining to it. The CSR Committee comprised of Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta, Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta and Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal.

Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta was appointed as the Chairman of the Committee w.e.f. 27 May, 2019.

The CSR Committee meet as and when required. During the year the committee meet on 27.05.2019 and 11.02.2020.

Mr. Abhishek Mishra, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

(a) Terms of reference :

1. To formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy related to the CSR activities to be undertaken by the Company as provided in the Schedule VII and any other related provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under.
2. To institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR projects or programs or activities undertaken by the Company.
3. To monitor the implementation of the framed CSR Policy.
4. To recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the CSR activities as per the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under.
5. To carry out such other functions as may from time to time, be authorized by the Board and/or required by any Statutory Authority, by the way of amendment and/or otherwise, as the case maybe, to be attended by this Committee.

(9) GENERAL BODY MEETINGS :

(a) Location and time of Annual General Meetings held in the last three years :

Year	Date	Venue	Time
2018-19	30 August, 2019	Rotary Sadan, S.S. Hall, 94/2, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata- 700 020	12:30 P.M.
2017-18	12 September, 2018	Rotary Sadan, S.S. Hall, 94/2, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata- 700 020	12:30 P.M.
2016-17	8 August, 2017	Rotary Sadan, S.S. Hall, 94/2, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata- 700 020	12:30 P.M.

b) No Special Resolution was passed in the Annual general Meeting held for the financial year 2018-19 and 2016-17

c) 5 (Five) Special Resolution(s) were passed in the Annual general Meeting held for the financial year 2017-18

d) No Special Resolution was passed through Postal Ballot in the last financial year i.e. 2018-19.

e) There are no Special Resolution(s) proposed to be conducted through Postal Ballot in the ensuing Annual general Meeting for the financial year 2019-20.

(10) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION:

The quarterly and the half yearly un-audited financial results, published in the format prescribed by the Listing Regulations read with the Circular issued there under, are approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company within 45 days of the close of the relevant quarter. The approved results are forthwith uploaded on the designated portals of the Stock Exchanges where the Company's shares are listed, viz. NSE Electronic Application Processing System (NEAPS) of the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) and BSE Online Portal of BSE Ltd. (BSE). The results are also published within 48 hours in the relevant newspapers and also displayed on the Company's website at https://www.dollarglobal.in/financial-report

The Company publishes the audited annual financial results within the stipulated period of sixty days from the close of the financial year as required by the Listing Regulations. The annual audited financial results are also uploaded on NEAPS and BSE Online Portal of NSE and BSE respectively, published in the newspapers and displayed on the Company's website.

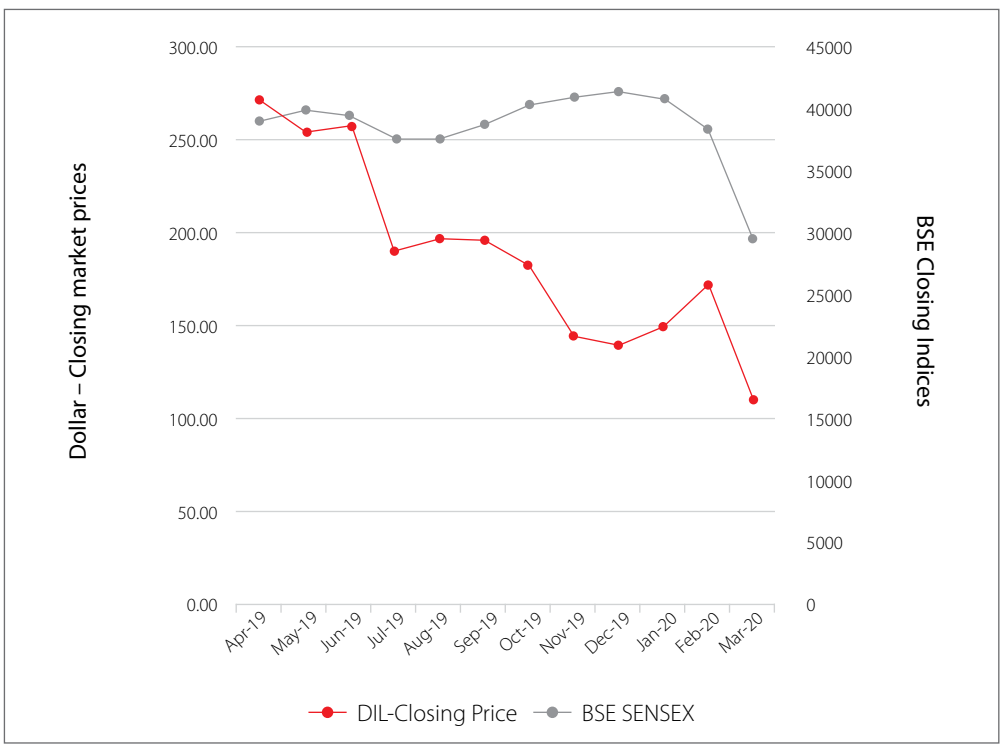
The Company's website display official news releases as and when they occur. The Company presentations made to institutional investors or to the analysts are disseminated to Stock Exchanges and are also displayed in the website of the Company at www.dollarglobal.in

(11) GENERAL INFORMATIONS FOR MEMBERS:

(a)	Annual General Meeting (Date, Time, Deemed Venue)	:	Tuesday, 1 September, 2020 at 11:00 A.M.(IST) at Registered Office of the Company situated at Om Tower, 15th Floor, 32, J.L Nehru Road, Kolkata-700071
(b)	Financial Year	:	April'2019 – March'2020.
(c)	Dividend payment date	:	Within 30 days from the date of declaration in AGM.
(d)	Date of Book Closure	:	26.08.2020 till 01.09.2020 (both days inclusive).
(e)	Listing	:	Shares of your Company are listed on The National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) and BSE Ltd. The name and address of the Stock Exchanges and the Company's Stock Code are given below: **The National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE)** Exchange Plaza,5th Floor, Plot No. C/1, 'G' Block,Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai- 400 051 (Scrip Code – DOLLAR) **BSE Ltd. (BSE)** Phiroz Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai- 400 001 (Scrip Code – 541403) No listing fees are due as on date to the aforesaid Stock Exchange(s).
(f)	Stock Market price Data	:	Monthly High/ Low price during the last Financial Year at The National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. depicting liquidity of the Equity Shares is given hereunder :

Month	Share Price	
	High Price	Low Price
April,2019	296.95	266.00
May, 2019	272.90	225.15
June, 2019	275.95	226.00
July, 2019	259.70	189.90
August, 2019	231.50	176.20
September, 2019	224.70	187.50
October, 2019	197.50	169.10
November, 2019	189.95	140.00
December, 2019	153.00	121.95
January, 2020	160.00	129.05
February, 2020	200.00	136.20
March, 2020	177.35	96.01

(g) Performance in comparison:Share price performance in comparison to broad based indices - BSE Sensex is presented



(h) Registrar and Transfer Agent : **Niche Technologies Pvt. Ltd.**
(SEBI Registration No. INR000003290)
3A, Auckland Place, 7th Floor, Room No 7A & 7B, Kolkata – 700 017
Phone Nos. 033-2280 6616/ 6617 / 6618.
Fax – 033-2280 6619
e.mail: nichetechpl@nichetechpl.com
website :www.nichetechpl.com
Contact Person: Mr. Shoab Abbas

(i) Shares Transfer System : Share Transfer System is entrusted to the Registrar and Share Transfer Agents. Share Transfer Committee Meeting is held as and when required to approve the share transfer, issue of duplicate certificate etc. and are endorsed by Directors/Executives/Officers as may be authorised by the said Committee. Request for transfers received from members and miscellaneous correspondence are processed/resolved by the Registrars within the stipulated time.

(j)	Unclaimed Dividends	:	The Company is required to transfer dividends which have remained unpaid/ unclaimed for a period of seven years to the Investor Education & Protection Fund established by the Central Government. During financial year 2020-21, final dividend for the year 2012-13 declared at the AGM of the Company held on 20 September, 2013 if remained unpaid/ unclaimed as on 26 October, 2020 would have to be required to transfer to the IEPF Authority. However, there is no un-paid / unclaimed dividend for the year 2012-13.
(k)	Transfer of Shares to Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF) (in case where Unclaimed Dividends have been transferred to IEPF for a consecutive period of Seven Years)		In terms of Section 124 and125 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Investor Education & Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules 2016, all shares in respect of which dividends has remained unpaid/ unclaimed for a consecutive period of 7 (Seven) years or more from the date they became due for payment are required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) administered by the Central Government. As required under the said Rules, the Company will publish notices in the newspapers inviting the members attention to the aforesaid Rules. The Company will also send out individual communication to the concerned Members whose shares are liable to be transferred to IEPF Account, pursuant to the said Rules to take immediate action in the matter. Further, it may also be noted that in terms of Section 124(6) and 125(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with applicable IEPF Rules, shares and dividends which have been transferred, if any to the IEPF Authority may be claimed by making an online application in Form No. IEPF-5, which is available at www.iepf.gov.in However, since there is no un-paid / un-claimed dividend for the year 2012-13 therefore, is no need to transfer the shares to IEPF Account.
(l)	Details of outstanding shares in the Unclaimed Suspense Account:	:	In terms of Regulation 39(4) read with Schedule VI of the Listing Regulations, there is no equity shares lying in the suspense account which was issued in either demat form and physical form.

(m) Distribution of Shareholding As On **31.03.2020:**

Share Limit		No. of Live A/c's	% to Live A/cs.	Total No. of Shares	% to Total Shares
From	To				
1	500	7382	86.29	710687	1.25
501	1,000	452	5.28	347991	0.61
1001	5,000	466	5.45	1049364	1.85
5001	10,000	79	0.92	591073	1.04
10001	50,000	136	1.59	3170476	5.59
50001	1,00,000	14	0.16	967275	1.71
100001	And Above	26	0.30	49879254	87.95
Total		**8555**	**100.00**	**56716120**	**100.00**

(n) Share Holding Pattern as on **31.03.2020:**

Sl No	Category	No. of Shares	% of holding
1	Promoters & Associates	40950186	72.20
2	Mutual Funds & UTI	3917336	6.91
3	Banks, Financial Institutions, Insurance Companies (Central/ State Govt., Institutions)	3741	0.01
4	Foreign Portfolio Investors	172075	0.30
5	Alternate Investment Funds	17600	0.03
6	Private Corporate Bodies	4813960	8.48
7	Indian Public	6434572	11.35
8	NRI's / OCBs	130679	0.23
9	Clearing Members	275971	0.49
	Total	**56716120**	**100.00**

(o)	Dematerialisation of Shares	:	ISIN: **INE325C01035** 99.90% of the total equity share capital is held in dematerialised form with National Securities Depository Ltd. & Central Depository Services Limited as on 31.03.2020.
(p)	Outstanding Instruments	:	The Company has not issued any GDRs / ADRs / Warrants or any convertible Instrument. As such, there is no impact on Equity of the Company.
(q)	Commodity Price Risk/ Exchange Risk and with hedging activities	:	Not applicable to the Company as Company is not associated Foreign Hedging Activities.

(r)

Location	State	Address
Plant	Delhi	Gali Towerwali, Khasra No. – 642/2, Near Metro Pillar No. – 504, Delhi – 110 041.
	Tamil Nadu	No. 11, Murugananthapuram East Road, M.S. Nagar, Kongu Main Road, Tirupur – 641 607.
		S.F. No. – 440, N.H.7, V. Pudukkottai – Village, Minukkampatti – P.O., Vedasandur – 624 711.
		8/624, Angeripalayam Road,Tirupur – 641 603.
		S. F. No. H-17, 18, 24, 25, 26 SIPCOT Industrial Growth Centre Perundurai, Erode Dist. Pin-638 052
Unit	West Bengal	28, B. T. Road, Kolkata – 700 002
		F-190, Salpata Bagan, Agarpara 24 Paraganas(N) , Kolkata-700 109
	Punjab	Village Bhattian, Opposite Sacred Heart Convent School, Backside Metro Mall, Ludhiana – 141 008.

(s)	Address for Correspondence	:	**Dollar Industries Ltd.** 'Om Tower', 15th Floor, 32, J. L. Nehru Road, Kolkata – 700 071 Phone Nos. 033-2288 4064/4065/4066. Fax – 033-2288 4063, e-mail: investors@dollarglobal.in
(t)	Credit Ratings	:	Your Company has obtained A+ and A1+ credit ratings for its Long-term and Short-term bank facilities, respectively, issued by Care Ratings Limited (A Credit Rating Company)

(12) OTHER DISCLOSURES:

a. **Disclosures on materially significant related party transactions i.e. transactions of the Company of material nature, with its promoters, Directors or the management, their subsidiaries or relatives, etc. that may have potential conflict with the interests of listed entity at large :**

None of the transactions with any of the related parties were in conflict with the interest of the Company.

b. **Details of non-compliance by the Listed Entity, penalties, strictures imposed on the Listed Entity by Stock Exchange(s) or Securities and Exchange Board of India or any Statutory Authority, on any matter related to the capital markets, during the last three years :**

No penalty or strictures have been imposed on the Company by any of the aforesaid authorities during the last 3 years.

c. **Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy :**

The Whistle Blower policy of the Company is in place and the Company has not denied access to any personnel of the Company for reporting any concern to the Audit Committee.

d. **Details of compliance with mandatory requirements and adoption of non-mandatory requirements of the Corporate Governance :**

The Company has complied with all the applicable mandatory Regulations of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and has adopted the following non-mandatory requirements of the aforesaid Regulations :-

Reporting of Internal Auditor: The Internal Auditors reports directly to the Audit Committee.

The Company has taken cognizance of other non - mandatory requirements as set out in applicable Regulations of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and shall consider adopting the same at an appropriate time.

e. **Policy for determining 'material' subsidiaries :**

The Company does not have any material listed/unlisted Indian Subsidiary as defined in Regulation 24 of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

f. **Web link where policy on dealing with related party transactions :**

Policy on dealing with related party transaction is displayed at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/policy-on-related-party-transactions.pdf

g. **Disclosures of commodity price risks and commodity hedging activities :**

The Company is not associated with any hedging activities.

h. **Certificate from Company Secretary in practice:**

As required under the provisions of Schedule V of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, a certificate from a Company Secretary in Practice have been received stating that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Board/Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.

i. **Fees of statutory auditors on a consolidated basis paid by the Company and its subsidiaries:**

The total fees for all services paid by the Company, on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor M/s Singhi & Co (Firm Registration No. 302049E), Chartered Accountants was ₹31.00 Lacs. M/s Singhi & Co is not a part of any entity/firm which are in the same network of the Company.

j. **Accounting Treatment in preparation of financial statement :**

The Company has prepared its financial Statement in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder.

k. **Risk Management :**

The Company has identified risk involved in respect to its products, quality, cost, location and finance. It has also adopted the procedures / policies to minimize the risk and the same are reviewed and revised as per the needs to minimize and control the risk.

l. **CEO / CFO certification :**

The CEO / CFO certification as required under Regulation 17(8) of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is annexed hereto which forms part of this report.

m. **Management Discussion and Analysis Report :**

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report as required under Regulation 34(2)(e) of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is annexed hereto which forms part of this report.

(13) DISCLOSURE OF NON-COMPLIANCE OF ANY REQUIREMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT OF SUB-PARAS (2) TO (12) ABOVE, WITH REASONS THEREOF:

There is no non-compliance of any requirement of Corporate Governance Report of sub-paras (2) to (12) above, thus no explanations need to be given.

(14) DISCLOSURE OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE DISCRETIONARY REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED IN PART E OF SCHEDULE II OF SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015 HAVE BEEN ADOPTED:

a. Office to Non-Executive Chairperson: Since the resignation of Mr. Din Dayal Gupta, the Company has not appointed any members of its Board as the permanent Chairperson. However, until his resignation, there was no need to maintain separate office by Chairperson of the Company since it has already provided office to the Chairperson at the Registered Office of the Company.

b. Your Company is also under process of updating its system for sending a half-yearly declaration of financial performance including summary of the significant events in last six months to each household of shareholders.

c. The financial statement of your Company is continued to be with unmodified audit opinion.

d. Separate posts of Chairperson & CEO: The Company does not have any regular Chairperson since the resignation of Mr. Din Dayal Gupta. Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director continues to be the CEO of the Company.

e. The Internal Auditors report directly to the Audit Committee.

(15) CODE OF CONDUCT:

The Company has framed Code of Conduct for all the Board Members, Key Managerial Personnel and other Senior Executives of the Company who have affirmed compliance with the same as on 31 March, 2020. Duties of the Independent Directors have suitably been incorporated in the code. The Code is displayed on the Company's website at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/companys-code-of-conduct.pdf A declaration signed by the CEO is annexed as **Annexure-F**.

In pursuance of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations 1992 (as amended), the Board has approved the 'Code of Conduct for prevention of Insider Trading' and entrusted the Audit Committee to monitor the compliance of the code. The Board had approved and adopted the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 relating to the code of practices and procedure for fair disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information and formulated the code of conduct of the Company.

(16) WHISTLE BLOWER (VIGIL MECHANISM) POLICY:

As per the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Regulations of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations,

2015, the Company had established a mechanism for employees to report concerns for unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud, or violation of the code of conduct or ethics. It also provides for adequate safeguards against the victimization of employees who avail the said mechanism. This policy also allows the direct access to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is committed to ensure the flawless work environment by providing a platform to report any suspected or confirmed incident of fraud/ misconduct.

(17) SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA ('SEBI') COMPLAINTS REDRESS SYSTEM ("SCORES") :

As per the SEBI directive, the investors desirous of making complaints pertaining to the listed Companies has to be made electronically and sent through SCORES and the Companies or their appointed Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (R&TA) are required to view the pending complaints and submit Action Taken Report (ATR) along with necessary documents electronically in SCORES. Further, there is no need to file any physical ATRs with SEBI. The Company is already registered under SCORES to efficiently and effectively redress the investors/shareholders complaints in time.

(18) DISCLOSURES OF THE COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN REGULATION 17 TO 27 AND CLAUSES (B) TO (I) OF SUB – REGULATION (2) OF REGULATION (46)

The Company is in compliance with the requirements of aforesaid Regulations.

ANNEXURE-D TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AS REQUIRED UNDER REGULATION 34(3) READ WITH SCHEDULE V OF SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS & DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015

To
The Members of
M/S. DOLLAR INDUSTRIES LTD.

I have examined the Compliance of Corporate Governance of M/s. Dollar Industries Limited for the financial year 2019-20, as stipulated under applicable regulations of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Listing Agreement entered into by the said Company with the Stock Exchanges.

The Compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is responsibility of the Management. My examination was limited to a review of the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with conditions of the Corporate Governances. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanation given to me, I certify that the Company has generally complied with the condition of Corporate Governance as stipulated under applicable Regulations of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

I further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Sd/-
(Santosh Kumar Tibrewalla)
Practising Company Secretary
Membership No. : 3811
Certificate of Practice No. : 3982.
UDIN: F003811B000532064

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

ANNEXURE-E TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

CERTIFICATION BY MANAGING DIRECTOR – CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE COMPANY (CFO)

To,
The Board of Directors,
Dollar Industries Limited,
'Om Tower', 15th Floor,
32, J.L. Nehru Road,
Kolkata – 700 071.

Dear Sirs,

Sub: Certification by Managing Director (CEO) and CFO of the Company

In terms of Regulation 17(8) of Securities & Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we, Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director (CEO) and Ankit Gupta, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), certify that:

A. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the financial year 2019-20(hereinafter referred to as 'Year') and to the best of our knowledge and belief–

a. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

b. These statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.

B. There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's Code of Conduct.

C. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of the internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the Auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.

D. We have indicated to the Auditors and the Audit Committee:

i) significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;

ii) significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements ; and

iii) that we have not come across any instances of significant fraud and the involvement therein of the management or an employee having significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

For Dollar Industries Limited

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director (CEO)
(DIN: 00877949)

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

ANNEXURE-F

DECLARATION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF CONDUCT OF THE REGULATION 26(3) READ WITH SCHEDULE V OF SECURITIES & EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015

I, Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director (CEO) of M/s. Dollar Industries Limited declare that as of 31 March, 2020 all the Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct of the Company.

For Dollar Industries Limited

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director (CEO)
(DIN: 00877949)

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

ANNEXURE-G TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Overview

The operating and financial review in this discussion pertains to the management's perspective on the financial condition as well as the operating performance of the Company for the FY 2019-20. The following discussion of the Company's financial performance and operating results should be read in conjunction with the Company's Financial Statements and Notes thereto and other information included elsewhere in the Annual Report. The Company's Financial Statements (Consolidated and Standalone) were prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

Indian economic overview

There was a decline in consumer spending that affected India's GDP growth. India's growth for FY 2019-20 was estimated at 4.2% compared with 6.1% in the previous year. Manufacturing growth was seen at 2%, a 15-year low as against 6.9% growth in the previous year. A sharp slowdown in economic growth and a surge in inflation weighed on the country's currency rate; the Indian rupee emerged as one of the worst performers among Asian peers, marked by a depreciation of nearly 2% since January 2019. Retail inflation climbed to a six-year high of 7.35% in December 2019. India emerged as the fifth-largest world economy in 2019 with a gross domestic product (GDP) of US$2.94 trillion. During the last week of the financial year under review, the national lockdown affected freight traffic, consumer offtake and a range of economic activities, affecting sales growth and sentiment.

Source: (The Economic Times, IMF, CSO)

Key government initiatives, FY 2019-20

India was a US$ 1.85 trillion economy in 2014 that grew to US$ 2.7 trillion in five years, emerging as the fastest growing major economy and the sixth largest economy, compared to 11th largest in 2013-14.

India's target is to emerge as a US$ 5 trillion economy in five years and a US$ 10 trillion economy in eight years thereafter.

Total capital expenditure was projected at ₹876,209 cr (US$ 131.43 billion) for FY 2019-20.

Under the Interest Subvention Scheme for MSMEs, ₹350 cr (US$ 52.50 million) was allocated for FY 2019-20.

India's vision for the decade

- Increased Make in India with an emphasis on MSMEs, start-ups, defence manufacturing, automobiles, electronics, batteries and medical devices
- Building physical and social infrastructure
- Digital India reaching every sector of the economy
- 'Har Ghar Jal' by 2024
- Housing for All by 2022
- Transition to a Blue Economy
- Healthy society based on the principles of Ayushman Bharat, nourished women and children coupled with enhanced safety

Source: (www.ibef.org)

Indian textile industry overview

India's textile and apparel exports stood at US$ 38.70 billion in FY 2019-20.The Indian textiles industry is diverse across the hand-spun and hand-woven segments at one end of the spectrum and the capital-intensive sophisticated mills at the other . The decentralised power looms/ innerwear and knitting sector accounted for the largest component of the textiles sector. The textile industry comprised around 4.5 cr workers including 35.22 lac handloom workers.

Government Initiatives

Under Union Budget 2020-21, a National Technical Textiles Mission was proposed from FY 2020-21 to 2023-24 at an estimated outlay of ₹1,480 cr (US$ 211.76 million). In September 2019, textile exports increased 6.2 % following GST implementation compared to the pre-GST period.

The Government of India announced a Special Package to boost exports by US$ 31 billion, create one crore jobs and attract investments worth ₹80,000 cr (US$ 11.93 billion) from 2018-2020.

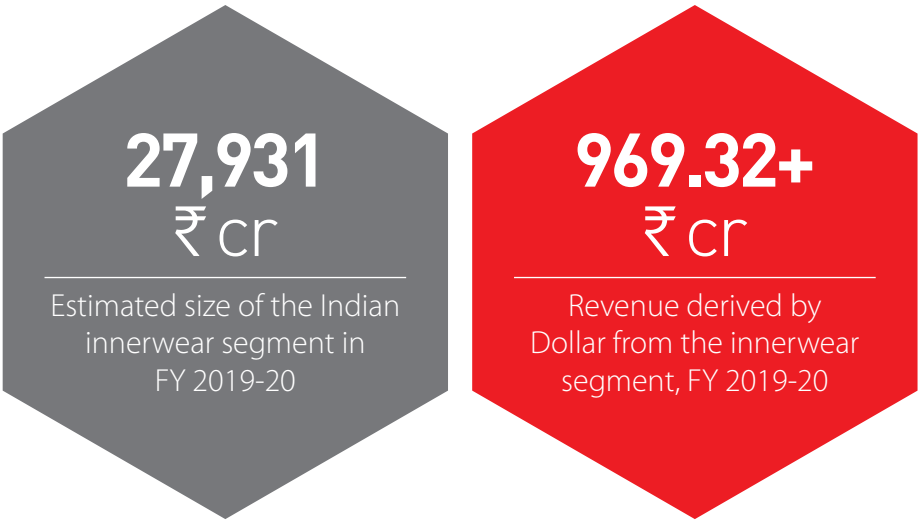
The Government of India increased the basic customs duty to 20% from 10% across 501 textile products to boost Make in India and indigenous production.

Source: (www.ibef.org)

Outlook

Following the Covid-19 crisis, the Indian textile sector is expected to report reasonable growth. Countries that had been depending on China are seeking alternative raw material sources. India is expected to emerge as a preferred destination. Besides, UK's exit from the European Union could provide an edge to India in increasing exports.

India's innerwear segment overview



Indian innerwear industry

In the past, innerwear was viewed as an essential 'commodity' in India, its market fragmented and unorganised. This scenario changed following the introduction of Indian and foreign brands. Players now focused on the width of the product range; men's and women's innerwear began to be marketed through retail formats. With rising incomes, higher discretionary spending, rise in number of working women and growing fashion consciousness, the innerwear segment is now expected to gain a new round of traction. Most major brands across the men's and women's segments are expanding their portfolio.

Source: (Marketing mind, Lace lingerie)

Emerging trends in innerwear industry

- Shift in innerwear preference
- Emergence of new age fabric
- Fashion consciousness
- Variety of availability of size, colours and prints

India's athleisure segment overview

Athleisure is not only a fashion statement but a medium of personality expression. Athleisure represents a combination of trendy sportswear and relaxed apparel. Owing to rapid globalisation and the intervention of digital media, consumers have become fashion-savvy and demanding in terms of comfort and functionality.

Before the impact of Covid-19, India's athleisure segment was estimated to grow 18-20% and projected to touch ₹54,000 cr by 2020. Of this, the men's wear segment was expected to account for 8-10% growth and the women's and children's segments 11-15%. This trend of athleisure, majorly driven by millennials, was expected to expand reach beyond urban India to Tier II and Tier III regions. While the scenario appears muted following the pandemic, the fundamental strength of the athleisure segment is expected to become pronounced when consumer sentiment revives.

Dollar Athleisure is a new offering which comes in unmatchable stretch fabrics with a fine skin grip. The flexible and quality fabric is ideal for gym, yoga and sportswear.

