

CELEBRATING A DECADE OF



ARVIND LIMITED
CIN: L17119GJ1931PLC000093

91st ANNUAL REPORT 2022

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Integrated Annual Report Theme

Businesses revel in predictability, which leads to consistency and a sense of higher reliability. But, life is unpredictable. Key planetary crises, like climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and resource depletion are deepening this VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity) quotient further, reaching another low point with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Safeguarding businesses from future risks is thus paramount and that's why ESG has now gained a greater importance among investors, policymakers, customers and other key stakeholders; to flag off any material risks, as well as highlight potential evolving opportunities.

At Arvind, we have consistently invested in green tech, developed and manufactured sustainable products, and nurtured relationships with stakeholders. Together, these factors reduce the ecological impact, uplift the community and provide good governance, thereby strengthening our resilience towards future risks and Empowering Sustainable Growth.

A decade back, we compiled all our ESG related efforts into a framework and published our first sustainability report in FY 2013-14, formally initiating our ESG journey.

Celebrating a decade of



At Arvind, we have consistently invested in green tech, developed and manufactured sustainable products, and nurtured relationships with stakeholders.

The environmental, social and governance aspects of business are interlinked. Consequently, our philosophy is that sustainability when systematically embedded at source, gets cascaded throughout the value chain. This led us to not just focus on tailpipe management but also adopt input management as our preferred approach to sustainability, and we called it - Fundamentally Right.

Following this approach, we identified six core inputs as material to us and how we can manage, enrich and get these inputs fundamentally right, thereby interweaving ESG practices into our businesses. In order to operationalise this across the organisation, we declared our Fundamentally Right Manifesto - which communicated our principles across these six inputs to employees, suppliers, customers and other stakeholders, ensuring rational implementation of the input management approach.

Our ESG journey was accelerated by allying with our diverse stakeholders who champion divergent interests. This led to collaborating with like-minded forces and combining resources, expertise, networks and assets towards the common purpose - Empowering Sustainable Growth.

From our first sustainability report a decade back to this maiden Integrated Annual Report, we continue to accentuate and celebrate our ESG journey!

Chairman's Message

Dear Shareholders,

VUCA - an acronym that captures Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity of general situations was introduced by leadership theorists in the 1980s, and was first used by the US Army War College to describe the complex post cold war world. The IT industry has been using the phrase more frequently to describe the pace of change triggered by rapid development and deployment of technology. Confluence of multiple forces is making this descriptor quite apt for the world in 2022.

The general socio-political-economic environment for leaders of all spheres has never been so dynamic. Pandemic, geopolitical actions and economic turbulence are simultaneously impacting us which is causing an unprecedented volatility in the operating environment and testing the mettle of the most astute and visionary leaders.

For Indian businesses, the financial year 2021-22 started off on a sombre note as the Delta variant led to colossal loss of lives and livelihoods. While the vaccines had started rolling out, the country's civic and healthcare systems struggled to withstand the onslaught of the virulent variant. Many fellow citizens and families lost their loved ones despite heroic efforts by our healthcare workers and civic authorities. Fortunately, as the year progressed, our vaccination programme gained momentum and the deadly strain also subsided. By the time the festive season started, the country's mood and business environment became quite upbeat. Most company results for Q3 and Q4 surprised us positively.

Globally as well, the key markets in developed economies remained buoyant as governments rolled out ever larger economic packages to pre-empt any possible slowdown. Supported by historic dose of quantitative easing, rock-bottom interest rates, explicit employment support and generous dole-outs to citizens, consumer demand stayed strong. Economies posted growth despite the



supply chain challenges that started in 2020 remained so throughout 2021 and beyond.

Economists, policymakers and business leaders increasingly felt that the exuberance was getting irrational, and things could start correcting anytime. As we have seen in recent weeks, the economic policy choices that helped the world sail through in the difficult COVID times has resulted in historically high inflation rates. Central banks are faced with the tricky situation of the need to urgently tame down inflation while not pushing economies into a recession. The war in Ukraine has further worsened the socio-economic situation in Europe. China, which was an engine of global economic growth is stuttering back from a stringent zero COVID policy that kept its citizens locked-in for weeks. Lesser developed and smaller countries have suffered disproportionately as stronger nations cornered vaccines and other resources. Many economies, including those in our neighbourhood, became further stressed as many projects funded by China started to become unviable.

In comparison, the Indian economy has done well. In hindsight, the relatively smaller policy support that the government injected to address the COVID situation, has resulted in a relatively smaller inflation problem to deal with. The Government's investment in setting up Aadhar and mobility infrastructure is proving to be a structural asset for ensuring transfer of benefits, distribution of

vaccines, financial inclusion and overall digitization. The Indian start-up ecosystem is vibrant and compares respectably with that of the US and China.

We, at Arvind, have always been strong believers in our ability to bounce back, innovate and win. While the world ahead still faces difficult and unpredictable circumstances, we remain optimistic about India being uniquely placed to best weather it all. This belief translates into continuing, though calibrated, investments in pursuit of greener technologies, more sustainable and innovative products, and nurturing our prized customer relationships that go back many decades.

In the context shared earlier, your Company also started FY2022 on a weaker note in Q1. Gradually the momentum picked up and Q3 and Q4 were some of the best quarters that we had post the demerger of Arvind Fashions and Anup Engineering. Your Company posted good results despite several headwinds that impacted key businesses. Most prominent being historically high cotton prices that rose unabated week after week to levels that I personally had never imagined. Along with cotton, other dyes and chemicals, and packing materials also became significantly expensive and challenged our textiles businesses like never before. Our key customers supported us with commensurate price increases that greatly helped manage the situation.

FY2022 saw the Advanced Material Division (AMD) crossing the INR 1,000 crore mark. AMD achieved this feat despite severe input cost pressures as prices of key raw materials such as specialty fibres and yarns, glass roving, specialty chemicals and variety of resin systems soared through the roof. Also, the ever-increasing container shipping cost, availability and delays posed severe challenges for this largely export oriented business. AMD is poised to continue delivering robust growth as customers grant larger shares to our products.

As you know, your Company is a pioneer in implementing sustainable practices in textile manufacturing. We have made investments in proprietary Zero Liquid Discharge, rooftop solar and other solutions. The value of these practices got highlighted when the Ahmedabad High Court initiated action against polluting textile units, and our facilities were acknowledged to be compliant to the environmental norms. Your Company already operates the largest rooftop solar installation in the country. We have signed a MoU for a 47-MW hybrid solar-wind project, which will take the share of sustainable energy to over 25% of the Company's total.

Over the last several quarters, we have consistently kept our focus on reducing our long-term debt as one of our top priorities. Through this financial year as well, we maintained tight management of operations, working capital and capital expenditures which enabled your Company to reduce its long-term debt by INR 415 crores.

As FY2023 progresses ahead, we expect the business environment facing your Company to remain challenging and uncertain. As such, we intend to continue the operating discipline and financial conservatism that has successfully guided us in recent times. In tandem, we will also ensure that the Company's growth engines such as Advanced Materials and Garmenting get requisite investments and sponsorship to realise their full potential.

I thank you for your continuing support and assure you that your Company is well positioned to weather the uncertain environment and seize the opportunities that come our way.

With warm regards,



Sanjay Lalbhai

Highlights

Financial

Revenue

- INR 8,034 Crore
- >58% YoY
- Textiles revenue grew by 65%
- Advanced Materials revenue increased by 51%

PAT

- INR 238 Crore

EBITDA

(excluding other income)

- INR 788 Crore
- 9.8% Margin

Working Capital

- INR 1,194 Crore, 17% lower than last year
- Second consecutive year where working capital saw a reduction

Net Debt

- INR 1,682 Crore
- Debt reduction of INR 268 Crore compared to March 2021

CSR Spend

- INR 3.8 Crore

Ratings

(CARE)

- AA+



Formed an ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Committee at the Board Level

Non-financial

- 1st Integrated Annual Report (IAR) & 1st Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR)
- Collaborated with Textile Genesis to offer Blockchain-based end-to-end traceability in our denims
- Ranked 2nd in India and 11th globally in the S&P* Global ESG Indices CSA (Corporate Sustainability Assessment) 2021 for the Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods category
- More than 40% of our cotton comes from sustainable sources
- Our CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) ranking has improved to B- for climate change and B for water
- Reduced freshwater consumption through Sewage Treatment Plant (established in partnership with GAP in 2019) which recycled 1.8 billion litres of water in FY 2021-22
- Adopted ZDHC (Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals) at all our sites for safe and sustainable chemical management
- Our Naroda facility became the first denim mill globally to achieve ZDHC (Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals) Level-1
- Our Santej facility won the Best Supplier Award (Platinum) from our customer Kohls as well as TERI Award for Excellence for the usage of effluent water.



**The S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) is an annual evaluation of companies' sustainability practices. The CSA focusses on sustainability criteria that are both industry-specific and financially material and has been doing so since 1999.*

About the Report

Since inception, we are aligned with a purpose which revolves around adding stakeholder value. We believe that this purpose is achieved by focussing not only on the financial capital but considering all other capitals, such as natural, social & relationship, intellectual, manufactured, and human, together and their performance collectively.

Hence, we decided to bring out an Integrated Annual Report which makes our stakeholders aware of how these six capitals come together at Arvind to create a strong stakeholder value. The key focus areas which are of priority for our stakeholders, and therefore the organisation have been dealt with under each of these capitals. It enumerates our performance, strategy, and endeavours to attain sustainability in a comprehensive manner.

This Integrated Annual Report (IAR) is the maiden report from Arvind Limited.

Scope of the Report

The IAR provides an overview of the operations and activities of Arvind Limited during the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022. We have adopted the International Integrated Reporting Council's Framework for this report to present our value-creation story, incorporating key financial and non-financial aspects.

This report is also aligned with the GRI Standards guidelines, nine principles of Ministry of the Corporate Affairs' NGRBC (National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct) on social, environmental and economic responsibilities of business, and framework on BRSR (Business Responsibility & Sustainability Reporting) by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

**BRSR aligned with NGRBC takes the place of BRR (Business Responsibility Report) which was aligned with NVG (National Voluntary Guidelines).*

The Business Responsibility & Sustainability Reporting is the debut BRSR by Arvind Limited.

Report Boundary

The financial reporting in the IAR pertains to Arvind's consolidated operations, where as the non-financial reporting accounts for 95% of the consolidated turnover.

Governance

A decade of fortifying the standards of governance

Governance, in the context of ESG, is about how a company is managed, which includes the rules as well as the intent, letter as well as the spirit, and policies as well as the principles. At Arvind, we are committed to uphold the highest standards of integrity, accountability and transparency.

Our governance framework involves experienced and diversified Board of Directors, financial and accounting transparency, robust risk management and compliance processes, full and honest financial reporting, taking care of all stakeholders especially the minority ones, and best practices developed over the years. Our ESG journey that started a decade back has fortified our framework.

As part of our transparent practices, we participated in the S&P Global ESG Indices CSA disclosures - we ranked 2nd in India and 11th globally in 2021 for the Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods category.



Key Tenets of Our Governance Philosophy

Enabling a balance between enhancing shareholder value and various stakeholders' needs is at the core of our governance. The key tenets of our corporate governance philosophy include:

- Satisfy the spirit of the law and not just the letter of the law
- Corporate governance standards should go beyond the law
- Be transparent and maintain a high degree of disclosure levels
- Make a clear distinction between personal conveniences and corporate resources
- Communicate externally, in a truthful manner, about how the Company is run internally
- Have a simple and transparent corporate structure driven solely by business needs
- The Management is the trustee of the shareholders' capital and not the owner

Board of Directors



The Board of Directors is at the helm of our corporate governance framework and steers the ship with diligence and experience. The key responsibilities include watching over the management to serve the long-term interests of all stakeholders, and providing effective leadership in vital areas like business strategy, M&A, risk management, and other such matters.

The Board has 9 Directors, comprising of Chairman and Managing Director, Director and Group Chief Financial Officer, 2 Executive Directors and 5 Non-Executive Directors. The Non-Executive Directors are Independent Directors who are leading experts in varied fields bringing independence and diversity to the table. The Composition of the Board as on 31st March 2022:

Mr. Sanjay S. Lalbhai	Chairman & Managing Director
Mr. Punit S. Lalbhai	Executive Director
Mr. Kulin S. Lalbhai	Executive Director
Mr. Jayesh K. Shah	Whole Time Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Independent Director
Ms. Renuka Ramnath	Independent Director
Mr. Dileep C. Choksi	Independent Director
Mr. Nilesh Shah	Independent Director
Mr. Arpit Patel	Independent Director

In this financial year, we formed an ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) Committee at the Board Level. —

Committees of the Board



Board committees assist the Board in critical areas. The Board of Directors at Arvind has constituted six Board Committees and determines the terms of reference of these Committees from time to time.

- **Audit Committee**
- **Stakeholders' Relationship Committee**
- **Nomination and Remuneration Committee**
- **Corporate Social Responsibility Committee**
- **Risk Management Committee**
- **ESG Committee**

The lists of people in the various committees include:

Audit Committee

Mr. Arpit Patel	Chairman
Mr. Dileep C. Choksi	Member
Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Member
Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member
Mr. Nilesh Shah	Member

Stakeholders' Relationship Committee

Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Chairman
Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	Member
Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Chairman
Ms. Renuka Ramnath	Member
Mr. Dileep C. Choksi	Member
Mr. Nilesh Shah	Member

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Chairman
Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	Member
Mr. Punit Lalbhai	Member
Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member

Risk Management Committee

Mr. Dileep C. Choksi	Member
Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Member
Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member
Mr. Nilesh Shah	Member

Environmental, Social and Governance Committee

Mr. Punit Lalbhai	Member
Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member
Mr. Arpit Patel	Member

Company Secretary

Mr. R.V. Bhimani

Auditors

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
19th Floor, Shapath V, S. G. Highway
Ahmedabad - 380015

Bankers

State Bank of India	IndusInd Bank Ltd.
Bank of Baroda	IDFC Bank Ltd.
HDFC Bank Ltd.	RBL Bank Ltd.
ICICI Bank Ltd.	IDBI Bank Ltd.
YES Bank Ltd.	Standard Chartered Bank
Axis Bank Ltd.	Shinhan Bank
HDFC Ltd.	Canara Bank
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	

Registered Office

Naroda Road, Ahmedabad - 380025, Gujarat, India
Website: www.arvind.com

Registrar and Transfer Agents

Link Intime India Private Limited

5th Floor, 506 to 508
Amarnath Business Centre-1 (abc-1)
Beside Gala Business Centre (GBC)
Near St. Xavier's College Corner, Off C.G. Road
Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380006

Phone Nos.: 079-26465179/86/87
Fax No: 079-26465179
E-Mail: ahmedabad@linkintime.co.in
Website: www.linkintime.co.in

Organisational Overview & External Environment

Organisational Overview

Arvind Ltd. is an Indian conglomerate with a vision of enabling people to a better quality of life by providing, enriching and inspiring lifestyle solutions. Headquartered in Ahmedabad, the Company is a prominent player in denim, woven & knits, garmenting, and advanced materials, amongst others.

With an annual manufacturing capacity of more than 100 million metres in denim and 150 million metres in woven fabric, we supply fabrics to many leading brands, both in India and across the world. We are also the garment maker of choice to many leading brands across the globe with a manufacturing capacity of more than 50 million pieces annually.

Arvind ranks amongst the top and preferred suppliers of fabric worldwide.

Strategic Growth Vision

To be the largest integrated textiles and apparel player in India with a leadership position in several global markets.

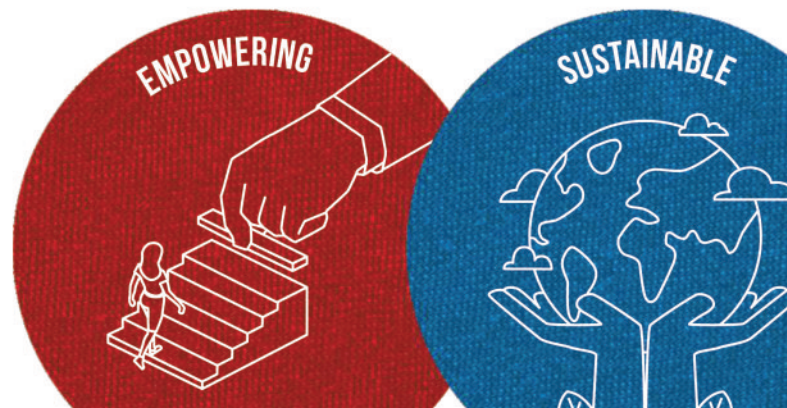
Philosophy

We believe in people and their unlimited potential; in content and in focus on problem solving; in teams for effective performance and in the power of intellect. We endeavour to select, train and coach people to obtain higher responsibilities; to nurture talent and to build leaders for the corporations of tomorrow; to reward, celebrate and activate all intellectual business contributions.

We dream of excellence in all endeavours; of mutual benefit and prosperity; of making the world a better place to live in.

Focus on ESG

Being a leading textile Company, we are not just focussed on financial bottom line, but are determined to impact environmental and social bottom lines, along with upholding highest standards of governance. We consistently take up initiatives that are surely changing people's lives and making a difference to the planet's health.



External Environment

The external environment affects an organisation's ability to create value. Continuous evaluation of the prevailing macro conditions in the context of our vision and philosophy is essential to identify the emerging opportunities and risks. Understanding the external factors helps us to make the optimal decisions regarding our businesses. Some of the key external factors that challenged our performance in FY 2021-22 include:

- COVID-19 (second wave)
- Rising prices of all input raw materials – predominantly cotton
- Increasing freight charges and limited availability of containers

Critical Headwinds in Recent Future

Global

The unprecedented support provided by fiscal and monetary policies around the world enabled us to live through peak pandemic quarters with a lighter than potential economic impact. However, the same along with supply-side challenges is driving inflation to historical levels.

Moreover, the war in Ukraine has increased the probability of wider social tensions because of higher food and energy prices, which would further weigh down the global economy.

Indian

India's growth has also been hit by the recent war with rising prices of crucial imports like crude oil, fertiliser, and edible oil. However, the Indian economy has strong fundamentals to be on the ascent. Growth-enhancing policies such as production-linked incentives and government's push toward self-reliance as well as increased infrastructure spending will lead to a stronger multiplier effect on jobs and income, higher productivity, more efficiency, and faster growth.

Textile Industry

Rise in raw material cost, especially cotton prices fuelled by low cotton stock availability coupled with inflation has put extreme pressure on margins.

Indian governments' support moves like increase in rates of incentives for the exports of readymade garments and dress materials from 2% to 4%, the National Technical Textiles Mission, allowing 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the textile industry, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) launched by the Cabinet Committee, Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA), Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme, etc., are going to provide a stimulus to the industry.

In summary, the macro global environment looks challenging, though the markets in India are likely to do better. The support by the government, the favourable geo-political equations coupled with the resilience of Indian entrepreneurs will likely hold the Indian economy and the Textiles and Apparel sector in good stead.



Strategy and Resource Allocation

A vision, without a strategy and resource allocated to achieve it, is an illusion. The strategy and resource allocation plans affect key capitals, help in leveraging opportunities, and risk management.

At Arvind, we stay optimistic about the medium to long term and will resume making calibrated investments in specific parts of our portfolio.

Our strategy is coherently intertwined with our vision. Our vision is to enable people to a better quality of life by providing, enriching and inspiring lifestyle solutions. This requires consistent value creation for all the stakeholders.

The key pillars of our value creation strategy are:

- Continue to scale-up and solidify our core textiles business on four large engines of growth: verticalisation, innovation, branding and advanced materials
- Continue to grow our asset-light business model
- Continue to work on new product lines so they gain market traction and volumes during the year
- Advanced materials will continue to expand product portfolio and generate robust double-digit growth in top-line, while maintaining the margin model

Enabling all this would require us to allocate resources and invest in innovative infrastructure like R&D, digitisation, etc., which can be leveraged to create new products and services, which in turn sharpens our strategic competitiveness.



During FY 2022-23, our key allocation areas include:

- Invest around INR 200 Crore in capacity expansion
- Augment the capacity in AMD and Garmenting businesses
- Optimise cost in Fabrics business
- Invest in off-site solar-wind hybrid power generation
- Increase our renewable power to ~25% of total requirements
- Intend to continue our medium term strategy to reduce the long-term debt
- Expect to reduce additional ~300 Crore long-term debt in this financial year
- Continue to focus on digitisation

SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT: "Certain statements with regard to our future growth prospects are forward-looking statements, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements."

Outlook

Outlook determines outcomes. At Arvind, we are optimistic about fashioning a better tomorrow. While remaining cautious in the prevailing circumstances, we are geared for sustainable growth by creating value for all stakeholders.

External Environment

External factors such as unprecedented inflation, increase in interest rates, current commodity super-cycle, and the Russia-Ukraine war bring uncertainty in the business environment and make it difficult to do the forecast for the year. Some of the key factors include:

Positive Factors

- USD strengthening likely to continue
- Strong domestic demand
- Winding down of loss-making businesses
- Continuing robust growth of AMD
- Further deepening of China+1 play
- Free Trade Agreements with UK, UAE and others



Negative Factors

- High inflation and product prices which are likely to impact demand
- Higher interest cost and expectation of further increase
- Rising cotton and other input costs
- Energy scarcity
- Access to indigo, dyes and chemicals from China
- Increase in logistics cost and constraints in container availability
- Prolonging and worsening of Sri Lankan situation
- Resurgence of future pandemic waves

Short-term Outlook

In the short term, the pressure on input costs is likely to be strong. The EBIDTA and margins will continue to remain impacted as a result of the steep increase in input cost witnessed during Q4 of FY 2021-22 due to lag effect on price increases.

Most optimistic estimates indicate cotton prices softening moderately by November 2022 upon new crop arrival. Resurgence of pandemic waves in China is further aggravating the supply chain and shipping situation.

We are optimistic in the medium to long term and the intention is to continue our medium-term strategy of reducing the long-term debt.

Exports Modest, Domestic Robust

The inflationary pressures as well as the interest rate hikes are more pronounced in other countries as compared to India. Arvind's key exports customers are looking at a relatively modest 2022; while the domestic demand is likely to be more robust.

Exports

The guidelines for 2022 are muted at low single-digit growth, as consumer sentiment seems challenged by steep inflation and tightening monetary policy. The war is leading to the shutdown of Russian and Ukrainian retail operations by western brands. The markets in Europe are also impacted by the war, and secondary COVID-19 waves. In US and UK, the food and energy prices are soaring at a historic pace.

One of the positive developments is that China+1 play has become permanent, so we see 3rd/4th season of buying from India/other places. More garment capacity will be moving to India as Bangladesh and Vietnam are saturated.

Domestic

The demand in India is steadily coming back as retailers re-stock and prepare for forthcoming marriage and festival seasons across different parts of India. Higher prices are certainly dampening the demand, putting pressure on the margins, and driving growth of smaller regional brands with lesser overheads and larger selection of value merchandise.

Price increase is certainly important, but we are actively managing it through product re-engineering and other methods. Volatility at product level is expected and will be managed through innovative supply chain solutions.



Risks and Opportunities

Every adversity contains within it, seeds of advantages. While we remain watchful and prepared for risks, we try to see every challenge as an opportunity to create value. We also consistently scan the business environment to prospect for opportunities and leverage them for growth.

Risk

Our businesses are exposed to numerous risks and consequently, we have a robust Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework which enables us to take certain risks to remain competitive and achieve better growth. At the same time, it helps us mitigate other risks to maintain sustainable results.

Risk Management Framework

We have institutionalised robust systems and processes, along with appropriate review mechanisms to actively identify, monitor, manage, and mitigate these risks.

Our Risk Management Policy defines the process for risk identification, its assessment, mitigation measures, monitoring and reporting. While we continuously assess the identified risks through our employees and Executive Management, the Risk Management Committee reviews the identified risks and its mitigation measures annually. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and our day to day activities.

We have identified twelve risks - four strategic and eight operational risks.

Climate-related Risk

One of the key universal risks, climate-related risk refers to the potential negative impacts of climate change on an organisation. It includes the potential for adverse effects on lives, livelihoods, health status, economic, social and cultural assets, services (including environmental), and infrastructure due to climate change.

Climate-related risks can be further clubbed into two categories:

- **Physical Risk:** Which arise from the changes in weather and climate that impact the economy. Climate changes may lead to increase in frequency and severity of natural disasters
- **Transition Risk:** Which arise from the transition to a low-carbon economy. These include changes in policy and new technologies, such as the growth of renewable energy

Note: For more details about our risk management mechanism, please refer to the Directors' Report on page 63 of this Report.

Climate-related risks, water scarcity and the failure to adapt and mitigate climate change can lead to food scarcity, unavailability of raw materials, and many more traditional risks. The table below shows how the traditional risks and climate risks are interconnected:

RISK CATEGORY	RISK	PHYSICAL RISK	TRANSITIONAL RISK
Operational	Volatility in price and availability of input raw materials	Yes	Yes
Strategic	Demand destruction and changing customer preference	Yes	Yes
Strategic	Geo-political issues disrupting supply chain management	Yes	No
Operational	Inability to attract/retain talent in the organisation	No	Yes
Strategic	Absence of business continuity plan negatively impacting the earnings	Not applicable	Not applicable
Operational	Customer concentration risk	No	Yes
Operational	Customer credit risk	Not applicable	Not applicable
Operational	Increased stakeholder concern on ESG issues	No	Yes
Operational	Substitution of existing product and services with lower emission options	No	Yes
Operational	Enhanced regulation and mandates on environmental & social sustainability issues	No	Yes
Strategic	Negative stakeholder feedback	No	Yes
Operational	Fluctuation in the forex rates negatively impacting the earnings	Not applicable	Not applicable

Impact of the climate-related risks can be observed through traditional risk categories as it has the ability to amplify traditional risks or create new risks. At Arvind, the climate-related risk management is integrated into the multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process. The mitigation plans for climate risk include focussing on implementing green technologies, sustainable product development and building supply chain resilience.

Opportunities

At Arvind, we are always ready and eager to identify opportunities, even in challenging times. For example, COVID-19 pandemic gave us the chance to focus on financial as well as operating discipline, identify opportunities to improve effectiveness, reassess and prune avoidable costs, etc. It also accelerated our shift to digitalisation.

As we keep evolving to be a **more sustainable organisation**, some of our key potential opportunities include:

- Use of more efficient production and distribution processes
- Use of recycling
- Reduced water usage and consumption
- Use of lower emission sources of energy. Development and/or expansion of goods and services with lower emission
- Use of new technologies. Development of new products and services through R&D and innovation
- Participation in carbon market
- Shift towards decentralised energy generation. Participation in renewable energy programmes and adoption of energy efficiency measures
- Better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences
- Access to new markets
- Resource substitution/diversification







The **potential financial impacts** of these opportunities include:

- Reduced operating costs (through efficiency gains and cost reductions)
- Reduced exposure to future fossil fuel price increases
- Reduced exposure to GHG emissions and therefore less sensitivity to changes in cost of carbon
- Increased capital availability (as more investors are favouring lower emission producers or ESG compliant companies)
- Increased revenue through demand for lower emission products and services
- Better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences resulting in increased revenues through access to new and emerging market
- Increased reliability of supply chain and ability to operate under various conditions



Integrated Business Model



Input	Output	Outcome	
 Financial	Equity share capital - INR	261 Cr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust balance sheet with a AA+ CARE Rating • Prudence and consolidation to reduce debt and working capital requirement • Distribution of financial wealth with more and more stakeholders
	Debt position - Net debt	1,682 Cr.	
	Net revenue - INR	8,034 Cr.	
	EBIDTA - INR	788 Cr.	
	PAT - INR	238 Cr.	
 Manufactured	Manufacturing facilities	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92 million meters denim, 120 million meters wovens and 36 million pieces garments manufactured • Modifications of energy intensive machines to more energy efficient operational modes
	R&D facilities	5	
	Material cost (INR Cr.)	4,335	
 Intellectual	No. of patents granted	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry 4.0 adoption by integrating IoT and blockchain technologies • Preferred partner by customers for execution of innovations and projects
	No. of patents under review	19	
	Quantum of R&D Spend (Last 5 years)	154 Cr.	
 Human	Skilled human resource (nos.)	22,722	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong team with diverse set of skills and domain experts in finance, R&D, design, product development, sales & marketing, patents & trademarks, sustainability, waste water and solid waste, technical textiles, CSR and IT • Safe workplace with minimal work related mishaps • Continuing to deliver on our ambition for an organisation safe and prosperous for women
	Employee benefit expense (INR)	809 Cr.	
	Training hours	530,765	
	Complaints on child / Involuntary labour (nos.)	0	
	Complaints on discriminatory employment	0	
	Complaints on sexual harassment at workplace	0	
	LTIFR (% drop from 2020-21 to 2021-22)	-11%	
 Natural	No. of farmers added for organic and regenerative organic cotton	10,844	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong strides towards environmental stewardship • Increasing adoption of renewable energy sources like bio-mass and solar + wind electricity harvesting • Reduced dependence on virgin materials by using recycled materials • Capacity building services / engagement with farmers to help them have better yields from their farm lands • SBTi Commitment signed during the reporting year
	Contribution of sustainable cotton (%)	>40	
	Total energy consumption	358,721 TJ	
	Total water withdrawal	1,655,050 m³	
	Freshwater withdrawal reduced	1.8 bn. ltr.	
	GHG emissions reduced (kgCO ₂ e/mtr of fabric)*	-9%	
*Reported for fabrics only as fabrics are a major contributor for volumes and revenue			
 Social and Relationship	CSR Investment during reporting period	3.8 Cr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Transparency and Customer Satisfaction • Long-term relationships and repeat business with customers and suppliers • Strong local community that has deep value for Arvind brand / name • Respectable position in business community and associations • Presence on National and International forums for sustainable business practices
	Total no. of direct beneficiaries	6,750	
	Total no. of indirect beneficiaries	30,000	
	Taxes paid	26 Cr.	
	Premium paid to farmers for organic and regenerative cotton over market price	10%	



Financial Capital

A decade of adding value to what matters

Our businesses are aligned with the purpose of adding stakeholder value - not only for the shareholders, but also for the providers of capital, the government, the nature, the customer, the community, and others.

Our decade-long ESG journey too has had an all-encompassing theme of empowering sustainable growth - where financial bottom line (Profit) is not the only driving factor, but also our ability to impact environmental (Planet) and social (People) bottom lines.

We have been
announcing dividends for
shareholders since 1934.

The success of this theme is reflected in the trust bestowed upon us by various partners and stakeholders through numerous JVs and investments. The financial capital is collectively represented by the equity and debt structure along with the profits generated, a part of which is reinvested into the business for driving growth.

Strategic and Financial Strengths

Integrity, inclusivity and innovation underline our pursuit of profit which is aligned with stakeholders' prosperity.

Based on the business plan, we have the ability and flexibility to deploy financial capital for upgrading equipment, expanding capacities, setting up R&D centres, procuring and hiring locally, nurturing talent, fuelling growth, and thus creating value to distribute it equitably. This approach is empowered by our fiscal prudence.

Other strategic and financial strengths include:

A Strong Balance Sheet with AA+ Rating

Arvind has a healthy AA+ (CARE) rating and maintains a robust balance sheet with an EBITDA of INR 788 Crore in FY 2021-22.

Professional Management

Our rich experience in the textiles business helps us to identify opportunities early, mitigate challenges faster and leverage resources effectively.

Optimal Capital Structure

We maintain an optimal mix of equity and debt financing that maximises our market value while minimising the cost of capital. We monitor capital using a gearing ratio.

Strong & Valuable Relationships

The way we have nurtured our relationships has helped our suppliers and dealers grow with us. This has resulted in a mature product portfolio that generates ~10% EBITDA with a good degree of predictability.

Prudent Cash Flow Management

We plan to reduce borrowing by keeping tighter financial as well as operating discipline, fixed cost reduction, and limiting the capital expenditure to necessary minimum. We achieved a sharp reduction in our overall borrowing in FY 2021-22.

Working capital stood at INR 1,194 Crore as on 31st March 2022, which was 17% lower than the corresponding figure last year. This was the second consecutive year where working capital saw a reduction.

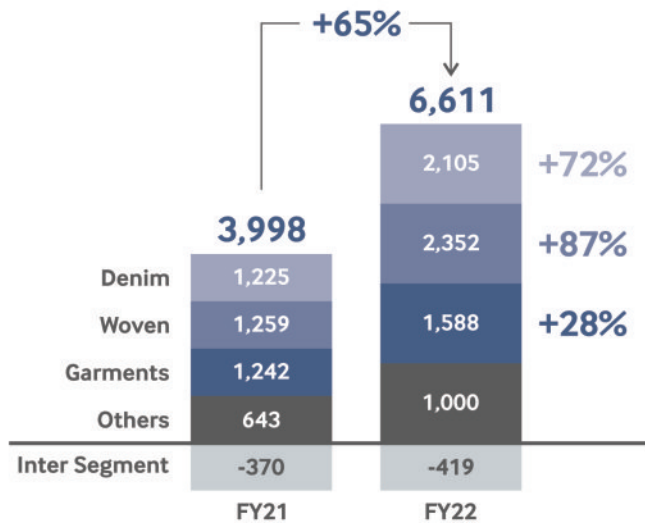
Financial Performance

The financial year began with the second wave that resulted in significant loss of life, severely disrupted economic activity and weakened Q1 numbers. During the year, the Company left COVID-19 behind witnessed the best quarters (Q3 and Q4) since the demerger of Anup Engineering and Arvind Fashions.

We continued to maintain our conservative stance on tight management of operations and capital expenditures. This enabled the Company to continue reducing its long-term debt as planned.

Textile Revenues

(All figures in ₹ Crore)



Denim
92M meters



Woven
120M meters



Garment
36M pieces

Other mainly comprise voiles and fabric retail including suiting

The net debt of the Company was reduced by INR 268 Crore and stood at INR 1,682 Crore as of 31st March 2022, which was INR 1,950 crore in previous financial year.

Textiles

The first quarter was sluggish due to the pandemic related challenges. The domestic market saw recovery due to festival season in Q2 and remained strong for the rest of the financial year. Volumes in the export markets stayed strong too. The key challenge was the continuously increasing raw material cost, most prominently cotton.



Garment Manufacturing

As the facilities remained open post the second wave of pandemic, the capacity utilisation and efficiencies were augmented leading to increased output as the year progressed.

Advanced Materials Division (AMD)

All three businesses including Human Protection, Industrials and Advanced Composites, continued to see strong demand throughout the year. They continued to improve their mix towards differentiated products, and also consolidated their positions in key accounts. On the flip-side, AMD got impacted severely by the increasing freight charges and container availability which made the import and export operations difficult.

Other Businesses

- Our effluent treatment business had a challenging year as impact of COVID-19 created an overhang on new project closures.
- Omuni - our omnichannel retail platform, made good gains as it consolidated its customer accounts and offered significant enhancements in its product offerings.

Despite multiple headwinds, we delivered a strong overall performance during FY 2021-22. Revenue increased by 31% compared to last financial year and stood at INR 8,034 Crore. Textiles revenues grew by 65% and Advanced Materials by 51%.

Economic Value Generated and Distributed

The more we generate, the more we can distribute. A strong financial performance enables us to deliver more to different stakeholders. Since, the economic value generated (income) increased by 58%, we could distribute more value to stakeholder.

(All figures in ₹ Crore)

Economic Value Generated (A)	8,084
Operating Costs	4,334
Other Expenses	2,106
Employee Benefits and Wages	809
Payment to Providers of Capital	176
Payments to Government (India)	26
Community Investments	3.8
Economic Value Distributed (B)	7,455
Economic Value Retained (A-B)	629

Financial Highlights

PAT	INR 238 Crore
Revenue	INR 8,034 Crore
EBITDA	INR 788 Crore (9.8% Margin)

Debt Position		
<small>(All figures in ₹ Crore)</small>		
BORROWINGS	31ST MAR 22	31ST MAR 21
Long-Term Borrowings	758	1,142
Short-Term Borrowings	803	631
Long-Term Liability Maturing in one year	199	230
	1,759	2,002

Ratings (CARE): AA+

Given the challenges presented by COVID-19, we have recovered strongly. Our Consolidated Profit After Tax which was INR (17) Crore in FY 2020-21, rose 1,500% to INR 238 Crore in FY 2021-22.



Manufactured Capital

A decade of building scale
with sustainability

Scaling involves increasing the footprint, while sustainability revolves around reducing it. At Arvind, we endeavour constantly to maintain the balance of reducing our ecological footprint while we grow geographically and financially. This has been our conscious effort since we started, but a major focus was brought about when we started on our ESG journey a decade back for empowering sustainable growth.

Hence, ESG plays a major role in all our manufactured capital related decisions which includes all material goods and infrastructure owned, leased or controlled by the Company that contributes to production or service. Our modern facilities, latest machineries and cutting-edge technologies are all part of our manufactured capital.

A Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) housed at our Naroda facility was instrumental in reducing freshwater consumption of 1.8 billion litres in the reporting year.

Key Manufacturing Strengths

Efficiency is doing things right, effectiveness is doing the right thing. At Arvind, we understand the importance of efficient and effective manufacturing, and achieve it through continual improvement and consistent investment in our manufactured capital.

Building in economies of scale, leveraging technology and automation, ensuring tighter integration of supply chain and improving operational efficiencies are some of the ways that enable us to keep ahead of the competition and meet the ever-changing needs of the market. They also assist in utilising our resources efficiently leading to sustainable growth.

This creates value in terms of overall costs, security of supplies, speed to market, higher quality of products and services, making us a preferred partner of customers. —

Some of our key manufacturing strengths include:

Best-in-class Manufacturing

The important things we do to achieve top-class manufacturing include managing our business and operational processes systematically, and investing in developing the right people culture. Some of the effective process practices and people-centred initiatives followed across our Company are listed below:

Processes

- Efficient vertical integration from yarn to finished goods
- Process implementation of a wide range of patented products
- Flexibility of machines to handle multiple as well as complex products
- Ability to handle complex order mix with shorter production cycle time
- Proactive management of maintaining regulatory compliance for all our processes
- Effective processes in place to keep a check on our key material inputs i.e. Cotton, Water, Energy, Chemicals, People and Money

People

- 5S (lean principles) implementation for maintaining an efficient, safe and clean working environment
- Training workforce on problem solving tools such as Root Cause Analysis to improve their skills
- End-to-end ownership i.e. from design to delivery of products
- Cross-functional team established to drive down costs as well as enhance efficiency
- Established centralised teams for planning, quality assurance & control, and finance, to have a focussed vision and enable quick implementation of decisions
- Trained workforce to handle intricate products while maintaining their performance characteristics



Robust Supply Chain

We have a strong framework of supply chain governance in place which encompasses the entire process from managing suppliers to correct procurement processes. This ensures our commitment towards ESG issues i.e. to create a resilient and sustainable supply chain. The framework includes:

- The Supplier Code of Conduct
- Critical Supplier Identification
- Supply Chain Risk Exposure

- Supplier Risk Management Measures
- ESG Integration in SCM Strategy
- Supply Chain Transparency & Reporting

Barcodes were placed on yarn batches and a portable barcode reader was used in our Santej facility. Barcodes offer automatic product identification and gathering of data. This increases productivity, enhances traceability and reduces supply chain waste.

Leveraging Latest Technology

Industry 4.0 is revolutionising the way we manufacture, improve and distribute our products. We are integrating new technologies, including Internet of Things (IoT), advanced analytics, and Artificial Intelligence + Machine Learning into our business operations. Some of the initiatives implemented at our facilities include:

- **Advanced Analytics** - We have developed dashboards for planning, decision making and business reporting
- **Connectivity, Data, Computation Power** - Blockchain is implemented to drive transparency and traceability
- **Human-Machine Interface (HMI)** - We automated a lot of our processes, some of which includes auto chemical dosing, auto sewing line, auto operation, auto monitoring, and auto control of washing machine and dryer
- **Internet of Things (IoT)** - This has been successfully implemented in textile processing operations like finishing, dyeing, sizing and warping
- **Enterprise Resource Planning** - SAP implementation led to centralised and unified data from different business departments accelerating the flow of information and leading to multiple benefits. For e.g. real-time information regarding material flow and inventory expedites the decision-making process boosting both user efficiency as well as productivity

Internet of things (IoT) was implemented which helped in identifying the exact amount of downtime and the precise reason based on factual data. This enabled us to take corrective measures for improving productivity.

Key Manufacturing Milestones

As we continued on our triple bottom line journey, we witnessed an encouraging financial year coming out of the pandemic.



Highlighted below are some of the key manufacturing milestones in various businesses within Arvind:

Denim

- The manufacturing processes saw reduction in freshwater consumption through recycling of 1.8 MLD of sewage water sourced from Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
- Started the installation of Zero Liquid Discharge in this reporting year which is expected to be fully operational in Q1 of FY 2022-23

Wovens and Knits

- CRM (Customer Relationship Management) implemented to increase and enhance the customer service. The system keeps track of the customers and their orders while helping us in better demand forecasting, greater supply chain visibility and product quality improvements

Advanced Material Division

- Mass transportation vertical - Received an order from Kanpur Agra Metro to manufacture the nose cone of the metro train
- Human protection vertical - Electric arc flash protection shirt made by Arvind-patented technology
- Industrials vertical - Reached an aggregated volume of 5.4 million sq. m. in filtration products



Other Businesses

- **Envisol** - Turnaround of Chhatral manufacturing facility, to be EBIDTA-positive operations by FY 2022-23
- **Garmenting** - The operations saw some re-structuring in this reporting year wherein lesser utilised units were consolidated to enable a more competitive cost structure

To know more about our manufacturing locations and sites, please refer to page 314 of this report



Intellectual Capital

A decade of mainstreaming innovation

The clothing and textile industry was one of the initiators of the Industrial Revolution and the industry's 350-year journey is marked by innovation milestones. As we move forward to create a sustainable world, the ability to constantly improve and mainstream innovation is more important than ever.

Innovations have been an integral part of our growth journey and we leverage them to create opportunities where none seem to exist. The decade of our ESG journey is interspersed with innovations.

With 28 patents granted and a further 19 filed on innovative products and process improvements, we are fashioning possibilities for a new future.

At Arvind, these innovations can be broadly categorised into two kinds:

Technology-driven

Resulting in blockbuster products like Indigo denim and advanced materials used in various industries other than clothing and process innovations like waterless dyeing and Cationic treatment

Non-technology Driven

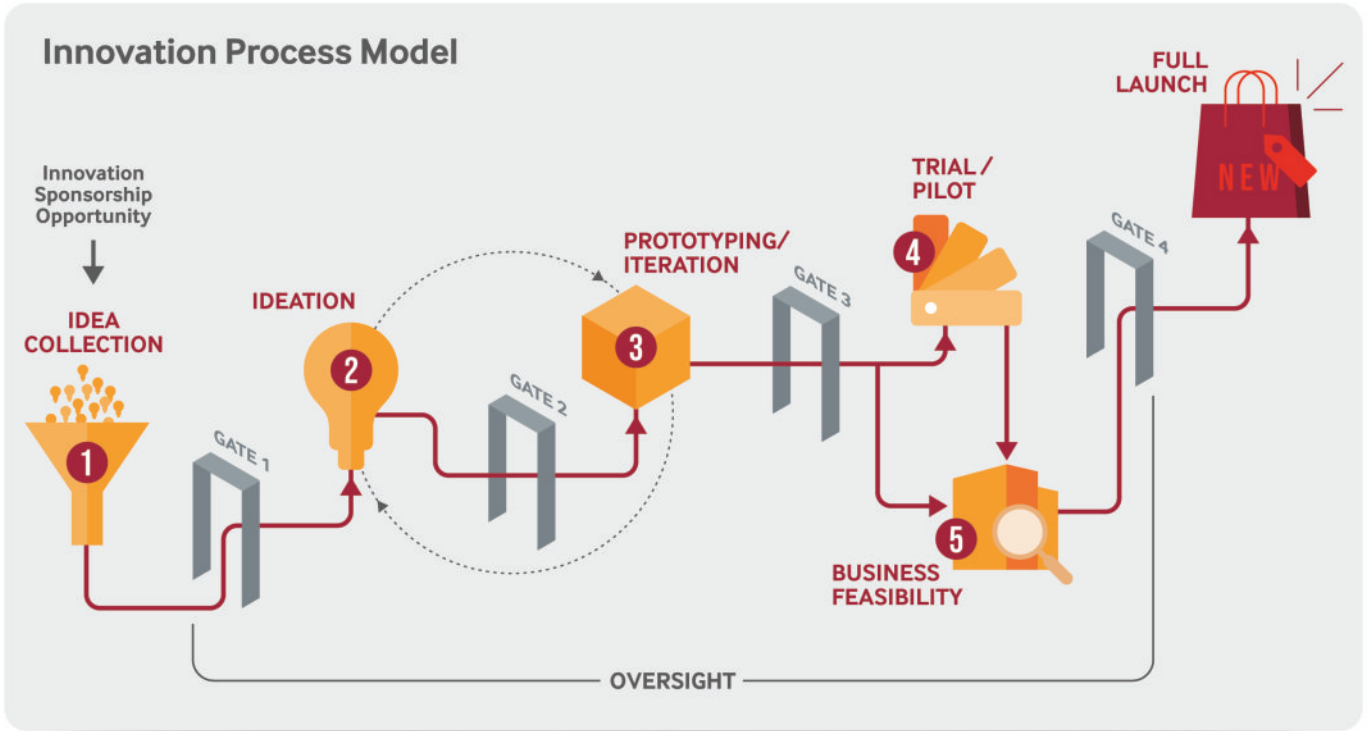
Giving rise to incremental as well as disruptive changes in service delivery, marketing, business model or organisational structure

Innovation is an important part of our evolution and processes. Given this, it is fundamental for us to invest strategically towards strengthening our intellectual capital. We strongly believe that in a fast-transforming world, these investments will provide us with the preparedness to not only adapt to changes, but also trigger and shape them towards long-term value creation.

Our Innovation Process

Innovation is not always a sudden moment of realisation, or a radical thought that completely disrupts conventional practices instantly. More often than not, innovation is an outcome of iteration - a systematic process through which ideas are generated, collated, evaluated, implemented and finally scaled up.





1
Idea Collection Stage

An idea can come from anywhere - from an everyday observation, a news report, an employee, a customer or a brainstorming exercise with the internal and external stakeholders. All ideas are welcomed with an open mind and are provided a platform to take it to the next stage of the innovation process for further evaluation.

2
Ideation Stage

We sift through the ideas and classify them as Incremental, Disruptive, Extension or Radical based on various parameters. We assess the potential for expansion in the existing market or to create a new one. An evaluation is also done to see whether a technological upgradation is required in the existing equipment or entirely a new technology needs to be adopted.

3
Prototyping Stage

A stage where idea takes a workable form through multiple research & development activities. Product prototyping and trials are undertaken to test whether the idea achieves its full potential. Modifications and refinements are carried out based on feedback from the trials.

4
Pilot Stage

Once the prototyping is perfected, the idea goes into production trial to ascertain the production capability and cost calculation. The feedback of relevant parties like customers and suppliers is solicited. If any valuable feedback from this stage comes forward, it is incorporated.

5
Business Feasibility Stage

In this stage, we estimate the tangible and intangible benefits and cost associated with the project.

In addition to the various stages in the innovation process, there is an oversight mechanism that makes the process more effective. It may differ according to different business needs and would generally entail internal reviews and reviews conducted by the leadership team with the respective business teams.

“ We are writing the specs and creating the market for advanced materials in India. This will eventually be a multibillion-dollar industry.

Punit Lalbhai | Executive Director, Arvind Ltd.

Innovation Infrastructure

Our innovation infrastructure is a vibrant mix of intellectual, human and manufactured capital which provides us an edge over the competition, and makes us future-ready. The infrastructure consists of four state-of-the-art R&D facilities, latest technological labs and equipment, robust processes and systems, skilled human resources, and collaborative relationships, some of which are as mentioned below.

- **R&D facilities at Naroda, Santej, Khatraj and Pune - all are duly recognised and approved by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India**
- **Latest technological infrastructure - Washing Lab of Denim, Micro Spinning Plant for faster development, etc.**
- **Collaborative Relationships - Partnership with GAP to establish a Water Innovation Centre for Apparel (WICA)**
- **Skilled human resources - 22,722 employees**

Key Innovations

Innovation distinguishes the leader from the followers. While keeping this in focus, we improve the manufacturing operations and management processes that lead to product enhancements and customer delight.



Key innovations and technology upgrades in the manufacturing operations for the reporting period include:

- An Emerging Machine by Matchpoint that saves water and chemicals by converting a wet process into a dry process
- Resource Efficiency
 - Energy-efficient washing machine that reduces water and chemical use
 - Substituted old bleaching technology to reduce water usage

- PFC-free water repellent finish
- Natural plant-based softener for dyeing process
- Concealed resin-baths that control VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) and air emissions
- Finishing processes that retain the hand feel properties of flame retardant fabric
- A Garnetting Machine which uses post-industrial waste sourced from our manufacturing facilities and converts it into fibres for reuse

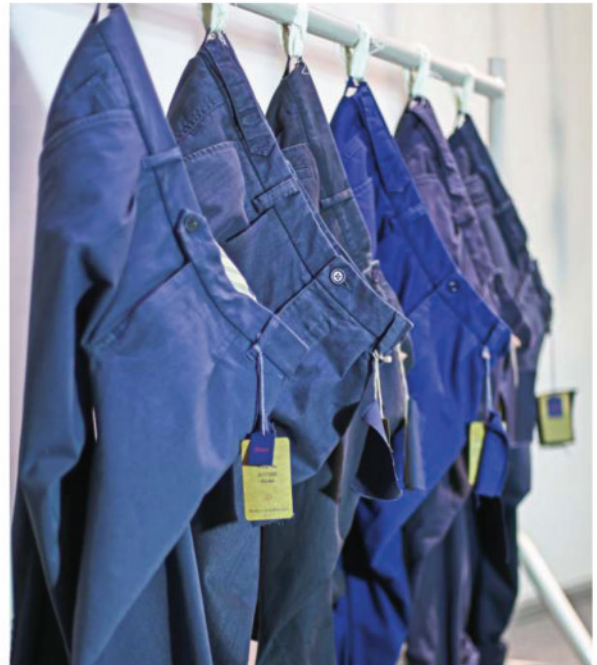


Improvements and enhancements undertaken in the management process during the reporting period include:

- Recalibrated our focus from being a manufacturer to a solutions-driven organisation
- Consolidated in terms of geographies - became leaner as an organisation
- Migrated from an annual variable pay structure to a quarterly variable pay structure - this incentivises talent retention and enhances morale
- Undertook a succession planning exercise to identify the key roles as well as the personnel who can be groomed and promoted to bigger roles
- Established a Board-level ESG Committee to manage ESG risks & opportunities
- Promoted establishment of Cross-functional Teams to gain better insights, benefit from diversity, spur innovative ideas, and increase employee engagement

INITIATIVE

Improving transparency and traceability through Blockchain Technology



There is a clear and consistent feedback from customers that they are looking for transparency in supply chains. They are wary of buying products made from raw materials that originate from conflict zones.

Bearing these observations in mind, in August 2021, we partnered with Textile Genesis to offer Blockchain-based end-to-end traceability in our denims. The platform of Textile Genesis requires stakeholders at each stage of the supply chain to input production data which establishes control over proceedings. We also incorporated fibre to retail traceability using path-breaking digital Fibrecoins™ technology.

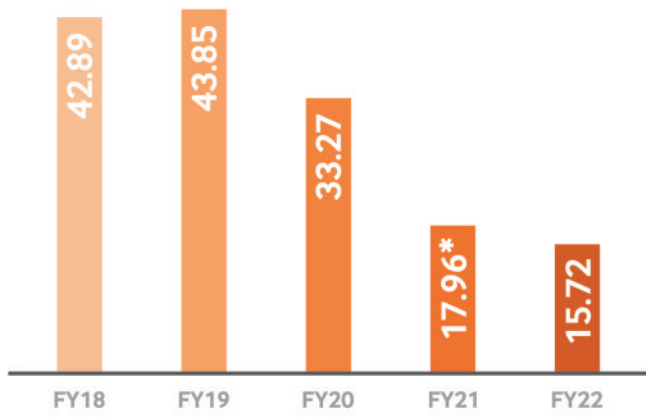
Signature Marketing Assets

There are some assets - unique products or experiences that truly differentiate us and help us distinguish ourselves from the competitors. These include fabric finishes that are extremely difficult to replicate and ensure exclusivity owing to the technology being used; and a product mix comprising patented products that efficiently caters to a wide cross-section of the customers. We also have a brand that dominates a niche market segment like blouse materials and commands high brand equity.

It is our continuing endeavour to add more such assets to strengthen our intellectual capital.

Spend on R&D

In INR Crore



* Note: There is a decline observed for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 due to the prudence exercise as a result of pandemic.

As part of the digital transformation, we have created a digital library for customers and brands to enhance their experience as well as make the process more efficient.





Natural Capital

A decade of conserving ecosystem for the next generations

If conservation of natural resources goes wrong, nothing else will go right. At Arvind, we recognise this and have always focussed on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. No wonder we incorporated this universal truth in our 'Fundamentally Right' philosophy, when a decade back we started our ESG journey of Empowering Sustainable Growth.

This journey of sustainable growth entails investing to conserve the ecosystem services that support our collective future prosperity. All these comprise the natural capital which enables our value creation.

From involving around 9,500 farmers in 2013 for our sustainable agriculture initiatives, we have increased this engagement to over 75,000 farmers in 2022.

Key Features and Focus Areas of Arvind's Approach

At Arvind, instead of just concentrating on tailpipe management, we have adopted input management as our preferred approach to sustainability. The key features of our approach which helps us in building on our natural capital includes STs:

Technology

We have always been at the forefront to conserve natural capital, whether it is an innovation related to using less freshwater, or adopting a newer technology for being energy efficient.

Transparency

Transparency breeds trust, so, our endeavour is to continuously improve on our disclosure standards, linked to the natural capital, across reporting frameworks.

We were ranked 2nd in India and 11th globally in the S&P* Global ESG Indices CSA (Corporate Sustainability Assessment) 2021 for the Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods category.

Totality

Our focus is total and holistic, so our endeavour is to source inputs sustainably, constantly monitor and improve processes, recycle waste, and create sustainable products. Even our business goals are intertwined with a sense of environmental responsibility.

Targets

We have committed ourselves to set net-zero targets, including long-term Science-Based Targets* (SBTs) which provide us with a clearly defined pathway to future-proof growth. The duration to set the targets is two years and work is in progress to finalise the targets.

Tenacity

Nothing is achieved without perseverance. Our resolve is to consistently embed sustainability at source and cascade it through operations and the value chain.

*The S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) is an annual evaluation of companies' sustainability practices. The CSA focusses on sustainability criteria that are both industry-specific and financially material and has been doing so since 1999.

We have identified six core inputs that are truly material to us, out of which four come under the purview of the natural capital. These four focus areas are: **Fibres | Energy | Water | Chemicals**

Fibres

For manufacturing fabrics, the key raw material we use is cotton which accounts for 80% of our products; thus accounting for a major share of our revenue. As a part of our Sustainable Sourcing strategy, we invest in sustainable initiatives as well as source alternate natural fibres and recycled fibres. The technical limitation of each fibre requires continuous innovation to make it suitable for usage.

Our sustainable initiatives include:

- **Regenerative** - Practices that promote soil health and supports in restoring organic carbon in the soil. This year, we graduated from pilot to commercial scale.
- **Organic and In-Conversion Organic** - Organic cotton is farmed using non-GM seeds and zero chemical pesticides as well as fertilisers, resulting in a huge positive impact on the environment. Whereas in-conversion organic is a way to become organic as the land needs time to leech itself of previously used substances.
- **Cotton Recycling** - We added a cotton recycling machine in this reporting year which recycles both post-industrial waste (sourced primarily from our units) as well as post-consumer waste.
- **BCI - The Better Cotton Initiatives (BCI)** - Promotes efficient use of water, approved fertilisers and pesticides.



We have been working with farmers to promote sustainable cotton since over a decade. Deeper engagement with farmers has resulted in a three-fold growth in number of farmers and area in the last three years.

Our responsible supply chain mechanism sources sustainable cotton from the farms to produce fabric. More than 40% of our sourced cotton is sustainable.



Growth Highlights

Type of Cotton	Farmers Engaged (In Nos.)			Area Under Cultivation (Ha)		
	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY20	FY21	FY22
BCI	25,000	72,031	58,803	37,500	111,229	97,925
Organic	2,400	5,196	13,241	2,584	3,085	18,870
Regenerative	41	201	3,000	57	302	12,496
Total	27,441	77,428	75,044	40,142	114,616	129,291

Energy

Energy conservation is the foundation of energy independence. Optimising the energy productivity and adding renewables to the energy mix enables us to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. Together, these steps make us a more responsible energy user and support us to move on the decarbonisation path.

Some of the energy saving initiatives include:

Retrofitted the existing machines

- Replaced thermic fluid-fired Stenter with direct gas-fired Stenter
- Installed air gun in place of hose pipes for cleaning air application
- Installed high-efficiency pump in shirting pump house

Optimised the run time of energy intensive equipment based on weather conditions

- Stopped the cooling tower water circulation pump (C-90 air compressor) in winters

Deactivated humidification plants in dyeing and sizing machine - 50 rope dyeing and EOU Sucker Muller

Some of the renewables related initiatives include:

- Continued growth in RE sourcing - signed up for 47 MW wind and solar hybrid at group level, it will be operational by FY 2023
- Switch from coal by creating a backward supply chain of biomass briquettes

Benefits of backward supply chain integration of biomass briquettes



Along with saving coal, it ensures a secured and consistent supply of briquettes throughout the year. It is also beneficial for the farmers as it helps them minimise the risk of unwanted prevalence of pink bollworm and avoid health risks due to burning of cotton stalks. This year, we scaled up the backward supply chain of sourcing agro waste (cotton stalks).



Emissions

Enhancing the energy efficiency of our processes as well as investing in low-carbon emission technologies help us reduce our GHG emissions.

Energy Performance

	FY20	FY21	FY22
Direct			
Energy (TJ)	4,345	3,434	4,885
GHG (TCO ₂ e)	372,689	287,658	363,942
Indirect			
Energy (TJ)	344,062	241,185	353,836
GHG (TCO ₂ e)	275,818	193,347	283,654
Fabric			
Electricity (kwh/mtr)	1.14	1.15	1.16
GHG (KgCO ₂ e/mtr)	2.40	2.50	2.28
Garment			
Electricity (kwh/piece)	0.54	0.53	0.54
GHG (KgCO ₂ e/piece)	0.47	0.47	0.48

Note: Our specific electricity consumption went up as a new plant became operational in 2020 and all plants weren't running continuously during COVID.

Our CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) ranking has improved to B- for climate change and B for water.



Water

Water is the driving force of all nature. The two key approaches for water conservation include using less water by investing in advanced technologies and increasing process efficiency initiatives for water management through efficient treatment and recycling mechanisms.

Some of our water-related initiatives include:

- Switched to recycled water at our manufacturing facilities, many of which are operating on 100% recycled water
- Partnered with GAP to set up an innovation centre, to drive water stewardship for textile industry
- Invested in advanced technologies like Emerising machine by Matchpoint that saves water and chemicals by converting a wet process into a dry process

Water Performance

	FY20	FY21	FY22
Water			In '000 m ³
Total Freshwater Consumption	3,670	2,176	1,655
Total Water Treated & Reused in process	7,243	5,341	5,634
Total Water Treated & Discharged	2,803	2,016	876
Specific Freshwater Consumption			
Fabric (litre/metre)	43.20	40.53	26.21
Garment (litre/piece)*	11.70	12.27	12.88

**Note: Our specific freshwater consumption for garment manufacturing went up as a new plant became operational in 2020 and it was running intermittently.*

Chemicals

Chemicals are an important ally in providing and differentiating the look and feel of fabrics. This role comes with a side effect on the environment. At Arvind, we try to reduce this impact by adopting green chemistry principles.

Some of our initiatives include:

- Adopted ZDHC (Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals) at all our sites for safe and sustainable chemical management
- Adhered to safer chemistry frameworks to eliminate hazardous chemicals
- Worked on synthetic pesticide elimination in organic farming and reduction in BCI



Our manufacturing facility in Naroda became the first denim plant globally at ZDHC level-1*

**The ZDHC MRSL Level 1 certification of compliance demonstrates that the chemical formulations used in the production of an article do not contain any of the substances on the MRSL (Manufacturing Restricted Substances List).*



Human Capital

A decade of putting people first

In any organisation, it is the people who make the difference. At Arvind, we believe that by putting people first, we enable a robust transformation that unlocks higher value for all our stakeholders. Empowering employees therefore has been an integral part of our value system since the beginning, and became one of the foremost pillars of our ESG journey which we initiated a decade back.

Human capital involves acquiring, training, managing, and retaining employees for them to contribute effectively in various processes of the business. Top management, executives, employees and workers form a part of our human capital. Their collective knowledge, skills and experiences are major contributors to Arvind's value creation.

We have grown
from about 14,000
employees in 2013
to more than
22,000 in 2022.

Key People Strengths

An organisation is as strong as its employees. We participate in strengthening our people, and our people participate in strengthening the business. The result is, our strengths grow with each other. Some of the key strengths include:

Proficient - A pool of excellent domain experts in finance, R&D, design, product development, sales & marketing, patents & trademarks, sustainability, waste water and solid waste, technical textiles, CSR and IT

Empowered - Employees have the autonomy of decision-making, and a larger sense of purpose. We refer to workers as Front Line Managers (FLMs)

Open to possibilities - At Arvind, people are open to explore opportunities for innovating, experimenting, and even empowering and touching lives of people

Promoters - People believe in not just creating ripples, but waves of impact, and for that they promote new ideas, support them and even allow them to fail

Limitless - Not held back by limits and fuelled by creativity, our people breathe a start-up culture, creating a legacy of innovation by challenging convention, and living up to it everyday

Encompassing - Diversity of every kind is celebrated - cultural, racial, religious, age, gender, ability, and even sectoral diversity (e.g. people from travel industry working in textiles industry)

In the reporting year, we organised a programme called 'Ideas' where employees came up with new thoughts for process optimisation, operational excellence, etc.

Key Focus Areas

Our focus continues to remain on creating a workplace where people come to reimagine the future - personal as well as organisational; where people from diverse backgrounds, flourish together; where people build long-term careers based on merit and creativity; and where people can explore different dimensions of their capabilities and still have a definite role in making Arvind what it is. Achievement of such a workplace entails developing a culture that celebrates diversity, values enterprise and rewards performance, and making employees feel more valued.

A positive workplace culture improves teamwork, raises morale, increases productivity and enhances retention.

The key focus areas to create an empowering employee-first culture include:

- **Recruitment and Leadership Pipeline**
- **Learning and Development**
- **Employee Engagement**
- **Diversity and Inclusion**

Recruitment and Leadership Pipeline

You can't force a square peg in a round hole. Getting the right people for the right role at the right time is the core of recruitment and developing the leadership pipeline at Arvind. We proactively map the requirements with internal and external talent, and accelerate the execution.