Industry growth driver

- Health-conscious Indians are driving demand through activities like yoga, swimming, exercising and dancing
- Global exposure to fashion and healthy lifestyle is catalysing the demand for athleisure in India
- The comfort and style quotient in a humid country like India is an impetus for growth
- Customers seek sustainable products that serve all purposes (one product adaptable to all situations)
- The penetration of smart phones in Tier II and Tier III cities enjoys increased access to e-commerce
- Environment conscious consumers seek 'greener' products
- Endorsements by celebrities are catalysing segment growth

Source: (Indiaretailing)

Industry SWOT analysis

Strengths

- Robust demand
- Competitive advantage
- Government policy support
- Increasing investments
- Accelerated infrastructure building
- Strong consumer spending
- Increased export performance
- Wide availability of facilities and inputs
- Adequate crop yield
- Large pool of trained manpower
- Increased digitalisation driving e-commerce growth
- Increased global demand of knitwear products

Weakness

- Continuous deals and discount strategies
- Intense competition
- Longer credit periods
- Relatively low attention on training

Opportunities

- Growing economy and domestic market
- Increasing demand for hygiene textiles post Covid-19
- 'Make in India' initiatives by the Government of India
- Stringent import policies and hikes in import duties
- A steep cut in basic corporate tax rates to 22% for existing companies and 15% to new firms
- Expansion by strengthening channel partners
- Integration of Information Technology in supply chain management
- Strengthening the value chain by using superior technology and value-added products
- Continuous innovation and technology upgradation

Threats

- Low consumer sentiment due to the pandemic
- Fall in exports of cotton yarn
- Inventory pile-ups due to Covid-19
- Dearth of workers post Covid-19
- Increased resource costs
- Closure of malls and retail outlets due to Covid-19
- Formation of trading blocks like NAFTA, SAPTA, etc, resulting in a change in the global trade scenario

Mitigation initiatives

- Upgrade the production technology to ensure the supply of quality innerwear products, adhere to delivery schedules and build economies of scale
- Wider promotion of the products through a larger participation in exhibitions and trade fairs. This enhances direct exposure to fashion trends in materials and designs, developing closed relations with buyers and understanding requirements better
- Product and market diversification, developing strengths in innerwear products comprising man-made fibers besides cotton and exploring newer markets
- Timely diversification of the product basket, developing core competence. The innerwear industry in India can expand its share in the global innerwear exports and exploit the challenge of the WTO integrated textile trade

The Company's overview

Dollar Industries Limited enjoys a rich sectorial experience of over a decade, with a pan-Indian and global presence. The Company's mission is to emerge as the most liked and respected innerwear brand. Dollar enhanced its brand productivity to stay market-relevant. In line with this aspiration, the Company altered its erstwhile approach to restructure its brand architecture, resulting in the emergence of a 'New Dollar'.

The 'New Dollar' will be present in multiple segments catering to five categories, determined by the latest trends and innovative offerings. Dollar is now positioned as a single brand portfolio addressing every consumer need, supported by collections and innovation.

Dollar's financial performance

Basis of preparation

The Company had prepared its financial statements based on Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS).The financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis. Figures of the previous years were reclassified/regrouped to confirm the presentation requirements under Ind AS and the requirements laid down under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

Analysis of Statement of Profit and Loss

Total income: Total income of the Company stood at ₹969.32 cr in FY 2019-20, decreasing by 5.78 % compared to ₹1,028.75 cr in FY 2018-19. Revenues from the domestic market stood at ₹900.48 cr and ₹68.84 cr from exports.

Operating profit: Operating profit or EBITDA decreased by 20.73% during FY 2019- 20 to ₹109.29 cr from ₹137.87 cr in FY 2018- 19.

Depreciation: Depreciation for the year under review stood at ₹14.21 cr as compared to ₹11.09 cr in the previous year, down by ₹3.12 cr.

Finance costs: Finance costs for the year under review remained flat at ₹15.29 cr compared to ₹15.73 cr in the previous year.

Other Income: Other Income for the year under review stood at ₹4.71 cr as against ₹2.20 cr in FY 2018-19.

Net profit: Net profit for the year under review stood at ₹59.45 cr compared to ₹75.25 cr in FY 2018-19.

Analysis of Balance Sheet

Net worth: The net worth of the Company stood at ₹464.95 cr as on 31 March, 2020, compared to ₹417.69 cr as on 31 March, 2019. The net worth comprised paid-up equity share capital amounting to ₹11.34 cr as on 31 March, 2020 (5.67 cr equity shares of ₹2.00, each fully paid up). The Company's Other Equity for the year stood at ₹453.60 cr.

Loan profile: The total debt of the Company stood at ₹209.99 cr, out of which the Company has ₹50.23 cr payable in the current fiscal. The working capital borrowings of the Company stood at ₹151.00 cr outstanding in the cash credit account.

Total assets: Total assets of the Company increased to ₹823.82 cr in FY 2019- 20 compared with ₹809.98 cr in FY 2018- 19, an increase of 1.71%.

Inventories: Inventories decreased by 6.04% to ₹304.97 cr during the year under review from ₹324.56 cr in FY 2018-19. Inventories comprised raw materials worth ₹58.16 cr and finished goods and work-in-progress worth ₹246.81 cr, of which stock-in-transit comprised ₹1.47 cr.

Total loans and deposits: Total loans and deposits amounted to ₹3.69 cr.

Current liabilities: Current liabilities stood at ₹346.19 cr, comprising short-term borrowings of ₹204.99 cr and trade payables of ₹120.34 cr.

Key financial measures

	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19
Financial Stability Ratios		
Total Debt/Equity (x)	0.45	0.53
Current Ratio (x)	2.07	1.88
Quick Ratio (x)	1.06	0.96
Interest cover (x)	7.15	8.76
Performance Ratios		
Return on Assets (%)	7.28	10.15
RoCE (%)	22.88	32.57
Asset Turnover (%)	118.66	138.70
Working Capital/Sales (x)	0.35	0.31
Return on Equity (%)	12.79	18.02
Profitability Ratios		
EBITDA (%)	11.28	13.40
PBT (%)	8.23	10.79
PAT (%)	6.13	7.32
Efficiency Ratios		
Receivables in days	136.23	112.61
Inventory in days	121.18	110.46
Payables in days	59.41	55.25
Working capital cycle in days	198.00	167.82
Growth Ratios (Y-o-Y)		
Net revenue growth (%)	(5.78)	11.15
Net sales growth (%)	(5.54)	12.14
EBITDA growth (%)	(20.73)	9.53
PBT growth (%)	(28.14)	15.89
PAT growth (%)	(21.00)	17.55

Outlook

The Company's initiatives in strengthening brand recall, digital connect with consumers or retailers and widening the number of outsourcing agencies, facilitated by implementing 'work from home', resulted in enhanced agility. We are optimistic that the effect of the Covid-19 will recede and consumer sentiment will return, strengthening our prospects.

Risks and mitigations

Pandemic risk

A pandemic is a rapidly spreading infectious disease that could pose a global threat. The last fortnight of the financial year under review was marked by such a pandemic called Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), resulting in the shutting down of offices, factories and restricted consumer shopping.

Mitigation: The impact of COVID-19 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2020 on the Company was not significant. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the Company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to revenue in future periods. The Company has considered the impact to the extent known and available currently. However the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. Demand for the products of the Company persisted but due to lockdown restrictions consumption was absent. Since the Company is engaged in manufacturing basic essential hosiery products, the demand for the same is expected to increase gradually with lockdown relaxations coming into effect. We look forward for sizable increase in demand as the markets are now gradually operating and logistics are getting normalised. Our dispatches to a few territories have resumed. However, realities are expected to improve gradually as and when markets are opened and logistics improved in due course of time. The markets we serve are undergoing a disruption due to the outbreak of COVID-19. The situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve and the effects on the markets we serve remain uncertain. The outlook for the markets we serve going forward will depend, in addition to other factors, on how COVID-19 continues to affect the global economy.

Raw material risk

Risk factors include supply chain changes, shortages, catastrophic events, material quality and consistency issues etc.

Mitigation: The Company studies trends, embarks on strategic initiatives and sources the highest grade of materials. The Company also shares robust relationships with suppliers.

Competition risk

Competitive risk is the possibility that competitive forces could prevent the Company from achieving its goal on account of declining revenues or margins.

Mitigation: The Company's innovation has established the Dollar brand synonymous with superior product quality, comfort and affordability. The Company has a fair awareness of its competitors and customers. Its differentiated product and marketing strategies mitigate this risk to a large extent.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential for investment losses that could result from a change in interest rates.

Mitigation: The Company has successfully de-leveraged its Balance Sheet to a large extent.

Technology risk

This risk includes a disruption of Company's business due to operational inefficiencies in existing technologies and IT processes.

Mitigation: The Company emphasises the analysis of security threats and their impact using the latest technologies, which are periodically upgraded.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses in positions arising from movements in market prices.

Mitigation: The Directors of the Company are vigilant on roles and responsibilities in understanding the movements and market situations.

Policy risk

Policy risk concerns the possibility that national governments - acting in their sovereign capacity - amend policy environments in ways that adversely impact the financial stability of the Company.

Mitigation: The Company is proactive in monitoring and addressing these policies in a timely manner.

Workforce risk

Workforce risks can arise from issues such as critical skill shortages, increasing staff attrition or significant workforce retirement.

Mitigation: The Company trains its employees and ensures best HR practices, while carrying out improvements and rewards to attract and retain the best talent in the industry.

Human resources and industrial relations

The Company's prudent HR practices have helped reinforced its leadership. Dollar's workforce stood at 1,482 as at 31 March, 2020. The male workforce was 997, women workforce 485 and no differently-abled employees. Dollar invested extensively in formal and informal training as well as on the- job learning programmes. Dollar reinforced engagements with employees across all levels by providing an enriched workplace, invigorating job profile and an on-going dialogue.

Corporate social responsibility

The Company is a responsible corporate citizen, committed to contribute to communities and society. The Company contributes to society in line with its vision by delivering economic, social and environmental benefits across stakeholders. Dollar delivers sustainable development through CSR activities with a predominating focus on education, healthcare and other causes that represent the building blocks of society.

Health and safety

Dollar is an employee-centric Company, increasingly focusing on the health and safety of employees. The Company provides an accident-free environment. It believes that proper attention to employee's safety and well-being enhances employee morale, boosting productivity and reducing attrition at all levels, resulting in world-class health and safety standards.

Outlook

The Company is optimistic of prospects based on the growing traction of its brand, superior price-value proposition, increased aspirations, penetrated distribution network and the integration of cutting-edge technologies into systems and processes, resulting in a nimbler responsiveness to marketplace developments.

Internal control systems and their adequacy

The Company has effective and adequate internal audit and control systems, commensurate with the business size to safeguard assets and protect against loss from any un-authorised use or disposition. Regular internal audit visits to the operations are undertaken to ensure that high standards of internal controls are maintained at each level of the organisation. The Company's internal controls are supplemented by an extensive programme of internal audits, reviewed by management and documented policies, guidelines and procedures.

Cautionary statement

The Management Discussion and Analysis report containing your Company's objectives, projections, estimates and expectation may constitute certain statements, which are forward looking within the meaning of applicable laws and regulations. The statements in this Management Discussion and Analysis Report could differ materially from those expressed or implied. Important factors that could make a difference to the Company's operation include raw material availability and prices, cyclical demand and pricing in the Company's principal markets, changes in the governmental regulations, tax regimes, forex markets, economic developments within India and the countries with which the Company conducts business and other incidental factors.

ANNEXURE-H TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

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

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31 MARCH, 2020

To,
The Members,
Dollar Industries Limited
'Om Tower', 15th Floor,
32, J. L. Nehru Road,
Kolkata - 700 071

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Dollar Industries Limited (hereinafter called 'the Company') bearing CIN: L17299WB1993PLC058969.Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Dollar Industries Limited books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31 March, 2020, has complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Dollar Industries Limited ('the Company') for the financial year ended on 31 March, 2020, to the extent Acts / provisions of the Acts applicable, according to the provisions of:

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

ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

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

(a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

(b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

(c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;

(d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999;

(e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;

(f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

(g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009;

(h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; and

(i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

vi. I further report that, having regards to compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test check basis and on representation made by the Company and its officers for compliances under other applicable Acts, laws and Regulations to the Company, the Company has complied with the laws applicable to the Company.

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

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(ii) The Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with the National Stock Exchange Ltd and The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.

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

I further report that -

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

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

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

I further report that subject to our observation there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines except certain delays in compliance in other applicable laws to the Company

I further report that during the audit period, the Company has no reportable specific events, actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above.

Sd/-
(Santosh Kumar Tibrewalla)
Practising Company Secretary
Membership No. : 3811
Certificate of Practice No. : 3982.
UDIN: F003811B000367658

Place: Kolkata
Date: 23 June, 2020

ANNEXURE-I TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT
ANNUAL RETURN ON CSR ACTIVITIES

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

   The CSR Policy of the Company primarily focuses on following areas:-

   1. Health care including preventive health care;
   2. Sanitizing of Public places;
   3. Promoting education, infrastructural support to schools, providing scholarships;
   4. Ensuring environmental sustainability;
   5. Rural development projects;
   6. Contribution towards recognized Trusts;
   7. Any other activities as per decision of the CSR Committee.

   The details of the policy are available at Company's website at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/6f6c01db2399524881d627669aa6d3b2.pdf

2. The composition of the CSR Committee.

   CSR Committee comprised of following members:-

Sr. No	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta	Chairman
2	Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta	Member
3	Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal	Member

3. Average net profit of the Company for the last three financial years: Average net profit for the FY17, FY18 and FY19 is 9,119.00 Lacs

4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item 3 above): ₹182.38 Lacs (i.e 2% of.₹9,119.00 Lacs)

5. Details of CSR spent for the financial year:

   (a) Total amount to be spent for the financial year: ₹182.38 Lacs

   (b) Amount unspent, if any: NIL

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

(₹ in Lacs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S. No.	CSR project or activity identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other area (2) Specify the State and district where projects or Programs was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs – wise (₹)	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub – Heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2) overheads (₹)	Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period (₹)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
i.	Promoting Education	Education	Local Area, Kolkata, West Bengal & Other States	34.00	33.57	33.57	Through Dollar Foundation
ii.	Eradicating Hunger, Poverty & Malnutrition	Reducing inequalities among socially & economically backward groups	Local Area, Kolkata, West Bengal & Other States	3.00	3.00	3.00	Through Dollar Foundation
iii.	Goshala (protection & welfare to cows)	Animal Welfare	Local Area, Kolkata, West Bengal & Other States	13.75	13.62	13.62	Through Dollar Foundation
iv.	Healthcare including preventive healthcare	Healthcare	Local Area, Kolkata, West Bengal	33.50	33.41	33.41	Through Dollar Foundation

(₹ in Lacs)

(1) S. No.	(2) CSR project or activity identified	(3) Sector in which the project is covered	(4) Projects or programs (1) Local area or other area (2) Specify the State and district where projects or Programs was undertaken	(5) Amount outlay (budget) project or programs – wise (₹)	(6) Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub – Heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2) overheads (₹)	(7) Cumulative expenditure upto the reporting period (₹)	(8) Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
v.	Socio Economic Development and relief & welfare	Relief & Welfare	Local Area, Kolkata, West Bengal	16.50	16.38	16.38	Through Dollar Foundation
vi.	Providing Clean Drinking Water	Making available safe drinking water	Local Area, Kolkata, West Bengal	82.50	82.40	82.40	Through Dollar Foundation
	TOTAL			183.25	182.38	182.38	

6. **In case the Company has failed to spend the two percent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the Company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board Report:** The Company has spent the prescribed expenditure as ascertained above; hence the amount unspent was NIL.

7. A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company.

For Dollar Industries Limited
Sd/-
Vinod Kumar Gupta
(Chairman, CSR Committee)
DIN : 00877949

For Dollar Industries Limited
Sd/-
Krishan Kumar Gupta
(Member, CSR Committee)
DIN: 01982914

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

ANNEXURE-J TO THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

DETAILS PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES(APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014)

The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary during the financial year 2019-20 and the ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2019-20 are as under :

Sl No.	Name of Director/ KMP and Designation	Remuneration of Director / KMP for financial year 2019-20 (₹ in Lacs)	% increase in Remuneration in the financial year 2019-20	Ratio of remuneration of each Director/ to median remuneration of employees
1	Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director	114.00	4.59	63:1
2	Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta, Managing Director	111.00	4.72	61:1
3	Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta, Whole-time Director	81.00	5.20	44:1
4	Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta, Whole-time Director	85.50	6.87	47:1
5	Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani, Whole-time Director	18.00	225.0	10:1
6.	Mr. Lalit Chand Sharma, Chief Financial Officer*	12.50	NIL	7:1
7.	Mr. Ankit Gupta, Chief Financial Officer**	9.27	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Mr. Abhishek Mishra, Company Secretary	7.72	28.66	4:1

*Resigned since 1 November, 2019

**Appointed w.e.f. 12 November, 2019

Note:

i) No other Director other than the Managing Director and Whole-time Director received any remuneration during the financial year 2019-20.

ii) The median remuneration of employees of the Company during the financial year was ₹ 1.82 Lacs;

iii) In the financial year, there was an increase of 38.93% in the median remuneration of employees;

iv) There were 1482 permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on 31 March, 2020;

v) Average percentage increase made in the salaries of the employees other than the managerial personnel in the financial year 2019-20 was 4.48% whereas the increase in the managerial remuneration for the same financial year was 8.01%;

vi) It is hereby affirmed that the remuneration paid during the year ended 31 March, 2020 is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO RULE 5(2) & 5(3) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014:

A. LIST OF TOP TEN EMPLOYEES IN TERMS OF REMUNERATION DRAWN :

Sl No.	Name of Employees	Designation of the employee	Remuneration drawn during the financial year 2019-20(₹ in Lacs)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications and experience	Date of commencement of employment	Age	Last employment held before joining the Company	% of equity shares held in the Company	Whether relative of any Director or Manager of the Company and if so, name of such Director or Manager
1	Manish Dutta	National Sales Manager	28.62	Permanent	B.Sc, 18 yrs	19.04.2019	53 yrs	Bodycare Creatives Ltd.	NIL	No
2	Shashi Agarwal	Sr.Vice President-Corporate Strategy & Investor Relation	23.78	Permanent	FCA, 22 Yrs	02.11.2016	46 Yrs	Visa Suncoke Ltd	NIL	No
3	Vinod Kumar Bajpai	Business Development Incharge	20.92	Permanent	M.A,18yrs	01.02.2017	43 yrs	Indiana Textiles	NIL	No
4	Rajesh Kumar Kalra	Senior Regional Sales Manager	19.84	Permanent	B.A(H), 20yrs	28.11.2006	46 yrs	Lux Industries Ltd	100	No
5	Ankit Gupta*	Vice President/ Chief Financial Officer	14.79	Permanent	MBA, 4 Yrs	01.04.2015 / 12.11.2019	28 yrs	None	NIL	Yes, Son of Mr.Vinod Kumar Gupta
6	Rakesh Mohanlal Modi	Head-E-Commerce	13.80	Permanent	MBA,18Yrs	19.05.2016	44 yrs	Modern Retails	NIL	No
7	Lalit Chand Sharma**	Chief Financial Officer	12.50	Permanent	ACA, ACS, 21 Yrs	29.05.2018	51 yrs	Mody University	NIL	No
8	Vedpal Verma	DGM, Marketing	12.00	Permanent	B.Tech, MBA, 23 Yrs	25.07.2015	48 yrs	Priyadarshini	NIL	No
9	Bidyut Nath	Dy. GM_ Marketing& Communications	11.17	Permanent	Masters in Mass Communication, 15 yrs	07.05.2019	37 yrs	Sahaj E-Village	NIL	No
10	Sunit Chakraborty	Zonal Sales Manager	10.79	Permanent	B.sc (H) / 24 yrs	01.07.2006	49 yrs	Karamchand Appliances Pvt.Ltd	150	No

*Elevated from Vice President to Chief Financial Officer of the Company w.e.f. 12 November, 2019

**Resigned as Chief Financial Officer of the Company since 1 November, 2019

B. List of employees drawing a remuneration not less than ₹102.00 Lacs per annum or ₹8.50 Lacs per month, if employed for part of the year :

No employee in the Company has drawn remuneration falling under this category.

C. There is no employee in employment throughout the financial year or part thereof, was in receipt of remuneration in that year which, in the aggregate, or as the case may be, at a rate which, in the aggregate, is in excess of that drawn by the Managing Director or Whole-time Director or Manager and holds by himself or along with his spouse and dependent children, not less than two per cent of the equity shares of the Company.

Annexure-K

BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

[See Regulation 34(2)(f) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company	L17299WB1993PLC058969
2.	Name of the Company	Dollar Industries Limited
3.	Registered address	'Om Tower', 15th Floor, 32, J.L. Nehru Road, Kolkata– 700 071
4.	Website	www.dollarglobal.in
5.	E-mail id	investors@dollarglobal.in
6.	Financial Year reported	2019-20
7.	Sector(s) that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code-wise)	As per classification under National Industrial Classification, the Company is engaged in Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel including hosiery under sub-class 14309
8.	List three key products/services that the Company manufactures/provides (as in balance sheet)	Vests, Briefs, Thermals
9.	Total number of locations where business activity is undertaken by the Company:	
(a)	Number of International Locations (Provide details of major 5)	NIL
(b)	Number of National Locations	The Registered Office of the Company is situated in Kolkata and the manufacturing units are located in Tirupur and Delhi. Therefore, the Company is undertaking its business activity from different locations of the Country. Details of plant locations are given in Annexure-C forming part of the Board's Report.
10.	Markets served by the Company – Local/State/ National/International	The Company primarily operates in India and therefore detailed analysis of geographical segment is demonstrated into Indian and overseas operation in Segment Reporting forming part of the Notes to Standalone & Consolidated Financial Statements.

SECTION B: FINANCIAL DETAILS OF THE COMPANY

1.	Paid up Capital (INR)	1,134.32 Lacs
2.	Total Turnover (INR)	96,931.95 Lacs
3.	Total profit after taxes (INR)	5,945.38 Lacs
4.	Total Spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of profit after tax (%)	The Company has spent 2% of average net profit of the last three financial years. The detailed expenditure are given in the Annexure-I (Annual Return on CSR activities) annexed to the Board's Report, forming part of this Annual Report.
5.	List of activities in which expenditure in 4 above has been incurred:-	(a) Promoting Education (b) Eradicating Hunger, Poverty & Malnutrition (c) Animal welfare (d) Healthcare including preventive healthcare (e) Socio Economic Development and relief & welfare (f) Making available safe & clean drinking water

SECTION C: OTHER DETAILS

1.	Does the Company have any Subsidiary Company/ Companies?	No, the Company does not has any Subsidiary Company
2.	Do the Subsidiary Company/Companies participate in the BR Initiatives of the parent company? If yes, then indicate the number of such subsidiary company(s)	Not Applicable
3.	Do any other entity/entities (e.g. suppliers, distributors etc.) that the Company does business with, participate in the BR initiatives of the Company? If yes, then indicate the percentage of such entity/entities? [Less than 30%, 30-60%, More than 60%]	The other entity/entities (e.g. suppliers, distributors etc.) that the Company does business with, do not participate in the BR initiatives of the Company as per our knowledge. However, they are encouraged to adopt such practices and follow the concept of running business with responsibility.

SECTION D: BR INFORMATION

1. Details of Director/Directors responsible for BR

(a) Details of the Director responsible for implementation of the BR policy/policies

1. DIN Number: 00877949
2. Name: Vinod Kumar Gupta
3. Designation: Managing Director

(b) Details of the BR head

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1	DIN Number (if applicable)	00877949
2	Name	Vinod Kumar Gupta
3	Designation	Managing Director
4	Telephone number	033-22884064
5	e-mail id	investors@dollarglobal.in

Principle-wise (as per NVGs) BR Policy/policies: The Company has adopted nine principles of Business Responsibility issued by the National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environment and Economic Responsibilities of Business (NVGs) released by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India and the BR policy of the Company has been formed and adopted based on the nine principles issued by NVGs given below-

Principle 1 (P1)	Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability
Principle 2 (P2)	Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle
Principle 3 (P3)	Businesses should promote the well being of all employees
Principle 4 (P4)	Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized
Principle 5 (P5)	Businesses should respect and promote human rights
Principle 6 (P6)	Businesses should respect, protect and make efforts to restore the environment
Principle 7 (P7)	Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner
Principle 8 (P8)	Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development
Principle 9 (P9)	Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner

(a) Details of compliance (Reply in Y/N)

Sl. No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	Do you have a policy/ policies for....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Has the policy being formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Does the policy conform to any national / international standards? If yes, specify? (50 words)	The policies of the Company generally conform to the principles of the National Voluntary Guidelines (NVGs) on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India.								
4	Has the policy being approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by MD/ owner/ CEO/ appropriate Board Director?	Yes, the BR policy has been approved by the Board in its meeting (via circulation) held on 20 February, 2020 and it has been signed by the Managing Director of the Company.								
5	Does the company have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director/ Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?	Executive Directors and Senior Officials of the Company are authorised to oversee the implementation of policies.								
6	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online?	The Business Responsibility Policy of the Company is available on the website of the Company at https://www.dollarglobal.in/assets/upload/corporate-policy/57798fdb1c15f5b925259d2aaf762ea1.pdf								
7	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?	The Company has uploaded its BR policy on the website and the same can be assessed by all the relevant internal and external stakeholders.								
8	Does the company have in-house structure to implement the policy/ policies.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy/ policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy/ policies?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10	Has the company carried out independent audit/ evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

(b) If answer to the question at serial number 1 against any principle, is 'No', please explain why: (Tick up to 2 options)

Sl. No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1	The company has not understood the Principles	Not Applicable								
2	The company is not at a stage where it finds itself in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles									
3	The company does not have financial or manpower resources available for the task									
4	It is planned to be done within next 6 Months									
5	It is planned to be done within the next 1 year									
6	Any other reason (please specify)									

2. Governance related to BR

(a) **Indicate the frequency with which the Board of Directors, Committee of the Board or CEO to assess the BR performance of the Company. Within 3 months, 3-6 months, Annually, More than 1 year:** The BR performance of the Company under various principles is assessed periodically by the Managing Director (CEO).

(b) **Does the Company publish a BR or a Sustainability Report? What is the hyperlink for viewing this report? How frequently it is published?**: The Company as featured in the top 1000 list (based on market capitalization calculated as on 31 March, 2020), published its BR Report along with its Annual Report for the financial year 2019-20, in compliance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015 and the same is also available on the website of the Company at https://www.dollarglobal.in/annual-report

SECTION E: PRINCIPLE-WISE PERFORMANCE

Principle No	Question	Response
Principle 1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with Ethics, Transparency and Accountability		
1.1	Does the policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the company? Yes/ No. Does it extend to the Group/Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs / Others?	The policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption covers only for the Company and its employees. The employees of the company uphold professionalism and competence, discipline and teamwork, trust and fairness, integrity and honesty, truthfulness and high moral standard, commitment both within and outside the Company in their day to day activities. The Company is committed to acting professionally, fairly and with integrity in all its dealings. The Company has a policy of Code of Conduct for Directors/ Officers of the Company to maintain the highest standards of ethics in all spheres of its business activities. The Company has also framed a Whistle Blower Policy for employees and Directors to report concerns that could have a large impact on the Company which may lead to incorrect financial reporting, about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct. This Policy does not extend to the Group/ Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/ Contractors/ NGOs/ Others. However, the Company encourages them to participate in the BR initiatives of the Company.
1.2	How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the management? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	No complaint was received regarding ethical and other matters contained in this principle.
Principle 2: Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle		
2.1	List up to 3 of your products or services whose design has incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and/or opportunities	The Company is engaged in manufacturing and sale of the hosiery goods. The Company endeavours backward integration as cost cutting measure and has installed Wind mills for power generation. The Company is in process of installing a 4 mega watt Solar Power Plant for captive power consumption at its manufacturing units. The Company is maintaining proper safety measures in manufacturing its goods and in rendering related services. The manufacturing unit of the Company meets applicable environmental norms without compromising social, economical and environmental concerns.
2.2	For each such product, provide the following details in respect of resource use (energy, water, raw material etc.) per unit of product(optional): (a) Reduction during sourcing/production/ distribution achieved since the previous year throughout the value chain? (b) Reduction during usage by consumers (energy, water) has been achieved since the previous year?	The Company ensures that it keeps balance of the social, environmental and economic impact of the business it conducts. The Company is fully utilizing the power generated from its own windmills. However, the manufacturing process of the products of the Company is not power intensive. The Company always put its endeavours to save energy, wherever possible.The Company is providing goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout its life cycle.
2.3	Does the company have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing (including transportation)? (a) If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably? Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	Yes, across the entire supply chain, the Company endeavours to integrate social, ethical and environmental factors in its operating/ strategic decisions. The Company endeavours to reduce the distance travelled overall by its products, thereby reducing emissions on account of transportation.

<table>
<tr><th>Principle No</th><th>Question</th><th>Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>2.4</td><td>Has the company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local & small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work?

If yes, what steps have been taken to improve their capacity and capability of local and small vendors?</td><td>Yes, the Company believes its factories must benefit the communities where they are located. It sources most of the raw materials from nearby areas. It extensively works with its vendors to improve capacities and capabilities.

The Company also obtains services from local & small service providers for maintenance and repairs of building, plant and machineries.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.5</td><td>Does the company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes what is the percentage of recycling of products and waste (separately as <5%, 5-10%, >10%). Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.</td><td>Yes. The waste generated out of operations are sold to outside market for manufacturing of new articles. It is estimated around <5% of raw materials.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Principle 3: Businesses should promote the wellbeing of all employees</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.1</td><td>Please indicate the Total number of employees.</td><td>1482</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.2</td><td>Please indicate the Total number of employees hired on temporary/contractual/casual basis.</td><td>NIL</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.3</td><td>Please indicate the Number of permanent women employees.</td><td>485</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.4</td><td>Please indicate the Number of permanent employees with disabilities</td><td>The Company does not have any disabled employees. However, the Company follows system of equal opportunity to all employees whether disabled or not.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.5</td><td>Do you have an employee association that is recognized by management.</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.6</td><td>What percentage of your permanent employees is members of this recognized employee association?</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.7</td><td>Please indicate the Number of complaints relating to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour, sexual harassment in the last financial year and pending, as on the end of the financial year.</td><td>During the financial year 2019-20, the Company has not received any complaints relating to child labour, forced labour, involuntary labour, sexual harassment.
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Category</th><th>No of complaints filed during the financial year</th><th>No of complaints pending as on end of the financial year</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Child labour/forced labour/ involuntary labour</td><td>Nil</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Sexual harassment</td><td>Nil</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Discriminatory employment</td><td>Nil</td><td>NA</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>3.8</td><td>What percentage of your under mentioned employees were given safety & skill upgradation training in the last year?

(a) Permanent Employees
(b) Permanent Women Employees
(c) Casual/Temporary/Contractual Employees
(d) Employees with Disabilities</td><td>All the employees mentioned hereunder were given safety & skill upgradation training-

(a) Permanent Employees
(b) Permanent Women Employees
(c) Employees with Disabilities, whenever appointed</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Principle 4: Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.1</td><td>Has the company mapped its internal and external stakeholders? Yes/No</td><td>Yes, the Company has mapped and identified its internal and external stakeholders.

The stakeholders of the Company includes – employees, customers, dealers, suppliers, investors, media, government and regulators.</td></tr>
</table>

Principle No	Question	Response
4.2	Out of the above, has the company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholders	Yes, the company has a process to identify the disadvantaged, vulnerable & marginalized stakeholders and presently there are no such stakeholders.
4.3	Are there any special initiatives taken by the company to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders. If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	Not Applicable
Principle 5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights		
5.1	Does the policy of the company on human rights cover only the company or extend to the Group/ Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/ Others?	The policy on human rights covers only the company and does not extend to the Group/ Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/ Contractors/ NGOs/ Others. However, the Company encourages adopting such practices and following the concept of running business with responsibility and promoting human rights.
5.2	How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year and what percent was satisfactorily resolved by the management?	No complaint was received for human rights violation during the last Financial Year i.e.2019-20.
Principle 6: Businesses should respect, protect and make efforts to restore the environment		
6.1	Does the policy related to Principle 6 cover only the company or extends to the Group/Joint Ventures/Suppliers/Contractors/NGOs/others	The policy related to Principle 6 cover only the company and does not extend to the Group/ Joint Ventures/ Suppliers/ Contractors/ NGOs/ Others. However, the Company encourages them to participate and follow this principle.
6.2	Does the company have strategies/ initiatives to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming, etc? Y/N. If yes, please give hyperlink for webpage etc	Yes, climate change, global warming and environmental degradation pose unique challenges as well as opportunities for the Company. The Company has adopted sustainable practices and responsible use of natural resources in order to minimise the environmental impact of its operations and is continuously implementing process improvements to reduce emissions and wastes.
6.3	Does the company identify and assess potential environmental risks? Y/N	Yes, the Company has identified potential environmental and social risks in its manufacturing units across India. Required necessary steps and safeguarding measures have been taken by the Company to reduce its impact on the environment.
6.4	Does the company have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so. Also, if Yes, whether any environmental compliance report is filed?	No, the Company does not have any project related to Clean Development Mechanism. However, the Company maintains adequate cleanliness at its manufacturing units.
6.5	Has the company undertaken any other initiatives on – clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc. Y/N. If yes, please give hyperlink for web page etc.	The Company strives to adopt process improvement measures and invest in efficient technologies to reduce its impact on the environment. The details of initiatives taken for conservation of energy are given in Annexure-B to the Board's Report
6.6	Are the Emissions/Waste generated by the company within the permissible limits given by CPCB/SPCB for the financial year being reported?	Yes, the emissions, solid waste and effluent generated by the Company during the financial year were within the limits as prescribed by CPCB or SPCB.
6.7	Number of show cause/ legal notices received from CPCB/SPCB which are pending (i.e. not resolved to satisfaction) as on end of Financial Year.	No show cause/ legal notices have been received from CPCB/SPCB during the Financial Year 2019-20.

Principle No	Question	Response
Principle 7: Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner		
7.1	Is your company a member of any trade and chamber or association? If Yes, Name only those major ones that your business deals with:	Yes, the Company is the Member of various trade and industrial Associations like- (a) West Bengal Hosiery Association (b) Bharat Chamber of Commerce (c) Federation of Indian Export Organisation (d) Apparel Export Promotion Council (e) Confederation of Indian Industries (f) South India Hosiery Association
7.2	Have you advocated/lobbied through above associations for the advancement or improvement of public good? Yes/No; if yes specify the broad areas (drop box: Governance and Administration, Economic Reforms, Inclusive Development Policies, Energy security, Water, Food Security, Sustainable Business Principles, Others)	No
Principle 8: Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development		
8.1	Does the company have specified programmes/ initiatives/projects in pursuit of the policy related to Principle 8? If yes details thereof.	Yes, the Company support inclusive growth and equitable development and has undertaken various CSR initiatives. Recognizing communities and employees as the key success factors for business prosperity, the Company remains committed to their development. The CSR initiatives of the Company ensures its commitment to operate in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, in the best interest of all the stakeholders, details of which are given in Annexure-I (Annual Return on CSR Activities) forming part of the Board's Report.
8.2	Are the programmes/projects undertaken through in-house team/own foundation/ external NGO/government structures/any other organization?	The Company undertakes programmes / projects directly through in-house team and through Dollar Foundation (in house trust) with the assistance of implementation partners, wherever required.
8.3	Have you done any impact assessment of your initiative?	Yes, the Company assesses the impact of the CSR Projects and Programs undertaken at its Board and CSR Committee meetings. An update on the CSR project and programs is placed at the Board and CSR Committee meetings for their review and assessment.
8.4	What is your company's direct contribution to community development projects- Amount in INR and the details of the projects undertaken	The Company has spent ₹182.38 Lacs as part of its CSR initiatives. Details of the projects are provided in Annexure-I (Annual Return on CSR Activities) forming part of the Board's Report.
8.5	Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the community? Please explain in 50 words, or so.	Yes, the Company actively encourages participation of stakeholders in various programs. This includes both volunteering and proactive participation.

Principle No	Question	Response
Principle 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner		
9.1	What percentage of customer complaints/ consumer cases are pending as on the end of financial year.	The Company provide adequate grievance handling mechanisms to address customer concerns and feedback. The Company has not received any customer/consumer complaint and no complaints are pending as at the end of the Financial Year.
9.2	Does the company display product information on the product label, over and above what is mandated as per local laws? Yes/No/N.A. / Remarks(additional information)	The Company in all its products sticks labels which displays all the information that is required as per Legal Metrology Act, local laws and any other applicable laws.
9.3	Is there any case filed by any stakeholder against the company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and/or anti-competitive behaviour during the last five years and pending as on end of financial year. If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	No, the Company did not received any complaint by any stakeholder against the company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and/or anti-competitive behaviour during the last five years and as on date there are no pending cases against the Company.
9.4	Did your company carry out any consumer survey/ consumer satisfaction trends?	Yes, the primary objective of the Company is customer satisfaction and it carries out consumer surveys to understand consumer feedback, product satisfaction and preference while measuring consumer response and satisfaction regularly through the Company's continuous and periodic tracking studies and a random sampling approach among target consumers.

ANNEXURE-L
MGT-9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

as on the financial year ended 31 March, 2020
[Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS

i.	CIN	L17299WB1993PLC058969
ii	Registration Date	26.05.1993
iii	Name of the Company	Dollar Industries Limited
iv	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Public Company Limited by Shares
v	Address of the Registered office of the Company and contact details	'Om Tower', 15th Floor, 32, J.L. Nehru Road, Kolkata– 700 071. E-mail ID – investors@dollarglobal.in Phone No . 033-22884064/66.
vi	Whether listed Company - Yes/No	Yes
vii	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	Niche Technologies Pvt. Ltd. **Add:** 3A, Auckland Place, 7th Floor, Room No 7A & 7B, Kolkata – 700 017 **Phone Nos.** 033-22806616/6617 /6618. Fax – 033-22806619 e.mail: nichetechpl@nichetechpl.com, website : www.nichetechpl.com

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products/services	NIC Code of the Product/Service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Manufacture of other knitted and crochted apparel including hosiery	14309	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sl. No.	Name and Address Of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	M/s Pepe Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited Address: Om Tower, 15th Floor, 32, J.L. Nehru Road, Kolkata-700071.	U18209WB2017PTC223633	Associate Company (Joint Venture)	50	2(6)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL BREAKUP AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EQUITY)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders		No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A.	PROMOTERS									
1	Indian									
	a) Individual / HUF	8476930	-	8476930	14.95	8033170	-	8033170	14.16	(0.78)

Category of Shareholders		No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
	b) Central Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) State Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	d) Bodies Corporate	25559771	-	25559771	45.07	32917016	-	32917016	58.04	12.97
	e) Banks / Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	f) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total (A)(1)	**34036701**	**-**	**34036701**	**60.01**	**40950186**	**-**	**40950186**	**72.20**	**12.19**
2	**Foreign**									
	a) NRIs - Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Other - Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) Bodies Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	d) Banks / Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	e) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total (A)(2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total Shareholding of Promoter (A) = (A)(1)+(A)(2)	**34036701**	**-**	**34036701**	**60.01**	**40950186**	**-**	**40950186**	**72.20**	**12.19**
B.	**PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING**									
1	**Institutions**									
	a) Mutual Funds	4603335	-	4603335	8.12	3917336	-	3917336	6.91	(1.21)
	b) Banks / Financial Institutions	7496	-	7496	0.01	3741	-	3741	0.01	(0.01)
	c) Central Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	d) State Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	g) Foreign Institutional Investors (FII)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i) Others (Specify)									
	I) FPI - Corporate Cat-II	172075	-	172075	0.30	172075	-	172075	0.30	-
	II) Alternate Investment Funds	46595	-	46595	0.08	17600	-	17600	0.03	(0.05)
	Sub-total (B)(1)	**4829501**	**-**	**4829501**	**8.52**	**4110752**	**-**	**4110752**	**7.25**	**(1.27)**
2	**Non-Institutions**									
	a) Bodies Corporate									
	i) Indian	11108766	-	11108766	19.59	4813960	-	4813960	8.49	(11.10)
	ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Individuals									
	i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto₹1 Lac	4502654	83759	4586413	8.09	4632576	59259	4691835	8.27	0.19
	ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹ 1 Lac	1729980	-	1729980	3.05	1742737	-	1742737	3.07	0.02
	c) Others Specify									
	1. NRI	100119	-	100119	0.18	130679	-	130679	0.23	0.05

Category of Shareholders		No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
	2. Overseas Corporate Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Foreign Nationals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Clearing Members	323240	-	323240	0.57	275971	-	275971	0.49	(0.08)
	5. Trusts	1400	-	1400	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	(0.00)
	Sub-total (B)(2)	**17766159**	**83759**	**17849918**	**31.47**	**11595923**	**59259**	**11655182**	**20.55**	**(10.92)**
	Total Public Shareholding (B) = (B)(1)+(B)(2)	**22595660**	**83759**	**22679419**	**39.99**	**15706675**	**59259**	**15765934**	**27.80**	**(12.19)**
C.	**Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	**56632361**	**83759**	**56716120**	**100**	**56656861**	**59259**	**56716120**	**100**	-

i) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% of change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares of the Company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	
1	Anita Gupta	34510	0.06	-	-	-	-	(0.06)
2	Ankit Gupta	66430	0.12	-	-	-	-	(0.12)
3	Bajrang Kumar Gupta	1661450	2.93	-	1661450	2.93	-	-
4	Binay Kumar Gupta (Karta of HUF)	18480	0.03	-	-	-	-	(0.03)
5	Binay Kumar Gupta	1570170	2.77	-	1570170	2.77	-	-
6	Chandrakala Gupta	372470	0.66	-	358070	0.63	-	(0.03)
7	Din Dayal Gupta (Karta of HUF)	20160	0.04	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
8	Din Dayal Gupta (Karta of HUF)	928200	1.64	-	908040	1.60	-	(0.04)
9	Din Dayal Gupta (Karta of HUF)	18480	0.03	-	-	-	-	(0.03)
10	Din Dayal Gupta (Karta of HUF)	18480	0.03	-	-	-	-	(0.03)
11	Din Dayal Gupta	437150	0.77	-	381600	0.67	-	(0.10)
12	Gaurav Gupta	52920	0.09	-	-	-	-	(0.09)
13	Krishan Kumar Gupta	20580	0.04	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
14	Krishan Kumar Gupta (Karta of HUF)	1632750	2.88	-	1616500	2.85	-	(0.03)
15	Nitu Gupta	25620	0.05	-	-	-	-	(0.05)
16	Pramod Kumar Gupta	31500	0.06	-	-	-	-	(0.06)
17	Ruchi Gupta	23100	0.04	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
18	Seema Gupta	1750	0.00	-	1750	0.00	-	-
19	Simplex Impex Private Limited	25559771	45.07	-	25641256	45.21	-	0.14
20	Vinod Kumar Gupta (Karta of HUF)	7140	0.01	-	-	-	-	(0.01)
21	Vinod Kumar Gupta	1535590	2.71	-	1535590	2.71	-	-
22	V.K. Mercantile Private Limited	-	-	-	7275760	12.83	-	12.83
	Total	**34036701**	**60.01**	**-**	**40950186**	**72.20**	**-**	**12.19**

ii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sl No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	**Anita Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	34510	0.06		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(34510)	(0.06)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
2	**Ankit Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	66430	0.12		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(66430)	(0.12)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
3	**Bajrang Kumar Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1661450	2.93		
	b) Changes during the year	No changes during the year			
	c) At the End of the Year			1661450	2.93
4	**Binay Kumar Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1570170	2.77		
	b) Changes during the year	No changes during the year			
	c) At the End of the Year			1570170	2.77
5	**Binay Kumar Gupta (Karta of HUF)**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	18480	0.03		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(18480)	(0.03)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
6	**Chandrakala Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	372470	0.66		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(14400)	(0.03)	358070	0.63
	c) At the End of the Year			358070	0.63
7	**Din Dayal Gupta (Karta of HUF)**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	18480	0.03		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(18480)	(0.03)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
8	**Din Dayal Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	437150	0.77		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(55550)	(0.10)	381600	0.67
	c) At the End of the Year			381600	0.67

Sl No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
9	Din Dayal Gupta (Karta of HUF)				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	928200	1.64		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(20160)	(0.04)	908040	1.60
	c) At the End of the Year			908040	1.60
10	Din Dayal Gupta (Karta of HUF)				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	18480	0.03		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(18480)	(0.03)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
11	Din Dayal Gupta (Karta of HUF)				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	20160	0.04		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(20160)	(0.04)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
12	Gaurav Gupta				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	52920	0.09		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(52920)	(0.09)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
13	Krishan Kumar Gupta				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1632750	2.88		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(16250)	(0.03)	1616500	2.85
	c) At the End of the Year			1616500	2.85
14	Krishan Kumar Gupta (Karta of HUF)				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	20580	0.04		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(20580)	(0.04)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
15	Nitu Gupta				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	25620	0.05		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(25620)	(0.05)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
16	Pramod Kumar Gupta				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	31500	0.06		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(31500)	(0.06)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00

Sl No.	Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
17	**Ruchi Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	23100	0.04		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(23100)	(0.04)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
18	**Seema Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1750	0.00		
	b) Changes during the year	No changes during the year			
	c) At the End of the Year			1750	0.00
19	**Simplex Impex Private Limited**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	25559771	45.07		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	27/09/2019 Transfer	27000	0.05	25586771	45.11
	13/12/2019 Transfer	7585	0.01	25594356	45.13
	20/12/2019 Transfer	46900	0.08	25641256	45.21
	c) At the End of the Year			25641256	45.21
20	**V.K. Mercantile Private Limited**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	0	0.00		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	07/02/2020 Transfer	5079200	8.96	5079200	8.96
	14/02/2020 Transfer	1752800	3.09	6832000	12.05
	27/03/2020 Transfer	443760	0.78	7275760	12.83
	c) At the End of the Year			7275760	12.83
21	**Vinod Kumar Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1535590	2.71		
	b) Changes during the year	No changes during the year			
	c) At the End of the Year			1535590	2.71
22	**Vinod Kumar Gupta (Karta of HUF)**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	7140	0.01		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(7140)	(0.01)	0	0.00
	c) At the End of the Year			0	0.00
	TOTAL	**34036701**	**60.01**	**40950186**	**72.20**

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

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	L and T Mutual Fund Trustee Limited - L and T Hybrid Equity Fund				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	2754037	4.86		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	05/07/2019 Transfer	20000	0.04	2774037	4.89
	27/03/2020 Transfer	(1441)	0.00	2772596	4.89
	c) At the End of the Year			2772596	4.89
2	Shanti Capinvest Private Limited				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	0	0.000		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	22/11/2019 Transfer	37000	0.07	37000	0.07
	29/11/2019 Transfer	1375000	2.42	1412000	2.49
	c) At the End of the Year			1412000	2.49
3	Salasarji Mercantile LLP				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	0	0.000		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	26/04/2019 Transfer	1328400	2.34	1328400	2.34
	24/05/2019 Transfer	(60000)	(0.11)	1268400	2.24
	09/08/2019 Transfer	6500	0.01	1274900	2.25
	c) At the End of the Year			1274900	2.25
4	IDFC Sterling Value Fund				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1374000	2.42		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	12/07/2019 Transfer	(273)	(0.00)	1373727	2.42
	02/08/2019 Transfer	273	0.00	1374000	2.42
	08/11/2019 Transfer	(10596)	(0.02)	1363404	2.40
	15/11/2019 Transfer	(12966)	(0.02)	1350438	2.38
	29/11/2019 Transfer	(18379)	(0.03)	1332059	2.35
	06/12/2019 Transfer	(35364)	(0.06)	1296695	2.29
	13/12/2019 Transfer	(8661)	(0.02)	1288034	2.27
	20/12/2019 Transfer	(48041)	(0.09)	1239993	2.19
	27/12/2019 Transfer	(7164)	(0.01)	1232829	2.17
	03/01/2020 Transfer	(7005)	(0.01)	1225824	2.16
	10/01/2020 Transfer	(50522)	(0.09)	1175302	2.07
	17/01/2020 Transfer	(147698)	(0.26)	1027604	1.81
	24/01/2020 Transfer	(327604)	(0.58)	700000	1.23
	c) At the End of the Year			700000	1.23
5	Sundaram Mutual Fund A/C Sundaram Emerging Small Cap - Series I				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	475298	0.84		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	29/11/2019 Transfer	(1585)	(0.00)	473713	0.84

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	13/12/2019 Transfer	(961)	(0.00)	472752	0.83
	14/02/2020 Transfer	(25907)	(0.05)	446845	0.79
	21/02/2020 Transfer	(1569)	(0.00)	445276	0.79
	06/03/2020 Transfer	(536)	(0.00)	444740	0.78
	c) At the End of the Year			444740	0.78
6	Perpetual Enterprises LLP				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	46118	0.08		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	09/08/2019 Transfer	4225	0.01	50343	0.09
	08/11/2019 Transfer	5000	0.01	55343	0.10
	15/11/2019 Transfer	5830	0.01	61173	0.11
	13/12/2019 Transfer	12944	0.02	74117	0.13
	24/01/2020 Transfer	19309	0.03	93426	0.17
	31/01/2020 Transfer	60000	0.11	153426	0.27
	07/02/2020 Transfer	92793	0.16	246219	0.43
	14/02/2020 Transfer	4775	0.01	250994	0.44
	28/02/2020 Transfer	56016	0.10	307010	0.54
	06/03/2020 Transfer	42000	0.07	349010	0.62
	c) At the End of the Year			349010	0.62
7	Surya Laxmi Contractors LLP				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	0	0.000		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	24/05/2019 Transfer	100000	0.18	100000	0.18
	14/06/2019 Transfer	20304	0.04	120304	0.21
	17/01/2020 Transfer	1000	0.00	121304	0.21
	24/01/2020 Transfer	150000	0.26	271304	0.48
	14/02/2020 Transfer	60000	0.11	331304	0.58
	c) At the End of the Year			331304	0.58
8	Bina Khetan				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	219450	0.39		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	07/02/2020 Transfer	(5000)	(0.10)	214450	0.38
	c) At the End of the Year			214450	0.38
9	Greshma Shares & Stocks				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	0	0.000		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	04/10/2019 Transfer	49600	0.09	49600	0.09
	18/10/2019 Transfer	(17000)	(0.03)	32600	0.06
	06/03/2020 Transfer	167400	0.30	200000	0.35
	c) At the End of the Year			200000	0.35
10	Nidhi Lodha				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	190008	0.34		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	05/04/2019 Transfer	4724	0.01	194732	0.34

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	24/05/2019 Transfer	1000	0.00	195732	0.35
	07/06/2019 Transfer	(1000)	(0.00)	194732	0.34
	05/07/2019 Transfer	(100)	(0.00)	194632	0.34
	27/09/2019 Transfer	1000	0.00	195632	0.35
	c) At the End of the Year			195632	0.35
	TOTAL	**5058911**	**8.92**	**7894632**	**13.92**

iv) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel* :

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	Bajrang Kumar Gupta				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1661450	2.93		
	b) Changes during the year	No changes during the year			
	c) At the End of the Year			1661450	2.93
2	Binay Kumar Agarwal				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	5000	0.01		
	b) Changes during the year	No changes during the year			
	c) At the End of the Year			5000	0.01
3	Binay Kumar Gupta				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1570170	2.77		
	b) Changes during the year	No changes during the year			
	c) At the End of the Year			1570170	2.77
4	Binay Kumar Gupta (Karta of HUF)				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	18480	0.03		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(18480)	(0.03)	-	-
	c) At the End of the Year			-	-
4	Din Dayal Gupta**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	437150	0.77		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(55550)	(0.10)	381600	0.67
	c) At the End of the Year			381600	0.67
5	Din Dayal Gupta (Karta of HUF)**				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	985320	1.74		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(77280)	(0.14)	908040	1.60
	c) At the End of the Year			908040	1.60
6	Krishan Kumar Gupta				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1632750	2.88		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(16250)	(0.03)	1616500	2.85
	c) At the End of the Year			1616500	2.85

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
7	Krishan Kumar Gupta (Karta of HUF)				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	20580	0.04		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(20580)	(0.04)	-	-
	c) At the End of the Year			-	-
8	Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1750	0.00		
	b) Changes during the year	No changes during the year			
	c) At the End of the Year			1750	0.00
9	Vinod Kumar Gupta				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	1535590	2.71		
	b) Changes during the year	No changes during the year			
	c) At the End of the Year			1535590	2.71
10	Vinod Kumar Gupta (Karta of HUF)				
	a) At the Begining of the Year	7140	0.01		
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(7140)	(0.01)	-	-
	c) At the End of the Year			-	-
11	Ankit Gupta***	66430	0.12		
	a) At the Begining of the Year				
	b) Changes during the year				
	Date Reason				
	20/03/2020 Transfer	(66430)	(0.12)	-	-
	c) At the End of the Year			-	-
	TOTAL	**7941810**	**14.00**	**7680100**	**13.54**

* Directors and KMP holding shares have been considered only.