Our modes of recruitment involve:

- IJPs (Internal Job Postings) - Provides opportunity to the internal talent first, in case of a vacancy
- Referrals - Proof of a positive experience, so employees refer their known people
- Focussed Internships - Gives a fair idea of the knowledge and skills
- Campus Connect Programmes - Fresh talent infuses much-needed new ideas
- Social Media - Captive target audience of young professionals

The mechanism to create our leadership pipeline entails:

- Identifying next generation leaders
- Succession planning for critical positions based on the 9-Box Grid
- Developing leaders centred on 70:20:10 model of 3Es - Experience, Exposure and Education
- Creating leaders by identifying learning areas based on function, role and career stage, and providing relevant coaching to unlock potential and maximise performance

In FY 2021-22, we had a clear focus on HR digitalisation at the shop floor, business and corporate level, which lead to an enhanced performance in achieving the desired HR outcomes.



We provide a choice of opportunities to our employees, some of which are:

- Opportunity to choose a subject expertise path or a general management path
- Opportunity for vertical and/or horizontal growth
- Opportunity for young employees to move into leadership roles depending on the skillset

Being a leader in the textiles industry with a presence across the entire value chain provides us a platform to attract the best talent available.

In the reporting year, we onboarded 116 fresh graduates from a wide spectrum of specialisations - ranging from MTech, CA, MBA to NIFT graduates.

Learning and Development

An investment in knowledge pays the best interest. We believe that learning and development (L&D) encompasses a human need to grow as well as an enabling power to achieve. Our L&D efforts are geared to empower employees' personal growth and develop their expertise to accomplish greater tasks. For this, we create an enabling culture through:

- communication channels across levels, for openness
- employee-friendly practices and policy, so they feel cared for
- fostering team work, to create a synergy of efforts
- on-the-job mentors to guide through any situation
- cross-functional teams to bring forth diverse ideas

This facilitating environment results in an organic development. The specialised development needs are taken care of by training. Some of the training programmes include:

- Udaan - Supervisory developmental initiative for garmenting business with a focus on capability building of 230 shop floor supervisors
- Continuing Education Programme - Tie-ups with the Harvard management and senior leadership; Tie-ups for course curriculum with agencies like SkillSoft

- Women Leadership Development Programme - Harappa Academy
- Water stewardship training - Alliance for Water Stewardship
- Functional training for employees
- Safety training for employees

E-learning facility is also available in some cases. All these learning and development initiatives lead to employee transformation.

The process that we follow to drive transformation is - Connect, Communicate and Cascade. Based on this, we have also developed a programme called Parivartan, with a framework of Engage, Excel and Evolve.

Employee Engagement



As they say, to win at the marketplace, you must first win the workplace. At Arvind, we keep employees engaged and motivated, so they continue in their quest for something better, for something more fulfilling, for improving what is, for creating impact, for galvanising dreams into actions.

Our HR policies for employees are called 'Principles of Engagement'.

Our comprehensive employee engagement initiatives play a vital role in retaining key employees, as well as in reducing turnover and its related costs. All of these contribute to an organisation's productivity and overall business performance. Some of our initiatives include:

Rewards & Recognitions

- Moved from an annual variable pay structure to a quarterly variable pay structure which allowed employees to get rewarded four times in a year and motivated them to perform consistently
- Instituted a very clear retention scheme in the company at various levels in the organisation to attract and retain various talents
- Clear organograms, structures, KPIs and growth path

Engagement Programmes

- A Leadership Connect Programme - Urja, is our fireside chat with company CXO's
- Health and well-being programmes



Grievance Mechanisms

- Whistle-blower policy
- Ethics helpline

In FY 2021-22, we undertook a four-month compensation benchmarking exercise for all textiles and corporate function on what kind of job roles should exist. The compensation pay ranges and market pay ranges were also mapped for the roles. This exercise helped in evaluating the new hires and benchmarking the fresh talent pool.

COVID-19 Response



The second wave of COVID-19 was overwhelming. We immediately ensured safety of employees by enabling remote work. Setting up the infrastructure required for WFH was accompanied by putting in place COVID-19 relief activities.

These included - family care programmes, ambulances on call, oxygen-on-call service, hospital arrangements, upfront medical support - medical insurance, daily medicine support, death benefits, quarantine assistance to employees and their families, and vaccination support.

We ensured that every employee and their family members felt secure. Our people also rose to the occasion and worked with a higher sense of purpose. We salute their spirit.

Diversity and Inclusion

Great things are seldom achieved by one person; usually it is an outcome of a team with multiplicity of thoughts and skills. Diversity and inclusion therefore not only create a positive work environment, but also make smart business sense.

Our Code of Conduct clearly mentions policies that enable diversity and inclusion. We are also taking further steps to increase diversity and nurture young women leaders. Some of the initiatives include:

- Identifying diversity positions
- Rewarding referral for diverse candidates
- Setting diversity targets for specific functions/businesses
- Launching women-centric policies
- Planning back to work programmes for women
- Introducing women leadership programme to nurture women leaders

We have designed four new schemes to be implemented in FY 2022-23 which will formalise some of the initiatives we are already doing.

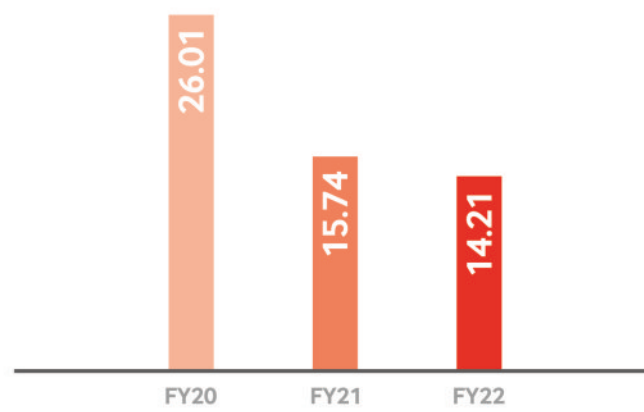
Employee Snapshot

Employee Mix

Permanent Employees (nos.)	15,226
Permanent Women Employees (nos.)	6,241
Temporary / Casual / Contractual Employees (nos.)	7,633
Unionised Permanent Workforce (%)	24%

Percentage of Women Directors on the Board 11.1%

Safety - LTIFR (Workers)



Learning and Development

	FY20	FY21	FY22
Total Participants	27,315.00	63,920.00	73,883.00
Total Hours	17,512.50	486,575.50	530,765.00
Hours per Employee	0.62	16.69	23.36

Note: The trainings were reduced in FY20 due to COVID-19.

Complaints on Child / Involuntary Labour (nos.)	0
Complaints on Discriminatory Employment (Sexual Harassment Complaints)	0
Employee Benefit Expense (INR in Cr)	809



Social & Relationship Capital

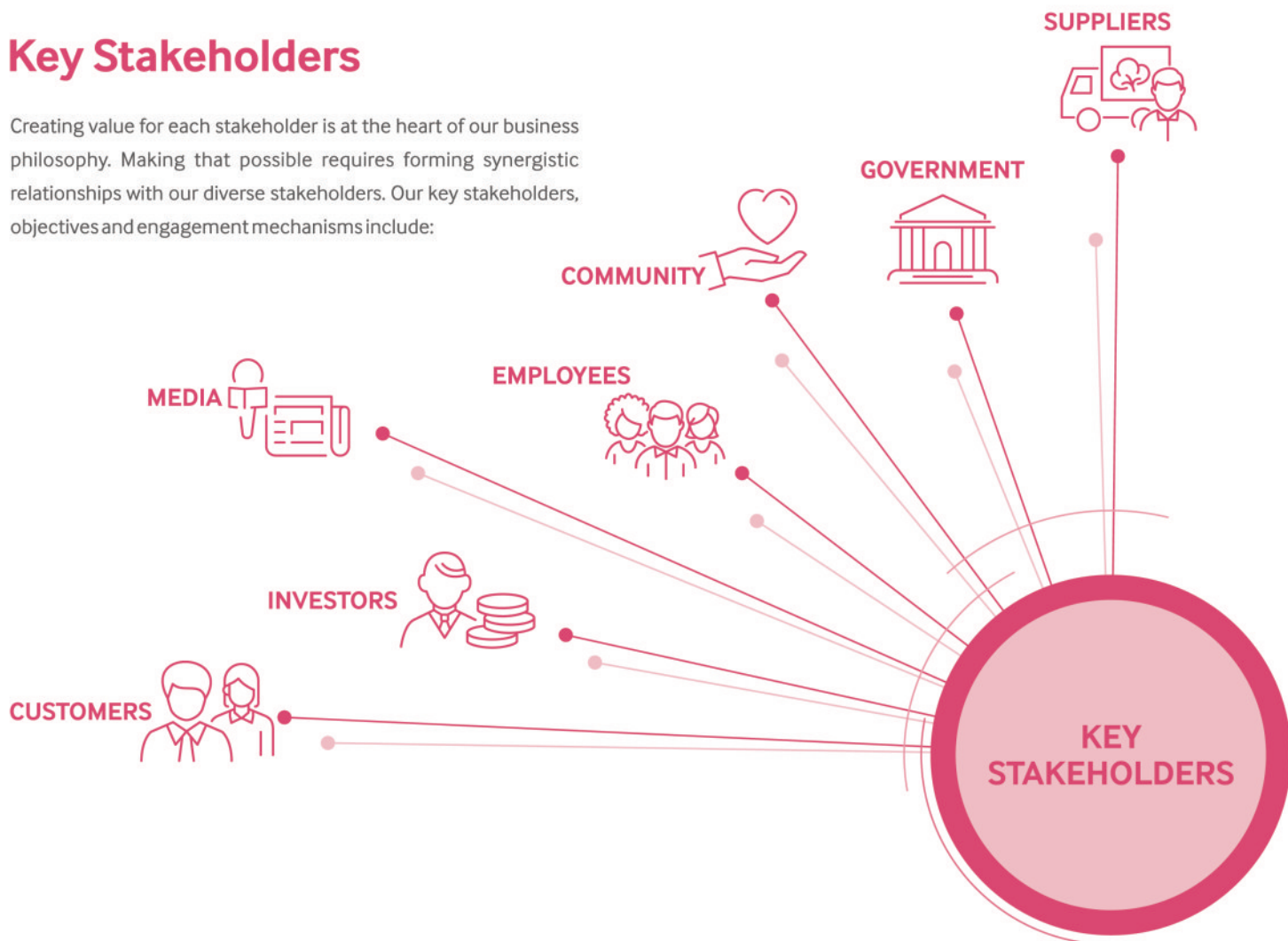
A Decade of Making a Difference

Making a difference in others' life creates the biggest difference in ours. So, it has been a constant endeavour at Arvind to create a positive difference in every life we touch, since the beginning. This requires development of relationships with stakeholders - communities, employees, customers, suppliers, business partners, and others; and the ability to share information and resources to enhance individual and collective well-being. This results in the generation of social and relationship capital that strengthens our social licence to operate.

Our CSR investment stood at INR 3.8 Crore in FY 2021-22. The total CSR investment between FY 2014-15 and FY 2021-22 is over INR 51 Crore.

Key Stakeholders

Creating value for each stakeholder is at the heart of our business philosophy. Making that possible requires forming synergistic relationships with our diverse stakeholders. Our key stakeholders, objectives and engagement mechanisms include:



KEY OBJECTIVES

ENGAGEMENT MECHANISMS

Customers

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a sustained relationship • Anticipate short-term and long-term expectations • Fulfil their requirement of Sustainable Products • Understand their Sustainability Goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic one-to-one interactions with key customers • Customer satisfaction survey • Personal meetings by our design and technology teams with customer groups at regular intervals throughout the year • B2B customer portal to facilitate a continuous dialogue • Feedback gathered during customer visits and audits to the manufacturing locations |
|---|--|

Investors

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand concerns and expectations to create higher shared value • Recognise the sustainability risk perception of investors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular dissemination of financial performance through newspapers and published accounts • In-depth interactions during analyst meets and investor presentations • Addressal of specific queries on sustainability from investors |
|---|---|

Media

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate key developments, milestone events, growth plans, etc. • Build larger outreach and better narrative for various key initiatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media interactions, events, press conferences, media announcements of quarterly reports and major tie-ups • Media visits to facilities to demonstrate business growth and new technologies |
|--|---|

Employees

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand their career ambitions, job satisfaction parameters, support career growth, training and development • Share organisation's vision, short-term and long-term goals, workplace needs and expectations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured interactive appraisals, career path guidance, training programmes, employee rewards and recognition, development programmes • Feedback mechanism for Front Line Managers (FLMs) using various channels |
|--|--|

Community

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positively impact the quality of life of the people in the community • Maintain cordial relations with local communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities by institutions promoted or partnered by us e.g. NLRDF, SHARDA Trust, etc. • Interactions by the Industrial Relations department |
|---|--|

KEY OBJECTIVES

ENGAGEMENT MECHANISMS

Government

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand compliance and applicable regulations. Brief them on steps taken and discuss opportunities to collaborate on pressing issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal meetings • Submission of relevant compliance documents • Presence in industry forums, etc. |
|---|---|

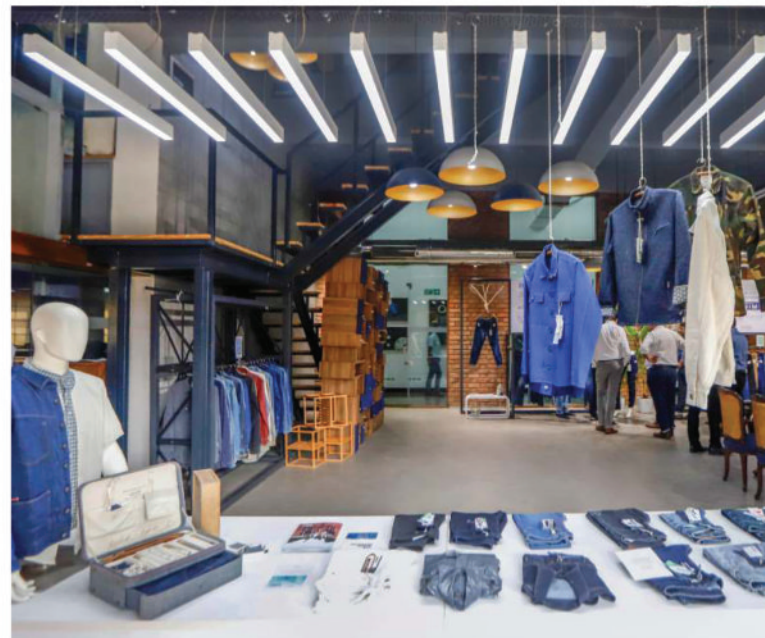
Suppliers

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of mutual expectation and needs, especially about quality, cost and timely delivery, growth plans and sharing of best practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic interactions between Arvind's buying and sourcing teams • Training programmes, quality workshops |
|---|--|

Customers 

All our customers are our partners. This is why, at Arvind, we continuously try to understand their needs and actively solicit feedback, ideas and suggestions. Some of the joint programmes that we have initiated with our customers include:

- Sustainable agriculture projects with Patagonia, Pangaia, Next, Inditex, Superdry, GAP, Levis, C&A, J.Crew, and Timberland to increase the area under organic and regenerative agriculture in India
- D(R)YE Factory of the Future project together with Fashion for Good, Adidas, Kering, PVH Corp., and Welspun India to optimise resource use during the production process
- Materra Pilot: In partnership with Fashion for Good, Kering, and PVH Corp. to pilot a radically resource-efficient cotton farming technology
- 'Sorting for Circularity India Project': To build an infrastructure towards greater circularity with Adidas, Levi Strauss & Co., PVH Corp., Birla Cellulose and Welspun India
- The Full Circle Textiles Project: For driving and scaling disruptive innovations along with Laudes Foundation, Adidas, BESTSELLER, C&A, PVH Corp., Target and Zalando, Fabrics Division of W. L. Gore & Associates, and Teijin Frontier



Our Santej facility won the Best Supplier Award (Platinum) from our customer Kohls as well as TERI Award for Excellence for the usage of effluent water.

Investors



We are continuously working to create attractive ROI both financial and non-financial as well as strong investor relations built on transparency, accountability and trust.

- **20 investor meets in FY 2021-22**
- **13 investor grievance reported in FY 2021-22. All were resolved**
- **Reported at CDP which is a global environmental disclosure system for six years in a row**

Our share price trend is testament to our continued strong relationship with our investors.

	FY20	FY21	FY22
Share Price Trend	19.65	65.85	117.45

Employees



We are creating an empowering and enabling environment for employees, so they perform to their best potential. Our employee-centric initiatives and processes are covered in detail in the Human Capital chapter. Here we are only stating the investment made over last three years:

EMPLOYEE COST	FY20	FY21	FY22
Amount	942	697	809
% of Sales	13%	14%	10%

Media



In these digital times, it is vital to ensure that online engagement with all our stakeholders is done on an ongoing and continuous basis. We have made a conscious effort to remain present across various social media platforms i.e. LinkedIn, Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. This helps us remain not only connected with the relevant stakeholders on real time basis but also acts as

engagement tools. At Arvind, social media has been leveraged to reach out to a larger talent pool and has helped us in our recruiting efforts.

Interviews, articles, industry story publications, policy related communication, etc., during the year shape the narrative and demonstrate thought leadership. Our leaders are often part of interviews, industry and standalone stories; which not only highlight us but also provide industry perspective. Participating in panel discussions by industry bodies has been one of the key highlights of communicating key messages to the larger audience.

Community



The key to building a great business is to generate value for the communities. We achieve that by creating a positive impact in four broad areas of CSR that we focus on:

**Educational Advancement | Rural Advancement
Cultural Advancement | Environmental Advancement**

CSR initiatives in these areas are undertaken through specific institutions promoted by us or in partnership with:

- **Strategic Help Alliance for Relief to Distressed Areas (SHARDA) Trust**
- **Narottam Lalbhai Rural Development Fund (NLRDF)**
- **Arvind Foundation (AF)**
- **Other Civil Society Organisations**

SHARDA Trust and NLRDF are public charitable trusts with a credible history of three and four decades of working in urban and rural centres respectively. In addition, we have created the Arvind Foundation as an umbrella organisation to ensure continuity of ongoing programmes, implementation of new programmes and to strengthen as well as expand our CSR initiatives.

CSR Vision: To impact positively, the quality of life of people, through initiatives of social, economic, educational, infrastructural, environmental, health and cultural advancement.

INITIATIVE

The COVID-19 Effect on Our Initiatives

Major parts of FY 2021-22 witnessed the continuance of pandemic and related bottlenecks. Although we continued our CSR initiatives with passion and focus, the numbers remained low due to the prevailing situation. Some of our initiatives and their benefits this year include:

Educational Advancement

Digital Education Programme: Benefitted 2,060 students. Our teachers also designed and developed over 2,200 digital teaching resources.

Gyanda Education Programme: Enrolment of over 1,100 students. We have set a goal to enrol 2,000 students in the coming year



Rural Advancement

Farmers Skill Training: 300 farmers from 9 villages benefitted from the programme

Tribal Girls - Training and Employment: 311 girls benefitted

Strengthening dairy practices: Over 150 dairy farmers from 7 Villages attended the training programmes. The team also facilitated the disbursement of loan to 25 dairy farmers.

Rural Inner Well-being Programme: Despite COVID, this programme continued reaching out to over 4,500 people in rural Gujarat and Rajasthan through online format. The meditation sessions have started in offline mode now and will return to the normal days soon.



Environmental Advancement

Tree Plantation: Planted 5,500 trees. Going ahead, our goal is to plant 1,50,000 trees for the next 3 years

Cultural Advancement

Promotion of Indology: Till FY 2021-22, close to 33.5 Lac pages of the manuscripts were digitalised. In addition to that the library automation project was also completed.



Local Community

Our engagement with local communities is not only driven by our CSR activities but also by our business activities. We provide preference to people living near our manufacturing facilities. This ensures ownership amongst the community, making the business more sustainable in the long run.

- Public hearings for expansion project: Zero
- Number of people employed from within <5-15 km radius of the facility

	0-5 KM	6-10 KM	11-15 KM	>15 KM
Staff	127	349	1,968	730
FLM	2,737	1,564	11,533	3,714



Government



From shaping policies to creating a healthy, stable environment where a business can prosper and create as well as distribute value in the society, Government is an important stakeholder for a business.

Participation of private sector in the policy-making process enables the creation of a sound legal and regulatory framework. The top leadership at Arvind serves on various committees set up by the Government and industry bodies to formulate robust policies.

- Mr. Kulin Lalbhai - Vice Chair, CII National Committee on Textiles
- Mr. Ankur D. Trivedi - Member - State Advisory Committee for Textile Sector, Government of Madhya Pradesh
- Mr. Abhishek Bansal - Head of Sustainability is on the board of SAC, ZDHC and SLCP
- Mr. D. J. Yadav - Past Chairman, CII Gujarat Council and Currently Chairman - Academia - Industry & Research & Development Coordination Committee
- Ms. Rachna Mehra - Member - CII Gujarat HR Panel
- Mr. Niraj Lal - Convenor, CII Gujarat CSR Panel and Member, CII CSR National Committee

No non-compliance has been reported during this financial year according to SEBI and ROC.

Tax paid to the Govt.

In INR Crore

FY20	FY21	FY22
65	11	26

Suppliers



We ensure our suppliers grow with us. So, we work with a broad range of suppliers to enhance their capacities and engage with them consistently. The suppliers range from farmers to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises to Multi-National Corporations. Some of our initiatives include:

- Familiarising with Arvind's Sourcing Policy and Code of Conduct
- Solving grievances - We have an Ethics Helpline Portal where any supplier can post complaints or grievances they have - <https://www.arvind.ethicshelpline.in/portal/en/home>
- Sharing sustainability practices and building capacity through trainings, exposure visit etc.
- Paying a premium for the sustainable produce to the farmers

We have invested INR 4.2 Crore in our sustainable agriculture projects to engage with 82,540 farmers. In these projects, we have 160 agri-professionals that support in capacity building of the farmers.

Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Company will be held on Tuesday, the 6th September, 2022 at 11:00 a.m. through Video Conference (“VC”)/Other Audio Visual Means (“OAVM”) (“hereinafter referred to as “electronic mode”) to transact the following Business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

- To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statements [including consolidated financial statements] of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 and the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
- To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai (holding DIN 00008329), who retires by rotation in terms of Article 168 of the Articles of Association of the Company and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.
- To re-appoint Statutory Auditors of the Company
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 Sections 139, 142 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018), 19th Floor, “Shapath V”, S. G. Highway, Ahmedabad – 380 015 be and are hereby re-appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) till the conclusion of the 96th Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2027, at such remuneration, as may be mutually agreed between the Board of Directors of the Company and the Statutory Auditors.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

- 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 any other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), the remuneration of Rs. 4.15 lakhs (Rupees Four lakhs Fifteen thousand only) plus applicable taxes and

reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the audit, payable to M/s. Kiran J. Mehta & Co., Cost Accountants, Ahmedabad having Firm Registration No. 000025, appointed by the Board to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March 2023, be and is hereby ratified and confirmed.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts and take all such steps as maybe necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this Resolution.

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

RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149, 150, 152 read with Schedule IV and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force), Ms. Ismet Khambatta (DIN: 00030325) who has been appointed as an Additional Director in the capacity of Independent Director of the Company by the Board of Directors effective from August 1, 2022 in terms of Section 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, and whose appointment as an Independent Director is recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, and in respect of whom the Company has received a notice in writing from a Member proposing her candidature for the office of Director pursuant to Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, be and is hereby appointed as an Independent Director of the Company for a period of five years with effect from August 1, 2022 to July 31, 2027, not subject to retirement by rotation, upon such remuneration as detailed in the explanatory statement hereto and as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time within the overall limits of remuneration under the Companies Act, 2013.

Registered Office:

Naroda Road
Ahmedabad-380025
Date: August 1, 2022

By Order of the Board

R. V. Bhimani


Company Secretary
Membership No. A 6738

Notes

1. Pursuant to the Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, Circular No.17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs followed by Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020, Circular No. 02/2021 dated January 13, 2021, Circular No. 02/2022 dated May 05, 2022 and all other relevant circulars issued from time to time, general meeting can be held through video conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means (OAVM) without physical attendance of the Members at the AGM venue. Hence, Members can attend and participate in the ensuing AGM through VC/OAVM.
2. The Notice of the Annual General Meeting along with the Annual Report for the financial year 2021-22 is being sent only by electronic mode to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/ Depositories in accordance with the aforesaid MCA Circulars and circulars issued by SEBI. Members may note that the Notice of Annual General Meeting and Annual Report for the financial year 2021-22 will also be available on the Company's website <https://www.arvind.com>; websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. National Stock Exchange of India Ltd and BSE Limited at www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com respectively.
3. Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, a Member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf and the proxy need not be a Member of the Company. Since this AGM is being held pursuant to the MCA Circulars through VC/OAVM, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with. Accordingly, the facility for appointment of proxies by the Members will not be available for the Annual General Meeting and hence the Proxy Form, Attendance Slip and Route Map of AGM are not annexed to the Notice.
4. Members attending the meeting through VC/OAVM shall be counted for the purposes of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. In case of joint holders attending the AGM, the Member whose name appears as the first holder in the order of names as per the Register of Members of the Company will be entitled to vote.
6. The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 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 for 1000 members 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.
7. The relative Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 setting out material facts concerning the business under Item Nos. 3 to 5 of the Notice, is annexed hereto. The relevant details, as required under Regulation 36(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standard – 2 on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, of the person seeking appointment/ re-appointment as a Director under Item No. 2 and 5 of the Notice is also annexed to the notice.
8. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Wednesday, 31st August, 2022 till Tuesday, 6th September, 2022 (both days inclusive).
9. Members are requested to intimate changes, if any, pertaining to their name, postal address, email address, 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., to their DPs in case the shares are held by them in electronic form and to the Company's Registrars and Transfer Agents, Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd. in case the shares are held by them in physical form.
10. SEBI vide its notification dated January 24, 2022 has mandated that all requests for transfer of securities including transmission and transposition requests shall be processed only in dematerialized form. In view of the same and to eliminate all risks associated with physical shares and avail various benefits of dematerialisation, Members are advised to dematerialise the shares held by them in physical form. Members can contact the Company or Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd., for assistance in this regard.
11. Members holding shares in physical form, in identical order of names, in more than one folio are requested to send to the Company or Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd., the details of such folios together with the share certificates along with the requisite KYC Documents for consolidating their holdings in one folio. Requests for consolidation of share certificates shall be processed in dematerialized form.
12. As per the provisions of Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013, the facility for making nomination is available to the Members in respect of the shares held by them. Members who have not yet registered their nomination are requested to register the same by submitting Form No. SH-13. If a Member desires to opt-out or cancel the earlier nomination and record a fresh nomination, the Member may submit the same in Form ISR-3 or Form SH-14, as the case may be. The said forms can be downloaded from the Company's website at <https://www.arvind.com/investor-updates>. Members are requested to submit the said form to their DPs in case the shares are held in electronic form and to the RTA at ahmedabad@linkintime.co.in in case the shares are held in physical form, quoting their folio no(s).
13. Members intending to require information about Accounts in the Meeting are requested to inform the Company at least 7 days in advance of the AGM.
14. Members are requested to note that, dividends if not encashed for a period of 7 years from the date of transfer to Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company, are liable to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund ("IEPF"). Further, all the shares in respect of which dividend has remained unclaimed for 7 consecutive years or more from the date of transfer to unpaid dividend account shall also be transferred to IEPF Authority. In view of this, Members are requested to claim their dividends from the Company, within the stipulated timeline. The Members, whose unclaimed dividends/shares have been transferred to IEPF, may claim the same by making an online application to the IEPF Authority in web Form No. IEPF-5 available on www.iepf.gov.in. For details, please refer to Corporate Governance Report which is a part of this report.

15. All documents referred to in the accompanying Notice of the AGM and explanatory statement shall be open for inspection without any fee at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours on any working day upto and including the date of the AGM of the Company.
16. A person who is not a Member as on the cut-off date should treat this Notice for information purposes only.
17. **Instructions for e-Voting and joining the AGM are as follows:**
 - I. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, and MCA Circulars, the Company is providing facility of remote e-Voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has appointed National Securities Depository Limited (“NSDL”) as the authorized agency, for facilitating voting through electronic means i.e. remote e-Voting and e-Voting during the AGM.
 - II. Mr. Hitesh Buch, Practicing Company Secretary (Membership No. FCS 3145, COP 8195) has been appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the e-Voting during the AGM and remote e-Voting in a fair and transparent manner.
 - III. The Results of voting will be declared within 2 working days from the conclusion of the AGM. The declared Results, along with the Scrutinizer’s Report will be submitted to the Stock Exchanges where the Company’s equity shares are listed (BSE Limited & National Stock Exchange of India Limited) and shall also be displayed on the Company’s website <https://www.arvind.com> and NSDL’s website www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - IV. Voting rights of the Members for voting through remote e-Voting and voting during the AGM shall be in proportion to shares of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date i.e. Tuesday, 30th August, 2022. A person, whose name is recorded in the Register of Members or in the Register of Beneficial owners (as at the end of the business hours) maintained by the depositories as on the cut-off date shall only be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-Voting and voting during the AGM.
 - V. The remote e-Voting facility will be available during the following period:
 - a. Commencement of remote e-Voting: 09:00 A.M. (IST) on Saturday, 3rd September, 2022.
 - b. End of remote e-Voting: 5:00 P.M. (IST) on Monday, 5th September, 2022.
 - c. The remote e-Voting will not be allowed beyond the aforesaid date and time and the remote e-Voting module shall be disabled by NSDL upon expiry of aforesaid period.
 - VI. Those Members, who will be present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not cast their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through eVoting system during the AGM.
 - VII. The Members who have cast their vote by remote e-Voting prior to the AGM may also attend/ participate in the AGM through VC/OAVM but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.
 - VIII. Any person, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after sending of the Notice and holds shares as of the cut-off date, may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in mentioning their demat account number/ folio number, PAN, name and registered address. However, if he/ she is already registered with NSDL for remote e-Voting then he/ she can use his/ her existing User ID and password for casting the vote.
 - IX. **Process and manner for Remote e-Voting:**
The way to vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system consists of “Two Steps” which are mentioned below:
Step 1: Access to NSDL e-Voting system
Step 2: Cast your vote electronically on NSDL e-Voting system
Step 1: Access to NSDL e-Voting system
(A) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode
In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.
Login method for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL.	1. Existing IDeAS user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. On the e-Services home page click on the “ Beneficial Owner ” icon under “ Login ” which is available under “ IDeAS ” section, this will prompt you to enter your existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on “ Access to e-Voting ” under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be re-directed to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period

Type of shareholders	Login Method
	<p>or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If you are not registered for IDEAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nSDL.com. Select “Register Online for IDEAS Portal” or click at https://eservices.nSDL.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nSDL.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App “NSDL Speede” facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience. <div data-bbox="432 1432 735 1609" style="text-align: center;"> <p>NSDL Mobile App is available on</p>  </div>
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing users who have opted for Easi / Easiest, they can login through their user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are

Type of shareholders	Login Method
	<p>https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or www.cdslindia.com and click on New System Myeasi.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> After successful login of Easi/Easiest the user will be also able to see the E Voting Menu. The Menu will have links of e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL. Click on NSDL to cast your vote. If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing demat Account Number and PAN No. from a link in www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the respective ESP i.e. NSDL where the e-Voting is in progress.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their depository participants	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. upon logging in, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be redirected to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL.