** Resigned w.e.f. 11 April, 2019

*** Appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company w.e.f. 12 November, 2019

V. INDEBTEDNESS

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposit	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	21,780.16	553.00	-	22,333.16
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	35.61	-	-	35.61
Total (i+ii+iii)	**21,815.77**	**553.00**	**-**	**22,368.77**
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
Addition	-	-	-	-
Reduction	1,307.00	8.00	-	1,315.00
Net Change	**1,307.00**	**8.00**	**-**	**1,315.00**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposit	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	20,453.95	545.00	-	20,998.95
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	54.82	-	-	54.82
Total (i+ii+iii)	**20,508.77**	**545.00**	**-**	**21,053.77**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Names of MD/WTD/Manager					Total Amount
		Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director	Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta, Managing Director	Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta, Whole- Time Director	Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta, Whole- Time Director	Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani, Whole-Time Director	
1	Gross Salary						
(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961	102.00	102.00	72.00	72.00	18.00	**366.00**
(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of Income-Tax Act, 1961	12.00	9.00	9.00	13.50	-	**43.50**
(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of Income-Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Commission						
	- as % of profit	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Others, specify	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (A)	114.00	111.00	81.00	85.50	18.00	409.50
	Ceiling as per the Act	10% of the Net Profit as calculated u/s. 198 of the Companies Act, 2013					

C. Remuneration to other Directors:

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors						Total Amount
		Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal	Mr. Sunil Mitra	Mrs. Divyaa Newatia	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna	Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo	Mr. Srikumar Bandyopadhyay	
1	Independent Directors							
	• Fee for attending Board / Committee Meeting	0.72	0.20	0.84	0.84	0.40	0.30	3.30
	• Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (1)	**0.72**	**0.20**	**0.84**	**0.84**	**0.40**	**0.30**	**3.30**

		Mr. Sanjay Jhunjhunwala, Non-Executive Director	
2	Other Non-Executive Directors • Fee for attending Board / Committee Meeting • Commission • Others, please specify	0.40 - -	0.40 - -
	Total (2)	0.40	0.40
	Total (B)=(1+2)	3.70	3.70
	Total Managerial Remuneration		
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	₹1,00,000 per meeting.	

D. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD

(₹ in Lacs)

Sl No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount
		Mr. Lalit Chand Sharma (CFO)*	Mr. Ankit Gupta (CFO)**	Mr. Abhishek Mishra (CS)	
1	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of Income-Tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of Income-Tax Act, 1961	12.50 - -	9.27 - -	7.72 - -	29.49 - -
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify.....	- -	- -	- -	- -
5	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-
	Total	12.50	9.27	7.72	29.49

*Resigned w.e.f 1 November, 2019

**Appointed w.e.f 12 November, 2019.

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty /Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT / COURT]	Appeal made,if any(give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Punishment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Compounding	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Sd/-
Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Sd/-
Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Date: 28 June, 2020
Place: Kolkata

ANNEXURE-M TO THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FORM AOC-1

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

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

Part A Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in [₹])

1.	Sl. No.	NA
2.	Name of the Subsidiary	NA
3.	The date since when Subsidiary was acquired	NA
4.	Reporting period for the Subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding Company's reporting period	NA
5.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	NA
6.	Share capital	NA
7.	Reserves and surplus	NA
8.	Total assets	NA
9.	Total Liabilities	NA
10.	Investments	NA
11.	Turnover	NA
12.	Profit before taxation	NA
13.	Provision for taxation	NA
14.	Profit after taxation	NA
15.	Proposed Dividend	NA
16.	Extent of shareholding (in percentage)	NA

Part B Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

(₹ in Lacs)

Name of Associates or Joint Ventures	Pepe Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited (Joint Venture Company)
1. Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	23 June, 2020
2. Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	29 November, 2017
3. Shares of Associate or Joint Ventures held by the Company on the year end	
No.	100,00,000
Amount of Investment in Associates or Joint Venture	₹1000.00
Extent of Holding (in percentage)	50%
4. Description of how there is significant influence	Significant influence i.e. 50% by virtue of shareholding
5. Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	N.A.
6. Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	₹588.32
7. Profit or Loss for the year	
i. Considered in Consolidation	₹(210.50)
ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	₹(210.50)

Sd/-
Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Sd/-
Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Sd/-
Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Date: 28 June, 2020
Place: Kolkata

STANDALONE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Members of
Dollar Industries Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Dollar Industries 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), the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information(hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March, 2020, its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 (ICAI) 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 there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements

Emphasis of Matter

We invite attention to Note 50 of the standalone financial statements as regards the management's evaluation of uncertainties related to COVID-19, a global pandemic and its consequential effects on the carrying value of the assets as at 31 March, 2020 and operations of the Company.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Estimation of rebates, discounts and sales returns (Refer Note 3.10 to the standalone financial statements) The Company sells its products through various channels like distributors, retailers, e-commerce etc. and recognises liabilities related to rebates, discounts and sales returns. As per the accounting policy of the Company, the revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of goods to the customer and thus requires an estimation of the revenue taking into consideration the rebates, discounts and sales returns as per the terms of the contracts. With regard to the determination of revenue, the management is required to make significant estimates in respect of following • the rebates/ discounts linked to sales, which will be given to the customers pursuant to schemes offered by the Company;	Our procedures included, but was not limited to the following: • Obtained a detailed understanding from the management with regard to controls relating to recording of rebates, discounts, sales returns and period end provisions relating to estimation of revenue, and tested the operating effectiveness of such controls; • Tested the inputs used in the estimation of revenue in context of rebates, discounts and sales returns to source data; • Assessed the underlying assumptions used for determination of rebates, discounts and sales returns; • Ensured the completeness of liabilities recognised by evaluating the parameters for sample schemes; • Performed look-back analysis for past trends by comparing recent actuals with the estimates of earlier periods and assessed subsequent events;

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
• provision for sales returns, where the customer has the right to return the goods to the Company; and • compensation (discounts) offered by the customers to the ultimate consumers at the behest of the Company. The matter has been determined to be a key audit matter in view of the involvement of significant estimates by the management.	• Tested credit notes issued to customers and payments made to them during the year and subsequent to the year-end along with the terms of the related schemes. **Our Conclusion :** Based on the above procedures, we did not identify any significant deviation to the assessment made by management in respect of estimation of rebates, discounts and sales returns.
2. Recoverability of trade receivables (Refer Note 3.4.a and 16 to the Standalone financial statements) The Company has trade receivables amounting to ₹ 36,009.26 lacs (net of expected credit losses of Rs. 229.67 lacs) as at 31 March, 2020 as detailed in Notes 16 to the standalone financial statements Due to the inherent subjectivity that is involved in making judgments in relation to credit risk exposures to determine the recoverability of trade receivables and significant estimates and judgments made by the management for provision for loss allowance under expected credit loss model. Based on above, the matter has been considered to be a key audit matter.	Our procedures included, but was not limited to the following: • Evaluated and tested the controls relating to credit control and approval process and assessing the recoverability of overdue receivables by comparing management's views of recoverability of overdue receivables to historical patterns of receipts, in conjunction with reviewing receipts subsequent to the financial year end for its effect in reducing overdue receivables at the financial year end • Checked on sample basis balance confirmations from customers to test whether trade receivables as per books are acknowledged by them. • Reviewed at the adequacy of the management judgements and estimates on the sufficiency of provision for doubtful debts through detailed analyses of ageing of receivables and assessing the adequacy of disclosures in respect of credit risk. **Our Conclusion :** Based on the above procedures, we did not identify any significant deviation to the assessment made by management in respect recoverability of trade receivables.
3. Inventories valuation and existence: (Refer Note 3.7 and 15 to the standalone financial statements) The Company has Inventories of ₹ 30,496.54 lacs as at 31 March, 2020 as detailed in Notes 15 to the standalone financial statements. Inventories valuation and existence has been determined to be a key audit matter as inventories may be held for long periods of time before being sold making it vulnerable to obsolescence. This could result in an overstatement of the value of the inventories if the cost is higher than the net realisable value. Furthermore, the assessment and application of inventories provisions are subject to significant management judgment.	Our procedures included, but was not limited to the following: • Obtained a detailed understanding and evaluated the design and implementation of controls that the Company has established in relation to inventory valuation and existence. • Observed the physical verification of inventories count at the financial year end and assessed the adequacy of controls over the existence of inventories. • Obtained assurance over the appropriateness of management's assumptions applied in calculating the gross profit margin and discounts to be deducted from sales price to arrive at cost of goods. • Evaluated management judgment with regards to the application of provisions to the inventories. **Our Conclusion :** Based on the above procedures, we did not identify any significant deviation to the assessment made by management in respect Inventories valuation and existence.

Information Other than the Standalone financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone financial statements

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

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management and the 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are 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 Standards on Auditing 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 Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 made by management and the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, 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 Cash Flow and Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time;
   (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 standalone financial statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" of this report.
   (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended 31 March, 2020 has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act; and
   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      I. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone financial statements – Refer Note 39;
      II. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
      III. There was no amount which was required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

(SHRENIK MEHTA)
Partner
Membership No. 063769
UDIN: 20063769AAAAAS1520

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 28 June, 2020

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Dollar Industries Limited of even date)

We report that:

I. In respect of its Fixed Assets:

(a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets, which is in the process of further updation.

(b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

il. In respect of inventories, physical verification has been conducted at reasonable intervals during the year by the management and in our opinion the frequency of verification is reasonable. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification of inventories as compared to the book records. Inventories lying with outside parties have been confirmed by them at the year end.

ill. The Company has not granted any loan to parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

lv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.

V. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from public during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

Vi. To the best of our knowledge and according to information and explanations given to us, the Government has not specified maintenance of the cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in regard to the activities of the Company.

Vil. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company:

a. The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess, Goods and Service tax and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. 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, duty of customs, value added tax, Goods and Service 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.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the details of disputed dues of sales tax, income tax, customs duty, Goods & Service Tax, service tax, and Cess, as at 31 March, 2020, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (₹ in Lacs)	Period to which the Amount relates Assessment Year	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax and Interest	1.49	2009-10	DCIT
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax and Interest	4.54	2010-11	CIT(A)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax and Interest	78.02	2012-13	CIT(A)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax and Interest	4.05	2014-15	CIT(A)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax and Interest	23.50	2015-16	CPC
Central Excise Act, 1944	Tax and Interest	3.06	1 April, 2003to July, 2004	CESTAT

VIII. Based on our audit procedures and according to information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial

institutions and banks. There were no debentures outstanding at any time during the year.

IX. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), however term loans raised during the year have been utilised for the purposes for which they were raised.

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

XI. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

XII. In our opinion and 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. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

XIV. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment during the year and hence the provisions of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

XV. According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented to us by the management and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

(SHRENIK MEHTA)
Partner
Membership No. 063769
UDIN: 20063769AAAAAS1520

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 28 June, 2020.

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Dollar Industries 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.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

5. 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 financial statements

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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 financial statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

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

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

(SHRENIK MEHTA)
Partner
Membership No. 063769
UDIN: 20063769AAAAAS1520

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 28 June, 2020

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2020

Amount in ₹ Lacs

		Note	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
I	ASSETS					
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
	a) Property, plant and equipment	5	6,888.66		7,009.27	
	b) Capital work-in-progress	6	1,405.47		202.59	
	c) Right of use assets	7	539.64		-	
	d) Other intangible assets	8	4.12		10.89	
	e) Investment in joint venture	9	1,000.00		700.00	
	f) Financial assets					
	i) Investments	10	62.04		85.28	
	ii) Loans	11	71.99		55.07	
	iii) Other financial assets	12	262.29		68.00	
	g) Other assets	13	55.83		15.73	
	h) Non-current tax assets (net)	14	461.35		285.18	
	i) Deferred tax assets (net)	14	131.41		-	
				10,882.80		8,432.01
	CURRENT ASSETS					
	a) Inventories	15	30,496.54		32,456.71	
	b) Financial assets					
	i) Trade receivables	16	36,009.26		34,761.76	
	ii) Cash and cash equivalents	17	589.00		2,073.47	
	iii) Bank balances (other than above)	18	29.99		79.91	
	iv) Loans	11	34.29		22.25	
	v) Other financial assets	12	153.08		142.74	
	c) Other assets	13	4,187.94		3,028.83	
				71,500.10		72,565.67
	TOTAL ASSETS			82,382.90		80,997.68
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
	EQUITY					
	a) Equity share capital	19	1,134.32		1,134.32	
	b) Other equity	20	45,360.23		40,634.87	
	TOTAL EQUITY			46,494.55		41,769.19
	LIABILITIES					
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
	a) Financial liabilities					
	i) Borrowings	21	331.07		349.30	
	ii) Lease liabilities	22	541.10		-	
	b) Provisions	23	397.06		208.90	
	c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	14	-		7.93	
				1,269.23		566.13
	CURRENT LIABILITIES					
	a) Financial liabilities					
	i) Borrowings	21	20,498.96		20,767.13	
	ii) Trade payables	24				
	- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		11.95		10.60	
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		12,022.42		14,737.93	
	iii) Other financial liabilities	25	1,788.25		2,636.47	
	b) Other liabilities	26	290.05		377.40	
	c) Provisions	23	7.49		1.81	
	d) Current tax liabilities (net)	14	-		131.02	
				34,619.12		38,662.36
	TOTAL LIABILITIES			35,888.35		39,228.49
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			82,382.90		80,997.68
	See the accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements	1-51				

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dollar Industries Limited
CIN : L17299WB1993PLC058969

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

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

(₹ in Lacs)

	Note	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	27	96,931.95	1,02,875.52
Other income	28	471.20	220.96
I Total Income		97,403.15	1,03,096.48
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	29	42,447.65	47,461.14
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	30	2,399.05	(4,107.42)
Employee benefits expense	31	4,206.91	3,362.58
Finance costs	32	1,529.03	1,573.94
Depreciation and amortisation	33	1,421.24	1,109.57
Other expenses	34	37,420.38	42,593.13
II Total Expenses		89,424.26	91,992.94
III PROFIT BEFORE TAX		7,978.89	11,103.54
IV Tax Expenses	14		
Current Tax (incl. earlier years)		2,154.07	3,645.73
Deferred Tax		(120.56)	(67.61)
Total Tax Expenses		2,033.51	3,578.12
V PROFIT AFTER TAX		5,945.38	7,525.42
VI Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	35		
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans		(74.64)	94.54
Income tax relating to item above		18.78	(33.04)
OCI for the period (net of tax)		(55.86)	61.50
Total Comprehensive Income		5,889.52	7,586.92
VII Earnings per share (FV ₹ 2 each)	36		
Basic and Diluted (₹)		10.48	13.27
See the accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements	1-51		

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

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Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2020

a) Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lacs)

Balance as at 1 April, 2018	1,134.32
Add/(Less): Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**1,134.32**
Add/(Less): Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**1,134.32**

b) Other Equity

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1 April, 2018	**11,790.19**	**2,258.63**	**20,091.32**	**34,140.14**
Profit for the year	-	-	7,525.42	7,525.42
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	-	-	94.54	94.54
Impact of tax	-	-	(33.04)	(33.04)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**7,586.92**	**7,586.92**
Dividend [(i)]	-	-	(907.45)	(907.45)
Tax on dividend [(i)]	-	-	(184.74)	(184.74)
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**11,790.19**	**2,258.63**	**26,586.05**	**40,634.87**
Profit for the year	-	-	5,945.38	5,945.38
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	-	-	(74.64)	(74.64)
Impact of tax	-	-	18.78	18.78
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**5,889.52**	**5,889.52**
Dividend [(i)]	-	-	(964.18)	(964.18)
Tax on dividend [(i)]	-	-	(199.98)	(199.98)
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**11,790.19**	**2,258.63**	**31,311.41**	**45,360.23**

[(i)] Dividend paid during the year ended 31 March, 2020 for the Financial Year 2018-19 is ₹1.70 per equity share of face value ₹ 2.00 each, fully paid up (31 March, 2019: for the Financial Year 2018-19, ₹1.60 per equity share of face value ₹2.00 each, fully paid up).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements 1-51

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dollar Industries Limited
CIN : L17299WB1993PLC058969

Vinod Kumar Gupta
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DIN: 00877949

Krishan Kumar Gupta
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DIN: 01982914

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
A. Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	**7,978.89**	**11,103.54**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,421.24	1,109.57
Provision for doubtful debts	135.10	62.72
Receivables written off	30.67	(100.25)
Provisions and liabilities written back	(88.58)	54.57
(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.96)	0.15
Deferred revenue	(2.93)	(8.84)
Unrealised foreign exchange fluctuations	10.44	(74.02)
Interest income	(8.21)	(20.14)
Provision for gratuity	121.41	77.89
Finance costs	1,529.03	1,573.94
Operating profit before working capital changes	**11,126.10**	**13,779.13**
Adjustments for :		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(1,423.71)	(7,553.53)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	1,960.17	(4,167.16)
(Increase)/ Decrease in loans, financial assets and other assets	(1,382.88)	(945.89)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	(2,625.58)	3,476.85
Increase/ (Decrease) in financial liabilities and other liabilities	93.74	(53.00)
Cash generated from Operating Activities	**7,747.84**	**4,536.40**
Income Tax paid (net of refund)	(2,461.24)	(4,452.66)
Net cash generated/(used in) from Operating Activities	**5,286.60**	**83.74**
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment including Capital WIP	(2,245.45)	(1,272.10)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(13.52)
Sale of Property, plant and equipment	2.25	6.85
Investment in Joint Venture	(300.00)	(400.00)
Purchase of investments	(21.76)	(10.00)
Sale of Investments	45.00	-
Interest received	8.21	105.16
Net cash generated/(used in) Investing Activities	**(2,511.75)**	**(1,583.61)**

Standalone Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	299.96
Repayments of long term borrowings	(1,066.04)	(4,448.85)
(Repayments)/Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	(268.17)	8,466.60
Repayments of lease liabilities	(254.97)	-
Dividend paid	(964.18)	(907.45)
Tax on dividend paid	(199.98)	(184.74)
Interest paid	(1,505.98)	(1,587.89)
Net cash generated/(used in) in Financing Activities	**(4,259.32)**	**1,637.63**
D. Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,484.47)	137.76
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,073.47	1,935.71
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 17)	**589.00**	**2,073.47**

Notes

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

b) The composition of Cash and Cash Equivalent has been determined based on the Accounting Policy No. 3.8.

c) Direct Taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.

See the accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements 1-51

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dollar Industries Limited
CIN : L17299WB1993PLC058969

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

1 Corporate and general information

Dollar Industries Limited (the Company), was incorporated in India in the year 1993. The Company is domiciled in India, and has its registered office in Om Towers, 32, J.L Nehru Road, Kolkata - 700 071.

The Company is a Public Limited Company incorporated as per the provision of Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is primarily engaged in manufacture and sale of hosiery products in knitted inner wears, casual wears and thermal wears. It also has a Power Generation Unit sourced from Windmill. The shares of the Company are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchange.

2 Basis of accounting

2.1 Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), other relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2020 have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 28 June, 2020.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at fair value/amortised cost.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupee (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in ₹ has been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Current/Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

The asset/liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- the asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- the asset is intended for sale or consumption;
- the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

The Company classifies all other assets and liabilities as non-current.

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements require judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities including contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period prospectively in which the results are known/materialised.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

3 Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements is as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting any trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use and present value of any estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of directly attributable overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs incurred in bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition are also added to the cost of self-constructed assets.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

b) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

Major Inspection/ Repairs/ Overhauling expenses are recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any unamortised part of the previously recognised expenses of similar nature is derecognised.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as Capital Advances under other non-current assets.

c) Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation is provided on written down method at the rates determined based on the useful lives of respective assets as prescribed in the Schedule II of the Act.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e., from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

d) Disposal of Assets

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

e) Capital Work in Progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost which includes expenses incurred during construction period, interest on amount borrowed for acquisition of qualifying assets and other expenses incurred in connection with project implementation in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the commencement of commercial production.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

3.2 Intangible Assets

Software which is not an integral part of related hardware is treated as intangible asset and are stated at cost on initial recognition and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

a) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

b) Amortisation

- Intangible assets are amortised over a period of 3 years.
- The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. If the expected useful life of the assets is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is revised accordingly.

3.3 Investment in Joint Ventures

Investments in joint venture is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required immediately, to its recoverable amount. On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.4 Financial Instruments

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

a) Financial Assets

- Recognition and Initial Measurement:

  All financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

- Classification and Subsequent Measurement:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Measured at Amortised Cost.
- Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).
- Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); and
- Equity Instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

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.

Measured at Amortised Cost: A debt instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows; and

(ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Measured at FVTOCI: A debt instrument is measured at the FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in investment income.

Measured at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss .

Equity Instruments measured at FVTOCI: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are, held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. In case the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment.

- Derecognition

  The Company derecognises a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

- Impairment of Financial Assets

  The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/ or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

b) Financial Liabilities

- Recognition and Initial Measurement

  Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

- Subsequent Measurement

  Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as 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 rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

- De-recognition

  A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

- Offsetting financial instruments

  Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty.

c) Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

3.5 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of the asset exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value in use and net selling price. Value in use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful lives of the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (Cash Generating Units – CGU).

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in earlier accounting period is reversed if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

3.6 Income Tax

Income Tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current Tax

Current tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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 (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax is also recognised for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at Cost or Net Realisable Value, whichever is lower. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are as follows:

Raw materials, consumables, and packing materials: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average.

Work-in-progress and Finished goods: Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of work-in-progress, (measured in Kgs) is determined on weighted average basis and cost of work-in-progress (measured in Pieces) is determined on retail sales price method. Cost of finished goods is determined on retail sales price method.

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

3.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.9 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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.

b) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligations or reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations cannot be made. The Company discloses the existence of contingent liabilities in other Notes to Financial Statements.

c) Contingent Assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognised though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.10 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government.

a) Sale of Goods

Sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. The revenue is measured on the basis of the consideration defined in the contract with a customer, including variable consideration, such as discounts, volume rebates, or other contractual reductions. As the period between the date on which the Company transfers the promised goods to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for these goods is generally one year or less, no financing components are taken into account.

Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The company uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the company will be entitled. The requirements in Ind AS 115 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price for goods that are expected to be returned instead of revenue the Company recognises a refund liability. A right of return asset and corresponding adjustment to change in inventory is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

b) Sale of Services

In contracts involving the rendering of services, revenue is measured using the completed service method.

c) Sale of Power

Revenue from sale of Energy (Power) is recognised on the basis of Electrical units generated net of transmission loss as applicable when no significant uncertainty as to measurability & collectability exists.

d) Other Operating Revenue

Export incentive and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions and the incentive will be received. Insurance & other claims, where quantum of accruals cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty are recognised as income only when revenue is virtually certain which generally coincides with receipt/acceptance.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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e) Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected lift of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

f) Dividend Income

Dividend Income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

3.11 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair values when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Grants related to purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-financial liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the Statement Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the expected useful life of the related asset and presented within other operating revenue.

3.12 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been disclosed separately on the face of the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease. If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

3.13 Foreign Currency Transactions

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency of the financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot rates of exchanges at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchanges at the reporting date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those qualifying assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings, the balance is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss within finance costs.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at period end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date).

3.14 Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period.

b) Post-Employment Benefits

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

Defined Benefit Plans

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by Actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The liability recognised for defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. The benefits are discounted using the government securities (G-Sec) at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

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for the year ended 31 March, 2020

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling, are recognised in other comprehensive income. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined Contribution Plan

Defined contribution plans such as provident fund, ESI etc. are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

3.15 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing Costs consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange difference to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as a part of the cost of that asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time.

Transaction costs in respect of long term borrowing are amortised over the tenure of respective loans using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.16 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period 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 expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.17 Measurement of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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 must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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 input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 — Inputs which are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets & liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the management of the Company considering the requirements of Ind AS and selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

3.18 Operating Segment

The Company's business activity falls within a single significant primary business segment i.e. 'hosiery and related service'. They are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

3.19 New Standards / Amendments to Existing Standard issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's Financial Statement:

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

4 Significant judgements and key sources of estimation in applying accounting policies

Information about significant judgements and key sources of estimation made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

a) **Revenue recognition:** Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

b) **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets:** The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.

c) **Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets (tangible and intangible):** Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to actual normal wear and tear that may change the utility of plant and equipment.

d) **Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO):** Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, medical cost trends, anticipation of future salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

e) **Provisions and Contingencies:** The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events is applied best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

f) **Impairment of Financial Assets:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication of impairment. If recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

g) **Allowances for Doubtful Debts:** The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts through appropriate estimations of irrecoverable amount. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgment and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

h) **Fair value measurement of financial instruments:** When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The input to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

5 Property, plant and equipment

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March, 2020 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2020
	As at 1 April, 2019	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 1 April, 2019	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	
Freehold land	471.92	-	-	471.92	-	-	-	-	471.92
Buildings	2,443.82	42.24	-	2,486.06	623.45	174.10	-	797.55	1,688.51
Plant and machinery	5,621.85	716.70	-	6,338.55	2,187.30	709.70	-	2,897.00	3,441.55
Electrical installations and equipment	242.07	40.81	-	282.88	131.65	34.13	-	165.78	117.10
Furniture and fittings	393.62	153.77	(1.14)	546.25	185.56	71.21	(0.18)	256.59	289.66
Motor vehicles	285.78	52.55	(6.97)	331.36	162.87	45.89	(6.64)	202.12	129.24
Windmill	1,181.67	16.00	-	1,197.67	383.80	103.13	-	486.93	710.74
Laboratory equipment	44.61	0.90	-	45.51	24.64	5.32	-	29.96	15.55
Computers	82.75	19.60	-	102.35	59.55	18.41	-	77.96	24.39
Total	**10,768.09**	**1,042.57**	**(8.11)**	**11,802.55**	**3,758.82**	**1,161.89**	**(6.82)**	**4,913.89**	**6,888.66**

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March, 2019 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2019
	As at 1 April, 2018	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 1 April, 2018	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2019	
Freehold land	471.92	-	-	471.92	-	-	-	-	471.92
Buildings	2,421.82	22.00	-	2,443.82	433.51	189.94	-	623.45	1,820.37
Plant and machinery	4,447.00	1,178.17	(3.32)	5,621.85	1,571.77	617.01	(1.48)	2,187.30	3,434.55
Electrical installations and equipment	222.20	19.87	-	242.07	98.94	32.71	-	131.65	110.42
Furniture and fittings	352.10	41.73	(0.21)	393.62	123.08	62.49	(0.01)	185.56	208.06
Motor vehicles	297.93	2.76	(14.91)	285.78	116.33	56.49	(9.95)	162.87	122.91
Windmill	1,181.67	-	-	1,181.67	267.36	116.44	-	383.80	797.87
Laboratory equipment	44.21	0.40	-	44.61	17.79	6.85	-	24.64	19.97
Computers	65.15	17.60	-	82.75	40.81	18.74	-	59.55	23.20
Total	**9,504.00**	**1,282.53**	**(18.44)**	**10,768.09**	**2,669.59**	**1,100.67**	**(11.44)**	**3,758.82**	**7,009.27**

Refer Note 21 for hypothecation of property, plant and equipment against borrowing.

6 Capital work-in-progress

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Capital work-in-progress	1405.47	202.59
Total	**1405.47**	**202.59**

Refer Note 13 for capital advances.

7 Right of use assets

The changes in the carrying value of Right of use assets for the year ended 31 March, 2020 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2020
	As at 1 April, 2019	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 1 April, 2019	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	
Buildings	792.23	-	-	792.23	-	252.59	-	252.59	539.64
Total	**792.23**	**-**	**-**	**792.23**	**-**	**252.59**	**-**	**252.59**	**539.64**

Refer Note 42 for creation of Right of use assets.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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8 Intangible assets

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended 31 March, 2020 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2020
	As at 1 April, 2019	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 1 April, 2019	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	
Software	33.98	-	-	33.98	23.09	6.77	-	29.86	4.12
Total	**33.98**	**-**	**-**	**33.98**	**23.09**	**6.77**	**-**	**29.86**	**4.12**

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended 31 March, 2019 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2019
	As at 1 April, 2018	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 1 April, 2018	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2019	
Software	20.46	13.52	-	33.98	14.19	8.90	-	23.09	10.89
Total	**20.46**	**13.52**	**-**	**33.98**	**14.19**	**8.90**	**-**	**23.09**	**10.89**

9 Investment in joint venture

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Investment in equity shares at cost (unquoted)		
1) PEPE Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited [1,00,00,000 equity shares (31 March, 2019: 70,00,000 equity shares) of FV ₹10 each)]	1,000.00	700.00
	1,000.00	**700.00**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**1,000.00**	**700.00**

9.1 During the year, the Company has further invested, by way of rights issue, into the joint venture company, Pepe Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited. The Company holds 50% of the share capital in the Joint Venture Company.

10 Investments

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
1) Ind-Barath Power Gencom Limited (2,99,364 shares (31 March, 2019: 2,99,364 shares) of FV ₹10 each)	29.94	29.94
2) Suryadev Alloys and Power Private Limited (250 shares (31 March, 2019: 1,50,250 shares) of FV ₹10 each)	0.34	45.34
3) Bahadurgarh Footwear Development Services Private Limited (20 shares (31 March, 2019: 20 shares) of FV ₹50,000 each)	10.00	10.00
4) Vijayanth Developers Private Limited (329 shares (31 March, 2019: Nil) of FV ₹10 each)	0.04	-
5) Arkay Energy (Rameswaram) Limited (2,17,252 shares (31 March, 2019: Nil) of FV ₹10 each)	21.72	-
	62.04	85.28
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**62.04**	**85.28**

10.1 The Company has invested in shares of Ind-Barath Power Gencom Limited, Suryadev Alloys and Power Private Limited, Vijayanth Developers Private Limited and Arkay Energy (Rameswaram) Limited for procurement of power towards captive consumption in Tirupur unit. The management anticipates that the termination of contract in future (if any) would be at cost i.e. the amount invested. Since the investment has been made only for consuming the power and not for any financial reasons, hence the same is valued at cost, deemed to be at fair value.

10.2 The Company has invested in shares of Bahadurgarh Footwear Development Services Private Limited in FY 2018-19 to procure land.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

11 Loans

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Non-current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	71.99	55.07
	71.99	**55.07**
Current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	34.29	22.25
	34.29	**22.25**

11.1 There are no outstanding debts from directors or officers of the Company.

12 Other financial assets

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Non-current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Utility Deposits	262.29	68.00
	262.29	**68.00**
Current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Other financial assets	153.08	142.74
	153.08	**142.74**

12.1 Other financial assets include advances against salary to employees and provision for Mark to Market income on forward booking of contracts.

13 Other assets

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Non-current		
Capital Advances	50.23	11.32
Prepaid expenses	5.60	4.41
	55.83	**15.73**
Current		
Balances with Government and statutory authorities	3,128.58	2,342.49
Incentives and subsidies receivable	480.95	313.00
Advances against supply of goods and services	313.17	244.51
Prepaid expenses	76.82	106.39
Others (Unsecured, considered good)	188.42	22.44
	4,187.94	**3,028.83**

13.1 Balances with Government and statutory authorities include input credit entitlements and other indirect taxes receivable.

13.2 Others include amounts claimed from parties on account of business obligations.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

14 Income taxes

A Components of Income tax expense

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax	2,154.07	3,888.97
Tax for earlier years	-	(243.24)
Deferred tax	(120.56)	(67.61)
	2,033.51	**3,578.12**

Reconciliation of estimated Income tax expense at Indian statutory Income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Accounting profit before income tax	7,978.89	11,103.54
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.168%	34.944%
Estimated income tax expenses	2,008.13	3,880.02
Tax effect on:		
Temporary items non-deductible	1.48	1.63
Permanent items non-deductible	23.90	52.48
Additional tax benefit for income from power generation	-	(112.77)
Total	**2,033.51**	**3,888.97**
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous years	-	(243.24)
Income tax expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**2,033.51**	**3,578.12**

B Tax assets and liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Advance tax paid and Tax deducted at source	2,413.32	3,757.95
Less: Provision for income tax	(2,154.07)	(3,888.97)
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	**259.25**	**(131.02)**
Other non-current tax assets (Refer (i) below)	202.10	285.18
Total non-current tax assets	**461.35**	**285.18**
Total current tax liabilities	**-**	**131.02**

i) Other non-current tax assets relate to income tax receivables and amounts paid under protest in respect of demands and claims from regulatory authorities.

ii) Pursuant to the introduction of Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 vide Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 the Company has an option to pay corporate income tax at the rate of 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess (lower rate) as against the earlier rate of 30% plus applicable surcharge and cess, subject to certain conditions. Considering all the provisions under said section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 the Company has decided to avail the lower rate from FY 2019-20. Accordingly, the Company has recognised Provision for Income tax for the year ended 31 March, 2020 and re-measured its net Deferred tax asset on the basis of the rate prescribed in the said section.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

C Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation and amortisation	77.22	44.07
Others	-	6.81
	77.22	**50.88**
Deferred tax assets		
Retirement benefits	121.22	(3.80)
Others	87.41	46.75
	208.63	**42.95**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**131.41**	**(7.93)**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 March, 2020 and 31 March, 2019

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss during the year	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year	As at 31 March, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities				
- Depreciation and amortisation	44.07	33.15	-	77.22
- Others	6.81	(6.81)		-
	50.88	**26.34**	**-**	**77.22**
Deferred tax assets				
- Retirement benefits	(3.80)	106.24	18.78	121.22
- Others	46.75	40.66	-	87.41
	42.95	**146.90**	**18.78**	**208.63**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2018	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss during the year	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year	As at 31 March, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities				
- Depreciation and amortisation	47.04	(2.97)	-	44.07
- Others	1.82	4.99	-	6.81
	48.86	**2.02**	**-**	**50.88**
Deferred tax assets				
- Retirement benefits	2.31	26.93	(33.04)	(3.80)
- Others	4.04	42.70	-	46.75
	6.35	**69.63**	**(33.04)**	**42.95**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

15 Inventories (as at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Raw materials	5,815.65	5,376.77
Work-in-progress	10,235.14	10,380.06
Finished goods	14,445.75	16,699.88
	30,496.54	**32,456.71**
Included above, goods-in-transit		
Raw materials	46.89	130.93
Finished goods	99.64	-
	146.53	**130.93**

16 Trade receivables

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Secured, considered good	968.58	762.59
Unsecured, considered good	35,040.68	33,999.17
Credit impaired	229.67	94.57
	36,238.93	**34,856.33**
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(229.67)	(94.57)
	36,009.26	**34,761.76**

16.1 In determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of the receivables and rates used in the provision matrix.

16.2 The Company considers its maximum exposure to credit risk with respect to customers as at 31 March, 2020 to be ₹ 36,009.26 Lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹34,761.76 lacs), which is the carrying value of trade receivables after allowance for credit losses.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and no single customer contributes more than 10% of the outstanding receivables as at 31 March, 2020 and 31 March, 2019.

16.3 There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the Company.

17 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Balances with bank		
- in current accounts	568.32	2,057.54
Cash on hand	20.68	15.93
	589.00	**2,073.47**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

18 Bank balances (other than above)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Earmarked balances with banks		
- Fixed deposits	29.14	77.58
- Unclaimed dividend	0.85	2.33
	29.99	**79.91**

18.1 Fixed deposits earmarked with banks relate to balances held as security against borrowings and other trade commitments.

19 Equity share capital

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Authorised		
5,75,00,000 equity shares (31 March, 2019: 5,75,00,000 equity shares) of face value ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	**1,150.00**	**1,150.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
5,67,16,120 equity shares (31 March, 2019: 5,67,16,120 equity shares) of face value ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	1,134.32	1,134.32
	1,134.32	**1,134.32**

19.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
	No of Shares	₹ in Lacs	No of Shares	₹ in Lacs
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	5,67,16,120	1,134.32	5,67,16,120	1,134.32
Add/(Less): Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	5,67,16,120	1,134.32	5,67,16,120	1,134.32

19.2 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
	No of Shares	% holding	No of Shares	% holding
Simplex Impex Private Limited	2,56,41,256	45.21%	2,55,59,771	45.07%
V K Mercantile Private Limited	72,75,760	12.83%	-	-
	3,29,17,016	**58.04%**	**2,55,59,771**	**45.07%**

19.3 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of issued shares i.e. equity shares having par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

19.4 The Company does not have any holding Company or ultimate holding Company.

19.5 No shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the balance sheet date.

19.6 No convertible securities has been issued by the Company during the year.

19.7 No calls are unpaid by any Director and officer of the Company during the year.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

20 Other equity

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars		As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Securities premium	20.1	11,790.19	11,790.19
General reserve	20.2	2,258.63	2,258.63
Retained earnings	20.3	31,311.41	26,586.05
		45,360.23	**40,634.87**

(a) The details of movement in components of Other equity is mentioned below:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
20.1 Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,790.19	11,790.19
Add/(Less): Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**11,790.19**	**11,790.19**
20.2 General reserve*		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,258.63	2,258.63
Add/(Less): Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**2,258.63**	**2,258.63**
* includes ₹ 1,253.63 lacs arising on amalgamation		
20.3 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	26,586.05	20,091.32
Add: Profit for the year	5,945.38	7,525.42
Add: Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	(74.64)	94.54
Less: Tax on the above	18.78	(33.04)
	32,475.57	27,678.24
Less: Appropriation		
Dividend	(964.18)	(907.45)
Tax on dividend	(199.98)	(184.74)
Balance at the end of the year	**31,311.41**	**26,586.05**

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves

20.1 Securities premium

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

20.2 General reserve

General reserve is created out of the profits transferred from the earnings during the year. It is available for distribution to the shareholders.

20.3 Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

21 Borrowings

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Secured				
Term loan from banks	331.07	168.92	349.30	1,216.73
Commercial paper	-	4,854.31	-	-
Repayable on demand from banks	-	15,099.65	-	17,214.13
Unsecured				
Loan from banks	-	-	-	3,000.00
Loan from body corporate	-	545.00	-	553.00
Less: Amount disclosed under 'Other financial liabilities' (Refer Note 25)	-	(168.92)	-	(1,216.73)
	331.07	**20,498.96**	**349.30**	**20,767.13**

21.1 Nature of security

a) Term loan from ICICI Bank is secured by exclusive charge on the capital assets procured out of the proceeds of the respective loan.

b) Term loan from Allahabad Bank is secured by exclusive first charge over the assets acquired out of the proceeds of the respective loan and situated at NH 7, V. Paddukottal, Tamilnadu.

c) Commercial paper amounting to ₹ 5,000.00 lacs has been carved out from the overall working capital limits of the Company by earmarking the existing limits from existing consortium member banks. It is hence secured by way of hypothecation charge over entire current assets viz. raw materials, stock-in-trade and book debts both present and future ranking pari passu with other consortium member banks.

d) Working capital loan from consortium member banks are secured by way of hypothecation charge over entire current assets viz. raw materials, stock-in-trade and book debts both present and future ranking pari passu with other consortium member banks.

21.2 Repayment terms of loans outstanding as at 31 March, 2020

a) Allahabad Bank term loan V amounting ₹437.65 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹431.65 lacs) is repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments beginning from June, 2019, the next instalment is due in May, 2020.

b) ICICI Bank term loan IV amounting ₹50.23 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹70.32 lacs) is repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments beginning from October, 2018, the next instalment is due in April, 2020.

c) Allahabad Bank term loan IV amounting ₹12.11 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹16.28 lacs) is repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments beginning from November, 2018, the next instalment is due in May, 2020.

d) Yes Bank term loan amounting to ₹33.43 lacs as on 31 March, 2019 has been repaid during the year.

e) Allahabad Bank term loan III amounting to ₹14.26 lacs as on 31 March, 2019 has been repaid during the year.

f) Allahabad Bank corporate loan amounting to ₹1000.09 lacs as on 31 March, 2019 has been repaid during the year.

g) Commercial paper amounting to ₹4854.31 lacs (31 March, 2019: NIL) is repayable in August, 2020.

h) Working capital loans from banks amounting to ₹19,953.96 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹20,214.13 lacs) is repayable on demand.

i) The loan from body corporate amounting to ₹545.00 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹553.00 lacs) is repayable on demand.

21.3 Interest rates on the above loans from banks and body corporate, including Commercial paper range between 7.45% to 9.05% p.a.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

22 Lease liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 42)	541.10	-
	541.10	**-**

23 Provisions

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 37)	397.06	208.90
	397.06	**208.90**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 37)	7.49	1.81
	7.49	**1.81**

24 Trade payables

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
Creditors for supply of goods and services	11.95	10.60
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Creditors for supply of goods and services	12,022.42	14,737.93
	12,034.37	**14,748.53**

24.1 Amount due to micro and small enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to micro and small enterprises is as below:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year.	11.95	10.60
(b) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year.	-	-
(c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of The MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
(d) 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 this Act.	-	-
(e) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year.	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of The MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

25 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Current maturities of long term debt	168.92	1,216.73
Book overdraft	77.54	1.40
Unclaimed dividend	0.85	2.33
Trade and security deposits (Dealer's deposits)	1,231.65	1,020.43
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	54.82	35.61
Employee related liabilities	241.39	354.71
Other payables	13.08	5.26
	1,788.25	**2,636.47**

25.1 Book overdraft relate to overdraft balances of current bank accounts.

25.2 Other payables include provision for Mark to Market losses on forward booking of contracts.

26 Other liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Current		
Advance from customers	178.14	208.08
Statutory dues	111.91	166.39
Deferred revenue	-	2.93
	290.05	**377.40**

26.1 Statutory dues primarily relate to payables in respect of GST, provident funds and tax deducted at source.

27 Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Sale of products	94,805.87	1,00,365.63
Other operating revenue		
Job work charges	393.56	454.60
Sale of by-products/cotton waste	1,011.50	1,009.60
Duty drawback, incentives and others	270.84	382.99
Sale of import licence	155.11	171.00
Sale of power	221.95	222.21
Claims and discounts	73.12	269.49
	96,931.95	**1,02,875.52**

27.1 Nature of goods and services

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of garments and hosiery products and generates revenue from the sale of the same. It is also the only reportable segment of the Company.

27.2 Disaggregation of revenue for the year

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products lines and timing of revenue recognition etc.

Disaggregation of revenue (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
- based on major products		
Garments and hosiery products	94,805.87	1,00,365.63
Others	-	-
	94,805.87	**1,00,365.63**
- based on geographical region		
India	87,922.16	93,265.08
Outside India	6,883.71	7,100.55
	94,805.87	**1,00,365.63**
- based on timing of revenue		
At a point in time	94,805.87	1,00,365.63
Over time	-	-
	94,805.87	**1,00,365.63**
- based on contract duration		
Long term	-	-
Short term	94,805.87	1,00,365.63
	94,805.87	**1,00,365.63**

27.3 Contract balances

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

Contract balances (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Receivables, which are included in 'Trade receivables'	36,009.26	34,761.76
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	178.14	208.08
	36,187.40	**34,969.84**

27.4 Other information

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations	Nil
The amount of revenue recognised in the current period that was included in the opening contract liability balance.	Nil

Performance obligations- The Company satisfies the performance obligation on shipment/ dispatch, as the case may be.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

27.5 Reconciliation of amount of revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with contracted price (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Revenue as per contracted price	99,028.86	1,04,379.03
Less: Provision for sales on return basis	(128.35)	(78.29)
Less: Dealers' incentives, schemes and discounts	(4,094.64)	(3,935.11)
Revenue from contract with customers	**94,805.87**	**1,00,365.63**

28 Other income

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Interest income		
On bank deposits	1.59	3.30
On others	6.62	16.84
	8.21	**20.14**
Other non-operating income		
Profit on sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)	0.96	-
Insurance claim	182.81	16.91
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	140.17	105.82
Government grant	2.93	8.84
Provisions/Liabilities written back	88.58	54.57
Others	47.54	14.68
	462.99	**200.82**
	471.20	**220.96**

29 Cost of materials consumed

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Raw material at the beginning of the year	5,376.77	5,293.10
Add: Purchases (including in-transit purchases)	42,886.53	47,544.81
Less: Raw material at the end of the year	(5,815.65)	(5,376.77)
	42,447.65	**47,461.14**

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Inventories at the end of the period		
Finished goods	14,445.75	16,699.88
Work-in-progress	10,235.14	10,380.06
	24,680.89	**27,079.94**
Inventories at the beginning of the period		
Finished goods	16,699.88	12,955.75
Work-in-progress	10,380.06	10,016.77
	27,079.94	**22,972.52**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	**2,399.05**	**(4,107.42)**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

31 Employee benefits expense

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Salary and wages	3,844.70	3,099.00
Contribution to provident and other funds	244.29	185.92
Staff welfare expenses	117.92	77.66
	4,206.91	**3,362.58**

31.1 During the year, the Company recognised an amount of ₹348.00 lacs (Previous Year 2018-19: ₹338.00 lacs) as remuneration to key managerial personnel on account of short-term employee benefits.

32 Finance costs

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Interest on borrowings from banks	1,469.57	1,313.28
Interest on others	59.46	260.66
	1,529.03	**1,573.94**

32.1 Interest on others include interest on income tax ₹1.98 lacs (Previous year 2018-19: ₹81.76 lacs) and interest on lease liabilities ₹3.85 lacs (Previous year 2018-19: Nil)

33 Depreciation and amortisation

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5)	1,163.54	1,100.67
Depreciation on Right of use assets (Refer Note 7)	252.59	-
Amortisation on Intangible assets (Refer Note 8)	5.11	8.90
	1,421.24	**1,109.57**

34 Other expenses

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Manufacturing expenses		
Sub-contract expenses	18,558.03	21,107.20
Power and fuel	1,434.10	1,448.61
Carriage inward	233.22	328.55
Repairs to machinery	456.23	448.52
	20,681.58	**23,332.88**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

34 Other expenses *(contd.)*

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Selling and administration expenses		
Advertisement expenses	7,293.96	10,179.96
Freight and forwarding expenses	1,887.11	1,835.72
Commission and brokerage	1,366.38	1,155.27
Sales promotion expenses	1,622.33	1,170.27
Other selling and distribution expenses	2,302.23	2,835.61
Rent	226.98	373.36
Communication costs	97.08	89.25
Printing and stationery	58.13	49.80
Electricity expenses	114.45	101.15
Royalty	47.70	47.84
Legal and professional fees	388.77	273.83
Insurance charges	117.79	52.90
Directors' sitting fees	3.70	4.32
Travelling and conveyance expenses	156.57	125.05
Allowance for credit losses	135.10	62.72
Receivables written off	30.67	100.25
Vehicle expenses	88.51	84.61
Contribution for CSR activities (Refer note 38)	182.38	136.51
Repairs to others	162.44	170.56
Rates and taxes	52.37	55.72
Bank charges	108.16	73.64
Payment to auditors (Refer (i) below)	34.43	31.74
Miscellaneous expenses	261.56	250.17
	16,738.80	**19,260.25**
	37,420.38	**42,593.13**
(i) **Details of auditors' remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses is as below:**		
(a) Statutory auditors		
Statutory audit fees	16.25	16.25
Tax audit fees	2.75	2.75
Other services	12.80	11.00
Reimbursement of expenses	1.13	0.24
	32.93	**30.24**
(b) Cost auditors		
Cost audit fees	1.50	1.50
	34.43	**31.74**

35 Other comprehensive income

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	(74.64)	94.54
Tax income/(expense) on the above	18.78	(33.04)
	(55.86)	**61.50**

36 Earnings per share

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Profit for the year	5,945.38	7,525.42
Weighted average number of equity shares (FV ₹2 per share)	5,67,16,120	5,67,16,120
Earnings per share:		
Basic (₹)	10.48	13.27
Diluted (₹)	10.48	13.27

37 Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard - 19 'Employee Benefits' as notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) **Defined Contribution Plan**

The amount recognised as an expense for the Defined Contribution Plans are as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Provident Fund	74.56	56.53
Employee State Insurance	42.51	45.25

b) **Defined Benefit Plan**

The following are the types of Defined Benefit Plans:

(i) **Gratuity Plan**

Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of defined obligation and related current cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuation being carried out at Balance Sheet date.

(ii) **Provident Fund**

Provident Fund (other than government administered) as per the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

c) **Risk Exposure**

Defined Benefit Plans

Defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Interest rate risk, Salary risk and Demographic risk.

a) Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If the bond yield falls, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

b) Salary risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

c) Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that includes mortality withdrawal disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefits obligations is not straight forward and depends on the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of the short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

d) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Balance at the beginning of the year	210.71	228.21
Current service cost	107.39	60.30
Interest cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	14.02	17.58
Actuarial gain and losses arising		
Due to change in financial assumptions	67.74	(41.24)
Due to unexpected experience adjustments	6.90	(53.29)
Benefits paid	(2.21)	(0.85)
Balance at the end of the year	**404.55**	**210.71**

e) Amount recognised in Balance Sheet

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	404.55	210.71
Net Assets/ (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	**404.55**	**210.71**

f) Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Current service cost	107.39	60.31
Past service cost		-
Interest cost	14.02	17.58
Total	**121.41**	**77.89**

g) Remeasurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on Defined Benefit Obligation	(74.64)	(94.54)

h) Actuarial Assumptions

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Financial Assumptions		
Discount rate	6.69%	7.72%
Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00%
Demographic Assumptions		
Mortality rate	IALM 2006-2008 Ultimate	IALM 2006-2008 Ultimate
Withdrawal rate	20.00%	20.00%

i) Maturity Analysis

At 31 March, 2020, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 24 years (previous year 24 years). The distribution of the timing of benefits payment i.e., the maturity analysis of the benefit payments is as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Expected benefits payment for the year ending	Gratuity (Unfunded)
31 March, 2021	7.73
31 March, 2022	4.68
31 March, 2023	4.02
31 March, 2024	6.40
31 March, 2025	4.50
31 March, 2026 to 31 March, 2030	70.38
31 March, 2031 and beyond	1,617.09

j) Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. 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:

(₹ in Lacs)

Variable	Sensitivity Level	Effect on Defined Benefit Obligations			
		31 March, 2020		31 March, 2019	
		Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	+/- 0.5%	369.66	443.77	192.92	230.63
Salary escalation rate	+/- 0.5%	442.55	370.35	230.05	193.12
Attrition rate	+/- 0.5%	401.95	407.18	209.41	212.04
Mortality rate	+/- 10%	403.95	405.15	210.56	210.88

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

38 Corporate social responsibility

In accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities, the requisite disclosure are as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	182.38	135.60
CSR expenditure incurred during the year	182.38	136.51
Related party transactions as per Ind AS 24 in relation to CSR expenditure	182.38	130.00
Provision made in relation to CSR expenditure	-	-

39 Contingent liabilities

39.1

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
(i) Bank guarantee	5.00	6.67
(ii) Excise duty	3.06	3.06
(iii) Income tax*	111.60	111.60

*Amount paid under protest ₹12.99 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹12.99 lacs) included in Income tax (Refer Note 14B).

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

39.2 The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ("SC") by their order dated 28 February, 2019, in the case of Surya Roshani Limited v/s EPFO, set out the principles based on which allowances paid to the employees should be identified for inclusion in basic wages for the purposes of computation of Provident Fund contribution. Subsequently, a review petition against this decision has been filed and is pending before the SC for disposal.

The Company is awaiting the outcome of the review petition, and also directions from EPFO, if any, to assess any potential impact on the Company and consequently no adjustments have been made in the books of account.

40 The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 28 June, 2020 have recommended a payment of final dividend of ₹1.70 per equity share of FV ₹2 each for the financial year ended 31 March, 2020. The same amounts to ₹964.18 lacs. This is subject to approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and hence is not recognised as a liability.

41 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Non current assets			
Non financial assets			
Land and buildings	5	2,160.43	2,292.29
Plant and machinery	5	3,441.55	3,434.55
Other tangible assets	5	1,286.68	1,282.43
Intangible assets	7	4.12	10.89
Financial assets			
Loans	11	71.99	55.07
Other financial assets	12	262.29	68.00
Other assets	13	55.83	4.41
Total Non current assets pledged as security		**7,282.89**	**7,147.64**
Current assets			
Non financial assets			
Inventories	15	30,496.54	32,456.71
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	16	36,009.26	34,761.76
Loans	11	34.29	22.25
Other financial assets	12	153.08	142.74
Total Current assets pledged as security		**66,693.17**	**67,383.46**
Total assets pledged as security		**73,976.06**	**74,531.10**

42 Leases

42.1 Transition to Ind AS 116

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. Effective 1 April, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 to its leases using modified retrospective transition method. Accordingly, the comparative information for periods relating to earlier years is not restated. The lease liability is measured at the present value of remaining lease payments discounted using incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and right of use asset has been recognised at an amount equal to the lease liability plus prepaid rentals recognised in the Balance Sheet before the date of initial application, if any. Further, the Company has exercised the following practical expedient;

i) The Company has not reassessed whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application i.e. the contracts classified as leases as on 31 March, 2019 as per Ind-AS 17 is treated as leases under Ind-AS 116 and not applying this standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying Ind AS 17.

ii) Leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application have been accounted as short term leases.

Further, refer Note 3.12: Significant Accounting Policies for detailed measurement and recognition principles on Leases.

Company as a lessee

42.2 For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

42.3 Extention and termination options

The Company lease arrangements includes extension options only to provide operational flexibility. Company assesses at every lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options and further reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control. However, where Company has the sole discretion to extend the contract such lease term is included for the purpose of calculation of lease liabilities.

42.4 The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the modified retrospective approach with the date of initial application being 1 April, 2019. The application of Ind AS 116 has resulted in recognition of 'Right to Use Asset' and equivalent 'Lease Liability' amounting to ₹ 792.23 lacs as on 1 April, 2019. In the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current period, related operating lease expenses 'Rent' has changed to depreciation on Right to Use Assets and Interest on Lease Liability. The aforesaid adjustment has resulted in decrease in Profit before Tax of ₹1.46 lacs for the year ended 31 March, 2020.

Company as a lessor

42.5 The Company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to Ind AS 116 as there are no leases in which it acts as a lessor.