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022- 23058738 or 022-23058542-43

(B) Login Method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for shareholders other than Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode.

How to Log-in to NSDL e-Voting website?

1. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/> either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile.
2. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section.
3. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID, your Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.
Alternatively, if you are registered for NSDL eservices i.e. IDEAS, you can log-in at <https://eservices.nsdl.com/> with your existing IDEAS login. Once you log-in to NSDL eservices after using your log-in credentials, click on e-Voting and you can proceed to Step 2 i.e. Cast your vote electronically.
4. Your User ID details are given below :

Manner of holding shares i.e. Demat (NSDL or CDSL) or Physical	Your User ID is:
a) For Members who hold shares in demat account with NSDL.	8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID For example if your DP ID is IN300*** and Client ID is 12***** then your user ID is IN300**12*****.
b) For Members who hold shares in demat account with CDSL.	16 Digit Beneficiary ID For example if your Beneficiary ID is 12***** then your user ID is 12*****

c) For Members holding shares in Physical Form.	EVEN Number followed by Folio Number registered with the company For example if folio number is 001*** and EVEN is 101456 then user ID is 101456001***
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5. Password details for shareholders other than Individual shareholders are given below:
 - a) If you are already registered for e-Voting, then you can use your existing password to login and cast your vote.
 - b) If you are using NSDL e-Voting system for the first time, you will need to retrieve the ‘initial password’ which was communicated to you. Once you retrieve your ‘initial password’, you need to enter the ‘initial password’ and the system will force you to change your password.
 - c) How to retrieve your ‘initial password’?
- (i) If your email ID is registered in your demat account or with the company, your ‘initial password’ is communicated to you on your email ID. Trace the email sent to you from NSDL from your mailbox. Open the email and open the attachment i.e. a .pdf file. Open the .pdf file. The password to open the .pdf file is your 8 digit client ID for NSDL account, last 8 digits of client ID for CDSL account or folio number for shares held in physical form. The .pdf file contains your ‘User ID’ and your ‘initial password’.
- (ii) If your email ID is not registered, please follow steps mentioned below in **process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered.**
6. If you are unable to retrieve or have not received the “ Initial password” or have forgotten your password:
 - a) Click on **“Forgot User Details/Password?”**(If you are holding shares in your demat account with NSDL or CDSL) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - b) **Physical User Reset Password?”** (If you are holding shares in physical mode) option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com.
 - c) If you are still unable to get the password by aforesaid two options, you can send a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in mentioning your demat account number/folio number, your PAN, your name and your registered address etc.
 - d) Members can also use the OTP (One Time Password) based login for casting the votes on the e-Voting system of NSDL.
7. After entering your password, tick on Agree to “Terms and Conditions” by selecting on the check box.
8. Now, you will have to click on “Login” button.
9. After you click on the “Login” button, Home page of e-Voting will open.

Step 2: Cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system.

How to cast your vote electronically and join General Meeting on NSDL e-Voting system?

1. After successful login at Step 1, you will be able to see all the companies “EVEN” in which you are holding shares and whose voting cycle and General Meeting is in active status.
2. Select “EVEN” of company for which you wish to cast your vote during the remote e-Voting period and casting your vote during the General Meeting. For joining virtual meeting, you need to click on “VC/OAVM” link placed under “Join Meeting”.
3. Now you are ready for e-Voting as the Voting page opens.
4. Cast your vote by selecting appropriate options i.e. assent or dissent, verify/modify the number of shares for which you wish to cast your vote and click on “Submit” and also “Confirm” when prompted.
5. Upon confirmation, the message “Vote cast successfully” will be displayed.
6. You can also take the printout of the votes cast by you by clicking on the print option on the confirmation page.
7. Once you confirm your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

General Guidelines for shareholders

1. Institutional shareholders (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. with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer by e-mail to pcs.buchassociates@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@nsdl.co.in. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) can also upload their Board Resolution / Power of Attorney / Authority Letter etc. by clicking on “**Upload Board Resolution / Authority Letter**” displayed under “**e-Voting**” tab in their login.
2. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the “Forgot User Details/Password?” or “Physical User Reset Password?” option available on www.evoting.nsdl.com to reset the password.
3. In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30 or send a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in

Process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered with the depositories for procuring user id and password and registration of e-mail ids for e-voting for the resolutions set out in this notice:

1. In case shares are held in physical mode please provide 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 investor@arvind.in
2. In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), 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 investor@arvind.in. If you are an Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at **step 1 (A) i.e. Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode.**
3. Alternatively shareholder/members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.co.in for procuring user id and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.
4. In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are required to update their mobile number and email ID correctly in their demat account in order to access e-Voting facility.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR e-VOTING ON THE DAY OF 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 Members/ shareholders, who will be 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 in the EGM/AGM.
3. Members 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.
4. The details of the person who may be contacted for any grievances connected with the facility for e-Voting on the day of the AGM shall be the same person mentioned for Remote e-voting.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING THE EGM/AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

1. Member will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM through the NSDL e-Voting system. Members may access by following the steps mentioned above for **Access to NSDL e-Voting system**. After

successful login, you can see link of “VC/OAVM link” placed under “**Join meeting**” menu against company name. You are requested to click on VC/OAVM link placed under Join General Meeting menu. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in Shareholder/Member login where the EVEN of Company will be displayed. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice to avoid last minute rush.

- II. Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops for better experience.
- III. Further Members 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/have questions may send their questions in advance mentioning their name demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at investor@arvind.in. The same will be replied by the company suitably.
- VI. Those Members who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views /ask questions during the AGM. The Company reserves the rights to restrict the number of speakers depending on availability of time for the AGM.

Registered Office:

Naroda Road
Ahmedabad-380025
Date: August 1, 2022

By Order of the Board
R. V. Bhimani
Company Secretary
Membership No. A 6738

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT UNDER SECTION 102(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND REGULATION 36(5) OF THE SEBI (LODR) REGULATIONS, 2015

Item No. 3

This explanatory statement is in terms of Regulation 36(5) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”), however, the same is strictly not required as per Section 102 of the Act.

The Members at the 86th Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of the Company held on 4th August, 2017, had approved the appointment of Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm’s Registration No.117366W/W-100018), 19th Floor, “Shapath V”, S. G. Highway, Ahmedabad – 380 015, as Statutory Auditors of the Company, to hold office till the conclusion of the 91st AGM.

After evaluating and considering various factors such as industry experience, competency of the audit team, efficiency in conduct of audit, independence, etc., the Board of Directors of the Company has, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, at its meeting held on May 18, 2022, proposed the re-appointment of Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm’s Registration No.117366W/W-100018), as the Statutory Auditors of the Company, for a term of five consecutive years from the conclusion of 91st AGM till the conclusion of 96th AGM of the Company to be held in the year 2027, at a remuneration as may be mutually agreed between the Board of Directors and Statutory Auditors.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP have consented to their appointment as Statutory Auditors and have confirmed that if appointed, their appointment will be in accordance with Section 139 read with Section 141 of the Act.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells was constituted in 1997 and was converted to a Limited Liability Partnership, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP (“DHS LLP” or “Firm”), in November 2013. DHS LLP is registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (Registration No. 117366W/W-100018). The Firm has around 4000 professionals and staff. DHS LLP has offices in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Kochi, Pune, Jamshedpur and Goa. The registered office of the Firm is One International Center, Tower 3, 32nd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (West), Mumbai - 400013, Maharashtra, India. The Firm has been engaged in statutory audits of various companies listed on stock exchanges in India.

The Board recommends the Ordinary Resolution set out at Item No. 3 of the Notice for approval by the Members.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company or their relatives is, in any way, concerned or interested in the Resolution set out at Item No. 3 of the Notice.

Item No.4

The Board, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has approved the appointment and remuneration of M/s. Kiran J. Mehta & Co., Cost Accountants, Ahmedabad as the Cost Auditors to conduct the audit of the cost records of the Company for the financial year ending March 31, 2023 at a remuneration of Rs. 4.15 lakhs (Rupees Four lakhs Fifteen thousand only) plus applicable taxes and out of pocket expenses.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 148(3) of the Act read with The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors has to be ratified by the shareholders of the Company. Accordingly, consent of the members is sought for passing an Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No. 4 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year ending March 31, 2023.

The Board of Directors recommends the above resolution for your approval.

None of the Directors or any key managerial personnel or any relative of any of the Directors of the Company or the relatives of any key managerial personnel is, in anyway, concerned or interested in the above resolution.

Item No.5

On August 1, 2022, the Board of Directors appointed Ms. Ismet Khambatta as an Additional Director of the Company in the capacity of Independent Director for a term of 5 years with effect from August 1, 2022 to July 31, 2027, subject to approval of the Members of the Company.

In terms of section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board have recommended the appointment of Ms. Ismet Khambatta as an Independent Director pursuant to the provisions of Sections 149 and 152 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has also received a notice in writing from a Member proposing the candidature of Ms. Ismet Khambatta to be appointed as Director of the Company.

The Company has received a declaration from Ms. Ismet Khambatta confirming that she meets the criteria of independence under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. Further, the Company has also received Ms. Ismet Khambatta’s consent to act as a Director in terms of section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and a declaration that she is not disqualified from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.

In the opinion of the Board, Ms. Ismet Khambatta fulfils the conditions specified in the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 for her appointment as an Independent Director of the Company and is independent of the management.

In line with the Company’s remuneration policy for Independent Directors, Ms. Ismet Khambatta will be entitled to receive remuneration by way of sitting fees as approved by the Board of Directors, reimbursement of expenses for participation in the Board meetings and commission on a yearly basis of such sum as may be approved by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee within the overall limits under Companies Act, 2013 of up to 1% of the net profits of the Company during any financial year, in aggregate payable to all Non-Executive Directors put together. Details of remuneration paid to Independent Directors shall be disclosed as part of the Annual Report.

Considering Ms. Ismet Khambatta's Professional experience in the fields of architecture, urban and furniture design and education in India and U.S.A., the Board of Directors is of the opinion that it would be in the interest of the Company to appoint her as an Independent Director for a period of five years with effect from August 1, 2022 to July 31, 2027.

Draft letter of appointment of Ms. Ismet Khambatta setting out the terms and conditions of appointment is being made available for inspection by the Members through electronic mode.

Additional information in respect of Ms. Ismet Khambatta, pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the Secretarial Standards on General Meetings (SS-2), is provided at Annexure -1 to this Notice. A brief profile of Ms. Ismet Khambatta is also provided at Annexure -2 to this Notice.

Except Ms. Ismet Khambatta and/or her relatives, none of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and/or their relatives are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in the resolution set out at Item No. 5.

The Board of Directors recommends the resolution proposing the appointment of Ms. Ismet Khambatta as an Independent Director of the Company, as set out in Item No. 5 for approval of the Members by way of a Special Resolution.

ANNEXURE -1

ITEM NO. 2 and 5 OF THE NOTICE

Details of Director seeking appointment/re-appointment at the Annual General Meeting to be held on September 6, 2022

(Pursuant to Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (“SS-2”) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India)

Name of the Director	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	Ms. Ismet Khambatta												
Director Identification Number (DIN)	00008329	00030325												
Date of Birth	10th April, 1954	16th November, 1959												
Age	68 years	63 years												
Nationality	Indian	Indian												
Date of Appointment or Re-appointment on the Board	17th March, 1979	1st August, 2022												
Qualifications	B.Sc. MMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masters in Urban Design (M.U.D.) from Rice University, Houston, USA. • Diploma in Architecture (Dip. Arch.) from School of Architecture, Center for Environmental Planning and Technology, Ahmedabad, India. 												
Expertise in specific functional area	Business Strategy, Product Development & Branding, Operations and General Management	Professional experience in Architecture, urban and furniture design and education.												
Number of shares held in the Company	1564	NIL												
Number of Board Meetings attended during the year	6 out of 6	N A												
Last drawn remuneration	Please refer to Corporate Governance Report	N A												
List of the directorships held in other companies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arvind SmartSpaces Limited 2. The Anup Engineering Limited 3. Arvind Fashions Limited 4. Animesh Holdings Pvt. Ltd. 5. Arvind Foundation 6. Arvind Worldwide Inc. USA 7. Arvind Textiles Mills Ltd. Bangladesh 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TDW Furniture Pvt. Ltd. 2. HCP Design Planning and Management Pvt. Ltd. 3. HCP Project Management, Pvt Ltd. 4. Environmental Planning Collaborative 												
Chairman/Member in the Committees of the other companies in which he is Director	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the Company</th> <th>Name of the Committee</th> <th>Chairman /Member</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Arvind SmartSpaces Limited</td> <td>Nomination and Remuneration Committee</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Stakeholders' Relationship Committee</td> <td>Chairman</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Corporate Social Responsibility Committee</td> <td>Chairman</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the Company	Name of the Committee	Chairman /Member	Arvind SmartSpaces Limited	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Member		Stakeholders' Relationship Committee	Chairman		Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Chairman	N A
Name of the Company	Name of the Committee	Chairman /Member												
Arvind SmartSpaces Limited	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Member												
	Stakeholders' Relationship Committee	Chairman												
	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee	Chairman												
Relationships between Directors inter-se.	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai is a father of Mr. Punit Lalbhai and Mr. Kulin Lalbhai, Executive Directors of the Company.	None												

ANNEXURE -2**ITEM NO. 5 OF THE NOTICE****Brief profile of Director seeking appointment at the Annual General Meeting to be held on September 6, 2022**

Ms. Ismet Khambatta is an architect, urban designer and furniture designer with over thirty years of professional experience in India and U.S.A. She is the founder and Managing Director of TDW Furniture Pvt. Ltd., a furniture design, manufacturing and Retail Company specializing in contemporary solid timber furniture, based in Ahmedabad. She also heads Façade Applications for Conservation of Energy (FACE), a Division of TDW that develops and manufactures exterior shading systems for buildings. Apart from her professional work, Ms. Ismet Khambatta contributes regularly as an external examiner or jury member on student design projects at the National Institute of Design (NID) Ahmedabad and at CEPT University, Ahmedabad. She has twice served as a jury member for the Indian Institute of Interior Designers' annual design awards.

Ms. Ismet Khambatta has Masters in Urban Design (M.U.D.) from Rice University, Houston, USA and Diploma in Architecture (Dip.Arch.) from School of Architecture, Center for Environmental Planning and Technology, Ahmedabad, India. She is a Registered Architect, Council of Architecture, India and a Member of the Indian Institute of Architects and the Institute of Urban Designers, India. She is a visiting faculty at School of Architecture, Center for Environmental Planning and Technology, Ahmedabad, India and was a visiting faculty at Basic Design I & II and Faculty of Design, CEPT University, Ahmedabad. Ms. Ismet Khambatta is on the board of various companies. She was also an Associate Architect, Partner and project Architect with various Institutes. Ms. Ismet Khambatta's projects were published in "An Emancipated Place – Women & Architecture, 2000 Plus and Indian Architect & Builder. Ms. Ismet Khambatta's paper on "The Meaning of Residence in Traditional Hindu Society" was first presented at an international conference on Traditional Dwellings and Settlements held at the University of California, Berkeley, in November 1988. This paper was published in the book of Bourdier, J. and Allsayad, N. (eds.) on Dwellings, Settlements and Tradition: Cross Cultural Perspectives, Lanham: University Press of America, 1989.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Members,

Your Directors are pleased to present the Annual Report along with the Audited Financial Statements for the period from 1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022.

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS

Highlights of Financial Results for the year are as under:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021
Turnover & Operating Income	7523.92	4528.54	8084.28	5072.98
Profit before Finance Costs, Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses, Extraordinary Items & Tax Expenses	816.32	529.05	838.88	514.20
Less : Finance costs	166.70	209.65	176.43	224.51
Profit before Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses, Extraordinary Items & Tax Expenses	649.62	319.40	662.45	229.05
Less : Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	213.44	236.43	272.01	285.15
Profit before Share of Profit of a Joint Venture, Exceptional Items and Tax Expenses	436.18	82.97	390.44	4.54
Less : Exceptional Items	324.24	26.93	13.72	35.89
Add : Share of profit/(loss) of Joint Ventures	NIL	NIL	1.11	0.44
Profit Before Tax	111.94	56.04	377.83	(30.91)
Current Tax	20.00	3.40	26.06	11.20
(Excess)/Short Provision of Earlier Years	13.82	(4.83)	13.86	(6.45)
Deferred Tax	18.82	(35.20)	96.33	(8.27)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	59.30	92.67	241.58	(27.39)

2. COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE

FY2022 started off on a concerning note as the Delta variant crippled large parts of India, and showed in weak Q1 numbers for most parts of the economy and corporate India. Gradually the situation improved, and the momentum continued through the rest of the financial year. Q3 and Q4 were couple of the best quarters that Arvind Limited delivered post the demerger of Arvind Fashions and Anup Engineering.

As the situation improved through the year, Arvind maintained its conservative stance on tight management of operations and capital expenditures. This enabled the company to continue reducing its Long Term debt as planned.

In the Textiles business, volumes especially in the export markets stayed strong. The domestic market also recovered by 2nd quarter and remained strong starting festival season for the rest of the financial year. The key challenge was continuously rising prices of all input raw materials – most prominently cotton which continued to climb even through the new harvest coming in the market which typically cools down the prices. Cotton prices closed at nearly all-time highs by the end of the financial year. Fortunately, the market continued to grant the price increases that helped offset the cost increases, and preserve the absolute margins. However, this inflation implied a lower percentage margin. Also, during the year, the voiles manufacturing plant was impacted by a court action that sought to restrict industrial units located in Ahmedabad city limits from discharging any liquid waste through

the municipal drainage system into the treatment plants/ river. Arvind responded to the situation with promptness and leadership that was acknowledged by the high-court and our voiles plant was re-opened in a short time.

Garment manufacturing operations increased their output through the year as facilities remained open post the Delta variant closures. Also, the factories improved their efficiencies and capacity utilization as the year progressed, and closed the financial year at a run-rate of 85% of installed capacity.

All three Advanced Materials businesses – Human Protection, Industrials and Advanced Composites continued to see strong demand throughout the year. On the flip-side, AMD got impacted severely by the increasing freight charges and container availability that made it difficult and expensive to import raw materials and ship out finished goods. However, despite the disruption during April-May resulting from the Delta variant, and other challenges, AMD delivered a robust full year performance. During the year, AMD businesses continued to improve their mix towards differentiated products, and also consolidated their positions in key accounts.

Among other smaller businesses, Arvind-Envisol – our effluent treatment business – had a challenging year as impact of Covid created an overhang on new project closures. Arvind Internet made good gains as it consolidated its customer accounts and making significant enhancements/improvements in its product offerings.

Despite multiple headwinds, Arvind delivered a strong overall performance during the financial year 2021-22.

A more detailed analysis and commentary is available in the Management Discussion and Analysis section of this report.

3. DIVIDEND

Keeping in mind the need to conserve resources, your Directors do not recommend any dividend on Equity Shares for the year.

In terms of the provisions of Regulation 43A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, your Company has formulated a Dividend Distribution Policy and the same is available on the Company's Website at

https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/DividendDistributionPolicy.pdf

4. TRANSFER TO RESERVES

During the year under review, the Company has not transferred any amount to reserves.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised share capital of the Company as on 31st March 2022 was Rs. 674.50 crores divided into 57.45 crores equity shares of Rs. 10 each and 1 crore preference shares of Rs. 100 each.

During the year under review the Company has allotted 16,61,750 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each to the eligible employees pursuant to the exercise of stock options granted in terms of the Employees Stock Option Scheme 2008 (ESOS) of the Company. Consequently, the paid up Equity Share Capital of the Company stood at 260.58 crores consisting of 26,05,85,819 equity shares of Rs.10 each.

During the year under review, the Company has not issued shares with differential voting rights and sweat equity shares.

6. EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION SCHEME (ESOS)

The Company has instituted the Employees Stock Option Scheme (ESOS) to grant equity based incentives to certain eligible employees and directors of the Company and its subsidiary companies.

Disclosures in compliance with Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12 of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 are set out in "Annexure - A" to this report.

7. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 67(3)(C) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

No disclosure is required under section 67(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 16(4) of Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, in respect of voting rights not exercised directly by the employees of the Company as the provisions of the said section are not applicable.

8. FINANCE

The Company has repaid the instalments of Term Loans amounting to Rs. 498 crores during the current year. The Company has also made fresh long term borrowings of Rs. 100 crores for funding capital expenditure and other requirements. Long Term Debt of the Company stands to Rs.915 crores as on 31st March, 2022.

9. FIXED DEPOSITS

During the year under review, your Company has not accepted or renewed any Deposit within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under.

10. NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

As on 31st March 2022,

8.5% - 750 Rated, Listed, Secured, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of the face value of Rs. 10,00,000/- each, for cash at par, aggregating Rs. 75 crores were outstanding, issued on private placement basis and listed on the Wholesale Debt Market Segment of BSE Limited.

11. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are given in the notes to the Financial Statements.

12. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with relevant Indian Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and form part of this Annual Report.

13. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES

Arvind Limited through its CSR policy aims to work for social, economic, educational, infrastructural, environmental, health, inner wellbeing and cultural advancement of the people and thereby positively impact their quality of life.

Our CSR programs are in the realm of education, digital literacy, rural transformation, environmental advancement, livelihood promotion, art and heritage and support to people with medical emergencies, and inner wellbeing. The projects and programs are in accordance to the thematic areas as defined in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR initiatives are being carried out by company promoted organizations – Strategic Help Alliance for Relief to Distressed Areas (SHARDA) Trust, Narottam Lalbhai Rural Development Fund (NLRDF) and Arvind Foundation (AF) and other partner Civil Society Organizations. Under the different thematic areas, the organizations have formed synergistic partnerships to enhance the quality of deliverables and increase the reach of the programs.

Though the large parts of the year 2021-22 witnessed the continuance of pandemic, the Company continued CSR operations with low intensity. Towards end of the financial year, the initiatives have got momentum. However, the Company has supported initiatives under five broader themes to bring larger focus in our CSR initiatives. The broad thematic areas are Educational Advancement, Rural Advancement, Environmental Advancement, Health Advancement and Cultural Advancement. All our initiatives broadly fall under the given themes without limiting the purpose, scope and flexibility of CSR initiatives.

The specific programs undertaken during the year and a brief is given in following paragraphs:

Educational Advancement: Education as a sector is the one of the worst affected sectors because of pandemic. The learning loss in last two year is real and everyone associated with the sector has

been addressing the issues differently. Our Education programmes are also no exception. We also made some innovations in our flagship programme GYANDA and reached to our students digitally wherever access was possible. Also, we increased the reach of our digital education program in rural areas extensively. Utilising the available time of Teachers during work from home, we designed and developed teaching resources to ensure that when the pandemic is over, we will be able to increase our reach multi fold.

Under the broad theme of Educational Advancement, our ongoing supplementary education program Gyanda is designed for primary, secondary and higher secondary school going children. Carried out by SHARDA Trust, Gyanda prevents drop out and helps students complete their basic education from standard V to XII and ahead. Gyanda is an ongoing programme that focuses on improving academic performance and overall development of the students. This is done through a long term handholding process that aspire to help students become last generation in poverty. Gyanda is operational since 2006-07. More than 5,000 students from lower socio- economic strata have benefitted so far. Gyanda had enrolment of over 1,100 students before pandemic but during last two years the numbers went down drastically. As we write the report, students have started coming back and we are getting newer students too. We aim to have over 2000 students during 2022-23.

Though the pandemic created difficult situations, it also created opportunities for innovation. First, we used the available technology platforms like Google meet and Zoom to teach students virtually. Second, we also started a digital literacy programme in rural areas through a partnership with computer major Hewlett-Packard (HP). The digital literacy program is implemented through the HP CLAP (Continued Learning Access Program) which has a mobile van with 120 HP Laptops. This van brings digital literacy to rural masses. The HP CLAP Vans visits 14 village schools in Gadhdha, Botad and Kalol and over 2000 Government primary schools are benefitting from the initiative. Also, a Van in Saurashtra is training 60 women in different villages. This is due for further expansion. Third, our teachers designed and developed over 2200 teaching resources. We are exploring putting these resources on another tech platform to enable our teachers using these resources from anywhere while teaching virtually or physically.

In addition, our students participated in Art workshops and Essay competition. The students of Grade 9th to 12th participated in Heartfulness Essay writing competition 21-22. The event was conducted by Shri Ramchandra Mission, United Nations Information Centre for India and Bhutan and Heartfulness Education Trust. The Topic - Kindness for self, for each other and the environment.

Rural Advancement: Under the broad theme of **rural advancement, the Arvind Rural Transformation Initiative (ARTI)** is a combination of long term integrated programs focused in defined geographies. The Company has been working in Gujarat and decided to actively work in Karnataka and Jharkhand too. In Gujarat, the initiatives included **strengthening the dairy practices, strengthening the farming practices.**

Strengthening the dairy practices: The focus of this initiative is on awareness, exposure and action. Training programmes on Profitable dairy farming and Livestock Management, capacity building, Animal Husbandry, Micro Enterprise and Finance was undertaken with the villagers of Kalol Taluka. Over 150 dairy farmers from 7 Villages attended the training programmes. Linkages with SEWA Bank has been established to assist the farmers to get animal loan for buying buffaloes. The team also facilitated with SEWA bank and disbursement of loan to 25 dairy farmers was done. As the COVID situation improves, we aspire for much higher numbers next year.

Strengthening the farming practices: This is being done with the Farmers of Kalol Taluka. Training programmes and exposure visits were organised on Modern Agriculture and Animal husbandry at Anand Agriculture University. It also included awareness, exposure and action about modern agriculture activities, high quality seeds, modern agriculture equipment, drip irrigation etc. Farmers were also made aware about working of a Farmers Producer Organisation (FPO) through a residential Capacity building training programme. Altogether around 300 farmers participated in the training programmes from 9 Villages.

Environmental Advancement: Earlier this programme was part of the Rural Advancement Programme. However, from 2021-22, to bring the larger focus on Environmental awareness and action, the Company decided to look at this theme separately. Awareness program about importance of trees in environment and soil protection with objective to increase the plantation was also undertaken. Total 170 farmers has participated in the programme. With the help of these farmers and we have planted over 5500 trees. Also, 1000 Banyan trees were planted.

Health Advancement: The Company has decided to initiate a separate programme to support people meet the medical emergencies. A defined policy and the plan has been prepared to support people who are struggling with adverse medical situations.

Inner Wellbeing Programme:

The Company is carrying out an Ongoing Inner Wellbeing Program in rural Gujarat and Rajasthan since last five our years. This is result of our conviction that the physical and social developments are meaningful only if people are also well from within. Heartfulness Meditation programs are being conducted in a planned and structured manner. This program is based on the Sahaj Marg system of Raja Yoga meditation. In 2021-22, due to COVID, this programme suffered badly. WE, however, conducted sessions online and have started doing the offline meditation sessions now.

The Annual Report on CSR Activities in prescribed format is enclosed as “Annexure - B”.

14. HUMAN RESOURCES

A company grows when its people grow. At Arvind we believe that talent truly shapes organizational success and destiny. At Arvind, there is highest commitment to investing in hiring the right talent, sustainably engaging and developing them, retaining and rewarding them to deliver organizational results and growth.

An important focus area for the organization has been to respond to trends shaping the future of work that make the company agile,

productive and help improve HR systems, processes and enhance employee experience.

The company has invested efforts in bringing effectiveness in hiring and creating an employer brand, creating internal mobility, reorganizing structures in line with business plans and performance and establishing the right rewards and recognition.

To ensure that our employees continue to challenge themselves and grow, the company has brought a significant focus to internal mobility and to rotating employees across different functional roles in order to grow into higher roles.

On learning our focus shall continue to be towards digitalization of learning and introduction of various e-learning courses on managerial & functional competencies. Adoption of digital tools, incorporation of hybrid work culture, in our new way of working has ensured that our employees are equipped to work with these through the right skills.

While doing so, we have been cognizant of understanding what motivates and engages our people and how they perceive their work environment. Therefore, we encourage open and regular dialogue between managers and their team members and offer hand holding support which ensures our people feel comfortable to speak up, raise concerns and are empowered to initiate improvements.

Our approach to performance management is a holistic one wherein, while holding people accountable, we look at continuous development and create opportunities for them to excel in new and or larger roles. This approach is directly linked to our compensation framework and promotion process. We also offer a wide range of benefits to our employees.

To ensure we develop future leaders, we provide a number of opportunities to foster management and leadership skills. The purpose is to equip our people with the necessary capabilities to lead the organization through change, develop their teams, manage performance and ensure business success in line with the organizational strategy.

15. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has a robust Enterprise Risk Management framework which enables it to take certain risks to remain competitive and achieve higher growth and at the same time mitigate other risks to maintain sustainable results.

Under the framework, the Company has laid down a Risk Management Policy which defines the process for identification of risks, its assessment, mitigation measures, monitoring and reporting. While the Company, through its employees and Executive Management, continuously assess the identified Risks, the Risk Management Committee reviews the identified Risks and its mitigation measures annually.

The Company has identified 24 Risks - 7 Strategic Risks, 14 Operational Risks & 3 Regulatory Risks. Key Strategic Risks include demand destruction, changing customer preference, geo-political issues, supply chain disruption, absence of formal business continuity planning and reputational risks. Key Operating Risks include price volatility in input materials, availability of competent human resource, business continuity plan, customer concentration, customers' credit risk, sustainability and

fluctuating forex rates. Regulatory Risks include changes in trade agreements, international trade disputes, litigation and regulatory compliances.

16. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has an Internal Control System, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. The Company has an Internal Audit Department with adequate experience and expertise in internal controls, operating system and procedures. In discharging their role and responsibilities, the department also engages external audit firms, wherever deemed necessary.

The Internal Audit Department reviews the adequacy of internal control system in the Company, its compliance with operating systems and laid down policies and procedures. Based on the report of internal audit function, process owners undertake corrective actions in their respective areas and thereby strengthen the controls. Significant audit observations and corrective actions thereon are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board.

17. VIGIL MECHANISM/ WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company has a vigil mechanism named Whistle Blower Policy to deal with instances of fraud and mismanagement, if any. The details of the Whistle Blower Policy are explained in the Corporate Governance Report and also posted on the website of the Company at

https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/Whistle%20Blower%20Policy_n.pdf

18. SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES

As on 31st March 2022, the Company has 25 subsidiary companies (Direct or Indirect) and 6 joint venture/associate companies.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a statement containing salient features of financial statements of subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies in Form AOC-1 is attached to the Financial Statements. The separate audited financial statements in respect of each of the subsidiary shall be kept open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. The Company will also make available these documents upon request by any Member of the Company interested in obtaining the same. The separate audited financial statements in respect of each of the subsidiary are also available on the website of the Company at www.arvind.com.

The Company has framed a policy for determining material subsidiaries, which has been uploaded on Company's website at https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/Policy%20on%20Material%20Subsidiaries.pdf

19. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The Board of Directors consists of 9 (nine) members, of which 5 (five) are Independent Directors. The Board also comprises of one woman Independent Director.

As per the approval received by the shareholders through Postal ballot, Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai (DIN: 00008329) was reappointed as Managing Director of the Company for a further period of five years from 1st April 2022.

As approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at the Board Meeting held on 22nd March, 2022, Mr. Swayam Saurabh was appointed as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) (KMP) of the Company.

As per the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Act, Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai (holding DIN 00008329) shall retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offered himself for re-appointment as the Director of the Company.

As per the provisions of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai - Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. Punit Lalbhai - Executive Director, Mr. Kulin Lalbhai - Executive Director, Mr. Jayesh Shah - Whole Time Director and Group Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Swayam Saurabh - Chief Financial Officer and Mr. R.V. Bhimani - Company Secretary; are the Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

20. FORMAL ANNUAL EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 17(10) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance as well as that of its Committees and Individual Directors. The manner in which the evaluation has been carried out has been explained in the Corporate Governance Report.

21. APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION POLICY

The Board has, on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, framed a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management and their remuneration. The same is available on the website of the Company at www.arvind.com.

22. FAMILIARIZATION PROGRAM FOR THE INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

In compliance with the requirements of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has put in place a familiarization programme for the Independent Directors to familiarize them with their role, rights and responsibility as Directors, the working of the Company, nature of the industry in which the Company operates, business model etc. The details of the familiarization programme are explained in the Corporate Governance Report and also available on the Company's website at

https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/Familiarisation%20Programme%20for%20IDs.pdf

23. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as prescribed under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and they have complied with the Code for Independent Directors as prescribed in Schedule IV to the Act.

24. BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

A calendar of Meetings is prepared and circulated in advance to the Directors.

During the year under review, 6 meetings of the Board were held. The details of the Board and Committee meetings are provided in the Corporate Governance Report forming part of this Report.

25. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, confirm that:

- a. in preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2022 the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;
- b. they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;
- c. they have taken proper and sufficient care towards the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d. they have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- e. they have laid down internal financial controls, which are adequate and are operating effectively;
- f. they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All the related party transactions are entered on arm's length basis, in the ordinary course of business and are in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel etc. which may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large or which warrants the approval of the shareholders. Accordingly, no transactions are being reported in Form AOC-2 in terms of Section 134 of the Act read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. However, the details of the transactions with Related Parties are provided in the Company's financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards.

All Related Party Transactions are presented to the Audit Committee and the Board. Omnibus approval is obtained for the transactions which are foreseen and repetitive in nature. A statement of all related party transactions is presented before the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis, specifying the nature, value and terms and conditions of the transactions.

The Policy on Related Party Transactions as approved by the Board is available on Company's website at

https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/Related%20Party%20Transactions%20Policy%202020.pdf

27. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

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

28. AUDITORS

- Statutory Auditors

The 5 years of term of office of Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, 19th Floor, "Shapath V", S. G. Highway, Ahmedabad - 380 015 as Statutory Auditors of the Company will

conclude from the close of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Subject to the approval of Members, the Board of Directors of the Company has recommended the reappointment of Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, (ICAI Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018) to hold office for the further term of five years beginning from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of Annual General Meeting to be held in 2027.

The Report given by the Auditors on the financial statements of the Company is part of the Annual Report. There has been no qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer given by the Auditors in their Report.

- Cost Auditors

Kiran J. Mehta & Co., Cost Accountants, Ahmedabad (Firm Registration No. 000025) carried out the cost audit for applicable businesses during the year. The Board of Directors has appointed them as Cost Auditors for the financial year 2022-23. The remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors is required to be placed before the Members in a general meeting for their ratification. Accordingly, a Resolution seeking Members' ratification for the remuneration payable to Kiran J. Mehta & Co., Cost Auditors is included at item No. 4 of the notice convening the Annual General Meeting.

- Secretarial Auditors

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, the Company has appointed M/s. Hitesh Buch & Associates, a firm of Company Secretaries in practice, to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year 2021-22.

The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended 31st March 2022, pursuant to Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 24A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is annexed herewith as "Annexure - C". The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualifications, reservation or adverse remarks.

29. ENHANCING SHAREHOLDERS' VALUE

Your Company believes that its Members are its most important stakeholders. Accordingly, your Company's operations are committed to the pursuit of achieving high levels of operating performance and cost competitiveness, consolidating and building for growth, enhancing the productive asset and resource base and nurturing overall corporate reputation. Your Company is also committed to creating value for its other stakeholders by ensuring that its corporate actions positively impact the socioeconomic and environmental dimensions and contribute to sustainable growth and development.

30. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The Corporate Governance Report and Management Discussion &

Analysis, which form part of this Report, together with the Certificate from the auditors of the Company regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in Schedule V of Regulation 34(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

31. BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

The Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report for the year ended 31st March, 2022 as stipulated under Regulation 34 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is annexed which forms part of this Annual Report.

32. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

The information on conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo stipulated under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is annexed herewith as "Annexure - D".

33. EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN

The details forming part of the extract of the Annual Return is available on Company's website at:

https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_investor_updates_file/Draft%20Annual%20Return%202022.pdf

34. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The information required pursuant to Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 in respect of employees of the Company, will be provided upon request. In terms of Section 136(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Report and Accounts are being sent to the Members and others entitled thereto, excluding the information on employees' particulars which is available for inspection by the Members at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours on working days of the Company up to the date of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. If any Member is interested in obtaining a copy thereof, such Member may write to the Company Secretary in this regard.

Disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details 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 are given in "Annexure - E" to this report.

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

The Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace and has adopted a policy against sexual harassment in line with the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder.

Arvind Internal Complaints Committee (AICC) is formed and its details are declared across the organizations. All AICC members are trained by subject experts on handling the investigations and

proceedings as defined in the policy.

During the financial year 2021-22, no complaints of sexual harassment were received by the AICC.

36. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board expresses its sincere thanks to all the employees, customers, suppliers, investors, lenders, regulatory and government authorities and stock exchanges for their co-operation and support and look forward to their continued support in future.

By order of the Board

Place: Ahmedabad

Sanjay Lalbhai

Date: 18th May, 2022

Chairman and Managing Director

Annexure - A to the Directors' Report

Disclosures under Regulation 14 of the SEBI (Share based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021

The details of ESOP 2008 and ESOS 2021 for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as under:

	Scheme	ESOS 2008	ESOS 2021
1	Description:		
(a)	Date of shareholder's approval Date of shareholder's approval on amendment	23-Oct-2007 30-Aug-2018	18-Aug-2021
(b)	Total number of shares approved under ESOP 2008	5% of share capital from time to time.	1,00,00,000
(c)	Vesting requirements	Options vest over a period of 1 to 5 years based on continued service and certain performance parameters.	
(d)	Exercise price or pricing formula	The exercise price shall be the Market Price for options to be granted under this scheme. However, exercise price can be such other price as may be decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for grant of options not exceeding 0.5% of the paid-up equity shares as on 31st March 2018 or such other price as may be required to be arrived in accordance with the applicable laws. Further, Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall grant such options not exceeding 0.5% of paid up capital as mentioned above to employees in lieu of cash compensation based on achievement of key performance indicators and such options shall not exceed 0.15% of the paid-up capital to any one employee.	The exercise price shall be the Market Price for options to be granted under this scheme. However, it can be such other price as may be decided by the Board/Committee for grant of options not exceeding 0.5% of the paid up equity shares as on 31st March 2021 i.e. not exceeding 12,94,620 shares or such other price as may be required to be arrived in accordance with the applicable laws. Further, Board/Committee shall grant such options not exceeding 0.5% of paid up capital as mentioned above to employees in lieu of cash compensation based on achievement of key performance indicators and successful achievement of key performance criteria and such options shall not exceed 0.15% of the paid-up equity shares as on 31st March 2021 i.e. not exceeding 3,88,386 shares to any one employee. The Company sets the performance criteria for its employees on annual basis based on the prevailing opportunities and challenges faced by the company. Some of the key criteria that company has used for performance evaluation in recent past are Sales Growth, profitability, free cash flow generation and returns on invested capital.
(e)	Maximum term of options granted	10 years from the date of grant	8 years from the date of grant
(f)	Source of shares	Primary	
(g)	Variation of terms of options	None	None
2	Method used to account for ESOS	Fair Value Method	
3	Where the Company opts for expensing of the options using the intrinsic value of the options, the difference between the employee compensation cost so computed and the employee compensation cost that shall have been recognized if it had used the fair value of the options shall be disclosed. The impact of this difference on the profits and EPS of the Company shall also be disclosed.	Not applicable	
	(i) Difference between Intrinsic value and Fair value compensation cost (ii) Impact on the Profits of the Company (Rs.) (iii) Impact on Basic Earnings Per Share of the Company (Rs.) (iv) Impact on Diluted Earnings Per Share of the Company (Rs.)		

	Scheme	ESOS 2008	ESOS 2021
4	Option movement during the year:		
(a)	Options Outstanding at the beginning of the year	39,37,750	o
(b)	Options granted during the year	61,655	3,50,000
(c)	Options forfeited/lapsed during the year	o	o
(d)	Options vested during the year	16,61,750	o
(e)	Options exercised during the year	16,61,750	o
(f)	Number of shares arising as a result of exercise of option	16,61,750	o
(g)	Money realised by exercise of options (Rs.)	5,62,20,000	o
(h)	Loan repaid by the Trust during the year from exercise price received	NA	NA
(i)	Options Outstanding at the end of the year	23,37,655	3,50,000
(j)	Options Exercisable at the end of the year	14,26,000	o
5A	Weighted average exercise prices of options whose Exercise price equals market price of stock Exercise price exceeds market price of stock Exercise price is less than market price of stock	Rs. 63.35 - Rs. 10.00	Rs. 125.27 - -
5b	Weighted average fair value of options whose Exercise price equals market price of stock Exercise price exceeds market price of stock Exercise price is less than market price of stock	Rs. 18.60 - Rs. 96.27	Rs. 58.57 - -
6	Employee wise details of options granted to:		
(i)	Key managerial personnel	None	Swayam Saurabh, C.F.O. – 2,50,000 options
(ii)	any other employee who receives a grant in any one year of options amounting to five per cent or more of options granted during that year;	Susheel Kaul – 61,655 options	Anurag Badal – 50,000 options Karan Ojha – 50,000 options
(iii)	identified employees who were granted options, during any one year, equal to or exceeding one per cent of the issued capital (excluding outstanding warrants and conversions) of the issuer at the time of grant.	None	None
7	A description of the method and significant assumptions used during the year to estimate the fair values of options, including following weighted average information:		
(i)	Share price (Rs.)	105.85	132.23
(ii)	Exercise price (Rs.)	10.00	125.27
(iii)	Expected volatility	49.00%	58.16%
(iv)	Risk-free interest rate	3.92%	5.42%
(v)	Any other inputs to the model	None	
(vi)	Method used and the assumptions made to incorporate effects of expected early exercise	Binomial Option Pricing Model	
(vii)	How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent of to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The daily volatility of the Company's stock price on stock exchanges over the expected life of the options has been considered.	
(viii)	Whether any or how any other features of option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as market condition.	None	

Annexure - B to the Directors' Report

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities.

ANNEXURE - I

Overview of CSR Initiatives

Arvind Limited through its CSR policy aims to work for social, economic, educational, infrastructural, environmental, health, inner wellbeing and cultural advancement of the people and thereby positively impact their quality of life. Our CSR programs are in the realm of education, rural transformation, livelihood promotion, art and heritage, women empowerment and inner wellbeing. The projects and programs are in accordance to the thematic areas as defined in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The development initiatives are being carried out by company promoted organizations – Strategic Help Alliance for Relief to Distressed Areas (**SHARDA**) Trust, Narottam Lalbhai Rural Development Fund (**NLRDF**) and Arvind Foundation (**AF**) and other partner Civil Society Organizations. The organizations have formed synergistic partnerships to enhance the quality of deliverables and increase the reach of the programs.

The company has defined five broader themes to bring larger focus in our CSR initiatives. However, the Company has supported initiatives under five broader themes to bring larger focus in our CSR initiatives. The broad thematic areas are **Educational Advancement, Rural Advancement, Environmental Advancement, Health Advancement and Cultural Advancement**. All our initiatives broadly fall under the given themes without limiting the purpose, scope and flexibility of CSR initiatives. All our initiatives will broadly be falling under the given three umbrella without limiting the purpose, scope and flexibility of CSR initiatives.

Impact of Pandemic on CSR Initiatives

Though the large parts of the year 2021-22 witnessed the continuance of pandemic, the Company continued CSR operations with low intensity. Towards end of the financial year, the initiatives have got momentum.

The specific programs undertaken during the year and a brief is given in following paragraphs:

Initiative brief:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has given a new format for reporting from the year 2020-21. To supplement this reporting, a brief of initiatives we have carried out and the funds released for them in FY 2021-22 is given in the following Table 1.

Table 1 CSR Projects For 2021-22				
Implementing Org	Schedule VII Theme	Projects	CSR Fund (Rs Lakhs)	Remarks
Arvind Foundation (AF)	Rural Development	Rural Development in Gujarat	30	Ongoing project over 2021-22-23-24-25 (1+3 Years)
AF	Rural Development	Rural Development in Karnataka	50	New Project 1+3 Years
AF	Rural Development	Rural Development in Jharkhand	50	New Project 1+3 Years
AF	Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	Environmental Advancement	50	New Project 1+3 Years
AF	Promoting Healthcare	Supporting Medical Emergencies	30	New Project 1+3 Years
AF	Promoting Education	Digital Education	50	New Project 1+3 Years
SHARDA Trust	Promoting Education	GYANDA Project	60	Ongoing project over 2021-22-23-24-25 (1+3 Years)
SHARDA Trust	Rural Development	INNER WELLNBEING	60	As Above
Total			380	

The specific programs undertaken during the year and a brief is given in following paragraphs:

Educational Advancement: Education as a sector is the one of the worst affected sectors because of pandemic. The learning loss in last two year is real and everyone associated with the sector has been addressing the issues differently. Our Education programmes are also no exception. We also made some innovations in our flagship programme GYANDA and reached to our students digitally wherever access was possible. Also, we increased the reach of our digital education program in rural areas extensively. Utilising the available time of Teachers during work from home, we designed and developed teaching resources to ensure that when the pandemic is over, we will be able to increase our reach multi fold.

Under the broad theme of Educational Advancement, our ongoing supplementary education program Gyanda is designed for primary, secondary and higher secondary school going children. Carried out by SHARDA Trust, Gyanda prevents drop out and helps students complete their basic education from standard V to XII and ahead. Gyanda is an ongoing programme that focuses on improving academic performance and overall

development of the students. This is done through a long term handholding process that aspire to help students become last generation in poverty. Gyanda is operational since 2006-07. More than 5,000 students from lower socio- economic strata have benefitted so far. Gyanda had enrolment of over 1,100 students before pandemic but during last two years the numbers went down drastically. As we write the report, students have started coming back and we are getting newer students too. We aim to have over 2000 students during 2022-23.

Though the pandemic created difficult situations, it also created opportunities for innovation. **First**, we used the available technology platforms like Google meet and Zoom to teach students virtually. **Second**, we also started a digital literacy programme in rural areas through a partnership with computer major Hewlett-Packard (HP). The digital literacy program is implemented through the HP CLAP (Continued Learning Access Program) which has a mobile van with 120 HP Laptops. This van brings digital literacy to rural masses. The HP CLAP Vans visits 14 village schools in Gadhda, Botad and Kalol and over 2000 Government primary school students are benefitting from the initiative. Also, a Van in Saurashtra is training 60 women in different villages. This is due for further expansion. **Third**, our teachers designed and developed over 2200 teaching resources. We are exploring putting these resources on another tech platform to enable our teachers using these resources from anywhere while teaching virtually or physically.

In addition, our students participated in Art workshops and Essay competition. The students of Grade 9th to 12th participated in Heartfulness Essay writing competition 21-22. The event was conducted by Shri Ramchandra Mission, United Nations Information Centre for India and Bhutan and Heartfulness Education Trust. The Topic - Kindness for self, for each other and the environment.

Rural Advancement: Under the broad theme of Rural Advancement, the Arvind Rural Transformation Initiative (ARTI) is a combination of long term integrated programs focused in defined geographies. The Company has been working in Gujarat and decided to actively work in Karnataka and Jharkhand too. In Gujarat, the initiatives included **strengthening the dairy practices, strengthening the farming practices**, Strengthening the dairy practices: The focus of this initiative is on awareness, exposure and action. Training programmes on Profitable dairy farming and Livestock Management, capacity building, Animal Husbandry, Micro Enterprise and Finance was undertaken with the villagers of Kalol Taluka. Over 150 dairy farmers from 7 Villages attended the training programmes. Linkages with SEWA Bank has been established to assist the farmers to get animal loan for buying buffaloes. The team also facilitated with SEWA bank and disbursement of loan to 25 dairy farmers was done. As the COVID situation improves, we aspire for much higher numbers next year.

Strengthening the farming practices: This is being done with the Farmers of Kalol Taluka. Training programmes and exposure visits were organised on Modern Agriculture and Animal husbandry at Anand Agriculture University. It also included awareness, exposure and action about modern agriculture activities, high quality seeds, modern agriculture equipment, drip irrigation etc. Farmers were also made aware about working of a Farmers Producer Organsiation (FPO) through a residential Capacity building training programme. Altogether around 300 farmers participated in the training programmes from 9 Villages.

Environmental Advancement: Earlier this programme was part of the Rural Advancement Programme. However, from 2021-22, to bring the larger focus on Environmental awareness and action, the Company decided to look at this theme separately. Awareness program about importance of trees in environment and soil protection with objective to increase the plantation was also undertaken. Total 170 farmers has participated in the programme. With the help of these farmers and we have planted over 5500 trees. Also, 1000 Banyan trees were planted.

Health Advancement: The Company has decided to initiate a separate programme to support people meet the medical emergencies. A defined policy and the plan has been prepared to support people who are struggling with adverse medical situations.

Inner Wellbeing Programme:

The Company is carrying out an Ongoing Inner Wellbeing Program in rural Gujarat and Rajasthan since last five years. This is result of our conviction that the physical and social developments are meaningful only if people are also well from within. Heartfulness Meditation programs are being conducted in a planned and structured manner. This program is based on the Sahaj Marg system of Raja Yoga meditation. In 2021-22, due to COVID, this programme suffered badly. We, however, conducted sessions online and have started doing the offline meditation sessions now.

ANNEXURE II

1. Brief Outline on CSR Policy of the Company

Care for the society has been an intrinsic value for the promoters of the Lalbhai group. We strongly believe that a company can improve its own functioning by influencing the environment in which it operates. Our long tradition of contributing to the growth and development of the society led to the setting up of multiple institutions in the realm of educational, social and cultural domains in improving the lives of the people. Our ethos in the realm of Corporate Social Responsibility got culminated in Arvind Limited Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (ALPCSR). Our CSR Policy is and will always be synergetic to the broader areas that the Schedule VII of the New Companies Act has defined or will define from time to time.

The key points of the policy can be reached at our website through the given link:

https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/CSR%20Policy%202019.pdf

2. Composition of the CSR Committee

The Arvind Limited has set up Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR Committee) as per the requirement of the Companies Act. The members of the CSR Committee are:

Sl. No.	Name of Director	Designation	Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Chairman	Independent Director	2	2
2	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	Member	Chairman and Managing Director	2	2
3	Mr. Punit Lalbhai	Member	Executive Director	2	2
4	Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member	Director and Group CFO	2	2

3. Web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.

https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/CSR%20Policy%202019.pdf

4. Details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable.

Not Applicable

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

NIL

6. Average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5)

The average net profit of the Company is ₹ 189.05 crores.

7. a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5):

₹ 3.78 Crores

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

NA.

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

NIL

d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c):

₹ 3.78 Crores

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

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)	Amount Unspent (in Rs.)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
3,80,00,000/-	NIL	-	NA	NIL	-

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project Duration	Amount allocated for the project (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current Financial Year (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (Rs. in Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration number
(1)	Rural Development in Gujarat	X	Yes	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Saurashtra, Gujarat		1-4 Years	30	30	NIL	No	Arvind Foundation CSR Registration Number CSR00004733	
(2)	Rural Development in Karnataka	X	Yes	Arsikere, Karnataka		1-4 Years	50	50	NIL	No	Arvind Foundation CSR Registration Number CSR00004733	
(3)	Rural Development in Jharkhand	X	Yes	Ranchi, Jharkhand		1-4 Years	50	50	NIL	No	Arvind Foundation CSR Registration Number CSR00004733	
(4)	Environmental Advancement	IV	Yes	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Saurashtra Gujarat		1-4 Years	50	50	NIL	No	Arvind Foundation CSR Registration Number CSR00004733	
(5)	Supporting Medical Emergencies	I	Yes	Anywhere in Gujarat		1-4 Years	30	30	NIL	No	Arvind Foundation CSR Registration Number CSR00004733	
(6)	Digital Education	II	Yes	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Saurashtra, Sabarkantha, Gujarat		1-4 Years	50	50	NIL	No	Arvind Foundation CSR Registration Number CSR00004733	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project Duration	Amount allocated for the project (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount spent in the current Financial Year (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (Rs. in Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration number
(7)	GYANDA Project	II	Yes	Ahmedabad,	Gujarat	1-4 Years	60	60	NIL	No	SHARDA Trust	CSR Registration Number CSR00004737
(8)	INNER WELLNBEING	I	Yes	Ahmedabad,	Gandhinagar, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar in Gujarat and Jodhpur in Rajasthan	1-4 Years	60	60	NIL	No	SHARDA Trust	CSR Registration Number CSR00004737
	Total							380				

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year: Not Applicable.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Amount allocated for the project (Rs. in Lakhs)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR Registration number
1									
2									
3									
	Total								

d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads:

0 crores (0% of total 3.80 crores spent in FY 2021-22)

e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable:

Not Applicable

f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e):

Rs. 3.80 Crores

g) Excess Amount for set off, if any:

NIL

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in Rs.)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	3,78,00,000.00
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	3,80,00,000.00
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	2,00,000.00
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	NIL
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	NIL

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

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

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

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

- 10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year:**
- (a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s):**
No Capital Asset created during the financial year 2021-22.
- (b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset:**
Not Applicable
- (c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.**
Not Applicable
- (d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).**
Not Applicable
- 11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5):**
Not applicable. The Company has spent the required amount.

Sd/-

Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai

Chairman and Managing Director

Sd/-

Dr. Bakul Dholakia

Chairman – CSR Committee

Sd/-

Mr. Jayesh Shah

Director & Group Chief Financial Officer

Annexure - C to the Directors' Report

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Arvind Limited
CIN: L17119GJ1931PLC000093
Naroda Road
Ahmedabad-380025

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

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 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:

1. We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Arvind Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 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.
2. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):
 - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021;
 - (v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;
 - (vi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;
 - (vii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (Not Applicable as the Company is not registered as Registrar and Transfer Agents with SEBI)
 - (viii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; (Not applicable as the Company has not applied for delisting of Equity Shares during the financial year)
 - (ix) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998 (Not Applicable as the Company has not bought back any of the securities during the financial year)
3. We have relied on the representation made by the Company and its Officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under other applicable Acts, Laws and Regulations as applicable to the Company.
4. The Company has identified and confirmed the following laws as specifically applicable to the Company:
 - (i) Explosives Act, 1884
 - (ii) Electricity Act, 2003
 - (iii) Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
 - (iv) Information Technology Act, 2000
 - (v) Essential Commodities Act, 1955
 - (vi) Textile Committee Act, 1963
 - (vii) Textile (Development & Regulation) Order, 2001

(viii) Textile (Consumer Protection) Regulations, 1988

5. We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India and the Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited.

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

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

Majority decision is carried through, while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

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

We further report that during the audit period:

- A. The Company passed a special resolution at the Annual General Meeting held on 18th August 2021 authorizing the board of directors to offer, issue and allot Secured / Unsecured Redeemable Non-convertible Debentures, Bonds, Sub-ordinated Debentures etc. for an amount not exceeding Rs. 200 crore.
- B. The Company passed special resolutions at the Annual General Meeting held on 18th August 2021 authorizing the issuance and allotment of equity shares under Employees Stock Option Scheme (AL-ESOS 2021) to the eligible employees of the Company as well as the eligible employees of its holding and subsidiary companies.

Hitesh Buch

For, Hitesh Buch & Associates

FCS No.: 3145; C P No.: 8195

Peer Review Certi. No. 1265/2021

UDIN: Foo3145Doo0338513

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 18th May, 2022

This Report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as **Annexure** and forms an integral part of this report

To,

The Members,

Arvind Limited

CIN: L17119GJ1931PLC000093

Naroda Road

Ahmedabad-380025

Annexure

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

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on the test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in the secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations and standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Hitesh Buch

For, Hitesh Buch & Associates

FCS No.: 3145; C P No.: 8195

Peer Review Certi. No. 1265/2021

UDIN: Foo3145Doo0338513

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 18th May, 2022

Annexure - D to the Directors' Report

Information on Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo stipulated under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

A. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:

1. Energy Conservation Measures taken:

Constant efforts in continuing all previous conservation measures and increasing awareness of energy management amongst employees have continued which should enable further savings going forward.

Arvind Naroda & Intex Denim Unit:

We have saved electrical cost INR 281 Lakhs and Thermal energy cost INR 136 Lakhs in FY 2021-22 by below energy saving initiatives.

Sr. No.	Work Description	Saving/ Day	Units Saved/ Year	Remarks
Denim Business Naroda Unit:				
1.	AML Motex Stentor machine:- cooling cylinder positive driven geared-motor removed for utilization purpose.	140.40	49,140	Electrical Energy (kWH)
2.	MF-1 and MF-6 :- Exhaust fan stopped for utilization purpose.	148.00	51,800	Electrical Energy (kWH)
3.	Electrical unit saving through gen of electricity from wind power plant.	-	28,89,412	Electrical Energy (kWH)
4.	Electrical unit saving through gen of electricity from Solar power plant.	-	3,13,835	Electrical Energy (kWH)
5.	Installed 45Kw VFD in IJT Boiler BFP.	144.00	43,200	Electrical Energy (kWH)
6.	2 Nos 1.5kw VFD install in boiler lime dosing system.	6.00	1,800	Electrical Energy (kWH)
7.	Energy efficient ID fan with IE3 motor.	360.00	1,08,000	Electrical Energy (kWH)
8.	EOU Sucker Muller – 3 Day time lighting power saving initiative.	8.72	3,139	Electrical Energy (kWH)
9.	AML Sucker Muller – 5 Day time lighting power saving initiative.	9.47	3,407	Electrical Energy (kWH)
10.	AML Sucker Muller – 6 Lighting Timer Instalment Work for Day Time Power Saving Purpose.	2.08	748	Electrical Energy (kWH)
11.	AML Sucker Muller – 5&6 :- Humidification Plants deactivated.	480.00	1,29,600	Electrical Energy (kWH)
12.	AML Sucker Muller – 7 :- Humidification Plants deactivated.	528.00	1,42,560	Electrical Energy (kWH)
13.	EOU Sucker Muller – 3 :- Humidification Plants deactivated.	720.00	1,94,400	Electrical Energy (kWH)
14.	DE Sucker Muller – 9 :- Humidification Plants deactivated.	360.00	97,200	Electrical Energy (kWH)
15.	50-Rope Dyeing :- Humidification Plants deactivated.	1,056.00	2,85,120	Electrical Energy (kWH)
16.	SM-3 :- Water booster pumps (01Nos + Standby 01Nos) stopped by water distribution line modification.	14.80	5,328	Electrical Energy (kWH)
17.	C-90 Air Compressor:- Cooling Tower stopped of C-29 area (used for C-90 comp. Air dryer purpose) in winter season.	528.00	47,520	Electrical Energy (kWH)
18.	C-90 Air Compressor:- Cooling Tower water circulation pump stopped in Winter season.	588.72	52,984	Electrical Energy (kWH)

19	50-Rope Dyeing:- Day time lighting power saving initiative by transparent roof sheet instalment (50-Rope Creel + Creel Passage + Coiler Area + Chemical Passage).	20.62	7,421	Electrical Energy (kWH)
20	MF-1 Pre-heating cylinders steam consumption optimization.	0.07	378	Steam Saving (TPH)
21	Spare fan utilize in coal base boiler to improve generation and saved thermal energy (Save gas consumption 9146 scm/Pm Oct21 to Mar22).	-	50,90,99,500	Thermal Energy (kCAL)
22	Thermal energy saving through condensate collection (Save RO water 48117 KL/PA & Save coal consumption 1.58 MT/Day).	-	2,86,41,07,143	Thermal Energy (kCAL)
23	Installed Ultrasonic soot blower on boilers (0.5% eff improved) Saved 287 MT coal/PA.	-	1,43,50,00,000	Thermal Energy (kCAL)
24	Water Recovery from Processing Machineries (Sandwich Machine – Rubber Raw Water).	70.00	23,100	Water Saving (KL)
25	Water Recovery from Processing Machineries (Benninger Machine – Singeing Unit's RO Water).	60.00	19,800	Water Saving (KL)
26	Water Recovery from Processing Machineries (CDR – Monfort) - Raw Water.	50.00	16,500	Water Saving (KL)
27	Water Recovery from Processing Machineries (Wet Finish-5 and AEP Singeing) - Raw Water.	110.00	36,300	Water Saving (KL)
28	Water Recovery from Processing Machineries (Monfort-1 and Wet Finish-3 and AML Singeing machine).	110.00	36,300	Water Saving (KL)
29	Water Recovery from Rubber Unit (ECO Monfort & MF-7).	270.00	89,100	Water Saving (KL)
30	Water Recovery from Processing Machineries (RDP WF-1 Machine & WF-2 Machine & RDP Monfort Machine).	95.00	31,350	Water Saving (KL)
31	Water Recovery from Processing Machineries (HVC Menzel Singeing Machine).	12.16	4,011	Water Saving (KL)
32	Borewell Water Consumption reduce after installation of VFD drive in RO Water Pumping Station.	150.00	49,500	Water Saving (KL)
Intex Denim Unit:				
1	New draft air make waste collection system installed in place of batliboi waste collection system for RS 1 card and Blow room.	-	9,03,120	Electrical Energy (kWH)
2	New IR make screw type air compressor RS160l & RS75l (total 1500 CFM) installed and utilize against old IR make reciprocation compressor IHE7 & IHE5.	-	2,76,000	Electrical Energy (kWH)

Ankur Textiles:

- Use of 70 Nos. of LED tube in place of conventional fluorescent tube light fittings, resulted in saving of 7379 kWh per year. (Replaced tube 36W, Replaced by 18 W, Saving 18 W X 70 Tubes X 24 Hrs X 244 working days = 7379 kWh)
- We had gained 1.86 lakh as rebate during FY 21-22 due to maintain unity power factor.
- Diverted in open access power and took benefit of low cost. Saving in open access during FY 21-22 is 6.48 Lakh.
- Installation of 25 Nos. New Digital energy meters and CT / PT to precise monitor section wise power consumption.
- In view of saving of natural resources, we are treating Sewage water by our own Sewage Treatment plant at Ankur and during FY 21-22- 2.75,700 KL raw sewage treated and reused for production, which is 45.12% of total water consumption.
- Reuse of 12,779 KL/year condensate water at STEAM BOILER saving of energy and water.
- During FY-21-22, there are 5,66,629 KWH solar energy generated from 508.2 KW solar plant.

Woven Business- Santej:

- RECYCLE OF WATER – Recycling system is used for cooling water & condensing steam in Desize, Stenter & Sanforise. Average saving in KL = 150/DAY.

2. USE OF DOUBLE HEAD STOCK IN INDIGO DYEING:

- Saves indigo dyeing cost by 10 %.
- water & power saving 30 % .
- Steam saving by around 20 % .