43 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

43.1 The Company has measured its financial asset and financial liabilities at amortised cost, except as stated below: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Foreign exchange forward contract (MTM) - Profit/(Loss) (Level 1- Quoted price in active markets)	(10.44)	60.29

43.2 The management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, lease liabilities, short term borrowings and other current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The management has assessed that the fair value of floating rate instruments approximates their carrying value.

43.3 The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on the discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as Level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own credit risks, which was assessed as on the balance sheet date to be insignificant.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

44 Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments are classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The categories used are as follows:

- **Level 1:** Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market;
- **Level 2:** Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and
- **Level 3:** Inputs which are not based on observable market data.

a) The following are the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels of fair value measurement as prescribed under the Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement".

b) There are no transfers between levels during the year.

45 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to the following risks:

a) Credit risk
b) Liquidity risk
c) Market risk

45.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instruments or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions, investments, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited, due to the Company's customer base being large and diverse. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a quarterly basis. Our historical experience of collecting receivables is that credit risk is low. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and major customers are generally secured by obtaining security deposits/bank guarantee or other forms of credit insurance. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivable as disclosed in Note 16.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Opening balance of loss allowance	94.57	31.85
Charge/(release) during the year	135.10	62.72
Closing balance of loss allowance	229.67	94.57

45.2 Liquidity risk

It 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 always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected short term operational expenses. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans/internal accruals. The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March, 2020				
Borrowings	20,498.96	168.92	331.07	20,998.95
Lease liabilities	-	-	541.10	541.10
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	54.82	-	54.82
Trade and security deposits	1,231.65	-	-	1,231.65
Trade payables	-	12,034.37	-	12,034.37
Other financial liabilities	-	332.86	-	332.86
Year ended 31 March, 2019				
Borrowings	20,767.13	1,216.73	349.30	22,333.16
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	35.61	-	35.61
Trade and security deposits	1,020.43	-	-	1,020.43
Trade payables	-	14,748.53	-	14,748.53
Other financial liabilities	2.33	361.37	-	363.70

45.3 Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three type of risks:

Commodity price risk, Foreign exchange risk, and Interest rate risk.

1) **Commodity price risk**

The Company primarily imports cotton and rubber. It is exposed to commodity price risk arising out of movement in prices of such commodities. Such risks are monitored by tracking of the prices and are managed by entering into fixed price contracts, where considered necessary.

2) **Foreign currency risk**

The Company has Foreign Currency Exchange Risk on imports of input materials, Capital Equipment(s) in foreign currency for its business. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. Certain transactions of the Company act as a natural hedge as a portion of both assets and liabilities are denominated in similar foreign currencies. For the remaining exposure to foreign exchange risk, the Company adopts a policy of selective hedging based on risk perception of the management using derivative, wherever required, to mitigate or eliminate the risk.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(I) Unhedged foreign currency exposure as at reporting date

Particulars	31 March, 2020		31 March, 2019	
	USD	₹ in Lacs	USD	₹ in Lacs
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	12,13,554	918.11	14,96,584	1,034.96
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and others	-	-	-	-
Net exposure in foreign currency	**12,13,554**	**918.11**	**14,96,584**	**1,034.96**

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(II) Derivatives contract outstanding as at reporting date

Particulars	31 March, 2020		31 March, 2019	
	USD	₹ in Lacs	USD	₹ in Lacs
Derivative assets				
Forward contract against firm commitments	8,00,000	605.24	12,00,000	829.86
Derivative liabilities				
Forward contract against firm commitments	-	-	-	-
Net exposure in foreign currency	**8,00,000**	**605.24**	**12,00,000**	**829.86**

Sensitivity analysis

The analysis is based on assumption that the increase/decrease in foreign currency by 5% with all other variables held constant, on the unhedged foreign currency exposure.

Particulars	Change	31 March, 2020 Impact on		31 March, 2019 Impact on	
		Profit before tax	Other equity	Profit before tax	Other equity
USD sensitivity (Increase)	+ 5%	45.91	34.36	51.75	33.67
USD sensitivity (Decrease)	- 5%	(45.91)	(34.36)	(51.75)	(33.67)

3) **Interest rate risk**

The Company is exposed to risk due to interest rate fluctuation on long term borrowings. Such borrowings are based on fixed as well as floating interest rate. Interest rate risk is determined by current market interest rates, projected debt servicing capability and view on future interest rate. Such interest rate risk is actively evaluated and is managed through portfolio diversification and exercise of prepayment/refinancing options where considered necessary.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Financial assets		
Fixed rate instruments	-	-
Financial liabilities		
Fixed rate instruments	5,399.31	3,553.00
Variable rate instruments	15,599.64	18,780.16

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans 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:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Change	Effect on profit before tax
As at 31 March, 2020	+50 basis points	(102.27)
	-50 basis points	102.27
As at 31 March, 2019	+50 basis points	(93.90)
	-50 basis points	93.90

46 Capital management

The Company's objective to manage its capital is to ensure continuity of business while at the same time provide reasonable returns to its various stakeholders but keep associated costs under control. In order to achieve this, requirement of capital is reviewed periodically with reference to operating and business plans that take into account capital expenditure and strategic investments. Apart from internal accrual, sourcing of capital is done through judicious combination of equity and borrowing, both short term and long term.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Debt Equity Ratio	0.45	0.53

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

47 Certain Trade Receivables, Loans & Advances and Trade Payables are subject to confirmation. In the opinion of the management, the value of Trade Receivables and Loans & Advances on realisation in the ordinary course of business, will not be less than the value at which these are stated in the Balance Sheet.

48 Segment Reporting

There is only one primary business segment i.e. "Garments & Hosiery goods and related services" and hence no separate segment information is disclosed in this financials.

Secondary information is reported geographically.

Geographical segments

The Company primarily operates in India and therefore analysis of geographical segment is demonstrated into Indian and overseas operation as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020		31 March, 2019	
	India	Overseas	India	Overseas
Revenue from operations	87,922.16	6,883.71	95,774.97	7,100.55
Carrying value of Non-current assets* (other than financial instruments)	8,893.72	-	7,238.48	-

*Non-current assets for this purpose consists of Property, plant and equipment, Capital work-in-progress, Right of use assets, Other intangible assets and Other non-current assets.

Revenue from major customers

The Company is not reliant on revenues from transactions with any single external customer and does not receive 10% or more of its revenues from transactions with any single external customer.

49 Information on Related Party Transactions as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

a) Joint Venture

Pepe Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited

b) Key Managerial Personnel

Chairman	Shri Din Dayal Gupta*
Managing Director	Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta
	Mr Binay Kumar Gupta
Whole-time Director	Mr Krishan Kumar Gupta
	Mr Bajrang Kumar Gupta
	Mr Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani
Independent Director	Mrs Divyaa Newatia
	Mr Binay Kumar Agarwal
	Mr Rajesh Kumar Bubna
	Mr Sunil Mitra
	Mr Anil Kumar Saboo
	Mr Srikumar Bandyopadhyay
	Mr Rakesh Biyani*
Non- executive Director	Mr Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla
Chief Financial Officer	Mr Ankit Gupta (w.e.f. 12 November, 2019)
	Mr Lalit Chand Sharma (till 1 November, 2019)
Company Secretary	Mr Abhishek Mishra

* Shri Din Dayal Gupta resigned from the Chairmanship of the Company with effect from 11 April, 2019 and Mr Rakesh Biyani resigned from the directorship of the Company with effect from 10 April, 2019.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

c) Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel

Mr Ramesh Kumar Gupta	Mr Pramod Kumar Gupta
Mrs Chandrakala Gupta	Mrs Anita Gupta
Mrs Ruchi Gupta	Mrs Nitu Gupta
Mrs Seema Gupta	Mr Ankit Gupta
Mr Ayush Gupta	Mr Gaurav Gupta
Mrs Saadhika Gupta	Mrs Ashita Gupta
Mrs Swati Gupta	Ms Vedika Gupta
Ms Pallavi Gupta	

d) Close family members of Key Managerial Personnel who are under the employment of the Company:

Mr Ankit Gupta	(son of Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mr Gaurav Gupta	(son of Mr Binay Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mr Ayush Gupta	(son of Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mrs Saadhika Gupta	(daughter-in-law of Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mrs Ashita Gupta	(daughter-in-law of Mr Binay Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mrs Swati Gupta	(daughter-in-law of Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Ms Vedika Gupta	(daughter of Mr Krishan Kumar Gupta, Whole-time Director)
Ms Pallavi Gupta	(daughter of Mr Binay Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)

e) Entities where Directors/Relatives of Directors have control/significant influence

Goldman Trading Private Limited	Amicable Properties Private Limited
Simplex Impex Private Limited	PHPL Stock Broking Private Limited
Zest Merchants Private Limited	Adds Projects Private Limited
VA Infraprojects Private Limited	BS Infraproperties Private Limited
KN Infraproperties Private Limited	BR Infraprojects Private Limited
KPS Distributors Private Limited	VHR Solutions Private Limited
Bhawani Yarns Private Limited	Dindayal Texpro Private Limited
Sri Venkateswara Knitting	Erode Textile Process
Sree Krishna Enterprise	Dhaksh Knitfab
Bhawani Textiles	Force Marketing
Sujata Enterprises	Dollar Foundation
Atul Agencies	Vichaar Television Network Limited
Arya Industries	V K Mercantile Private Limited
R A Dealcom Private Limited	

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

f) Details of related party transactions during the year ended 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

Nature of Transaction	Joint Venture		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Entities where Directors/ Relatives of Directors have control/ significant influence	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
Income								
Sale of goods	631.54	320.22	-	-	-	-	168.15	59.04
Interest received	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.87	5.04
Expenditure								
Purchase of goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,653.22	816.50
Services received	-	-		-	1.17	1.66	1,334.29	1,460.15
Remuneration and perquisites	-	-	395.48	406.43	43.00	30.00	-	-
Directors' sitting fees	-	-	3.70	4.32	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.87	152.73
Rent paid	-	-	8.25	5.71	-	-	134.21	58.56
Royalty	-	-		-	-	-	56.29	47.84
Commission paid	-	-		-	20.94	21.92	13.73	25.11
Paid to Trust for CSR activities	-	-		-	-	-	182.38	130.00
Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	-		-0.50	-	1.32	3.47	20.65
Selling expenses	-	-		-	-	11.02	-	-
Others								
Dividend paid	-	-	116.23	125.90	27.88	9.73	434.52	381.80
Investment	300.00	400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan taken	-	-		-		-	1,025.00	1,654.00
Repayment of loan	-	-		-		-	1,033.00	5,378.26

g) Details of closing balances of related party as at 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

Nature of Transaction	Joint Venture		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Entities where Directors/ Relatives of Directors have control/ significant influence	
	31/03/20	31/03/19	31/03/20	31/03/19	31/03/20	31/03/19	31/03/20	31/03/19
Outstanding payable								
Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	545.00	553.00
Trade and other payables	-	-	0.32	3.99	19.51	26.29	400.78	438.08
Outstanding receivable								
Trade and other receivables	63.30	31.98	-	0.73	-	-	115.10	-

(i) Details of investments made by the Company in equity shares of its joint venture is disclosed in Note 9.

(ii) The sale to and purchase from Related Party are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The Loans and Advances issued to Related Parties are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding Balances at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash for the year ended 31 March, 2020, the Company has recorded the receivable relating to amount due from Related Parties net of impairment. This assessment is undertaken each Financial Year through examining the Financial position of the Related Parties and the market in which the Related Party operates.

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

50 The outbreak of COVID-19 globally and resultant lockdown in many countries, including India from March 25, 2020 has impacted the business activities of the Company. The Company has since resumed its business activities by reopening its factories and offices on a gradual basis in line with the guideline issued by the government authorities. The management has used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates and assumptions and based on the current estimates, the management expects to fully recover the carrying amount of inventories, trade receivables and other assets. Having regard to the above and the Company's liquidity position, there is no material uncertainty in meeting it's obligations in the foreseeable future. However, the eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions as the COVID-19 situation continues to evolve in India and globally.

51 Previous year figures have been recasted/restated wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dollar Industries Limited
CIN : L17299WB1993PLC058969

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To,

The Members of

Dollar Industries Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Dollar Industries Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") and its joint-venture which comprise the consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March, 2020, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Company and its joint-venture as at 31 March, 2020, its consolidated profit (financial performance, including other comprehensive income), its consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We invite attention to Note 50 of the consolidated annual financial statements as regards the management's evaluation of uncertainties related to COVID-19, a global pandemic and its consequential effects on the carrying value of the assets as at 31 March, 2020 and operations of the Company.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Descriptions of Key Audit Matter	How we addressed the matter in our audit
1. Estimation of rebates, discounts and sales returns (Refer Note 3.10 to the standalone financial statements) The Company sells its products through various channels like distributors, retailers, e-commerce etc. and recognises liabilities related to rebates, discounts and sales returns. As per the accounting policy of the Company, the revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of goods to the customer and thus requires an estimation of the revenue taking into consideration the rebates, discounts and sales returns as per the terms of the contracts. With regard to the determination of revenue, the management is required to make significant estimates in respect of following: • the rebates/ discounts linked to sales, which will be given to the customers pursuant to schemes offered by the Company;	Our procedures included, but was not limited to the following: • Obtained a detailed understanding from the management with regard to controls relating to recording of rebates, discounts, sales returns and period end provisions relating to estimation of revenue, and tested the operating effectiveness of such controls; • Tested the inputs used in the estimation of revenue in context of rebates, discounts and sales returns to source data; • Assessed the underlying assumptions used for determination of rebates, discounts and sales returns; • Ensured the completeness of liabilities recognised by evaluating the parameters for sample schemes; • Performed look-back analysis for past trends by comparing recent actuals with the estimates of earlier periods and assessed subsequent events;

Descriptions of Key Audit Matter	How we addressed the matter in our audit
• provision for sales returns, where the customer has the right to return the goods to the Company; and • compensation (discounts) offered by the customers to the ultimate consumers at the behest of the Company. The matter has been determined to be a key audit matter in view of the involvement of significant estimates by the management.	• Tested credit notes issued to customers and payments made to them during the year and subsequent to the yearend along with the terms of the related schemes. **Our Conclusion :** Based on the above procedures, we did not identify any significant deviation to the assessment made by management in respect estimation of rebates, discounts and sales returns.
2. Recoverability of trade receivables (Refer Note 3.4.a and 16 to the Standalone financial statements) The Company has trade receivables amounting to ₹ 36,009.26 lacs (net of expected credit losses of Rs. 229.67 lacs) as at 31 March, 2020 as detailed in Notes 16 to the consolidated financial statements. Due to the inherent subjectivity that is involved in making judgments in relation to credit risk exposures to determine the recoverability of trade receivables and significant estimates and judgments made by the management for provision for loss allowance under expected credit loss model. Based on above, the matter has been considered to be a key audit matter.	Our procedures included, but was not limited to the following: • Evaluated and tested the controls relating to credit control and approval process and assessing the recoverability of overdue receivables by comparing management's views of recoverability of overdue receivables to historical patterns of receipts, in conjunction with reviewing receipts subsequent to the financial year end for its effect in reducing overdue receivables at the financial year end • Checked on sample basis balance confirmations from customers to test whether trade receivables as per books are acknowledged by them. • Reviewed at the adequacy of the management judgements and estimates on the sufficiency of provision for doubtful debts through detailed analyses of ageing of receivables and assessing the adequacy of disclosures in respect of credit risk. **Our Conclusion :** Based on the above procedures, we did not identify any significant deviation to the assessment made by management in respect recoverability of trade receivables.
3. Inventories valuation and existence: (Refer Note 3.7 and 15 to the standalone financial statements) The Company has Inventories of ₹ 30,496.54 Lacs as at 31 March, 2020 as detailed in Notes 15 to the consolidated financial statements. Inventories valuation and existence has been determined to be a key audit matter as inventories may be held for long periods of time before being sold making it vulnerable to obsolescence. This could result in an overstatement of the value of the inventories if the cost is higher than the net realisable value. Furthermore, the assessment and application of inventories provisions are subject to significant management judgment.	Our procedures included, but was not limited to the following: • Obtained a detailed understanding and evaluated the design and implementation of controls that the Company has established in relation to inventory valuation and existence. • Observed the physical verification of inventories count at the financial year end and assessed the adequacy of controls over the existence of inventories. • Obtained assurance over the appropriateness of management's assumptions applied in calculating the gross profit margin and discounts to be deducted from sales price to arrive at cost of goods. • Evaluated management judgment with regards to the application of provisions to the inventories. **Our Conclusion :** Based on the above procedures, we did not identify any significant deviation to the assessment made by management in respect Inventories valuation and existence.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective management and Board of Directors of the companies included of the Company and its joint venture is responsible for assessing the Company and its joint venture's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company and its joint venture or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The respective Board of Directors of the Company and its joint venture are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its joint-venture.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the

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 made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 and its Joint venture'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 consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company and its joint venture to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company or business activities of the Company and its Joint Venture to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such Company or business activities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the Joint Venture business activities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditor, such other auditor remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

The statement includes the Company's share of net loss of ₹ 211.02 lacs and other comprehensive income of ₹ 0.52 lacs for the year ended 31 March, 2020, in respect of one joint venture, whose financial statements / financial information have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statement, in so far as it related to the amounts and disclosure included in respect of the joint venture and our report in terms of sub section 2 of section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates the aforesaid joint venture, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries referred to

in the other matter paragraph above, we report, to the extent applicable 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 relating to the preparation of aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors.

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of accounts maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31 March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of statutory auditors of its joint venture, none of the directors of the Company and its joint-venture are 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 consolidated financial statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A", which is based on the audit report of the company. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. The joint venture has been exempted from the requirement of its auditor reporting on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls in place and operating effectiveness of such controls (clause (i) of section 143(3));

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended 31 March, 2020 has been paid/ provided by the Company and its joint venture to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act; and

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

(i) The Consolidated Ind AS financial statements has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its Consolidated financial position of the Company and its joint venture in its Consolidated financial statement- Refer Note 39;

(ii) The Company and its joint venture did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(iii) There was no amount which was required to be transferred to the Education and Protection Fund by the Company and its Joint Venture.

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

(SHRENIK MEHTA)
Partner
Membership No. 063769
UDIN: 20063769AAAAAT5847

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 28 June, 2020

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Dollar Industries Limited of even date)

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Dollar Industries Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date. The joint venture has been exempted from the requirement of its auditor reporting on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and operating effectiveness of such controls (clause (i) of section 143(3));

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the

transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

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

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

(SHRENIK MEHTA)
Partner
Membership No. 063769
UDIN: 20063769AAAAAT5847

Place: Kolkata
Dated: 28 June, 2020

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

		Note	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
I	ASSETS					
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
	a) Property, plant and equipment	5	6,888.66		7,009.27	
	b) Capital work-in-progress	6	1,405.47		202.59	
	c) Right of use assets	7	539.64		-	
	d) Other intangible assets	8	4.12		10.89	
	e) Investment in joint venture	9	588.32		498.82	
	f) Financial assets					
	i) Investments	10	62.04		85.28	
	ii) Loans	11	71.99		55.07	
	iii) Other financial assets	12	262.29		68.00	
	g) Other assets	13	55.83		15.73	
	h) Non-current tax assets (net)	14	461.35		285.18	
	i) Deferred tax assets (net)	14	131.41		-	
				10,471.12		8,230.83
	CURRENT ASSETS					
	a) Inventories	15	30,496.54		32,456.71	
	b) Financial assets					
	i) Trade receivables	16	36,009.26		34,761.76	
	ii) Cash and cash equivalents	17	589.00		2,073.47	
	iii) Bank balances (other than above)	18	29.99		79.91	
	iv) Loans	11	34.29		22.25	
	v) Other financial assets	12	153.08		142.74	
	c) Other assets	13	4,187.94		3,028.83	
				71,500.10		72,565.67
	TOTAL ASSETS			81,971.22		80,796.50
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
	EQUITY					
	a) Equity share capital	19	1,134.32		1,134.32	
	b) Other equity	20	44,948.55		40,433.69	
	TOTAL EQUITY			46,082.87		41,568.01
	LIABILITIES					
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
	a) Financial liabilities					
	i) Borrowings	21	331.07		349.30	
	ii) Lease liabilities	22	541.10		-	
	b) Provisions	23	397.06		208.90	
	c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	14	-		7.93	
				1,269.23		566.13
	CURRENT LIABILITIES					
	a) Financial liabilities					
	i) Borrowings	21	20,498.96		20,767.13	
	ii) Trade payables	24				
	- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		11.95		10.60	
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		12,022.42		14,737.93	
	iii) Other financial liabilities	25	1,788.25		2,636.47	
	b) Other liabilities	26	290.05		377.40	
	c) Provisions	23	7.49		1.81	
	d) Current tax liabilities (net)	14	-		131.02	
				34,619.12		38,662.36
	TOTAL LIABILITIES			35,888.35		39,228.49
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			81,971.22		80,796.50
	See the accompanying notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements	1-51				

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dollar Industries Limited
CIN : L17299WB1993PLC058969

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

		Note	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
	INCOME			
	Revenue from operations	27	96,931.95	1,02,875.52
	Other income	28	471.20	220.96
I	**Total Income**		**97,403.15**	**1,03,096.48**
	EXPENSES			
	Cost of materials consumed	29	42,447.65	47,461.14
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	30	2,399.05	(4,107.42)
	Employee benefits expense	31	4,206.91	3,362.58
	Finance costs	32	1,529.03	1,573.94
	Depreciation and amortisation	33	1,421.24	1,109.57
	Other expenses	34	37,420.38	42,593.13
II	**Total Expenses**		**89,424.26**	**91,992.94**
	SHARE OF LOSS OF JOINT VENTURE		**(211.02)**	**(163.05)**
III	PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**7,767.87**	**10,940.49**
IV	Tax Expenses	14		
	Current Tax (incl. earlier years)		2,154.07	3,645.73
	Deferred Tax		(120.56)	(67.61)
	Total Tax Expenses		**2,033.51**	**3,578.12**
V	PROFIT AFTER TAX		**5,734.36**	**7,362.37**
VI	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	35		
	Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans		(74.64)	94.54
	Income tax relating to item above		18.78	(33.04)
	Share of OCI in Joint venture		0.52	-
	OCI for the period (net of tax)		**(55.34)**	**61.50**
	Total Comprehensive Income		**5,679.02**	**7,423.87**
VII	Earnings per share (FV ₹ 2 each)	36		
	Basic and Diluted (₹)		10.11	12.98
	See the accompanying notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements	1-51		

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dollar Industries Limited
CIN : L17299WB1993PLC058969

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Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2020

a) Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lacs)

Balance as at 1 April, 2018	1,134.32
Add/(Less): Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**1,134.32**
Add/(Less): Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**1,134.32**

b) Other Equity

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 1 April, 2018	**11,790.19**	**2,258.63**	**20,053.19**	**34,102.01**
Profit for the year	-	-	7,362.37	7,362.37
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	-	-	94.54	94.54
Impact of tax	-	-	(33.04)	(33.04)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**7,423.87**	**7,423.87**
Dividend [i]	-	-	(907.45)	(907.45)
Tax on dividend [i]	-	-	(184.74)	(184.74)
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**11,790.19**	**2,258.63**	**26,384.87**	**40,433.69**
Profit for the year	-	-	5,734.36	5,734.36
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	-	-	(74.64)	(74.64)
Impact of tax	-	-	18.78	18.78
Share of OCI in Joint venture	-	-	0.52	0.52
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**5,679.02**	**5,679.02**
Dividend [i]	-	-	(964.18)	(964.18)
Tax on dividend [i]	-	-	(199.98)	(199.98)
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**11,790.19**	**2,258.63**	**31,311.41**	**45,360.23**

[i] Dividend paid during the year ended 31 March, 2020 for the Financial Year 2018-19 is ₹1.70 per equity share of face value ₹ 2.00 each, fully paid up (31 March, 2019: for the Financial Year 2018-19, ₹1.60 per equity share of face value ₹2.00 each, fully paid up).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Consolidated financial statements 1-51

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dollar Industries Limited
CIN : L17299WB1993PLC058969

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
A. **Cash flow from Operating Activities**		
Profit before tax	**7,767.87**	**10,940.49**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation	1,421.24	1,109.57
Provision for doubtful debts	135.10	62.72
Receivables written off	30.67	(100.25)
Provisions and liabilities written back	(88.58)	54.57
(Profit)/Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.96)	0.15
Deferred revenue	(2.93)	(8.84)
Unrealised foreign exchange fluctuations	10.44	(74.02)
Interest income	(8.21)	(20.14)
Provision for gratuity	121.41	77.89
Finance costs	1,529.03	1,573.94
Share of loss of joint venture	211.02	163.05
Operating profit before working capital changes	**11,126.10**	**13,779.13**
Adjustments for :		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(1,423.71)	(7,553.53)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	1,960.17	(4,167.16)
(Increase)/ Decrease in loans, financial assets and other assets	(1,382.88)	(945.89)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	(2,625.58)	3,476.85
Increase/ (Decrease) in financial liabilities and other liabilities	93.74	(53.00)
Cash generated from Operating Activities	**7,747.84**	**4,536.40**
Income Tax paid (net of refund)	(2,461.24)	(4,452.66)
Net cash generated/(used in) from Operating Activities (A)	**5,286.60**	**83.74**
B. **Cash flow from Investing Activities**		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment including Capital WIP	(2,245.45)	(1,272.10)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	(13.52)
Sale of Property, plant and equipment	2.25	6.85
Investment in Joint Venture	(300.00)	(400.00)
Purchase of investments	(21.76)	(10.00)
Sale of Investments	45.00	-
Interest received	8.21	105.16
Net cash generated/(used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(2,511.75)**	**(1,583.61)**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	299.96
Repayments of long term borrowings	(1,066.04)	(4,448.85)
(Repayments)/Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	(268.17)	8,466.60
Repayments of lease liabilities	(254.97)	-
Dividend paid	(964.18)	(907.45)
Tax on dividend paid	(199.98)	(184.74)
Interest paid	(1,505.98)	(1,587.89)
Net cash generated/(used in) in Financing Activities (C)	**(4,259.32)**	**1,637.63**
D. Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,484.47)	137.76
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,073.47	1,935.71
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 17)	**589.00**	**2,073.47**

Notes

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

b) The composition of Cash and Cash Equivalent has been determined based on the Accounting Policy No. 3.8.

c) Direct Taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.

See the accompanying notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements 1-51

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dollar Industries Limited
CIN : L17299WB1993PLC058969

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

1 Corporate and general information

Dollar Industries Limited (the Company), was incorporated in India in the year 1993. The Company is domiciled in India, and has its registered office in Om Towers, 32, J.L Nehru Road, Kolkata - 700 071.

The Company is a Public Limited Company incorporated as per the provision of Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is primarily engaged in manufacture and sale of hosiery products in knitted inner wears, casual wears and thermal wears. It also has a Power Generation Unit sourced from Windmill. The shares of the Company are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchange.