3. ENERGY CONSERVATION BY OPTIMISATION OF POLY FILAMENT PROCESS :

Sr. No.	Parameters	Previous Process	Modified process	Saving	Saving (%)
1	Dyeing Cycle Time (IN HOURS)	10.25	5.17	5.08	50%
2	Water Consumption (L/ Kg of Yarn)	80	50	30.0	38%
3	Steam Consumption (Kg/Kg of Yarn)	9	5.4	3.6	40%

Steam Conservation:

Efforts at Arvind have continued in various forms - these have helped drive both water usage and steam consumption down as well as improved the availability of water from careful harvesting. Optimization of ground water whereas entire process have operated with treated sewage water by installed of sewage treatment plant of 8000 KL/Day at Arvind Ltd. - Naroda in Feb 2020. Some key actions are highlighted below:

Denim Fabric Naroda Unit:

Sr. No.	Work Description	Coal Saving/Year
1	Coal Consumption reduced by steam condensate and flash steam recovery.	573 Ton
2	Saving Gas consumption by increasing steam generation capacity of coal fired boiler. (Oct21 to March22).	54873 SCM

Wovens Fabric Santej Unit:

Sr. No.	Work Description	Coal Saving tons/Year
1	Installed PPPPU pumps in wet process area & start recovering condensate water & Energy.	4200
2	Refurbished 15 TPH boiler and improved the efficiency	700
3	Installed Flash steam vessel to recover energy from boiler blowdown.	350

Sr. No.	Work Description	Gas Saving SCM/Year
1	Set the thermic fluid temperature according to process requirement & automation, also eliminated the heat loss by proper insulation.	12000

Woven Business- Santej:

1. Steam conservation in shirting fabric processing by process modification:
Savings in Steam Consumption

Year	Kg/mtr
2017-18	1.72
2018-19	1.7
2019-20	1.45
2020-21	1.54
2021-22	1.51

2. Additional Investment and Proposals, if any, being implemented for reduction of Consumption of Energy:

Capital Investment on energy conservation equipment's for Denim Fabric Division at Arvind Naroda, Power Plant – Reduction in energy, coal and water consumption.

Sr. No.	Proposed Saving Project Details:
Naroda Unit:	
1	Increase in agro waste fuel uses in place of coal in existing boilers. It will help us to reduce GHG emission and steam cost.
2	ETP sludge and filter dust briquette use as a fuel in boilers.
3	To be installed Energy efficient Pumps and Fan for boilers.
4	Existing old Motor Replacement with IE3 motor at various department of campus.
5	Condensate Recovery through pump, its piping & insulation installation work across campus (for projected running machineries)
6	Thermal temperature heat loss reduction by Thermal Insulation Paint Coating at Drying cylinder side surface area at projected running machineries.
7	Heat recovery through providing R.O. water at Singeing machine's burner unit and using of that heated water as a feed water into boiler.
8	Heat recovery through C-90 Air Compressor's inter cooler. Heated water can be feed into boiler as a feed water.

3. Impact of the measures at (1) and (2) above the reduction of energy consumption and consequent impact on the cost of production of goods:

Better Efficiency, Optimum Fuel - Utilization and available Heat Energy, Reduction in Energy Bill, Reduction in Down Time, Higher Productivity and Reduction in Cost of Production. These measures will also help to create a better environment and result in water conservation.

B. TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION:

1. Efforts made towards technology absorption:

Denim Business - Naroda Road:

Four Key Pillars of our strategy revolve around Innovation, Design, Sustainability and Service. We are constantly engaging our technology partners (Fibre, Yarn, Chemical and Machine Suppliers), as well as Key customers to generate innovation opportunities. Technicians & Designers at Arvind Denim Lab are constantly exploring innovation opportunities around new aesthetics, functionality, performance, sustainability & cost. Herewith sharing a summary of some of the high impact initiatives driven during the current financial year.

- 1) **Micro Spinning Plant-** a Pilot Spinning facility has been operationalised during Dec 2021. It is a miniature spinning set up with all state of art equipment necessary for spinning small lots of 200 kgs of yarn per day. This has enabled improvements in Product Development Services (a) First Time Right PD (b) Speed to Market & OTIF in PD Function (c) Ability to take quick blending trials for new, exotic fibres, without disrupting bulk spinning operations.
- 2) **Hydrolitl-** A State of the Art, Continuous Open Width Fabric Washing Machine deployed at fabric finishing stage. A mix of Mechanical & Chemical induced washing processes impart unique washed down aesthetics at the fabric stage itself. This leads to substantial reduction in garment laundry processes, enabling reduced environmental impact (water, chemicals, energy), cost & time. Soft hand feel & improved laser friendliness are also induced. This technology has a high potential for inducing entry barriers in the product & enables substantial last mile differentiation.
- 3) **Cleankore™** – Collaboration on this proprietary Dyeing Process Innovation has started finding strong traction with key Global & Indian Customers. The technology helps achieving a clear ring dyeing effect on the yarn that improves Laser effectiveness & imparts a brighter, premium cast of indigo. Such products enable the elimination of harmful “PP Spray” in the garment laundry process, reduce environmental impact & save laundry cost. Various Global Brands & Retailers are keen on eliminating the use of PP Spray. The technology has now been perfected for both Indigo & Sulphur dyed shades. Only a handful of Mills in the Indian subcontinent have this capability.
- 4) **Khadi Denim with Patagonia-** Arguably the most sustainable Denim fabric, comprehensively covering aspects of Environmental, Social & Economic Sustainability. Combines age old traditional – artisanal textile form with the modernity & timelessness of Denim. Patagonia, a Premium US Brand with deep rooted values around sustainability has adopted this product. Appx 19,000 mtrs shipped during FY 2021-22 across 4 products & repeats confirmed for 17,000 mtrs to be shipped by current year Q3. The product is being

manufactured by village communities, with close collaboration between Arvind & KVIC.

- 5) **Indigo Modal-** Lenzing has developed a pioneering Tencel™ Modal fibre with Indigo dyeing that enables elevating sustainability in Denim Products. We have collaborated to spin & size such fibre in-house, whereby yarn dyeing with Indigo can be completely avoided.
- 6) **Circulose®** - is a dissolving pulp product that Renewcell makes from 100% textile waste, such as worn-out jeans and production scraps i/o using wood used for traditional viscose. We have collaborated with H&M and Renewcell to jointly develop products, as a part of the prestigious Jeans Redesign initiative.
- 7) **Purifi recycled cotton-** This is patented process of mechanical recycling of yarn or fabric, wherein fibre can be rejuvenated to a level similar to virgin fibre. This enhances the ability to increase recycled content in yarn, without compromising quality and performance of the fabric. A pilot trial has been successfully concluded in collaboration with Purifi and H&M.
- 8) **Bio Black-** It is a black pigment extracted from sustainably sourced wood waste for Printing / coating. Successful trials in collaboration with Levi's have led to new product adoptions for their Premium label – "Well Thread". Printing & Coating applications have been made on white and natural indigo bases for Levi's.
- 9) **Cost effective yarn blends & Finishing Routes** – In view of extreme volatility in cotton prices, a large number of spinning trial have been conducted to mitigate cost escalation in top running products. Replacement with lower cost spinning technologies (Ring to Mock Ring, Combed to Carded, TFO to Single Yarns etc), with minimal aesthetic impact through suitable finishing processes has been a key theme. Product mix has been successfully value engineered for key customers, such as Gap Inc. & Domestic Trade. Additional efforts are being made to replace cotton with higher polyester & viscose content, as well as rationalisation of finishing routes, using recently acquired finishing technologies.
- 10) **Denim with minimum synthetic chemical-** A new approach of replacing synthetic Indigo dye stuff, pre wetting chemicals, auxiliaries used in sizing and finishing, with bio-based material. Initial trials have been successful. This project was a prominent outcome of the Chemical Suppliers Innovation summit conducted at Arvind Denim Lab.
- 11) **Born in the USA – Women's Line** – Designed by Paolo Leidi, an experienced Denim Engineer from Italy. He has helped developed new yarns (slub designs, multi blends & low twist), dyeing styles, constructions & finish routes that strengthen our Women's Product Portfolio with modern authentic aesthetics. Initial selections have been encouraging. We are likely to receive firm business starting Q2 of FY 2022-23.

Woven Business – Santej:

1. SUSTAINABLE PAD-OX DYEING WITH SULPHUR COLOR:
 - Sodium sulphide is replaced by glucose based reducing agent (Reductor DI Power).
 - It reduces the natural harms.
 - less COD & BOD in Reductor DI Powder.
 - Conventional sulphur dyeing is carried out by using sodium sulphide.
2. ROTARY SPRAY DYEING WITH SULPHUR COLOR:
 - It is suitable for lighter shades of sulphur color.
 - Color drain of about 1500 litres is avoided with this process.
 - In conventional dyeing 1500 litres color bath is drained after dyeing.
 - In case of Rota Spary Dyeing only 80 litres color bath is drained.
 - For IKKAT Sulpher dyeing, it is cost effective.
3. CADIRA DYEING:
 - It is salt free dyeing, less salt generation in ETP.
4. CLEANKORE DYEING TECHNOLOGY:
 - It is surface dyeing of yarn with Indigo and Sulphur Colors.
 - It is lesser friendly .
 - Garment washing is not required, desired effect can be achieved by laser only.

5. Savings from Reduction in Fresh Caustic Lye Consumption:

Month	Fresh Lye Consumption (KG)	Recovered Lye Used (KG)	Fresh Caustic Lye %	Recovered Caustic Lye %
Average 2017-2018	120617	419178	22.3	77.7
Average 2018-2019	100483	438566	18.6	81.4
Average 2019-20	86648	413604	17.3	82.7
Average 2020-21	59893	279376	17.7	82.3
Average 2021-22	80880	347190	18.9	81.1

6. IMPROVEMENT IN USE OF RECOVERY SALT:

Material Description	2020-2021		2021-2022	
	TOTAL (TON)	RATIO	TOTAL (TON)	RATIO
GLAUBER SALT (FRESH)	1805.25	74%	1533.73	49%
RECYCLED SALT	621.72	26%	1582.05	51%
Total	2426.97		3115.78	

7. SPANDEX SINGLE ROUTE DYEING:

- AS SPANDEX SINGLE ROUTE IS IMPLEMENTED, FOLLOWING STAGES ARE REMOVED:
- ONE EXTRA NEUTRALISATION BATH AFTER RFD.
- DRYING OF RFD PACKAGES.
- REWINDING FOR RESOFT PACKAGES.

8. Super Sustainable Fabric processing :

In this project, we used Biotic plant based Auxiliaries & Chemical along with Biodegradable dyes and finishing chemicals where we not only conserve utilities like steam, water and electricity but also reduced ETP pollution load by reducing COD & BOD of waste process water.

9. The company promotes various sustainable approaches such as

- Sustainable fabrics made with fibers like Tencel, modal, Bemberg.
- Bionic Water repellent for Next.
- Foam finishing for water saving.
- Bezaktive GO sustainable dyeing, Avitera sustainable dyeing, & Earth Colors dyeing.
- Dyeing with Natural dyes in exhaust route.
- CHT eco Print (biodegradable) pigment printing by rotary application.
- Recycled Silicone finishing promotes circulator economy.

10. The innovation pipeline for product, process:

- Innova bleaching range (one step desizing and bleaching).
- Colorifix dyeing (bacterial dyeing).
- Viscose Bi-stretch.
- Mineral dyes for dyeing of Cotton & its blend.
- Ultimate Non-Iron Fabric with 4.0 DP.
- PFC free Water repellent.
- Natural Plant Based softener.
- Sulphur coating.

11. Novel fabric development :

- Low GSM HRC-1 for NFPA2112 with PROBAN - Lower GSM, PROBAN treated for HRC-1, UL Listed with NFPA2112 certification, PATENT APPLIED.
- Low GSM HRC-2 for NFPA2112 (PD/PD-STRETCH/PD-STRETCH with NEGA&YD) with PROBAN - Lower GSM, PROBAN treated for HRC-2, UL Listed with NFPA2112 certification.
- Low GSM HRC-2 for NFPA2112 with CTN/NYLON (88/12) - CTN/NYLON with SATIN weave for HRC-2 with 225GSM against existing 240 GSM (80317).
- Fabric for MOLTEN METAL ALUMINIUM SPLASH & MOLTEN IRON - Molten Aluminium (Code D3//>350gm) & Molten Iron (Code E3//>200gm) as per ISO9185, Pass.
- 100% HEMP - 250 GSM after PROBAN Sustainable Proban.

- 55% HEMP/45% CTN - 250 GSM after PROBAN Sustainable Proban.
- Cot/Nylon/Hemp - 250 GSM after PROBAN Sustainable Proban with higher abrasion resistance.
- Cot/Tencel/Nylon - Sustainable Proban.
- LOW GSM Modacrylic with Stretch (Dual FX) - Inherent Flame retardent with STRETCH (>=20%) with Moisture Management.
- LOW GSM Modacrylic blend for CAT-2 as per EN 61842 - Inherent FR with 350GSM, CAT-2 PASS as per EN61482.

Arvind Composites:

I. Product: FRP Blades For Cooling Tower

Target Client: Cooling Tower Industry

Manufacturing Process: Pultrusion

Product Details:

1) Fan Blade: 1325 mm X 290 mm X 3/4 mm – 2 piece model (Nose & Insert)

2) Fan Blade: 1320 mm X 284 mm X 4.5 mm – 3 piece model (Nose, Insert & Tail)

As a part of complex and special purpose product portfolio in the pultrusion section, two fan blade sets have been produced i.e. **Fans blade - 1325 mm X 290 mm X 3/4 mm (Nose & Tail) and Fan Blade-1320 mm X 284 mm X 4.5 mm (Nose, Insert & Tail)**. In total 5 different profiles were produced with excellent team effort and in-house expertise.

Test samples were sent to customers and they were all in line with geometrical, physical and mechanical requirements. Bulk orders for some of these profiles have been received which means commercialization of these NPD products have been started. Next phase will be providing fabricated profiles to customer, development of which is in process.

Product Details	Present Status
Fan Blade- 1325 mm X 290 mm X 3/4 mm (Nose & Insert)	- Product successfully approved. - All mechanical test pass. - Small commercial run completed.
Fan Blade- 1320 mm X 284 mm X 4.5 mm (Nose, Insert & Tail)	-Product successfully approved by customer

II. Product: FRP 30 meters lattice tower

Target Client: Telecommunication Industry

Manufacturing Process: Pultrusion

Product Details: Tower with 30 meters height and 4 meters width (25 meters length taper upto 5 meters straight)

A 30 m FRP (fibre reinforced plastic) lattice tower meant for telecommunication services is designed and modelled in Arvind premises. It is the first of its kind around the world due to extensive use of FRP as a structural material. Base width of the tower is 4 m, it tapers to 2 m up to 25 m than straightens up to make it 30 m. Custom profile is designed for the legs to increase stiffness of the structure.

New profile has been designed for columns. The profile is a round profile with flanges, the round shape is effective against buckling and flanges will be used to form assembly with bracing. This along with other profiles are produced through pultrusion process.

Following are the major design steps:

- Concept design;
- Theoretical calculation for loading as per IS 875-3;
- Wire frame modeling and analysis using Staad Pro;
- Optimization of design;
- Design of die, pullers and preformers for new profile;
- 3D modelling and assembly using Solid-works and Inventor;
- Drafting of assembly and part drawings using Auto CAD;
- Assembly and erection of a prototype in Arvind premises.

III. FRP Battery Casing:

Target Client: Automobile (Electric Vehicle Component)

Manufacturing Process: Hand Lay Up

Battery casing with required specifications has been developed using hand lay-up process. The design of FRP battery casing was done in order to have lesser weight and improvement in the vehicle performance in terms of mileage against aluminium. Initial simulation was carried out using in-house facility to optimize thickness. Reinforcement material included glass fibre and vinyl ester resin which gave the product structural integrity and mechanical strength to withstand the impact force.

Critical part of the design was the mould design which was taken care of by cross functional team effort. Actual weight of product after prototype was 2.75 kg and tested by the customer for its application. Prototype samples submitted to the customer for fitment and trial.

IV. FRP Rain Collar For Wind Blades:**Target Client: Wind Blades****Manufacturing Process: Hand Lay Up****Product Details: Rain Collar Ø 3320 mm X 270 mm X10 mm**

As part of special product for the wind industry FRP rain collar was developed using hand layup process for wind turbines which protect the generator and blade hub from rain damage.

Based on the client drawing a 3D model was developed from which pattern was designed and produced. This pattern was used to produce a mould. In order to verify the mould, 3D scanning was carried out and results were shared with the client. Upon receiving positive feedback prototype manufacturing was carried out.

Finished product was manufactured with once side gel coat finish with the combination of E-Glass as reinforcement and polyester as matrix in the final product.

Two set of samples are submitted to customer for FAI and fitment check on the wind blades assembly.

2. Information regarding technology imported during the three years:

Technology imported / Acquired	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yarn foam dyeing range from Gaston System. 2. G2 Dynamics from Jeanologia. 3. Aquaria (Full width fabric washing range) from Biancalani. 4. Diamond Emery from Match Point. 5. Tearing line for textile waste from Perfect Engg. Corp.
Year of Import	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2019-20 2. 2019-20 3. 2020-21 4. 2020-21 5. 2021-22
Has technology been fully absorbed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trials are going on to establish the technology. 2. Few product are established. Modifications are planned to explore the technology further. 3. Few product are established. Trials are going on to establish the technology. 4. This technology is fully functioning and catering bulk order successfully. Trials are planned to explore the full potential of this technology. 5. Trials are going on to establish the technology. Additional investment is under discussion.

3. Expenditure on Research and Development :

The Company has separate in-house Research & Development Centre at Naroda, Santej, Khatraj & Pune locations. All Centers are involved into new products development, new process development etc. The details of Capital and Revenue Expenditure incurred on Research and Development by all Centers are as under:

₹ in crores

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Capital Expenditure		
Naroda Centre	0.00	0.00
Santej Centre	1.02	0.00
Khatraj Centre	0.00	0.00
Pune Centre	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	1.02	0.00
Revenue Expenditure		
Naroda Centre	3.40	2.82
Santej Centre	9.98	12.67
Khatraj Centre	0.00	1.27
Pune Centre	1.32	1.21
Sub Total	14.70	17.97
Total R & D Expenditure	15.72	17.97

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

Total Foreign Exchange used and earned:

Particulars	₹ in crores	
	2021-22	2020-21
Total foreign exchange used	479.50	265.59
Total foreign exchange earned	3619.75	2194.39

Annexure - E to the Directors' Report

Statement of Particulars under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 and read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial personnel) Rules, 2014.

	Particulars	Status	
		Number of Times	
i)	The ratio of the remuneration of each director to median remuneration of the employees of the company for F Y 2021-22	If Total remuneration of the Director is considered	If total remuneration of the Director excluding Variable pay and commission is considered
		Bakul Dholakia	1.85 0.19
		Renuka Ramnath	1.39 0.08
		Dileep Choksi	1.73 0.17
		Nilesh Shah	1.68 0.19
		Sanjay Lalbhai	66.38 66.38
		Jayesh Shah	152.41 152.41
		Punit Lalbhai	31.28 31.28
		Kulin Lalbhai	31.25 31.25
		Arpit Patel	1.68 0.13
ii)	The percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year	Directors	%
		Bakul Dholakia	8%
		Renuka Ramnath	6%
		Dileep Choksi	7%
		Nilesh Shah	5%
		Arpit Patel	0%
		Chairman and Managing Director	
		Sanjay Lalbhai	0.00%
		Director and Group Chief Financial Officer	
		Jayesh Shah	255.00%
		Executive Directors	
		Punit Lalbhai	-3.00%
		Kulin Lalbhai	-3.00%
		Company Secretary	
		Ramnik Bhimani	35.00%
iii)	The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year		3.00%
iv)	The number of permanent employees on the rolls of company		25460
v)	Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration	Average increase for Key Managerial Personnel is 53.09 % and for other employees was about 11.65 % There is no exceptional increase in remuneration of key Managerial Personnel.	
vi)	Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the company	It is affirmed that the remuneration is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company	

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Your Directors present the Company’s Report on Corporate Governance for the year ended on 31st March, 2022.

1. COMPANY’S PHILOSOPHY ON CODE OF GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance at Arvind Limited (“Arvind”) is a value-based framework to manage our Company affairs in a fair and transparent manner. As a responsible corporation, we use this framework to maintain accountability in all our affairs and employ democratic and open processes. We have evolved guidelines and best practices over the years to ensure timely and accurate disclosure of information regarding our financials, performance, leadership and governance of the Company.

Our corporate governance philosophy is based on the following principles:

- Satisfy the spirit of the law and not just the letter of the law. Corporate governance standards should go beyond the law.
- Be transparent and maintain a high degree of disclosure levels.
- Make a clear distinction between personal conveniences and corporate resources.
- Communicate externally, in a truthful manner, about how the Company is run internally.
- Have a simple and transparent corporate structure driven solely by business needs.
- The Management is the trustee of the shareholders’ capital and not the owner.

The Board of Directors (‘the Board’) is at the core of our corporate governance practice and oversees how the Management serves and protects the long-term interests of all our stakeholders. We believe that an active, well-informed and independent Board is necessary to ensure the highest standards of Corporate Governance. The majority of our Board, 5 out of 9, are independent members. Given below is the report on Corporate Governance at Arvind.

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(i) Composition of the Board:

The Board has 9 Directors, comprising of Chairman and Managing Director, Director and Group Chief Financial Officer, 2 Executive Directors and 5 Non-Executive Directors. The Non-Executive Directors who are also Independent Directors are leading professionals from varied fields who bring in independent judgment to the Board’s discussions and deliberations.

The following is the Composition of the Board as at 31st March, 2022:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Executive/Non-Executive/Independent Director	No. of Directorships held (Including Arvind Ltd.)*	Committee(s) position (Including Arvind Ltd.)**	
				Member	Chairman
1	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	Chairman & Managing Director	5	2	1
2	Mr. Punit Lalbhai	Executive Director	8	1	1
3	Mr. Kulin Lalbhai	Executive Director	6	2	1
4	Mr. Jayesh Shah	Director & Group Chief Financial Officer	10	2	0
5	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Independent Director	4	4	1
6	Ms. Renuka Ramnath	Independent Director	10	1	1
7	Mr. Dileep Choksi	Independent Director	11	9	4
8	Mr. Nilesh Shah	Independent Director	4	4	0
9	Mr. Arpit Patel	Independent Director	3	3	2

*All the Companies have been considered excluding Companies incorporated under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (earlier Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956) and Companies incorporated outside India.

**Only Audit Committee and Stakeholders’ Relationship Committee have been considered as per Regulation 26 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

Names of the Listed Entities where the person is a Director and the category of Directorship:

Sr. No.	Name of the Director	Name of Listed Company	Category of Directorship
1	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	The Anup Engineering Limited	Chairman and Non-Executive Director
		Arvind SmartSpaces Limited	Chairman and Non-Executive Director
		Arvind Fashions Limited	Chairman and Non-Executive Director
2	Mr. Punit Lalbhai	The Anup Engineering Limited	Non-Executive Director
		Arvind Fashions Limited	Non-Executive Director
3	Mr. Kulin Lalbhai	Zydus Wellness Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
		Arvind SmartSpaces Limited	Non-Executive Director
		Arvind Fashions Limited	Non-Executive Director
4	Mr. Jayesh Shah	-	-
5	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Gujarat State Petronet Limited	Independent Director
		Ashima Limited	Independent Director
6	Ms. Renuka Ramnath	Tata Communications Limited	Chairperson (Independent Director)
		TV18 Broadcast Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
		PVR Limited	Non-Executive Non Independent Director
7	Mr. Dileep Choksi	Deepak Nitrite Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
		AIA Engineering Limited	Independent Director
		Swaraj Engines Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
		ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	Independent Director
8	Mr. Nilesh Shah	Arvind Fashions Limited	Non-Executive Independent Director
9	Mr. Arpit Patel	The Anup Engineering Limited	Independent Director

(ii) Key Board Qualifications, Expertise and Attributes:

Name of the Director	Areas of Expertise
Mr. Sanjay S. Lalbhai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic thinking. Track-record of spotting disruptive opportunities ahead of time. Ability to take calibrated risks. Sales and marketing including an understanding of consumer markets in India, US and Europe. International business experience covering operations in new geographies. Innovation management to ensure continuing relevance of Company's offerings under changing market conditions. Manufacturing and supply chain management skills including running production facilities.
Mr. Punit S. Lalbhai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise in new materials and sustainable technologies. Sales and marketing including an understanding of consumer markets in India, US and Europe. International business experience covering operations in new geographies. Innovation management to ensure continuing relevance of Company's offerings under changing market conditions.
Mr. Kulin S. Lalbhai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert in retail technologies and digital transformation. Sales and marketing including an understanding of consumer markets in India, US and Europe. International business experience covering operations in new geographies. Innovation management to ensure continuing relevance of Company's offerings under changing market conditions.
Mr. Jayesh K. Shah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales and marketing including an understanding of consumer markets in India, US and Europe. General management and financial management skills including mergers and acquisitions, legal and regulatory management, industrial relations and overall stakeholder management.

Name of the Director	Qualifications, Expertise and Attributes
Dr. Bakul Dholakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise in micro and macro – economy, General management and financial management skills including mergers and acquisitions, legal and regulatory management, industrial relations and overall stakeholder management.
Ms. Renuka Ramnath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise in Indian consumer and retail markets, and e-commerce. General management and financial management skills including mergers and acquisitions, legal and regulatory management.
Mr. Dileep Choksi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General management and financial management skills including mergers and acquisitions, legal and regulatory management, industrial relations and overall stakeholder management.
Mr. Nilesh Shah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise in macro-economy. Shareholder value creation. General management and financial management skills including mergers and acquisitions, legal and regulatory management.
Mr. Arpit Patel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General management and financial management skills including mergers and acquisitions, legal and regulatory management, industrial relations and overall stakeholder management.

(iii) Board Agenda:

The annual calendar of Board and Committee Meetings is agreed upon at the beginning of each year. Meetings are governed by a structured Agenda and a Board Member may bring up any matter for consideration of the meeting in consultation with the Chairman. Agenda papers are generally circulated to the Board Members at least 7 working days in advance. In addition, for any business exigencies the resolutions are passed by circulation and later placed at the subsequent Board or Committee Meeting for ratification/ approval. Detailed presentations are made at the meetings on all major issues to enable the Board to take informed decisions.

Invitees & Proceedings::

Apart from the Board Members, the Company Secretary, the Heads of Manufacturing and Marketing are invited to attend all the Board Meetings. Other senior management executives are called as and when necessary, to provide additional inputs for the matters being discussed by the Board. The CFO makes presentation on the quarterly and annual operating & financial performance and on annual operating & capex budget. The Managing Director and other senior executives make presentations on capex proposals & progress, operational health & safety and other business issues.

Support and Role of Company Secretary:

The Company Secretary is responsible for convening the Board and Committee meetings, preparation and distribution of agenda and other documents and recording of the minutes of the meetings. He acts as interface between the Board and the Management and provides required assistance to the Board and the Management.

(iv) Meetings and Attendance:

During the year, the Board of Directors met 6 times on 26th May, 2021, 5th August, 2021, 27th October, 2021, 27th January, 2022, 28th February, 2022 and 22nd March, 2022. The gap between two Board Meetings was within the maximum time gap prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013, the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and Circulars issued by Ministry of Corporate affairs and SEBI. The Attendance of Directors at these Board Meetings and at the last Annual General Meeting was as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Number of Board Meetings held during the period when the Director was on the Board	Number of Board Meetings attended	Whether present at the previous AGM
1	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	6	6	Yes
2	Mr. Punit Lalbhai	6	6	Yes
3	Mr. Kulin Lalbhai	6	6	Yes
4	Mr. Jayesh Shah	6	6	Yes
5	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	6	6	Yes
6	Ms. Renuka Ramnath	6	6	Yes
7	Mr. Dileep Choksi	6	6	Yes
8	Mr. Nilesh Shah	6	5	Yes
9	Mr. Arpit Patel	6	6	Yes

(v) Independent Directors:

Independent Directors play an important role in the governance processes of the Board. They bring to bear their expertise and experience on the deliberations of the Board. This enriches the decision making process at the Board with different points of view and experiences and prevents conflict of interest in the decision making process.

None of the Independent Directors serves as “Independent Director” in more than seven listed companies. No person has been appointed or continuing as an Alternate Director for an Independent Director of the Company.

Based on the disclosures received from all the Independent Directors and also in the opinion of the Board, the Independent Directors fulfils the conditions specified in SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 and are independent of the management.

During the year under review, the Independent Directors met on January 27, 2022, interalia:

- To review the performance of the Non-Independent Directors (Executive Directors);
- To review the performance of the Board of the Company as a whole;
- To review the performance of Chairman of the Company taking into account the views of Executive Directors on the same;
- To assess the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Company management and the Board.

They expressed satisfaction at the robustness of the evaluation process, the Board’s freedom to express views on the business transacted at the Meetings and the openness with which the Management discussed various subject matters on the agenda of meetings.

(vi) Disclosure of relationships between the Directors inter-se:

Except between Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai (Chairman & Managing Director) and his two sons viz. Mr. Punit Lalbhai (Executive Director) and Mr. Kulin Lalbhai (Executive Director), there is no relationship between the Directors inter-se.

(vii) Number of shares and convertible instruments held by Non-Executive Directors:

Name	Category	Number of equity shares held
Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Non-Executive Independent Director	28200
Ms. Renuka Ramnath	Non-Executive Independent Director	295
Mr. Nilesh Shah	Non-Executive Independent Director	211
Mr. Arpit Patel	Non-Executive Independent Director	-
Mr. Dileep Chokshi	Non-Executive Independent Director	-

During the year under review, the Company has not issued any Convertible Instruments.

(viii) Familiarisation Programme for Independent Director:

On appointment of an individual as Director, the Company issues a formal Letter of Appointment to the concerned director, setting out in detail, the terms of appointment, duties and responsibilities. Each newly appointed Independent Director is taken through a formal familiarisation program including the presentation from the Chairman & Managing Director providing information relating to the Company, Denim/ Shirtings/ Branded Garments Business Divisions, industry, business model of the Company, geographies in which Company operates, etc. The programme also provides awareness of the Independent Directors on their roles, rights, responsibilities towards the Company. Further, the Familiarisation Programme also provides information relating to the financial performance of the Company and budget and control process of the Company.

The details of familiarisation program imparted to Independent Directors is also posted on the Company’s Website at https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/Familiarisation%20Programme%20for%20IDs.pdf

(ix) Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management Personnel:

In terms of provisions of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Board of Directors of the Company has laid down a Code of Conduct for all Board Members and Senior Management Personnel of the Company. The said Code of Conduct has been posted on the website of the Company. The Board Members and Senior Management Personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with the Code. The Chairman & Managing Director of the Company has given a declaration to the Company that all the Board Members and Senior Management Personnel of the Company have affirmed compliance with the Code.

(x) Prohibition of Insider Trading Code:

The codes viz. “Code of Conduct for Prohibition of Insider Trading” and the “Code of Practices & Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information” allows the formulation of a trading plan subject to certain conditions and requires pre-clearance for dealing in the Company’s shares. It also prohibits the purchase or sale of Company’s shares by the Designated Persons, while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information in relation to the Company and during the period when the Trading Window is closed.

(xi) Committees of the Board:

The Board of Directors has constituted 7 Committees of the Board viz.

- Audit Committee
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- Stakeholders' Relationship Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- Environment, Social and Governance Committee
- Management Committee

The Board determines the terms of reference of these Committees from time to time. Meetings of these Committees are convened by the respective Committee Chairman/ Company Secretary. At each Board Meeting, minutes of these Committees are placed before the Directors for their perusal and noting.

3. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee of the Company comprises of 5 members out of which 4 members are Non-Executive Independent Directors. The Committee members are professionals having requisite experience in the fields of Finance and Accounts, Banking and Management.

(i) Terms of reference of the committee:

1. Oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible;
2. Recommendation for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of auditors of the Company;
3. Approval of payment to Auditors for any other services rendered by the Auditors of the Company;
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 thereto;
 - c) Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment 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; and
 - g) modified opinion(s) 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 utilisation of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter;
7. Reviewing and monitoring the auditor's independence and performance and effectiveness of audit process;
8. Formulating a policy on related party transactions, which shall include materiality of related party transactions;
9. Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of our Company with related parties;
10. Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
11. Valuation of undertakings or assets of our Company, wherever it is necessary;
12. Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
13. Reviewing, with the management, performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems;
14. 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;
15. Discussion with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on;
16. 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;
17. 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;

18. 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;
19. To review the functioning of the whistle blower mechanism;
20. Approval of the appointment of the CFO of the Company (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;
21. to review the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/ investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding rupees 100 crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans/ advances/ investments existing as on the date of coming into force of this provision;
22. to review the compliance with the provisions of Regulation 9A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015 at least once in a financial year and to verify that the systems for internal control are adequate and are operating effectively; and
23. to carry out any other function as is mentioned in the terms of reference of the Audit Committee.

Audit Committee shall mandatorily review the following information:

1. Management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;
2. Statement of significant related party transactions (as defined by the Audit Committee), submitted by the management of our Company;
3. Management letters/ letters of internal control weaknesses issued by the statutory auditors of our Company;
4. Internal audit reports relating to internal control weaknesses;
5. The appointment, removal and terms of remuneration of the chief internal auditor;
6. Statement of deviations:
 - a) quarterly statement of deviation(s) including report of monitoring agency, if applicable, submitted to the stock exchanges in terms of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 32 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; and
 - b) annual statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document/ prospectus/ notice in terms of sub-Regulation (7) of Regulation 32 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

(ii) The Composition of the Committee as at 31st March, 2022 and the details of Members participation at the Meetings of the Committee are as under:

During the year, 5 Audit Committee Meetings were held on 26th May, 2021, 5th August, 2021, 27th October, 2021, 27th January, 2022 and 22nd March, 2022. The Attendance of Members at meetings was as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Position	Number of Meetings held during the period when the Member was on the Board	Number of Meetings attended
1	Mr. Arpit Patel	Chairman	5	5
2	Mr. Dileep Choksi	Member	5	5
3	Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member	5	5
4	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Member	5	5
5	Mr. Nilesh Shah	Member	5	4

The representatives of Internal and Statutory Auditors are invitees to Audit Committee meetings and the Company Secretary acts as the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

4. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company comprises of 4 Directors viz. Dr. Bakul Dholakia, Ms. Renuka Ramnath, Mr. Nilesh Shah and Mr. Dileep Choksi, all of whom are Non-Executive Independent Directors. Dr. Bakul Dholakia acts as a Chairman of the Committee.

(i) Terms of reference of the committee:

1. Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;
 - 1A For every appointment of an independent director, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall evaluate the balance of skills, knowledge and experience on the Board and on the basis of such evaluation, prepare a description of the role and capabilities required of an independent director. The person recommended to the Board for appointment as an independent director shall have the capabilities identified in such description. For the purpose of identifying suitable candidates, the Committee may:

- (i) use the services of external agencies, if required;
 - (ii) consider candidates from a wide range of backgrounds, having due regard to diversity; and
 - (iii) consider the time commitments of the candidates
2. Formulation of criteria for evaluation of independent directors and the Board;
 3. Devising a policy on Board diversity;
 4. Identify persons who qualify to become directors or who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal;
 5. Specify the manner for effective evaluation of performance of Board, its committees and individual directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance;
 6. Whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors; and
 7. Recommend to the board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management.

(ii) The Composition of the Committee as at 31st March, 2022 and the details of Members participation at the Meetings of the Committee are as under:

During the year, 4 Nomination and Remuneration Committee Meetings were held on 26th May, 2021, 5th August, 2021, 27th January, 2022 and 22nd March, 2022. The Attendance of Members at meeting was as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Position	Number of Meetings held during the period when the Member was on the Board	Number of Meetings attended
1	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Chairman	4	4
2	Mr. Dileep Choksi	Member	4	4
3	Ms. Renuka Ramnath	Member	4	4
4	Mr. Nilesh Shah*	Member	2	1

*Mr. Nilesh Shah was appointed as member of the Committee on 27th January, 2022 by the Board of Director.

(iii) Evaluation of the Board's Performance:

During the year, the Board adopted a formal mechanism for evaluating its performance 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, experience & competencies, performance of specific duties & obligations, governance issues etc. Separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors including the Board Chairman who were evaluated on parameters such as attendance, contribution at the meetings and otherwise, independent judgement, safeguarding of minority shareholders interest etc.

The evaluation of the Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board and that of the Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors were carried out by the Independent Directors.

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

(iv) Remuneration of Directors:

Remuneration of Executive Directors is recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of Directors and the Shareholders of the Company.

The remuneration of Non-Executive Directors is determined by the Board and is also approved by the Shareholders in General Meeting. Non-Executive Directors are paid Sitting Fees of Rs. 10,000/- for every meeting of Board of Directors or Committee attended by them. Apart from this, Non-Executive Directors [other than Managing Director and Whole Time Director(s)] are entitled for commission within the limit of 1% of the net profits of the Company per annum.

Details of remuneration to all Directors for the Financial Year 2021-22 are as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Salary (₹)	Perquisites & Allowances (₹)	Retirement & Leave Benefits (₹)	Sitting Fees (₹)	Commission/ Bonus (₹)	Stock Option
1	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	1,04,16,000	2,09,25,125	31,89,163	--	--	--
2	Mr. Punit Lalbhai	41,40,000	1,06,41,486	15,47,946	--	75,00,000	--
3	Mr. Kulin Lalbhai	41,40,000	1,06,41,486	15,14,083	--	75,00,000	--
4	Mr. Jayesh Shah	69,48,000	1,39,39,086	22,33,278	--	--	30,44,490
5	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	--	--	--	2,30,000	7,50,000	--
6	Ms. Renuka Ramnath	--	--	--	90,000	6,50,000	--
7	Mr. Dileep Choksi	--	--	--	1,70,000	7,50,000	--
8	Mr. Nilesh Shah	--	--	--	1,40,000	7,50,000	--
9	Mr. Arpit Patel	--	--	--	1,40,000	7,50,000	--

None of the Directors of the Company/ Key managerial Personnel had any pecuniary relationship with the Company during the year.

Stock option details, if any and whether issued at a discount as well as the period over which accrued and over which exercisable:

The details of stock options granted to the eligible employees and directors under Arvind Limited - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2008 (ESOP-2008) and Employee Stock Option Scheme 2021 (ESOP-2021) are provided in the Directors' Report of the Company.

Please refer Point No. 6 - Employee Stock Option Scheme in Directors' Report.

5. STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee has 3 Members comprising of 1 Non-Executive Independent Director and 2 Executive Directors. Dr. Bakul Dholakia, Non-Executive Independent Director, acts as a Chairman of the Committee.

(i) Terms of reference of the Committee:

1. Resolve the grievances of the security holders of the Company including complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.;
2. Review of measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders;
3. Review of adherence to the service standards adopted by the Company in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent; and
4. Review of the various measures and initiatives taken by the listed entity for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/annual reports/statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company.

(ii) The Composition of the Committee as at 31st March, 2022 and the details of Members participation at the Meetings of the Committee are as under:

During the year, 2 Stakeholders' Relationship Committee Meetings were held on 27th October, 2021 and 27th January, 2022. The Attendance of Members at meetings was under:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Position	Number of Meetings held during the year	Number of Meetings attended
1	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Chairman	2	2
2	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	Member	2	2
3	Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member	2	2

(iii) Name and Designation of Compliance Officer:

R. V. Bhimani

Company Secretary

(iv) Details of Complaints/ Queries received and redressed during 1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 are as follows:

Number of shareholders' complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of shareholders' complaints received during the year	Number of shareholders' complaints redressed during the year	Number of shareholders' complaints pending at the end of the year
1	13	14	Nil

All the complaints/ queries have been redressed to the satisfaction of the complainants and no complaint/ query was pending at the end of the year.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Risk Management Committee has 4 Members comprising of 1 Executive Director viz. Mr. Jayesh K. Shah and 3 Non-Executive Independent Directors viz. Dr. Bakul Dholakia, Mr. Dileep Choksi and Mr. Nilesh Shah.

(i) Terms of reference of the Committee:

- to review and assess the risk management system and policy of the Company from time to time and recommend for amendment or modification thereof;
- to frame, devise, monitor and review the risk management plan and policy of the Company;
- to review and recommend potential risk involved in any new business plans and processes; and
- any other similar functions as may be laid down by Board from time to time and such other functions specifically cover cyber security.

(ii) The Composition of the Committee as at 31st March, 2022 and the details of Members participation at the Meetings of the Committee are as under:

During the year, 3 Risk Management Committee Meetings were held on 26th May, 2021, 5th August, 2021 and 27th January, 2022. The Attendance of Members at meeting was under:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Position	Number of Meetings held during the year	Number of Meetings attended
1	Mr. Dileep Choksi	Member	3	3
2	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Member	3	3
3	Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member	3	3
4	Mr. Nilesh Shah	Member	3	3

7. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee has 4 Members comprising of 1 Non-Executive Independent Director and 3 Executive Directors.

(i) Terms of reference of the Committee:

- Formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013;
- To finalise a list of CSR projects or programs or initiatives proposed to be undertaken periodically including the modalities for their execution / implementation schedules and to review the same from time to time in accordance with requirements of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013;
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities referred to in clause (a);
- Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the company from time to time;
- Review the CSR Report and other disclosures on CSR matters for the approval of the Board for their inclusion in the Board Report.

(ii) Composition of the Committee as at 31st March, 2022 and the details of Members participation at the Meetings of the Committee are as under:

During the year, 2 Corporate Social Responsibility Committee Meetings were held on 26th May, 2021 and 5th August, 2021. The Attendance of Members at meeting was under:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Position	Number of Meetings held during the year	Number of Meetings attended
1	Dr. Bakul Dholakia	Chairman	2	2
2	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	Member	2	2
3	Mr. Punit Lalbhai	Member	2	2
4	Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member	2	2

8 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Management Committee consists of 4 Directors, all of whom are Executive Directors.

(i) Role:

The Management Committee's primary role is to look after the day-to-day business activities of the Company within Board approved direction/ framework. The Committee meets frequently, as and when need arises, to transact matters within the purview of its terms of reference.

(ii) The Composition of the Committee as at 31st March, 2022 and the details of Members participation at the Meetings of the Committee are as under:

During the year, 15 Management Committee Meetings were held on various dates. The Attendance of Members at meetings was as under:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Position	Number of Meetings held during the year	Number of Meetings attended
1	Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai	Member	15	15
2	Mr. Punit Lalbhai	Member	15	15
3	Mr. Kulin Lalbhai	Member	15	15
4	Mr. Jayesh K. Shah	Member	15	15

9 ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Environmental, Social and Governance Committee has 3 Members comprising of 1 Non-Executive Independent Director and 2 Executive Directors.

(i) Purpose:

The purpose of the Environmental, Social and Governance Committee (the "Committee") of the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Arvind Limited (the "Company") shall be to assist the Board and the Company in fulfilling the ambitions committed in the ESG vision of the company. The Committee has overall responsibility for (i) Endorsing the ESG vision and goals set out on an ongoing basis (ii) monitoring the progress against the stated vision and goals (iii) reviewing any statutory performance obligations on Sustainability/ESG. The purpose and responsibilities of the Committee shall include such other items/matters prescribed under applicable law or prescribed by the Board in compliance with applicable law from time to time. The Committee is also responsible for reporting progress of various initiatives and in making appropriate disclosures on a periodic basis.

(ii) Responsibilities and Authority

- The Committee shall guide the creation of the ESG Vision & Ambitions of the company and continuously take into updates on the ESG vision and goals thereon.
- The Committee shall review implementation of the ESG measures. The Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees as and when appropriate.
- The Committee shall ensure that the Company is taking the appropriate measures to undertake and implement actions to further its ESG vision and ambitions. The Committee shall have access to any internal information necessary to fulfill its role, in this regard.
- The Committee shall have the authority to obtain advice and assistance from internal or external experts, advisors.

(iii) Composition of the Committee as at 31st March, 2022 and the details of Members participation at the Meetings of the Committee are as under:

During the year, 2 Environmental, Social and Governance Committee Meetings were held on 2nd September, 2021 and 25th February, 2022. The Attendance of Members at meeting was under:

Sr. No.	Name of Member	Position	Number of Meetings held during the year	Number of Meetings attended
1	Mr. Arpit Patel	Member	2	2
2	Mr. Jayesh Shah	Member	2	2
3	Mr. Punit Lalbhai	Member	2	2

10. INFORMATION ON GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

(i) The last 3 Annual General Meetings of the Company were held as under:

Date	Time	Venue
18th August, 2021	11:00 AM	The Registered Office was the deemed venue of the meeting as the meeting was held through Video Conference (VC)/Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)
25th September, 2020	11:00 AM	The Registered Office was the deemed venue of the meeting as the meeting was held through Video Conference (VC)/Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM)
6th August, 2019	09:30 AM	J.B. Auditorium, Ahmedabad Management Association, ATIRA Campus, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Marg, Ahmedabad – 380015

(ii) Special Resolutions passed in the last 3 Annual General Meetings:

2020-21

- Special Resolution for payment of commission to Non-executive Directors for a period of 5 years from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2026 under provision of Section 197 and 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Special Resolution for approval of offer or invitation to subscribe to Non-Convertible Debentures on private placement basis upto Rs. 200 crores.
- Special Resolution to create, offer, issue and allot stock options to eligible employees of the company exercisable into not more than 1,00,00,000 equity shares under the Employee Stock Option Scheme.
- Special Resolution to create, offer, issue and allot stock options to eligible employees of the holding and subsidiary companies exercisable into not more than 1,00,00,000 equity shares under the Employee Stock Option Scheme.

2019-20

- Special Resolution for payment of commission to Non-executive Directors for a period of 5 years from 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2025 under provision of Section 197 and 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Special Resolution for reappointment of Ms. Renuka Ramnath (holding DIN 00147182), as an Independent Director of the Company to hold office for a second term of five consecutive years upto July 31, 2024 on the Board of the Company.
- Special Resolution for reappointment of Dr. Bakul H. Dholakia (holding DIN 00005754), as an Independent Director of the Company to hold office for a second term of five consecutive years upto July 31, 2024 on the Board of the Company.
- Special Resolution for reappointment of Mr. Nilesh Shah (holding DIN 01711720), as an Independent Director of the Company to hold office for a second term of five consecutive years upto May 5, 2025 on the Board of the Company.
- Special Resolution for alteration of Memorandum of Association of the Company by inserting new Sub Clause (2)(rr), after existing Clause (2)(r).
- Special Resolution for approval of offer or invitation to subscribe to Non-Convertible Debentures on private placement basis upto Rs. 150 crores.

2018-19

- Special Resolution for Mr. Jayesh K. Shah (holding DIN 00008349) as Director and Group Chief Financial Officer of the Company for a period of five years from 1st October 2019 to 30th September 2024 and remuneration payable to him.
- Special Resolution for reappointment of Mr. Dileep C. Choksi (holding DIN 00016322), as an Independent Director of the Company to hold office for a second term of five consecutive years upto May 11, 2024 on the Board of the Company.
- Special Resolution for approval of offer or invitation to subscribe to Non-Convertible Debentures on private placement basis upto Rs. 300 crores.

(iii) Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM):

During the last 3 years, there was no Extra Ordinary General Meeting held.

(iv) Details of Resolution Passed through Postal Ballot, the person who conducted the Postal Ballot Exercise and details of the voting pattern:

The Company had sought approval of the shareholders through notice of Postal Ballot dated 22nd March 2022 seeking approval of the members to approve the re-appointment of Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai as Chairman and Managing Director of the Company for a period of five years from 1st April, 2022 to 31st March, 2027 and remuneration payable to him. The aforesaid resolution was duly passed and the results of postal ballot/e-voting were announced on May 2, 2022. Mr. Hitesh Buch, Proprietor of M/s. Hitesh Buch & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, was appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the postal ballot and remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

Item No. of the Notice and type of Resolution	Mode of Voting	In favour of the resolution			Against the resolution			Abstained/ Invalid
		No. of members	No. of Shares/ votes	%	No. of members	No. of Shares/ votes	%	No. of Shares/ votes
Item No. 1 Ordinary Resolution: To approve Re-appointment of Mr. Sanjay Lalbhai as Chairman and Managing Director of the Company for a period of five years from 1st April, 2022 to 31st March, 2027 and remuneration payable to him	Remote e-voting	1133	17,45,05,152	97.15	79	51,22,219	2.85	N.A.
	Physical postal ballot	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Total	1113	17,45,05,152	97.15	79	51,22,219	2.85	N.A.

The postal ballot was conducted in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 108/110 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 20 and 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as amended read with Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and General Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020, General Circular No. 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020, General Circular No. 22/2020 dated 15th June, 2020, General Circular No. 28/2020 dated 17th August, 2020, General Circular No. 33/2020 dated 28th September, 2020, General Circular No. 39/2020 dated 31st December, 2020, General Circular No. 10/2021 dated 23rd June 2021 and General Circular No. 20/2021 dated 8th December, 2021 (“General Circulars”) issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (the “MCA”). The shareholders were provided the facility to vote through e-voting. The postal ballot notice was sent to shareholders in electronic form to the email addresses, where available. The Company also published a notice in the newspapers in accordance with the requirements under the Companies Act, 2013. Shareholders holding equity shares as on the cut-off date casted their votes through e-voting during the voting period fixed for this purpose. After completion of scrutiny of votes, the scrutinizer submitted his report to the Chairman and the results of voting by postal ballot were announced within 48 hours of conclusion of the voting period. The results were displayed on the website of the Company (www.arvind.com), and communicated to the Stock Exchanges, Depositories, and Registrar and Share Transfer Agents. The resolution was passed by the requisite majority and was deemed to have been passed on the last date specified for e-voting.

11. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

- (i) The Quarterly, half-yearly and yearly financial Results are published in the Financial Express - All India Editions and Financial Express - Gujarati Edition of Ahmedabad and are also posted on the Company's website at www.arvind.com.
- (ii) Information released to the press at the time of declaration of results is also sent to all Stock Exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed for the benefit of investors. Moreover, the Company's web-site hosts a special page giving information which investors usually seek.
- (iii) Presentations made to institutional investors/analysts are posted on the Company's web site at www.arvind.com.

12. GENERAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

(i) Annual General Meeting:

Date	6th September, 2022
Time	11:00 a.m.
Mode	Video conferencing or through Other Audio Visual Means

(ii) Financial Calendar (Tentative):

The Financial Year of the Company is for a period of 12 months from 1st April to 31st March.

First quarter results	:	First week of August, 2022
Second quarter results	:	Last week of October, 2022
Third quarter results	:	Last week of January, 2022
Fourth quarter results/Year end results	:	Second week of May, 2023

(iii) Book Closure: Wednesday 31st August, 2022 to 6th September, 2022 (both days inclusive)

(iv) Dividend Payment Date: N.A.

(v) Listing on Stock Exchanges:

(A) Equity Shares

Sr. No.	Name of the Stock Exchange	Code/Symbol	Address
1	BSE Ltd.	500101	Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001
2	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.	ARVIND	Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051

(B) Non-Convertible Debentures

The Unsecured Listed Rated Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures issued on Private Placement basis by the Company are listed on the Wholesale Debt Market (WDM) of BSE Limited.

Scrip Code:

959583: AL-8.5%-2-6-23- PVT

Debenture Trustee (for privately placed debentures):

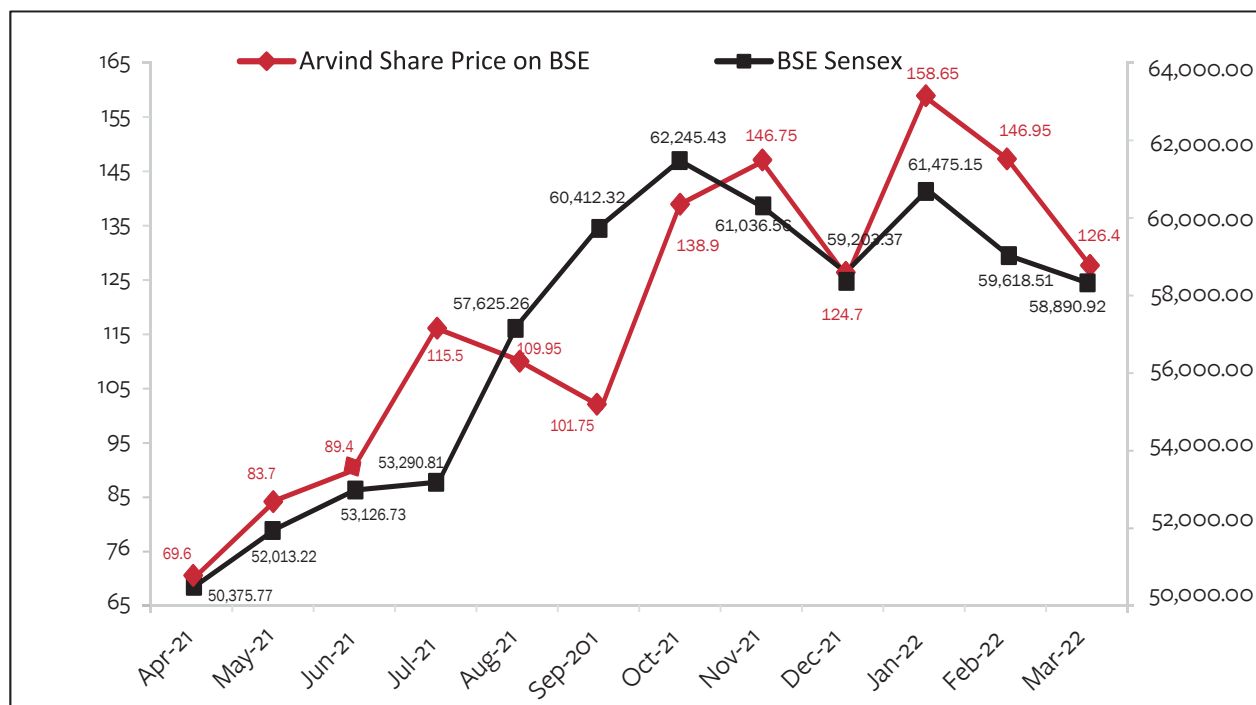
Axis Trustee Services Limited
 Axis House, Bombay Dyeing Mills Compound
 Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai - 400 025
 Phone: +91 22 6226 0054/ 50
 Email: debenturetrustee@axistrustee.in
 Website: www.axistrustee.com

The Company has paid Annual Listing Fees for the year 2022-2023 to the above Stock Exchanges.

(vi) Market Price Data:

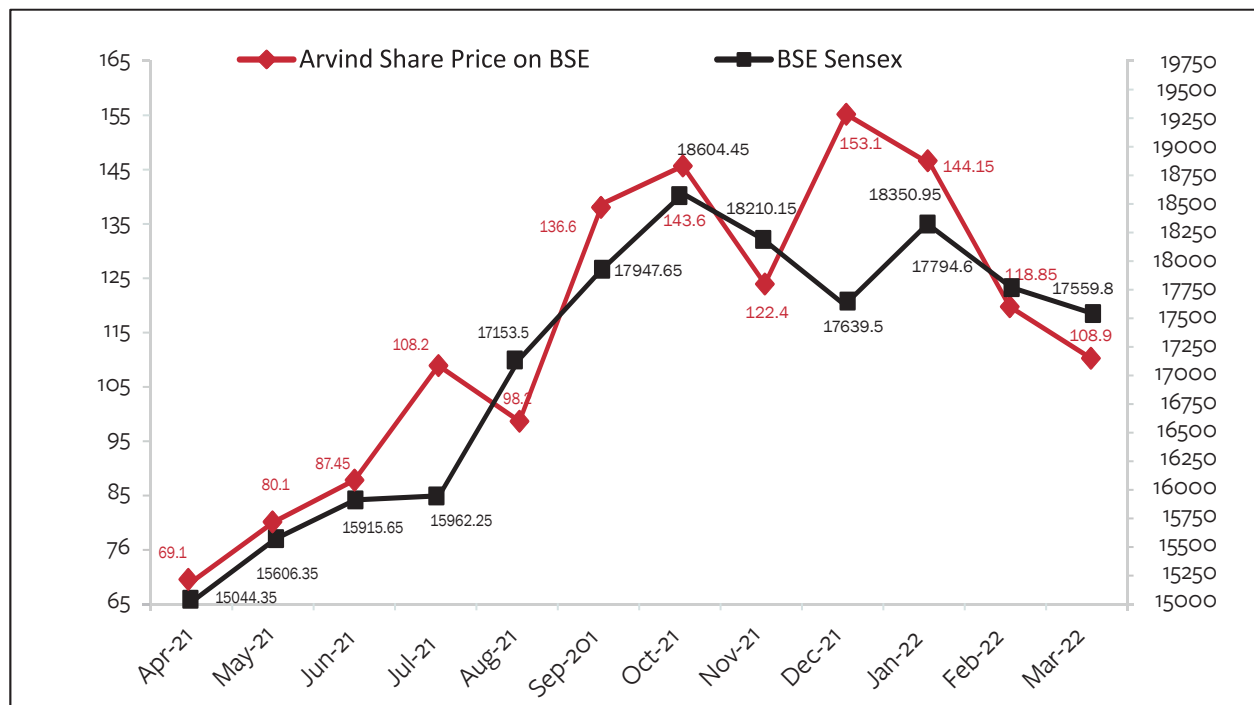
The market price data and volume of the company's share traded in the BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited during the Financial Year 2021-22 were as under:

Month	Share price on BSE*		BSE Sensex		Volume No. of shares	Share price on NSE		NSE (NIFTY)		Volume No. of shares
	High (₹)	Low (₹)	High	Low		High (₹)	Low (₹)	High	Low	
Apr-21	69.6	58.95	50375.77	47204.50	5068115	69.1	59.35	14894.9	14296.4	9640129394
May-21	83.7	63.9	52013.22	48028.07	4156134	80.1	70.35	15582.8	14496.5	10269751390
Jun-21	89.4	76.7	53126.73	51450.58	3575113	87.45	78.1	15869.25	15574.85	8079093816
Jul-21	115.5	77.7	53290.81	51802.73	9046585	108.2	85.85	15924.2	15632.1	5996744162
Aug-21	109.95	84.3	57625.26	52804.08	3733953	98.2	90.45	17132.2	15885.15	6349867214
Sep-21	101.75	89.6	60412.32	57263.90	2948829	136.6	94.45	17855.1	17076.25	6955527074
Oct-21	138.9	93	62245.43	58551.14	10321325	143.6	116.45	18477.05	17532.05	7651078812
Nov-21	146.75	109	61036.56	56382.93	6075016	122.4	107.35	18109.45	16983.2	5853408560
Dec-21	124.7	105.6	59203.37	55132.68	2628343	153.1	121	17516.85	16614.2	5499273903
Jan-22	158.65	119	61475.15	56409.63	6240172	144.15	111.95	18308.1	17101.95	5435447093
Feb-22	146.95	111.25	59618.51	54383.20	3019299	118.85	104.15	17780	16247.95	5620292631
Mar-22	126.4	103.1	58890.92	52260.82	3005151	108.9	77.9	17498.25	15863.15	7959708234

Performance in comparison to broad-based indices viz. BSE Sensex**Arvind Share Price Movement v/s BSE Sensex**

Performance in comparison to broad-based indices viz. NSE Index

Arvind Share price Movement v/s NSE Nifty



(vii) Registrar And Transfer Agent:

Link Intime India Private Limited
5th Floor, 506 to 508, Amarnath Business Centre-1 (abc-1),
Beside Gala Business Centre (GBC), Near St. Xavier's College Corner,
Off. C. G. Road, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006.
Phone Nos. 079-26465179/86/87
Fax No. 079-26465179
E-mail: ahmedabad@linkintime.co.in

(viii) Share Transfer System:

(A) Delegation of Share Transfer Formalities:

Since the Company's shares are compulsorily traded in the demat segment on stock exchanges, bulk of the transfers take place in the electronic form. However, shares in the physical form are processed by the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent. However, to expedite the transfers, the Board has delegated share transfer formalities to certain officers of the Company and Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, who attend to them at least 3 times in a month. Physical transfers are affected within the statutory period of one month. The Board has designated the Company Secretary as the Compliance Officer.

(B) Share Transfer Details for the period from 1st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022:

Transactions	Physical
Number of Transfers	3
Average Number of Transfers per month	-
Number of Shares Transferred	102
Average Number of shares Transferred per month	8.5
No. of Pending Share Transfers	Nil

(C) Investors' Grievances:

The Registrar and Transfer Agent under the supervision of the Secretarial Department of the Company look after investors' grievances. Link Intime India Private Limited is responsible for redressal of Investors' Grievances. The Company Secretary of the Company has been appointed as the Compliance Officer for this purpose. At each Meeting of the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, all matters pertaining to investors including their grievances and redressal are reported.

(D) Category wise shareholding as on 31st March, 2022:

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Shares held	% of Shareholding
1	Promoters and Promoter Group	107632894	41.30
2	Mutual Funds	29538786	11.34
3	Financial Institutions, Banks, Insurance Companies & Central/State Government	1876277	0.72
4	Foreign Portfolio Investors, Foreign Institutional Investors, NRIs, Foreign Banks, Foreign Nationals	32709866	12.55
5	NBFCs registered with RBI	19520	0.01
6	Bodies Corporate	11968727	4.59
7	Individuals	68439701	26.26
8	IEPF	1082361	0.42
9	Trusts	3536965	1.36
10	Hindu Undivided Family	3339058	1.28
11	Clearing Members	438764	0.17
12	Overseas Bodies Corporate	2900	0.00
Total		260585819	100

(ix) Distribution of shareholding as on 31st March, 2022:

Sr. No.	Shares Range			Number of Shareholders	Total Shares for the Range	% of Issued Capital
1	1	to	500	190479	17783957	6.83
2	501	to	1000	9072	7286713	2.80
3	1001	to	2000	4151	6283993	2.41
4	2001	to	3000	1317	3398777	1.30
5	3001	to	4000	625	2245488	0.86
6	4001	to	5000	589	2812885	1.08
7	5001	to	10000	777	5793985	2.22
8	10001	to	*****	763	214980021	82.50
Total					260585819	100.00%

(x) Dematerialisation of shares and liquidity:

The Company's shares are available for dematerialisation on both the Depositories viz. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL). Shares of the Company are compulsorily to be delivered in the demat form on Stock Exchanges by all investors. As on 31st March, 2022, 25,88,07,060 shares representing 99.31% of the issued capital have been dematerialised by investors and bulk of transfers take place in the demat form.

Demat ISIN:

Equity Shares fully paid: INE034A01011

(xi) Outstanding GDRs / ADRs / Warrants or any convertible instruments and conversion date and likely impact on equity:
Not Applicable

(xii) Commodity price risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities:

Commodity - “Raw Cotton Lint”

1. Risk Management Policy - Risks faced by the Company in Cotton sourcing & supply chain falls under 3 broad categories:

(a) Outright Price Risk on Cotton inventory (bought or yet to be bought):

When the Company is long Cotton, it is exposed to outright price risk of a fall in market prices for that part of Cotton inventory that is not squared off by short position on the fabric side. On the other hand, if the Company is short Cotton, it is exposed to outright price risk of a hike in market prices.

To map & mitigate the outright price risk scenario, ‘mark to market’ valuation of inventory is being done on a weekly basis. At any point in time, we maintain Cotton inventory enough to last - not less than 15 days for all domestically sourced Cotton categories and 60 days of inventory for all import Cotton categories. If we are net long on Cotton and if the mark to market price of a benchmark Cotton category falls more than 5% in valuation, we might hedge our position through futures hedging strategy (either on MCX and/or ICE futures) to mitigate the fall in market.