1.1 Basis of consolidation

Joint venture

Interest in joint venture are accounted for using the equity method, after initially being recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted thereafter for the post acquisition change in the share of net assets of the investee, adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Company. The consolidated consolidated statement of profit and loss includes the Company's share of the results of the operations of the investee. Dividends received or receivable from joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in these entities.

Details of significant investments in joint venture

Name of Joint Venture	Pepe Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited
Country of incorporation	India
% of holding	50%

2 Basis of accounting

2.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), other relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2020 have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 28 June, 2020.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at fair value/amortised cost.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupee (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in ₹ has been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Current/Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

The asset/liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- the asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- the asset is intended for sale or consumption;
- the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the asset/liability is expected to be realised/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;

- the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date..

The Company classifies all other assets and liabilities as non-current.

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements require judgements, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities including contingent liabilities on the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period prospectively in which the results are known/materialised.

3 Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the consolidated balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting any trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use and present value of any estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of directly attributable overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs incurred in bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition are also added to the cost of self-constructed assets.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

b) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

Major Inspection/ Repairs/ Overhauling expenses are recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any unamortised part of the previously recognised expenses of similar nature is derecognised.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each consolidated balance sheet date is classified as Capital Advances under other non-current assets.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

c) Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation is provided on written down method at the rates determined based on the useful lives of respective assets as prescribed in the Schedule II of the Act.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e., from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

d) Disposal of Assets

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

e) Capital Work in Progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost which includes expenses incurred during construction period, interest on amount borrowed for acquisition of qualifying assets and other expenses incurred in connection with project implementation in so far as such expenses relate to the period prior to the commencement of commercial production.

3.2 Intangible Assets

Software which is not an integral part of related hardware is treated as intangible asset and are stated at cost on initial recognition and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

a) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

b) Amortisation

- Intangible assets are amortised over a period of 3 years.
- The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. If the expected useful life of the assets is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is revised accordingly.

3.3 Investment in Joint Ventures

Investments in joint venture is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required immediately, to its recoverable amount. On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

3.4 Financial Instruments

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

a) Financial Assets

- Recognition and Initial Measurement:

  All financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

- Classification and Subsequent Measurement:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Measured at Amortised Cost;
- Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI);
- Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL); and
- Equity Instruments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI).

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.

Measured at Amortised Cost: A debt instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows; and

(ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Measured at FVTOCI: A debt instrument is measured at the FVTOCI if both the following conditions are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments meeting these criteria are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses. Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in investment income.

Measured at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss .

Equity Instruments measured at FVTOCI: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are, held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. In case the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment.

- Derecognition

  The Company derecognises a financial asset on trade date only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

- Impairment of Financial Assets

  The Company assesses at each date of consolidated balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/ or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

b) Financial Liabilities

- Recognition and Initial Measurement

  Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

- Subsequent Measurement

  Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as 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 rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

- De-recognition

  A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

- Offsetting financial instruments

  Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty.

c) Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

3.5 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of the asset exceeds its recoverable value being higher of value in use and net selling price. Value in use is computed at net present value of cash flow expected over the balance useful lives of the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (Cash Generating Units – CGU).

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in earlier accounting period is reversed if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount.

3.6 Income Tax

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

a) Current Tax

Current tax liabilities (or assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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 (i.e., tax base). Deferred tax is also recognised for carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company reduces the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

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

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at Cost or Net Realisable Value, whichever is lower. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are as follows:

Raw materials, consumables, and packing materials: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average.

Work-in-progress and Finished goods: Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of work-in-progress, (measured in Kgs) is determined on weighted average basis and cost of work-in-progress (measured in Pieces) is determined on retail sales price method. Cost of finished goods is determined on retail sales price method.

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

3.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

3.9 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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 consolidated 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.

b) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligations or reliable estimate of the amount of the obligations cannot be made. The Company discloses the existence of contingent liabilities in other Notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

c) Contingent Assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognised though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.10 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government.

a) Sale of Goods

Sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. The revenue is measured on the basis of the consideration defined in the contract with a customer, including variable consideration, such as discounts, volume rebates, or other contractual reductions. As the period between the date on which the Company transfers the promised goods to the customer and the date on which the customer pays for these goods is generally one year or less, no financing components are taken into account.

Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The company uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the company will be entitled. The requirements in Ind AS 115 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price for goods that are expected to be returned instead of revenue the Company recognises a refund liability. A right of return asset and corresponding adjustment to change in inventory is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

b) Sale of Services

In contracts involving the rendering of services, revenue is measured using the completed service method.

c) Sale of Power

Revenue from sale of Energy (Power) is recognised on the basis of Electrical units generated net of transmission loss as applicable when no significant uncertainty as to measurability & collectability exists.

d) Other Operating Revenue

Export incentive and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions and the incentive will be received. Insurance & other claims, where quantum of accruals cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty are recognised as income only when revenue is virtually certain which generally coincides with receipt/acceptance.

e) Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected lift of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

f) Dividend Income

Dividend Income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

3.11 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair values when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Grants related to purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-financial liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the Statement Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the expected useful life of the related asset and presented within other operating revenue.

3.12 Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and consolidated statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been disclosed separately on the face of the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Company as a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Company is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above,

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease. If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

3.13 Foreign Currency Transactions

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot rates of exchanges at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchanges at the reporting date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are generally recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those qualifying assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings, the balance is presented in the consolidated statement of profit and loss within finance costs.

Non-monetary items are not retranslated at period end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rate at the transaction date).

3.14 Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period.

b) Post-Employment Benefits

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

Defined Benefit Plans

The liability or asset recognised in the consolidated balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by Actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The liability recognised for defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. The benefits are discounted using the government securities (G-Sec) at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of related obligation.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling, are recognised in other comprehensive income. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Defined Contribution Plan

Defined contribution plans such as provident fund, ESI etc. are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

3.15 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing Costs consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowings of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange difference to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as a part of the cost of that asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. The Company considers a period of twelve months or more as a substantial period of time.

Transaction costs in respect of long term borrowing are amortised over the tenure of respective loans using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.16 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period 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 expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.17 Measurement of Fair Values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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 must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 — Inputs which are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets & liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided by the management of the Company considering the requirements of Ind AS and selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

3.18 Operating Segment

The Company's business activity falls within a single significant primary business segment i.e. 'hosiery and related service'. They are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

3.19 **New Standards / Amendments to Existing Standard issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's Financial Statement:**

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

4 Significant judgements and key sources of estimation in applying accounting policies

Information about significant judgements and key sources of estimation made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

a) **Revenue recognition:** Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

b) **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets:** The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits.

c) **Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets (tangible and intangible):** Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to actual normal wear and tear that may change the utility of plant and equipment.

d) **Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO):** Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, medical cost trends, anticipation of future salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

e) **Provisions and Contingencies:** The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events is applied best judgement by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss.

f) **Impairment of Financial Assets:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication of impairment. If recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

g) **Allowances for Doubtful Debts:** The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts through appropriate estimations of irrecoverable amount. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgment and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

h) **Fair value measurement of financial Instruments:** When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The input to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

5 Property, plant and equipment

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March, 2020 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2020
	As at 1 April, 2019	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 1 April, 2019	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	
Freehold land	471.92	-	-	471.92	-	-	-	-	471.92
Buildings	2,443.82	42.24	-	2,486.06	623.45	174.10	-	797.55	1,688.51
Plant and machinery	5,621.85	716.70	-	6,338.55	2,187.30	709.70	-	2,897.00	3,441.55
Electrical installations and equipment	242.07	40.81	-	282.88	131.65	34.13	-	165.78	117.10
Furniture and fittings	393.62	153.77	(1.14)	546.25	185.56	71.21	(0.18)	256.59	289.66
Motor vehicles	285.78	52.55	(6.97)	331.36	162.87	45.89	(6.64)	202.12	129.24
Windmill	1,181.67	16.00	-	1,197.67	383.80	103.13	-	486.93	710.74
Laboratory equipment	44.61	0.90	-	45.51	24.64	5.32	-	29.96	15.55
Computers	82.75	19.60	-	102.35	59.55	18.41	-	77.96	24.39
Total	**10,768.09**	**1,042.57**	**(8.11)**	**11,802.55**	**3,758.82**	**1,161.89**	**(6.82)**	**4,913.89**	**6,888.66**

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March, 2019 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2019
	As at 1 April, 2018	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 1 April, 2018	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2019	
Freehold land	471.92	-	-	471.92	-	-	-	-	471.92
Buildings	2,421.82	22.00	-	2,443.82	433.51	189.94	-	623.45	1,820.37
Plant and machinery	4,447.00	1,178.17	(3.32)	5,621.85	1,571.77	617.01	(1.48)	2,187.30	3,434.55
Electrical installations and equipment	222.20	19.87	-	242.07	98.94	32.71	-	131.65	110.42
Furniture and fittings	352.10	41.73	(0.21)	393.62	123.08	62.49	(0.01)	185.56	208.06
Motor vehicles	297.93	2.76	(14.91)	285.78	116.33	56.49	(9.95)	162.87	122.91
Windmill	1,181.67	-	-	1,181.67	267.36	116.44	-	383.80	797.87
Laboratory equipment	44.21	0.40	-	44.61	17.79	6.85	-	24.64	19.97
Computers	65.15	17.60	-	82.75	40.81	18.74	-	59.55	23.20
Total	**9,504.00**	**1,282.53**	**(18.44)**	**10,768.09**	**2,669.59**	**1,100.67**	**(11.44)**	**3,758.82**	**7,009.27**

Refer Note 21 for hypothecation of property, plant and equipment against borrowing.

6 Capital work-in-progress

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Capital work-in-progress	1405.47	202.59
Total	**1405.47**	**202.59**

Refer Note 13 for capital advances.

7 Right of use assets

The changes in the carrying value of Right of use assets for the year ended 31 March, 2020 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2020
	As at 1 April, 2019	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 1 April, 2019	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	
Buildings	792.23	-	-	792.23	-	252.59	-	252.59	539.64
Total	**792.23**	**-**	**-**	**792.23**	**-**	**252.59**	**-**	**252.59**	**539.64**

Refer Note 42 for creation of Right of use assets.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

8 Intangible assets

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended 31 March, 2020 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2020
	As at 1 April, 2019	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 1 April, 2019	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2020	
Software	33.98	-	-	33.98	23.09	6.77	-	29.86	4.12
Total	**33.98**	**-**	**-**	**33.98**	**23.09**	**6.77**	**-**	**29.86**	**4.12**

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended 31 March, 2019 were as follows: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated depreciation				Net carrying amount as at 31 March, 2019
	As at 1 April, 2018	Addition/ Adjustment	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 1 April, 2018	Charge for the year	Deletion/ Adjustment	As at 31 March, 2019	
Software	20.46	13.52	-	33.98	14.19	8.90	-	23.09	10.89
Total	**20.46**	**13.52**	**-**	**33.98**	**14.19**	**8.90**	**-**	**23.09**	**10.89**

9 Investment in joint venture

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Investment in equity shares at cost (unquoted)		
1) PEPE Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited (1,00,00,000 equity shares (31 March, 2019: 70,00,000 equity shares) of FV ₹10 each)	588.32	498.82
	588.32	**498.82**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**588.32**	**498.82**

9.1 During the year, the Company has further invested, by way of rights issue, into the joint venture company, Pepe Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited. The Company holds 50% of the share capital in the Joint Venture Company.

9.2 The Company has no material joint venture as at 31 March, 2020. The aggregate summarised financial information in respect of the Company's immaterial joint venture is accounted for using the equity method.

9.3 Share of profit/(loss) of joint venture

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Company's share in loss	(412.20)	(201.18)
Company's share in other comprehensive income	0.52	-
Company's share in total comprehensive income	**(411.68)**	**(201.18)**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

10 Investments

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
1) Ind-Barath Power Gencom Limited (2,99,364 shares (31 March, 2019: 2,99,364 shares) of FV ₹10 each)	29.94	29.94
2) Suryadev Alloys and Power Private Limited (250 shares (31 March, 2019: 1,50,250 shares) of FV ₹10 each)	0.34	45.34
3) Bahadurgarh Footwear Development Services Private Limited (20 shares (31 March, 2019: 20 shares) of FV ₹50,000 each)	10.00	10.00
4) Vijayanth Developers Private Limited (329 shares (31 March, 2019: Nil) of FV ₹10 each)	0.04	-
5) Arkay Energy (Rameswaram) Limited (2,17,252 shares (31 March, 2019: Nil) of FV ₹10 each)	21.72	-
	62.04	85.28
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	62.04	85.28

10.1 The Company has invested in shares of Ind-Barath Power Gencom Limited, Suryadev Alloys and Power Private Limited, Vijayanth Developers Private Limited and Arkay Energy (Rameswaram) Limited for procurement of power towards captive consumption in Tirupur unit. The management anticipates that the termination of contract in future (if any) would be at cost i.e. the amount invested. Since the investment has been made only for consuming the power and not for any financial reasons, hence the same is valued at cost, deemed to be at fair value.

10.2 The Company has invested in shares of Bahadurgarh Footwear Development Services Private Limited in FY 2018-19 to procure land.

11 Loans

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Non-current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	71.99	55.07
	71.99	**55.07**
Current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	34.29	22.25
	34.29	**22.25**

11.1 There are no outstanding debts from directors or officers of the Company.

12 Other financial assets

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Non-current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Utility Deposits	262.29	68.00
	262.29	**68.00**
Current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Other financial assets	153.08	142.74
	153.08	**142.74**

12.1 Other financial assets include advances against salary to employees and provision for Mark to Market income on forward booking of contracts.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

13 Other assets

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Non-current		
Capital Advances	50.23	11.32
Prepaid expenses	5.60	4.41
	55.83	**15.73**
Current		
Balances with Government and statutory authorities	3,128.58	2,342.49
Incentives and subsidies receivable	480.95	313.00
Advances against supply of goods and services	313.17	244.51
Prepaid expenses	76.82	106.39
Others (Unsecured, considered good)	188.42	22.44
	4,187.94	**3,028.83**

13.1 Balances with Government and statutory authorities include input credit entitlements and other indirect taxes receivable.

13.2 Others include amounts claimed from parties on account of business obligations.

14 Income taxes

A Components of Income tax expense

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax	2,154.07	3,888.97
Tax for earlier years	-	(243.24)
Deferred tax	(120.56)	(67.61)
	2,033.51	**3,578.12**

Reconciliation of estimated Income tax expense at Indian statutory Income tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Accounting profit before income tax	7,978.89	11,103.54
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.168%	34.944%
Estimated income tax expenses	2,008.13	3,880.02
Tax effect on:		
Temporary items non-deductible	1.48	1.63
Permanent items non-deductible	23.90	52.48
Additional tax benefit for income from power generation	-	(112.77)
Total	**2,033.51**	**3,888.97**
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous years	-	(243.24)
Income tax expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**2,033.51**	**3,578.12**

B Tax assets and liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Advance tax paid and Tax deducted at source	2,413.32	3,757.95
Less: Provision for income tax	(2,154.07)	(3,888.97)
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	**259.25**	**(131.02)**
Other non-current tax assets (Refer (i) below)	202.10	285.18
Total non-current tax assets	**461.35**	**285.18**
Total current tax liabilities	-	**131.02**

i) Other non-current tax assets relate to income tax receivables and amounts paid under protest in respect of demands and claims from regulatory authorities.

ii) Pursuant to the introduction of Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 vide Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 the Company has an option to pay corporate income tax at the rate of 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess (lower rate) as against the earlier rate of 30% plus applicable surcharge and cess, subject to certain conditions. Considering all the provisions under said section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 the Company has decided to avail the lower rate from FY 2019-20. Accordingly, the Company has recognised Provision for Income tax for the year ended 31 March, 2020 and re-measured its net Deferred tax asset on the basis of the rate prescribed in the said section.

C Deferred tax assets and liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation and amortisation	77.22	44.07
Others	-	6.81
	77.22	**50.88**
Deferred tax assets		
Retirement benefits	121.22	(3.80)
Others	87.41	46.75
	208.63	**42.95**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**131.41**	**(7.93)**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 March, 2020 and 31 March, 2019

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss during the year	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year	As at 31 March, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities				
- Depreciation and amortisation	44.07	33.15	-	77.22
- Others	6.81	(6.81)		-
	50.88	**26.34**	-	**77.22**
Deferred tax assets				
- Retirement benefits	(3.80)	106.24	18.78	121.22
- Others	46.75	40.66	-	87.41
	42.95	**146.90**	**18.78**	**208.63**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2018	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss during the year	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year	As at 31 March, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities				
- Depreciation and amortisation	47.04	(2.97)	-	44.07
- Others	1.82	4.99	-	6.81
	48.86	**2.02**	**-**	**50.88**
Deferred tax assets				
- Retirement benefits	2.31	26.93	(33.04)	(3.80)
- Others	4.04	42.70	-	46.75
	6.35	**69.63**	**(33.04)**	**42.95**

15 Inventories (as at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Raw materials	5,815.65	5,376.77
Work-in-progress	10,235.14	10,380.06
Finished goods	14,445.75	16,699.88
	30,496.54	**32,456.71**
Included above, goods-in-transit		
Raw materials	46.89	130.93
Finished goods	99.64	-
	146.53	**130.93**

16 Trade receivables

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Secured, considered good	968.58	762.59
Unsecured, considered good	35,040.68	33,999.17
Credit impaired	229.67	94.57
	36,238.93	**34,856.33**
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(229.67)	(94.57)
	36,009.26	**34,761.76**

16.1 In determining allowance for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used the practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of the receivables and rates used in the provision matrix.

16.2 The Company considers its maximum exposure to credit risk with respect to customers as at 31 March, 2020 to be ₹ 36,009.26 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹34,761.76 lacs), which is the carrying value of trade receivables after allowance for credit losses.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and no single customer contributes more than 10% of the outstanding receivables as at 31 March, 2020 and 31 March, 2019.

16.3 There are no outstanding receivables due from directors or other officers of the Company.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

17 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Balances with bank		
- in current accounts	568.32	2,057.54
Cash on hand	20.68	15.93
	589.00	**2,073.47**

18 Bank balances (other than above)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Earmarked balances with banks		
- Fixed deposits	29.14	77.58
- Unclaimed dividend	0.85	2.33
	29.99	**79.91**

18.1 Fixed deposits earmarked with banks relate to balances held as security against borrowings and other trade commitments.

19 Equity share capital

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Authorised		
5,75,00,000 equity shares (31 March, 2019: 5,75,00,000 equity shares) of face value ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	**1,150.00**	**1,150.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
5,67,16,120 equity shares (31 March, 2019: 5,67,16,120 equity shares) of face value ₹ 2 each fully paid-up	1,134.32	1,134.32
	1,134.32	**1,134.32**

19.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
	No of Shares	₹ in Lacs	No of Shares	₹ in Lacs
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	5,67,16,120	1,134.32	5,67,16,120	1,134.32
Add/(Less): Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**5,67,16,120**	**1,134.32**	**5,67,16,120**	**1,134.32**

19.2 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
	No of Shares	% holding	No of Shares	% holding
Simplex Impex Private Limited	2,56,41,256	45.21%	2,55,59,771	45.07%
V K Mercantile Private Limited	72,75,760	12.83%	-	-
	3,29,17,016	**58.04%**	**2,55,59,771**	**45.07%**

19.3 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of issued shares i.e. equity shares having par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each holder of ordinary shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

19.4 The Company does not have any holding Company or ultimate holding Company.

19.5 No shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment as at the balance sheet date.

19.6 No convertible securities has been issued by the Company during the year.

19.7 No calls are unpaid by any Director and officer of the Company during the year.

20 Other equity

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars		As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Securities premium	20.1	11,790.19	11,790.19
General reserve	20.2	2,258.63	2,258.63
Retained earnings	20.3	30,899.73	26,384.87
		44,948.55	**40,433.69**

(a) The details of movement in components of Other equity is mentioned below:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
20.1 Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,790.19	11,790.19
Add/(Less): Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**11,790.19**	**11,790.19**
20.2 General reserve*		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,258.63	2,258.63
Add/(Less): Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**2,258.63**	**2,258.63**
* includes ₹ 1,253.63 lacs arising on amalgamation		
20.3 Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	26,384.87	20,053.19
Add: Profit for the year	5,734.36	7,362.37
Add: Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit obligation	(74.64)	94.54
Less: Tax on the above	18.78	(33.04)
Add: Share of OCI in Joint venture	0.52	-
	32,063.89	27,477.06
Less: Appropriation		
Dividend	(964.18)	(907.45)
Tax on dividend	(199.98)	(184.74)
Balance at the end of the year	**30,899.73**	**26,384.87**

(b) **Nature and purpose of reserves**

20.1 Securities premium

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

20.2 General reserve

General reserve is created out of the profits transferred from the earnings during the year. It is available for distribution to the shareholders.

20.3 Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

21 Borrowings

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Secured				
Term loan from banks	331.07	168.92	349.30	1,216.73
Commercial paper	-	4,854.31	-	-
Repayable on demand from banks	-	15,099.65	-	17,214.13
Unsecured				
Loan from banks	-	-	-	3,000.00
Loan from body corporate	-	545.00	-	553.00
Less: Amount disclosed under 'Other financial liabilities' (Refer Note 25)	-	(168.92)	-	(1,216.73)
	331.07	**20,498.96**	**349.30**	**20,767.13**

21.1 Nature of security

a) Term loan from ICICI Bank is secured by exclusive charge on the capital assets procured out of the proceeds of the respective loan.

b) Term loan from Allahabad Bank is secured by exclusive first charge over the assets acquired out of the proceeds of the respective loan and situated at NH 7, V. Paddukottal, Tamilnadu.

c) Commercial paper amounting to ₹ 5,000.00 lacs has been carved out from the overall working capital limits of the Company by earmarking the existing limits from existing consortium member banks. It is hence secured by way of hypothecation charge over entire current assets viz. raw materials, stock-in-trade and book debts both present and future ranking pari passu with other consortium member banks.

d) Working capital loan from consortium member banks are secured by way of hypothecation charge over entire current assets viz. raw materials, stock-in-trade and book debts both present and future ranking pari passu with other consortium member banks.

21.2 Repayment terms of loans outstanding as at 31 March, 2020

a) Allahabad Bank term loan V amounting ₹437.65 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹431.65 lacs) is repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments beginning from June, 2019, the next instalment is due in May, 2020.

b) ICICI Bank term loan IV amounting ₹50.23 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹70.32 lacs) is repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments beginning from October, 2018, the next instalment is due in April, 2020.

c) Allahabad Bank term loan IV amounting ₹12.11 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹16.28 lacs) is repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments beginning from November, 2018, the next instalment is due in May, 2020.

d) Yes Bank term loan amounting to ₹33.43 lacs as on 31 March, 2019 has been repaid during the year.

e) Allahabad Bank term loan III amounting to ₹14.26 lacs as on 31 March, 2019 has been repaid during the year.

f) Allahabad Bank corporate loan amounting to ₹1000.09 lacs as on 31 March, 2019 has been repaid during the year.

g) Commercial paper amounting to ₹4854.31 lacs (31 March, 2019: NIL) is repayable in August, 2020.

h) Working capital loans from banks amounting to ₹19,953.96 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹20,214.13 lacs) is repayable on demand.

i) The loan from body corporate amounting to ₹545.00 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹553.00 lacs) is repayable on demand.

21.3 Interest rates on the above loans from banks and body corporate, including Commercial paper range between 7.45% to 9.05% p.a.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

22 Lease liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 42)	541.10	-
	541.10	**-**

23 Provisions

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 37)	397.06	208.90
	397.06	**208.90**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 37)	7.49	1.81
	7.49	**1.81**

24 Trade payables

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
Creditors for supply of goods and services	11.95	10.60
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Creditors for supply of goods and services	12,022.42	14,737.93
	12,034.37	**14,748.53**

24.1 Amount due to micro and small enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to micro and small enterprises is as below:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year.	11.95	10.60
(b) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year.	-	-
(c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of The MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
(d) 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 this Act.	-	-
(e) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year.	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of The MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

25 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Current maturities of long term debt	168.92	1,216.73
Book overdraft	77.54	1.40
Unclaimed dividend	0.85	2.33
Trade and security deposits (Dealer's deposits)	1,231.65	1,020.43
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	54.82	35.61
Employee related liabilities	241.39	354.71
Other payables	13.08	5.26
	1,788.25	**2,636.47**

25.1 Book overdraft relate to overdraft balances of current bank accounts.

25.2 Other payables include provision for Mark to Market losses on forward booking of contracts.

26 Other liabilities

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Current		
Advance from customers	178.14	208.08
Statutory dues	111.91	166.39
Deferred revenue	-	2.93
	290.05	**377.40**

26.1 Statutory dues primarily relate to payables in respect of GST, provident funds and tax deducted at source.

27 Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Sale of products	94,805.87	1,00,365.63
Other operating revenue		
Job work charges	393.56	454.60
Sale of by-products/cotton waste	1,011.50	1,009.60
Duty drawback, incentives and others	270.84	382.99
Sale of import licence	155.11	171.00
Sale of power	221.95	222.21
Claims and discounts	73.12	269.49
	96,931.95	**1,02,875.52**

27.1 Nature of goods and services

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing of garments and hosiery products and generates revenue from the sale of the same. It is also the only reportable segment of the Company.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

27.2 Disaggregation of revenue for the year

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products lines and timing of revenue recognition etc.

Disaggregation of revenue (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
- based on major products		
Garments and hosiery products	94,805.87	1,00,365.63
Others	-	-
	94,805.87	**1,00,365.63**
- based on geographical region		
India	87,922.16	93,265.08
Outside India	6,883.71	7,100.55
	94,805.87	**1,00,365.63**
- based on timing of revenue		
At a point in time	94,805.87	1,00,365.63
Over time	-	-
	94,805.87	**1,00,365.63**
- based on contract duration		
Long term	-	-
Short term	94,805.87	1,00,365.63
	94,805.87	**1,00,365.63**

27.3 Contract balances

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

Contract balances (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Receivables, which are included in 'Trade receivables'	36,009.26	34,761.76
Contract assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	178.14	208.08
	36,187.40	**34,969.84**

27.4 Other information

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations	Nil
The amount of revenue recognised in the current period that was included in the opening contract liability balance.	Nil

Performance obligations- The Company satisfies the performance obligation on shipment/ dispatch, as the case may be.

27.5 Reconciliation of amount of revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with contracted price (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Revenue as per contracted price	99,028.86	1,04,379.03
Less: Provision for sales on return basis	(128.35)	(78.29)
Less: Dealers' incentives, schemes and discounts	(4,094.64)	(3,935.11)
Revenue from contract with customers	**94,805.87**	**1,00,365.63**

The Company has adopted Ind AS-115 "Revenue from Contract with Customers" which is mandatory for the reporting periods on or after 1 April, 2018. In terms of the requirement of Ind AS-115, revenue is recognised net of dealer's schemes and incentive payables.

28 Other income

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Interest income		
On bank deposits	1.59	3.30
On others	6.62	16.84
	8.21	**20.14**
Other non-operating income		
Profit on sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)	0.96	-
Insurance claim	182.81	16.91
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	140.17	105.82
Government grant	2.93	8.84
Provisions/Liabilities written back	88.58	54.57
Others	47.54	14.68
	462.99	**200.82**
	471.20	**220.96**

29 Cost of materials consumed

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Raw material at the beginning of the year	5,376.77	5,293.10
Add: Purchases (including in-transit purchases)	42,886.53	47,544.81
Less: Raw material at the end of the year	(5,815.65)	(5,376.77)
	42,447.65	**47,461.14**

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Inventories at the end of the period		
Finished goods	14,445.75	16,699.88
Work-in-progress	10,235.14	10,380.06
	24,680.89	**27,079.94**
Inventories at the beginning of the period		
Finished goods	16,699.88	12,955.75
Work-in-progress	10,380.06	10,016.77
	27,079.94	**22,972.52**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	**2,399.05**	**(4,107.42)**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

31 Employee benefits expense

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Salary and wages	3,844.70	3,099.00
Contribution to provident and other funds	244.29	185.92
Staff welfare expenses	117.92	77.66
	4,206.91	**3,362.58**

31.1 During the year, the Company recognised an amount of ₹348.00 lacs (Previous Year 2018-19: ₹338.00 lacs) as remuneration to key managerial personnel on account of short-term employee benefits.

32 Finance costs

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Interest on borrowings from banks	1,469.57	1,313.28
Interest on others	59.46	260.66
	1,529.03	**1,573.94**

32.1 Interest on others include interest on income tax ₹1.98 lacs (Previous year 2018-19: ₹81.76 lacs) and interest on lease liabilities ₹3.85 lacs (Previous year 2018-19: Nil)

33 Depreciation and amortisation

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5)	1,163.54	1,100.67
Depreciation on Right of use assets (Refer Note 7)	252.59	-
Amortisation on Intangible assets (Refer Note 8)	5.11	8.90
	1,421.24	**1,109.57**

34 Other expenses

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Manufacturing expenses		
Sub-contract expenses	18,558.03	21,107.20
Power and fuel	1,434.10	1,448.61
Carriage inward	233.22	328.55
Repairs to machinery	456.23	448.52
	20,681.58	**23,332.88**

34 Other expenses *(contd.)*

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Selling and administration expenses		
Advertisement expenses	7,293.96	10,179.96
Freight and forwarding expenses	1,887.11	1,835.72
Commission and brokerage	1,366.38	1,155.27
Sales promotion expenses	1,622.33	1,170.27
Other selling and distribution expenses	2,302.23	2,835.61
Rent	226.98	373.36
Communication costs	97.08	89.25
Printing and stationery	58.13	49.80
Electricity expenses	114.45	101.15
Royalty	47.70	47.84
Legal and professional fees	388.77	273.83
Insurance charges	117.79	52.90
Directors' sitting fees	3.70	4.32
Travelling and conveyance expenses	156.57	125.05
Allowance for credit losses	135.10	62.72
Receivables written off	30.67	100.25
Vehicle expenses	88.51	84.61
Contribution for CSR activities (Refer note 38)	182.38	136.51
Repairs to others	162.44	170.56
Rates and taxes	52.37	55.72
Bank charges	108.16	73.64
Payment to auditors (Refer (i) below)	34.43	31.74
Miscellaneous expenses	261.56	250.17
	16,738.80	**19,260.25**
	37,420.38	**42,593.13**
(i) Details of auditors' remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses is as below:		
(a) Statutory auditors		
Statutory audit fees	16.25	16.25
Tax audit fees	2.75	2.75
Other services	12.80	11.00
Reimbursement of expenses	1.13	0.24
	32.93	**30.24**
(b) Cost auditors		
Cost audit fees	1.50	1.50
	34.43	**31.74**

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

35 Other comprehensive income

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	(74.64)	94.54
Tax income/(expense) on the above	18.78	(33.04)
	(55.86)	61.50

36 Earnings per share

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Profit for the year	5,734.36	7,362.37
Weighted average number of equity shares (FV ₹2 per share)	5,67,16,120	5,67,16,120
Earnings per share:		
Basic (₹)	10.11	12.98
Diluted (₹)	10.11	12.98

37 Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard - 19 'Employee Benefits' as notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Defined Contribution Plan

The amount recognised as an expense for the Defined Contribution Plans are as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Provident Fund	74.56	56.53
Employee State Insurance	42.51	45.25

b) Defined Benefit Plan

The following are the types of Defined Benefit Plans:

(i) Gratuity Plan

Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of defined obligation and related current cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuation being carried out at Balance Sheet date.

(ii) Provident Fund

Provident Fund (other than government administered) as per the provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

c) Risk Exposure

Defined Benefit Plans

Defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Interest rate risk, Salary risk and Demographic risk.

a) **Interest rate risk:** The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If the bond yield falls, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

b) **Salary risk:** Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

c) **Demographic risk:** This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that includes mortality withdrawal disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefits obligations is not straight forward and depends on the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of the short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

d) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability

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

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Balance at the beginning of the year	210.71	228.21
Current service cost	107.39	60.30
Interest cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	14.02	17.58
Actuarial gain and losses arising		
Due to change in financial assumptions	67.74	(41.24)
Due to unexpected experience adjustments	6.90	(53.29)
Benefits paid	(2.21)	(0.85)
Balance at the end of the year	**404.55**	**210.71**

e) Amount recognised in Balance Sheet

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	404.55	210.71
Net Assets/ (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	**404.55**	**210.71**

f) Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Current service cost	107.39	60.31
Past service cost		-
Interest cost	14.02	17.58
Total	**121.41**	**77.89**

g) Remeasurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on Defined Benefit Obligation	(74.64)	(94.54)

h) Actuarial Assumptions

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Financial Assumptions		
Discount rate	6.69%	7.72%
Salary escalation rate	9.00%	9.00%
Demographic Assumptions		
Mortality rate	IALM 2006-2008 Ultimate	IALM 2006-2008 Ultimate
Withdrawal rate	20.00%	20.00%

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i) Maturity Analysis

At 31 March, 2020, the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 24 years (previous year 24 years). The distribution of the timing of benefits payment i.e., the maturity analysis of the benefit payments is as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Expected benefits payment for the year ending	Gratuity (Unfunded)
31 March, 2021	7.73
31 March, 2022	4.68
31 March, 2023	4.02
31 March, 2024	6.40
31 March, 2025	4.50
31 March, 2026 to 31 March, 2030	70.38
31 March, 2031 and beyond	1,617.09

j) Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. 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:

(₹ in Lacs)

		Effect on Defined Benefit Obligations			
		31 March, 2020		31 March, 2019	
Variable	Sensitivity Level	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	+/- 0.5%	369.66	443.77	192.92	230.63
Salary escalation rate	+/- 0.5%	442.55	370.35	230.05	193.12
Attrition rate	+/- 0.5%	401.95	407.18	209.41	212.04
Mortality rate	+/- 10%	403.95	405.15	210.56	210.88

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

38 Corporate social responsibility

In accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities, the requisite disclosure are as follows:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	182.38	135.60
CSR expenditure incurred during the year	182.38	136.51
Related party transactions as per Ind AS 24 in relation to CSR expenditure	182.38	130.00
Provision made in relation to CSR expenditure	-	-

39 Contingent liabilities

39.1

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
(i) Bank guarantee	5.00	6.67
(ii) Excise duty	3.06	3.06
(iii) Income tax*	111.60	111.60

*Amount paid under protest ₹12.99 lacs (31 March, 2019: ₹12.99 lacs) included in Income tax (Refer Note 14B).

39.2 The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ("SC") by their order dated 28 February, 2019, in the case of Surya Roshani Limited v/s EPFO, set out the principles based on which allowances paid to the employees should be identified for inclusion in basic wages for the purposes of computation of Provident Fund contribution. Subsequently, a review petition against this decision has been filed and is pending before the SC for disposal.

The Company is awaiting the outcome of the review petition, and also directions from EPFO, if any, to assess any potential impact on the Company and consequently no adjustments have been made in the books of account.

40 The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 28 June, 2020 have recommended a payment of final dividend of ₹1.70 per equity share of FV ₹2 each for the financial year ended 31 March, 2020. The same amounts to ₹964.18 lacs. This is subject to approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and hence is not recognised as a liability.

41 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Non current assets			
Non financial assets			
Land and buildings	5	2,160.43	2,292.29
Plant and machinery	5	3,441.55	3,434.55
Other tangible assets	5	1,286.68	1,282.43
Intangible assets	7	4.12	10.89
Financial assets			
Loans	11	71.99	55.07
Other financial assets	12	262.29	68.00
Other assets	13	55.83	4.41
Total Non current assets pledged as security		**7,282.89**	**7,147.64**
Current assets			
Non financial assets			
Inventories	15	30,496.54	32,456.71
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	16	36,009.26	34,761.76
Loans	11	34.29	22.25
Other financial assets	12	153.08	142.74
Total Current assets pledged as security		**66,693.17**	**67,383.46**
Total assets pledged as security		**73,976.06**	**74,531.10**

42 Leases

42.1 Transition to Ind AS 116

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019, has notified Ind AS 116 Leases which replaces the existing lease standard, Ind AS 17 leases, and other interpretations. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. Effective 1 April, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 to its leases using modified retrospective transition method. Accordingly, the comparative information for periods relating to earlier years is not restated. The lease liability is measured at the present value of remaining lease payments discounted using incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and right of use asset has been recognised at an amount equal to the lease liability plus prepaid rentals recognised in the Balance Sheet before the date of initial application, if any. Further, the Company has exercised the following practical expedient;

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

i) The Company has not reassessed whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application i.e. the contracts classified as leases as on 31 March, 2019 as per Ind-AS 17 is treated as leases under Ind-AS 116 and not applying this standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying Ind AS 17.

ii) Leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application have been accounted as short term leases.

Further, refer Note 3.12: Significant Accounting Policies for detailed measurement and recognition principles on Leases.

Company as a lessee

42.2 For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

42.3 Extention and termination options

The Company lease arrangements includes extension options only to provide operational flexibility. Company assesses at every lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options and further reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control. However, where Company has the sole discretion to extend the contract such lease term is included for the purpose of calculation of lease liabilities.

42.4 The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the modified retrospective approach with the date of initial application being 1 April, 2019. The application of Ind AS 116 has resulted in recognition of 'Right to Use Asset' and equivalent 'Lease Liability' amounting to ₹ 792.23 lacs as on 1 April, 2019. In the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current period, related operating lease expenses 'Rent' has changed to depreciation on Right to Use Assets and Interest on Lease Liability. The aforesaid adjustment has resulted in decrease in Profit before Tax of ₹1.46 lacs for the year ended 31 March, 2020.

Company as a lessor

42.5 The Company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to Ind AS 116 as there are no leases in which it acts as a lessor.

43 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

43.1 The Company has measured its financial asset and financial liabilities at amortised cost, except as stated below: (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Foreign exchange forward contract (MTM) - Profit/(Loss) (Level 1- Quoted price in active markets)	(10.44)	60.29

43.2 The management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, lease liabilities, short term borrowings and other current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The management has assessed that the fair value of floating rate instruments approximates their carrying value.

43.3 The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on the discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as Level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own credit risks, which was assessed as on the balance sheet date to be insignificant.

44 Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments are classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The categories used are as follows:

- **Level 1:** Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market;
- **Level 2:** Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and
- **Level 3:** Inputs which are not based on observable market data.

a) The following are the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair value are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels of fair value measurement as prescribed under the Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurement".

b) There are no transfers between levels during the year.

45 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to the following risks:

a) Credit risk
b) Liquidity risk
c) Market risk

45.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instruments or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and financial institutions, investments, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited, due to the Company's customer base being large and diverse. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a quarterly basis. Our historical experience of collecting receivables is that credit risk is low. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and major customers are generally secured by obtaining security deposits/bank guarantee or other forms of credit insurance. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivable as disclosed in Note 16.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Opening balance of loss allowance	94.57	31.85
Charge/(release) during the year	135.10	62.72
Closing balance of loss allowance	229.67	94.57

45.2 Liquidity risk

It 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 always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected short term operational expenses. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans/internal accruals. The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March, 2020				
Borrowings	20,498.96	168.92	331.07	20,998.95
Lease liabilities	-	-	541.10	541.10
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	54.82	-	54.82
Trade and security deposits	1,231.65	-	-	1,231.65
Trade payables	-	12,034.37	-	12,034.37
Other financial liabilities	-	332.86	-	332.86
Year ended 31 March, 2019				
Borrowings	20,767.13	1,216.73	349.30	22,333.16
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	35.61	-	35.61
Trade and security deposits	1,020.43	-	-	1,020.43
Trade payables	-	14,748.53	-	14,748.53
Other financial liabilities	2.33	361.37	-	363.70

45.3 **Market risk** is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three type of risks:

Commodity price risk, Foreign exchange risk, and Interest rate risk.

1) **Commodity price risk**

The Company primarily imports cotton and rubber. It is exposed to commodity price risk arising out of movement in prices of such commodities. Such risks are monitored by tracking of the prices and are managed by entering into fixed price contracts, where considered necessary.

2) **Foreign currency risk**

The Company has Foreign Currency Exchange Risk on imports of input materials, Capital Equipment(s) in foreign currency for its business. The Company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. Certain transactions of the Company act as a natural hedge as a portion of both assets and liabilities are denominated in similar foreign currencies. For the remaining exposure to foreign exchange risk, the Company adopts a policy of selective hedging based on risk perception of the management using derivative, wherever required, to mitigate or eliminate the risk.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(I) Unhedged foreign currency exposure as at reporting date

Particulars	31 March, 2020		31 March, 2019	
	USD	₹ in Lacs	USD	₹ in Lacs
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	12,13,554	918.11	14,96,584	1,034.96
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables and others	-	-	-	-
Net exposure in foreign currency	**12,13,554**	**918.11**	**14,96,584**	**1,034.96**

(II) Derivatives contract outstanding as at reporting date

Particulars	31 March, 2020		31 March, 2019	
	USD	₹ in Lacs	USD	₹ in Lacs
Derivative assets				
Forward contract against firm commitments	8,00,000	605.24	12,00,000	829.86
Derivative liabilities				
Forward contract against firm commitments	-	-	-	-
Net exposure in foreign currency	**8,00,000**	**605.24**	**12,00,000**	**829.86**

Sensitivity analysis

The analysis is based on assumption that the increase/decrease in foreign currency by 5% with all other variables held constant, on the unhedged foreign currency exposure.

Variable	Change	31 March, 2020		31 March, 2019	
		Impact on		Impact on	
		Profit before tax	Other equity	Profit before tax	Other equity
USD sensitivity (Increase)	+ 5%	45.91	34.36	51.75	33.67
USD sensitivity (Decrease)	- 5%	(45.91)	(34.36)	(51.75)	(33.67)

3) **Interest rate risk**

The Company is exposed to risk due to interest rate fluctuation on long term borrowings. Such borrowings are based on fixed as well as floating interest rate. Interest rate risk is determined by current market interest rates, projected debt servicing capability and view on future interest rate. Such interest rate risk is actively evaluated and is managed through portfolio diversification and exercise of prepayment/refinancing options where considered necessary.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Financial assets		
Fixed rate instruments	-	-
Financial liabilities		
Fixed rate instruments	5,399.31	3,553.00
Variable rate instruments	15,599.64	18,780.16

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans 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:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Change	Effect on profit before tax
As at 31 March, 2020	+50 basis points	(102.27)
	-50 basis points	102.27
As at 31 March, 2019	+50 basis points	(93.90)
	-50 basis points	93.90

46 Capital management

The Company's objective to manage its capital is to ensure continuity of business while at the same time provide reasonable returns to its various stakeholders but keep associated costs under control. In order to achieve this, requirement of capital is reviewed periodically with reference to operating and business plans that take into account capital expenditure and strategic investments. Apart from internal accrual, sourcing of capital is done through judicious combination of equity and borrowing, both short term and long term.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Debt Equity Ratio	0.46	0.54

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

47 Certain Trade Receivables, Loans & Advances and Trade Payables are subject to confirmation. In the opinion of the management, the value of Trade Receivables and Loans & Advances on realisation in the ordinary course of business, will not be less than the value at which these are stated in the Balance Sheet.

48 Segment Reporting

There is only one primary business segment i.e. "Garments & Hosiery goods and related services" and hence no separate segment information is disclosed in this financials.

Secondary information is reported geographically.

Geographical segments

The Company primarily operates in India and therefore analysis of geographical segment is demonstrated into Indian and overseas operation as under:

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March, 2020		31 March, 2019	
	India	Overseas	India	Overseas
Revenue from operations	87,922.16	6,883.71	95,774.97	7,100.55
Carrying value of Non-current assets* (other than financial instruments)	8,893.72	-	7,238.48	-

*Non-current assets for this purpose consists of Property, plant and equipment, Capital work-in-progress, Right of use assets, Other intangible assets and Other non-current assets.

Revenue from major customers

The Company is not reliant on revenues from transactions with any single external customer and does not receive 10% or more of its revenues from transactions with any single external customer.

49 Information on Related Party Transactions as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

a) Joint Venture

Pepe Jeans Innerfashion Private Limited

b) Key Managerial Personnel

Chairman	Shri Din Dayal Gupta*
Managing Director	Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta
	Mr Binay Kumar Gupta
Whole-time Director	Mr Krishan Kumar Gupta
	Mr Bajrang Kumar Gupta
	Mr Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani
Independent Director	Mrs Divyaa Newatia
	Mr Binay Kumar Agarwal
	Mr Rajesh Kumar Bubna
	Mr Sunil Mitra
	Mr Anil Kumar Saboo
	Mr Srikumar Bandyopadhyay
	Mr Rakesh Biyani*
Non- executive Director	Mr Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla
Chief Financial Officer	Mr Ankit Gupta (w.e.f. 12 November, 2019)
	Mr Lalit Chand Sharma (till 1 November, 2019)
Company Secretary	Mr Abhishek Mishra

* Shri Din Dayal Gupta resigned from the Chairmanship of the Company with effect from 11 April, 2019 and Mr Rakesh Biyani resigned from the directorship of the Company with effect from 10 April, 2019.

c) Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel

Mr Ramesh Kumar Gupta	Mr Pramod Kumar Gupta
Mrs Chandrakala Gupta	Mrs Anita Gupta
Mrs Ruchi Gupta	Mrs Nitu Gupta
Mrs Seema Gupta	Mr Ankit Gupta
Mr Ayush Gupta	Mr Gaurav Gupta
Mrs Saadhika Gupta	Mrs Ashita Gupta
Mrs Swati Gupta	Ms Vedika Gupta
Ms Pallavi Gupta	

d) Close family members of Key Managerial Personnel who are under the employment of the Company:

Mr Ankit Gupta	(son of Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mr Gaurav Gupta	(son of Mr Binay Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mr Ayush Gupta	(son of Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mrs Saadhika Gupta	(daughter-in-law of Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mrs Ashita Gupta	(daughter-in-law of Mr Binay Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Mrs Swati Gupta	(daughter-in-law of Mr Vinod Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)
Ms Vedika Gupta	(daughter of Mr Krishan Kumar Gupta, Whole-time Director)
Ms Pallavi Gupta	(daughter of Mr Binay Kumar Gupta, Managing Director)

e) Entities where Directors/Relatives of Directors have control/significant influence

Goldman Trading Private Limited	Amicable Properties Private Limited
Simplex Impex Private Limited	PHPL Stock Broking Private Limited
Zest Merchants Private Limited	Adds Projects Private Limited
VA Infraprojects Private Limited	BS Infraproperties Private Limited
KN Infraproperties Private Limited	BR Infraprojects Private Limited
KPS Distributors Private Limited	VHR Solutions Private Limited
Bhawani Yarns Private Limited	Dindayal Texpro Private Limited
Sri Venkateswara Knitting	Erode Textile Process
Sree Krishna Enterprise	Dhaksh Knitfab
Bhawani Textiles	Force Marketing
Sujata Enterprises	Dollar Foundation
Atul Agencies	Vichaar Television Network Limited
Arya Industries	V K Mercantile Private Limited
R A Dealcom Private Limited	

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

f) Details of related party transactions during the year ended 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

Nature of Transaction	Joint Venture		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Entities where Directors/ Relatives of Directors have control/ significant influence	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
Income								
Sale of goods	631.54	320.22	-	-	-	-	168.15	59.04
Interest received	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.87	5.04
Expenditure								
Purchase of goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,653.22	816.50
Services received	-	-		-	1.17	1.66	1,334.29	1,460.15
Remuneration and perquisites	-	-	395.48	406.43	43.00	30.00	-	-
Directors' sitting fees	-	-	3.70	4.32	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.87	152.73
Rent paid	-	-	8.25	5.71	-	-	134.21	58.56
Royalty	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.29	47.84
Commission paid	-	-	-	-	20.94	21.92	13.73	25.11
Paid to Trust for CSR activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	182.38	130.00
Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	-	-	-0.50	-	1.32	3.47	20.65
Selling expenses	-	-	-	-	-	11.02	-	-
Others								
Dividend paid	-	-	116.23	125.90	27.88	9.73	434.52	381.80
Investment	300.00	400.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan taken	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,025.00	1,654.00
Repayment of loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,033.00	5,378.26

g) Details of closing balances of related party as at 31 March, 2020

(₹ in Lacs)

Nature of Transaction	Joint Venture		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Entities where Directors/ Relatives of Directors have control/ significant influence	
	31/03/20	31/03/19	31/03/20	31/03/19	31/03/20	31/03/19	31/03/20	31/03/19
Outstanding payable								
Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	545.00	553.00
Trade and other payables	-	-	0.32	3.99	19.51	26.29	400.78	438.08
Outstanding receivable								
Trade and other receivables	63.30	31.98	-	0.73	-	-	115.10	-

(i) Details of investments made by the Company in equity shares of its joint venture is disclosed in Note 9.

(ii) The sale to and purchase from Related Party are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The Loans and Advances issued to Related Parties are on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding Balances at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash for the year ended 31 March, 2020, the Company has recorded the receivable relating to amount due from Related Parties net of impairment. This assessment is undertaken each Financial Year through examining the Financial position of the Related Parties and the market in which the Related Party operates.

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March, 2020

50 The outbreak of COVID-19 globally and resultant lockdown in many countries, including India from 15 March, 2020 has impacted the business activities of the Company. The Company has since resumed its business activities by reopening its factories and offices on a gradual basis in line with the guideline issued by the government authorities. The management has used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates and assumptions and based on the current estimates, the management expects to fully recover the carrying amount of inventories, trade receivables and other assets. Having regard to the above and the Company's liquidity position, there is no material uncertainty in meeting it's obligations in the foreseeable future. However, the eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions as the COVID-19 situation continues to evolve in India and globally.

51 Previous year figures have been recasted/restated wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **Singhi & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 302049E

Shrenik Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 063769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 28 June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dollar Industries Limited
CIN : L17299WB1993PLC058969

Vinod Kumar Gupta
Managing Director
DIN: 00877949

Krishan Kumar Gupta
Whole Time Director
DIN: 01982914

Ankit Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Abhishek Mishra
Company Secretary

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Mr. Vinod Kumar Gupta, *Managing Director*
Mr. Binay Kumar Gupta, *Managing Director*
Mr. Krishan Kumar Gupta, *Whole-time Director*
Mr. Bajrang Kumar Gupta, *Whole-time Director*
Mr. Gopalakrishnan Sarankapani, *Whole-time Director*
Mr. Sanjay Jhunjhunwalla, *Non-Executive Director*
Mr. Binay Kumar Agarwal, *Independent Director*
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Bubna, *Independent Director*
Mr. Sunil Mitra, *Independent Director*
Mrs. Divyaa Newatia, *Independent Director*
Mr. Anil Kumar Saboo, *Independent Director*
Mr. Srikumar Bandyopadhyay, *Independent Director*

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Mr. Abhishek Mishra

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Ankit Gupta

Main Bankers

State Bank of India
ICICI Bank Ltd
HDFC Bank Ltd
Allahabad Bank
IndusInd Bank Ltd
Citibank N.A.

Auditors

M/s Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
161, Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata - 700 026

Secretarial Auditor & Legal Advisor

Mr. Santosh Kumar Tibrewalla
Practising Company Secretary
5A, N.C. Dutta Sarani, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700 001

Registrar & Share Transfer Agents

Niche Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
3A, Auckland Place, 7th Floor, Room No. 7A & 7B,
Kolkata-700 017

Registered Office

Om Tower, 15th Floor, 32 J.L. Nehru Road, Kolkata- 700 071

Manufacturing Facilities

Tirupur, Delhi, Ludhiana and Kolkata

Branches

Agra, Ahmedabad, Banglore, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Delhi, Indore, Jaipur, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna, Ranchi, Tirupur and Varanasi

DOLLAR
WEAR THE CHANGE

Dollar Industries Limited

CIN: L17299WB1993PLC058969

Om Tower, 15th Floor, 32 J.L. Nehru Road,
Kolkata - 700 071

MEMBERS UPDATION FORM

To,
The Company Secretary
Dollar Industries Ltd.,
'Om Tower', 15th Floor,
32 J. L. Nehru Road,
Kolkata – 700 071.

Re: Details updation & Payments of Dividend through NECS

I hereby give my consent to receive all future communications from Dollar Industries Limited at my below email id and/or at my e-mail registered with my/our depository:-

DP ID | **CLIENT ID** | **FOLIO NO.**

E-mail id …… Alternative email id :……..

I wish to participate in the National Electronics Clearing Service (NECS) introduced by the Reserve Bank of India.
I do not wish to Participle in the NECS. However, kindly print the bank particulars given below on the Dividend Warrant being issued to me.

1. Name of the Shareholder(s) : _____
2. Address : _____
   _____
3. Particulars of Bank Accounts
   a. Name of the Bank : _____
   b. Name of the Branch : _____
      Address : _____
      Telephone No. : _____
   c. 9 digit code Number of the Bank and Branch as appearing on the MICR Cheque issued by the bank **:**

   d. Type of the account (Please tick) **:**
      Savings : ( )
      Current : ( )
      Cash credit: ( )
   e. Account number (as appearing on the Cheque Book) :_____

I hereby declared that the Particulars given above are correct and complete. I undertake to inform any subsequent changes in the above particulars before the relevant book closure date(s). if the payment is delayed or not effected at all for any reason(s), beyond the control of the Company, I would not hold the Company responsible.

Date: _____ _____

Signature of the first holder

**** In case the amount of Dividend is failed to be transmitted in the aforesaid process, the Company shall issue Dividend warrant in physical mode to the respective shareholders.***