To aid risk mitigation strategies in the above mentioned circumstances, the Company does a rigorous analysis of data to help us in price view formation:

- (i) Fundamental analysis of the market - pertaining to Supply & Demand analysis of Cotton in Indian market and relevant overseas origins;
- (ii) Structural analysis of market - wherein the Company tracks the investment positions of speculators, hedge funds & trade participants in the ICE futures market.

(b) Supply Chain and Operational Risks:

Indian Cotton season lasts from 1st October of a given year to 30th September of the following year. In India, Prime quality of Cotton needed for Denim and Shirting business is available in sufficient quantities between December and April months. During these months, the Company builds inventory for those quality sensitive categories - whose availability is less post April. The Company employs similar strategy for sourcing Contamination Free Cotton categories as well. Counterparty credit risk exposure & liabilities are also tracked on a weekly basis through coordination with F&A department.

(c) Forex Risk:

For Cotton imports, the Company has to make payment in USD terms; therefore, the Company is exposed to the risk of depreciation in the local currency. Since the Company is a net exporting company, Forex hedge management is done centrally by the FX Desk based out of Mumbai.

2. **Exposure of the Company to Commodity i.e. Raw Cotton Lint is as follows:**

Exposure in Quantity - 18470 MT (As on 31st March 2022)

Exposure in INR – 443.53 Crores (As on 31st March 2022)

(xiii) Plant Locations:

- Lifestyle Fabrics - Denim, Arvind Limited, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad - 380025, Gujarat, India
- Lifestyle Fabrics - Voiles, Ankur Textiles, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad - 380022, Gujarat, India
- Lifestyle Fabrics - Shirting, Khakis and Knitwear, Arvind Limited, PO Khatrej, Taluka Kalol, Dist. Gandhinagar - 382721, Gujarat, India
- Lifestyle Apparel - Knits, Arvind Limited, PO Khatrej, Taluka Kalol, Dist. Gandhinagar - 382721, Gujarat, India
- Lifestyle Apparel - Jeans, Arvind Limited, #26/2, 27/2, Kenchenahalli, Mysore Road, Near Bangalore University, Bangalore - 560059, Karnataka, India
- Lifestyle Apparel - Shirts, Arvind Limited, #63/9, Dodda Thogur Village, Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore - 560100, Karnataka, India
- Arvind Limited (Division Arvind Intex), Rajpur Road, Gomtipur, Ahmedabad - 380021, Gujarat, India
- Arvind Polycot, Khatrej, Taluka Kalol, Dist. Gandhinagar - 382721, Gujarat, India
- Arvind Cotspin, D-64, MIDC, Gokul Shirgaon, Tal. Karveer, Kolhapur - 416234, Maharashtra, India

(xiv) Unclaimed Dividend:

- Unclaimed dividends upto and including the financial years 1993-94 have been transferred to the General Revenue Account of the Central Government. Shareholders who have not encashed their dividend warrants relating to any financial year upto 1993-94 are requested to claim the amounts from the Registrar of Companies, Gujarat, ROC Bhavan, Near Ankur Bus Stand, Naranpura, Ahmedabad - 380013 in the prescribed form. Investors may write to the Secretarial Department of the Company or the Registrars and Transfer Agent for a copy of the form.
- Dividends on equity shares for the financial years 1994-95 to 1997-98, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2011-12 and 2012-13 remaining unclaimed for 7 years from their due dates have been transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) established by the Central Government.
- The Company did not declare any dividends on equity shares for the financial years 1998-99 to 2003-04, 2006-07 to 2010-11, 2019-20 and 2020-21.
- The dividends on equity shares for the following years remaining unclaimed for 7 years from the dates of declaration are required to be transferred by the Company to IEPF and the various dates for transfer of such amounts are as under:

Financial Year	Date of Declaration	Due for transfer to IEPF*
2014-15	6th August, 2015	11th September, 2022
2015-16	4th August, 2016	9th September, 2023
2016-17	4th August, 2017	9th September, 2024
2017-18	30th August, 2018	5th October, 2025
2018-19	6th August, 2019	11th September, 2026
2019-20	Not Declared	Not Applicable
2020-21	Not Declared	Not Applicable

* Actual dates of transfer to IEPF may vary.

(xv) Nomination Facility:

Shareholders holding shares in physical form and desirous of making a nomination in respect of their shareholding in the Company, as permitted under Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013 are requested to submit the prescribed Form SH-13 for this purpose. Shareholders may write to the Secretarial Department of the Company for a copy of the Form.

(xvi) List of all Credit Ratings obtained by the entity:

Credit Ratings obtained by the Company during the year are available on Company's website at www.arvind.com

(xvii) Address for correspondence:

Shareholders may correspond with the Company at the Registered Office of the Company or at the office of Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company:

Arvind Limited Secretarial Department Naroda Road, Ahmedabad - 380 025 Phone Nos.: 079-68268000/8108-09 E-mail: investor@arvind.in Website: www.arvind.com	Link Intime India Private Limited 5th Floor, 506 to 508, Amarnath Business Centre-1 (abc-1) Beside Gala Business Centre (GBC) Near St. Xavier's College Corner Off C. G. Road, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380006 Phone Nos.: 079 - 26465179/86/87 • Fax No.: 079 - 26465179 E-mail: ahmedabad@linkintime.co.in • Website: www.linkintime.co.in
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13. OTHER DISCLOSURES

- There are no materially significant transactions with the related parties viz. promoters, directors or the management or their relatives or subsidiaries etc. that had potential conflict with the Company's interest. Suitable disclosure as required by the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 24) has been made in the Annual Report. The Related Party Transactions Policy as approved by the Board is uploaded on the Company's Website at https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/Related%20Party%20Transactions%20Policy%202020.pdf
- Transactions with related parties are disclosed in detail in Note No. 35 in "Notes forming part of the Accounts" annexed to the financial statements for the year. There were no related party transactions having potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.
- There are no pecuniary relationships or transactions of Non-Executive Directors vis-à-vis the Company which has potential conflict with the interests of the company at large.
- No Strictures or penalties have been imposed on the Company by the Stock Exchanges or by the Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI) or by any statutory authority on any matters related to capital markets during the last three years.
- The Company has formed the policy for determining material subsidiary as required by Regulation 16 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015

and the same is disclosed on the Company's website. The web link is

https://www.arvind.com/sites/default/files/field_policy_file/Policy%20on%20Material%20Subsidiaries.pdf

The Audited Annual Financial Statements of Subsidiary Companies are tabled at the Audit Committee and Board Meetings.

Copies of the Minutes of the Audit Committee / Board Meetings of Subsidiary Companies are given to all the Directors and are tabled at the subsequent Board Meetings.

(vi) Vigil Mechanism:

In staying true to our values of Strength, Performance and Passion and in line with our vision of being one of the most respected companies in India, the Company is committed to the high standards of Corporate Governance and stakeholder responsibility.

The Company has a Whistleblower Policy (WB Policy) that provides a framework and avenue for all directors, employees, business associates and other stakeholders which are a part of the business ecosystem of the Company for reporting, in good faith, instances of unethical/improper conduct in the Company and commitment in adhering to the standards of ethical, moral and fair business practices, if any. The WB Policy ensures that strict confidentiality is maintained whilst dealing with concerns and also that no discrimination will be meted out to any person for a genuinely raised concern.

Pursuant thereto, a dedicated helpline "Arvind Ethics Helpline" has been set up which is managed by an independent professional organization.

The Ethics Helpline can be contacted to report any suspected or confirmed incident of fraud / misconduct on:

Website for Complaints: www.in.kpmg.com/ethicshelpline/Arvind

Toll Free No.: 1800 200 8301

Dedicated Email ID: arvind@ethicshelpline.in

Whistle blower Committee has been constituted which looks into the complaints raised. The Committee reports to the Audit Committee and the Board.

No personnel have been denied access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee, for making complaint on any integrity issue.

(vii) The minimum information to be placed before the Board of Directors as specified in Part A of Schedule II of Listing Regulations is complied with to the extent possible.

(viii) Certification from Company Secretary in Practice

Mr. Hitesh Buch, Proprietor of M/s. Hitesh Buch & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, has issued a certificate as required under the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, confirming that none of the directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of companies by the SEBI / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.

(ix) Complaints pertaining to Sexual Harassment:

During the year, the Company has received o (zero) complaint pertaining to sexual harassment.

(x) Details of total fees paid to Statutory Auditors:

Details relating to fees paid to the Statutory Auditors are given in Note 26 to the Standalone Financial Statements and Note 27 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(xi) Details of compliance with mandatory requirements and adoption of the non-mandatory requirements:

During the year, the Company has fully complied with the mandatory requirements as stipulated under SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015.

The status of compliance with discretionary recommendations and adoption of the non-mandatory requirements as specified in Regulation 27(1) of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, is provided below:

- a. The Board:** The Chairman of the Company is Executive Director.
- b. Shareholder Rights:** Half-yearly and other Quarterly financial statements are published in newspapers, uploaded on company's website www.arvind.com and same are not being sent to the shareholders.
- c. Modified Opinion(s) in Audit Report:** The Company already has a regime of un-qualified financial statement. Auditors have raised no qualification on the financial statements.
- d. Separate posts of Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer:** Mr. Sanjay S. Lalbhai is the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company.
- e. Reporting of Internal Auditor:** The Internal Auditor reports to the Audit Committee.

The above Report was placed before the Board at its meeting held on 18th May 2022 and the same was approved.

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

SANJAY LALBHAI

Chairman & Managing Director

TO
THE MEMBERS OF
ARVIND LIMITED

Independent Auditor's Certificate on Corporate Governance

1. This certificate is issued in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter reference no.KR/AL/EL/2021-22/01 dated September 24, 2021.
2. We, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, the Statutory Auditors of Arvind Limited ("the Company"), have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by the Company, for the year ended on March 31, 2022, as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and para C and D of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the Listing Regulations).

Managements' Responsibility

3. The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control and procedures to ensure the compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance stipulated in Listing Regulations.

Auditor's Responsibility

4. Our responsibility is limited to examining the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.
5. We have examined the books of account and other relevant records and documents maintained by the Company for the purposes of providing reasonable assurance on the compliance with Corporate Governance requirements by the Company.
6. We have carried out an examination of the relevant records of the Company in accordance with the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance issued by the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI), the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013, in so far as applicable for the purpose of this certificate and as per the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes issued by the ICAI which requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI.
7. We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

Opinion

8. Based on our examination of the relevant records and according to the information and explanations provided to us and the representations provided by the Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and para C and D of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations during the year ended March 31, 2022.
9. We 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.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants (Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
Partner
(Membership No. 106189)
(UDIN:22016189AJEFRP4211)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

CEO/CFO Certification

To
 The Board of Directors
 Arvind Limited
 Ahmedabad

Re: Financial Statements for the year 2021-22 - Certification by CEO and CFO

We, Sanjay Lalbhai, Chairman & Managing Director and Swayam Saurabh, Chief Financial Officer of Arvind Limited, certify that:

- A. We have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
1. these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 2. 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 which 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 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:
1. significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;
 2. significant changes in accounting policies during the year and that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements; and
 3. instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Ahmedabad
 May 18, 2022

Sanjay Lalbhai
 Chairman & Managing Director

Swayam Saurabh
 CFO

DECLARATION REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH CODE OF CONDUCT FOR DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

This is to confirm that the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management Personnel, which is available on the Company's website at www.arvind.com

I hereby declare that all the Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

Ahmedabad
 May 18, 2022

Sanjay Lalbhai
 Chairman & Managing Director

Management Discussion and Analysis

Economic context and Textile and Apparel market situation

Though 2021 saw the Global economy grow at 6.1%, it is projected to slow down to 3.6% in 2022 and 2023 as per IMF. Employment and output are expected to be below pre-pandemic trends through 2026. Significant downside risks to the global economy are dominated by a possible worsening of the Russia-Ukraine war, escalation of sanctions on Russia, a sharper-than-anticipated deceleration in China as a strict zero-COVID strategy is tested by Omicron, and a renewed flare-up of the pandemic should a new, more virulent virus strain emerge. Moreover, the war in Ukraine has increased the probability of wider social tensions because of higher food and energy prices, which would further weigh down the Global economy. The invasion has contributed to economic fragmentation as a significant number of countries sever commercial ties with Russia and risks derailing the post-pandemic recovery. Although many parts of the world appear to be moving past the acute phase of the COVID-19 crisis, deaths remain high, especially among the unvaccinated. Moreover, recent lockdowns in key manufacturing and trade hubs in China will likely compound supply disruptions elsewhere.

The unprecedented support provided by fiscal and monetary policies around the world enabled us to live through peak pandemic quarters with a lighter than potential economic impact. However, the same along with supply side challenges is driving inflation to historical levels. Fuel and food prices have increased rapidly, with vulnerable populations—particularly in low-income countries—most affected. For 2022, inflation is projected at 5.7 percent in advanced economies and 8.7 percent in emerging markets and developing economies. In some advanced economies, including the United States and some European countries, it has reached its highest level in more than 40 years, in the context of tight labor markets. In the matter of a few weeks, the world has yet again experienced a major transformative shock. Just as a durable recovery from the pandemic-induced global economic collapse appeared in sight, war and inflation have erased all the gains.

All this will lead to a slowdown in US, UK and Eurozone whose economies are expected to grow at 3.7%, 3.7% and 2.8% in the coming year respectively. As the western world becomes the epicentre of global tensions, advanced economies are expected to grow slowly at around 3.3% while emerging and developing economies are expected to grow at 3.8%.

Leading the surge of growth in developing countries is India. India's estimated growth in FY21-22 is going to be between 8.3% to 8.8%, followed by equally strong growth of more than 7.4% in FY22-23 as per FICCI. It forecasts the growth for industry and services sectors at 5.9% and 8.5%, respectively, during the fiscal year. India's growth has also been hit by the recent war with rising prices of crucial imports like crude oil, wheat, fertilizer and edible oil. However, the Indian economy has strong fundamentals to be on the ascent. The results of growth-enhancing policies and schemes such as production-linked incentives and government's push toward self-reliance, and increased

infrastructure spending will start kicking in from 2023, leading to a stronger multiplier effect on jobs and income, higher productivity, and more efficiency—all leading to accelerated economic growth. Furthermore, pent-up demand is expected to pick up with a slight delay as partial pass-through of higher food and oil prices weighs on consumers' sentiments and pockets.

The global textile market is expected to grow by 8.03% from \$530.97 billion in 2021 to \$575.06 billion. The market is expected to grow to \$760.21 billion in 2026 at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.2%. The pandemic has acted as a massive restraint on the textile manufacturing market in 2021 as supply chains were disrupted due to trade restrictions and consumption declined due to lockdowns imposed by governments globally.

Cotton textile, the major contributor to the Indian textile industry has been adversely affected by the unimaginable rise in cotton prices fuelled by low cotton stock availability. That coupled with inflation leading to frequent demands among labourers for salary hikes has put extreme pressure on margins. But, the Indian government's support moves like increase in rates of incentives for the exports of readymade garments and dress materials from 2% to 4%, the National Technical Textiles Mission, allowing 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the textile industry, Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) launched by the Cabinet Committee, Production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes for promoting the Textile and apparel industry, Prime Minister Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA), etc are going to provide a massive fillip to the industry. The government has also drawn certain schemes for farmers growing silk and cotton in India. This might help to lower prices of raw materials for the industry. India's domestic textile and apparel production is worth \$140 billion. Cashing in on a resurgence of demand from advanced economies, India shipped out textiles, garments and allied products worth almost \$40 billion in FY22, up 67% from a year before. The government has set an export target of \$100 billion over the next five years, from \$34 billion (2019-20). This kind of scale will help drive efficiencies in logistics and procurement, and will bring down the cost of manufacturing allowing India to compete with the likes of Bangladesh and Vietnam.

"China Plus One" sentiments are also lending India a favourable position as global companies look at sourcing and manufacturing destinations outside the "factory of the world". The first port of call were Bangladesh and Vietnam, which have now gotten saturated. For last 3-4 seasons, many programs have migrated their sourcing to India, and have stayed that way indicating a permanent shift.

In summary, the global environment looks challenging, though the markets in India are likely to do much better. The industry support by the government, the favourable Geo-political equations coupled with the resilience of Indian entrepreneurs will likely hold the Indian economy and the Textiles and Apparel sector in good stead.

Arvind's business performance summary

₹ in Crores

Particulars	For the year ended			
	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Amount	% of sales	Amount	% of sales
Revenue from Operations	8,034		5,073	
Other Income	50		52	
Total Revenue	8084		5,125	
Cost of Material Consumed	4335	54%	2,089	41%
Purchase of Stock in Trade	308	4%	272	5%
Change in Inventory	-521	-6%	162	3%
Project Expenses	208	3%	40	1%
Employee Cost	809	10%	697	14%
Power & Fuel	560	7%	328	6%
Stores Consumption	598	7%	345	7%
Other Expenses	948	12%	679	13%
EBIDTA	839	10.4%	514	10%
EBIDTA w/o Other Income	788	9.8%	463	9%
Depreciation	272	3%	285	6%
Finance Cost	176	2%	225	4%
Share of Profit/(loss) of Joint venture	1		0	
Profit Before Exception Items and Tax	392		5	0%
Exceptional Item	-14		-36	
Profit before Tax	378		-31	0%

FY2022 started off on a concerning note as the Delta variant crippled large parts of India, and showed in weak Q1 numbers for most parts of the economy and corporate India. Gradually the situation improved, and the momentum continued through the rest of the financial year. Q3 and Q4 were couple of the best quarters that Arvind Limited delivered post the demerger of Arvind Fashions and Anup Engineering.

As the situation improved through the year, Arvind maintained its conservative stance on tight management of operations and capital expenditures. This enabled the company to continue reducing its Long Term debt as planned.

In the Textiles business, volumes especially in the export markets stayed strong. The domestic market also recovered by 2nd quarter and remained strong starting festival season for the rest of the financial year. The key challenge was continuously rising prices of all input raw materials – most prominently cotton which continued to climb even through the new harvest coming in the market which typically cools down the prices. Cotton prices closed at nearly all-time highs by the end of the financial year. Fortunately, the market continued to grant the price increases that helped offset the cost increases, and preserve the absolute margins. However, this inflation implied a lower percentage margin. Also, during the year, the voiles manufacturing plant was impacted by a court action that sought to restrict industrial units located in Ahmedabad city limits from discharging any liquid waste through the municipal drainage system into the treatment plants/ river. Arvind responded to the situation with promptness and leadership that was acknowledged by the high-court and our voiles plant was re-opened in a short time.

Garment manufacturing operations increased their output through the year as facilities remained open post the Delta variant closures. Also, the factories improved their efficiencies and capacity utilization as the year progressed, and closed the financial year at a run-rate of 85% of installed capacity.

All three Advanced Materials businesses – Human Protection, Industrials and Advanced Composites – continued to see strong demand throughout the year. On the flip-side, AMD got impacted severely by the increasing freight charges and container availability that made it difficult and expensive to import raw materials and ship out finished goods. However, despite the disruption during April-May resulting from the Delta variant, and other challenges, AMD delivered a robust full year performance. During the year, AMD businesses continued to improve their mix towards differentiated products, and also consolidated their positions in key accounts.

Among other smaller businesses, Arvind-Envisol – our effluent treatment business – had a challenging year as impact of Covid created an overhang on new project closures. Arvind Internet made good gains as it consolidated its customer accounts and making significant enhancements/improvements in its product offerings.

Despite multiple headwinds, Arvind delivered a strong overall performance during the financial year 2021-22.

Results review

Overall revenues of the company increased by 58% in FY22, compared to FY2021 and stood at ₹8034 crores. Textiles revenues grew by 66% and Advanced Materials by 51%. EBITDA margins (before other income) stood at 9.8% (INR 788 crores) as against 9.1% (INR 463 crores) during FY21. Consolidated Profit before tax and exceptional items stood at INR 390 crore as against INR 5 crore during FY21. Profit after tax after exceptional item reported at INR 238 crores for the year.

Revenue

FY22 started on a challenging note as the Delta variant caused significant loss of life and disrupted economic activity severely. However, things improved quickly thereafter and the Company posted full year revenues of ₹8034 crores. Textile revenues were up 66% to ₹6644 crores. Fabric volumes improved sharply to near Covid levels for Denim by the 2nd quarter and Wovens by the 3rd quarter. Fabric prices in both categories also increased commensurate with the increase in the input RM prices. Garment volumes increased steady from 7 million pcs in Q1 to 11 million pcs in Q4. Advanced Materials had a very good year across all segments despite supply side challenges. AMD closed the year at revenues of ₹1026 crores, a growth of 51% over the previous year.

Cost of Goods Sold:

Input cost pressures that started in FY21 continued with full intensity through FY22. Cotton prices defied all expectations and keep going north and closed the financial year at all time highs – over 50% higher than the opening prices in April 2021. Costs of other direct materials which includes Dyes & Chemicals also grew partly as a result of freight prices. Towards the fourth quarter, energy prices started going up and cast a material impact on the overall cost structures.

During the year, the company maintained a tight discipline on all operating costs.

Operating Margin:

On a full year basis, the EBITDA (excluding other income) margins increased by 70 bps to 9.8% as compared to 9.1% for FY21. In absolute terms, EBITDA rose 70% to ₹788 crores for FY2022.

Finance Cost: Finance cost for the year stood at ₹176 crores as compared to ₹225 crores for the previous year. This includes write-off of TUF interest benefit of INR 10 crores.

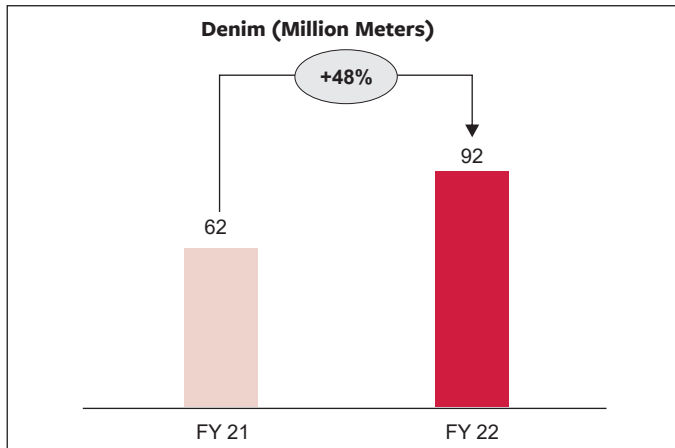
Depreciation: Depreciation for the year stood at ₹272 crores, which was slightly lesser than ₹285 crores in the previous year.

Profit Before Taxes: PBT for the full year was stood at ₹392 crores, compared to a near break-even level of ₹5 crores in FY2021.

Net Profit: Profit after taxes (excluding minority interest) and after providing for ₹14 crores worth of exceptional items, stood at ₹238 crores for the year.

Debt: Our Net Debt at the end of FY22 stood at ₹1682 crores which was lower than ₹1,950 crores as of 31st March 2021. This sharp reduction in our overall borrowing was a result of tighter operating and financial discipline, fixed cost reduction and limiting the capital expenditure to necessary minimum.

Denim



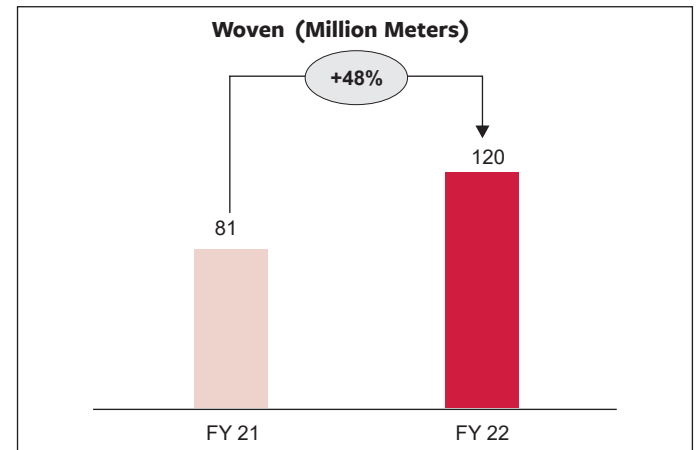
During the financial year, the Denim fabrics business clocked 92 million meters. In comparison, previous year volumes stood at a low of 62M meters as the year was impacted by Covid, and FY20 volumes stood at 80M meters – second half of March was impacted during that financial year.

Of these 92M meters, 66M meters went to the export customers – either directly to garmenting factories located overseas, or to garment manufacturers in India which in turn exported the final apparel to one of our global brand customers. Among the domestic segments, we saw a surge in the volumes of tier 2/3 players – most of which are regional brands. This segment clearly grew at the expense of unbranded or further lower tier players, which struggled to manage their working capital needs as suppliers started asking for tighter payment terms and continuing increasing prices.

Through the year, cost of production kept going up, primarily given the continuing rise of cotton prices beyond all expectations. Towards the later part of the year, rise in energy costs further impacted the cost structures. So far, key customers have agreed to absorb the input cost increases and granted us price increases. Over the year the average

realization of Denim increased from ₹202 per meter to ₹248 per meter. Denim revenues stood at ₹2105 crores which were 72% higher than last year, because of base effect and inflation.

Woven

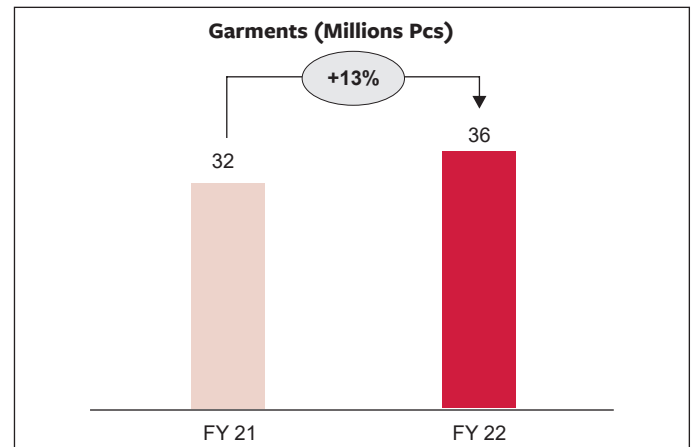


Similar to Denim, Woven volumes also recovered from 81M meters in FY21 to 120M meters in FY22. 61% of this volume went to export customers, including the volumes sent to domestic garmenting companies which eventually exported the finished apparel.

Domestic segment continues to be powered by recovery of consumer demand, and commensurate re-stocking of distribution network by key brands. Volumes more than doubled in the company's retail segment which distributes fabrics to end customer through a network of wholesalers, directly serviced large counters as well as The Arvind Stores.

Average price realized for Woven products also improved during the year from 159 per meter in first quarter to 200 per meter in the fourth quarter. For the year, revenues from Woven segment increased from 1259 crores to 2352 crores – an increase of 87% given a combination of low FY21 base and higher realizations.

Garment



Overall garmenting volumes for full garments (not counting the small SMV essential products) stood at 36M pieces across our facilities located in Karnataka, Ranchi, Ahmedabad area and Ethiopia. This was around 4M pieces more than FY21 which produced 32M pieces.

First quarter produced 6.8M pieces, which gradually increased to ~11M pieces by Q4 as factories in India stabilized post pandemic days and got into good rhythm. As a recap, garmenting operations has seen some re-structuring in FY21 where in lesser utilized units were consolidated to enable a more competitive cost structure.

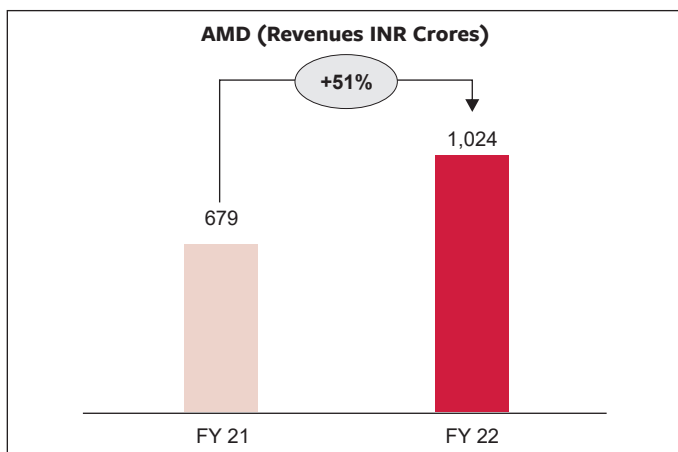
During the year, the company took a decision to gradually scale down operations in Ethiopia as the political disturbances continued, and the location lost its tax-free export advantage to the US when the Biden administration withdrew the AGOA privileges.

Advanced Materials

FY22 was a milestone year for the Advanced Materials Division (AMD) which crossed the ₹1000 crore mark. This business saw continuing demand for its products as key global customers granted larger wallet share for its proven and cost-effective products. Like other businesses,

AMD also faced severe pressure on input costs as prices of key input raw materials such as specialty fibres and yarns, glass roving, specialty chemicals and variety of resin systems soared through the roof. Many parts of AMD cater to project businesses or lot based buying where long lead time purchase orders created a lag effect for pricing to catch-up the rising costs. Further, majority of this business being exports oriented, ever rising container shipping cost, availability and delays posed severe challenges for this business.

Despite the challenges, all three AMD businesses – Human Protection, Advanced Composites and Industrials – clocked robust growth in FY22. Human Protection segment, that makes and sells specialty functional apparel such as Fire Retardant, Work Wear, Abrasion Resistant suits, Low temperature clothing etc., consolidated its position in large global accounts as a preferred supplier. Composites business continued to diversify its product portfolio towards higher value products and also won large orders for its newer product lines in Mass Transport and Sports goods segments. The Industrial products businesses – which include various kinds of liquid and gas filtration, belting, coated fabrics and yarn – also saw nice pick-up on the revenue side, and delivered healthy contributions.



Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report

SECTION A: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

I. Details of the listed entity

1. Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the listed entity - **L17119GJ1931PLC000093**
2. Name of the listed entity - **Arvind Limited**
3. Year of incorporation - **1931**
4. Registered office address - **Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-380025, Gujarat, India**
5. Corporate address - **Naroda Road, Ahmedabad-380025, Gujarat, India**
6. E-mail - **sustainability@arvind.in**
7. Telephone - **79682 68000**
8. Website - **http://www.arvind.com/**
9. Financial year for which reporting is being done - **FY2021-22**
10. Name of the stock exchange(s) where shares are listed - **NSE & BSE Limited**
11. Paid-up capital - **258.92 Cr**
12. Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report -
 - (i) **Mr. Jayesh Shah - Whole Time Director**
E-mail: **jayesh.shah@arvind.in**
 - (ii) **Mr. Abhishek Bansal - Head of Sustainability**
E-mail: **abhishek.bansal@arvind.in**
13. Reporting boundary - Are the disclosures under this report made on a standalone basis (i.e. only for the entity) or on a consolidated basis (i.e. for the entity and all the entities which form a part of its consolidated financial statements, taken together).
The financial reporting pertains to Arvind's consolidated operations, whereas the non-financial reporting accounts for more than 95% of the consolidated turnover.

II. Products/Services

14. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

S. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% of Turnover of the Entity
1	Fabrics	Four major business offerings namely: Denim, Wovens, Knits, and Voiles	82%
2	Advance Material	Technical Textiles at Advanced Material business manufactures next-generation fabrics. The operating segment includes Human Protection, Industrial Products, and Advance Composites	13%

15. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's turnover):

S. No.	Product/Service	NIC Code	% of Total Turnover Contributed
1	Fabrics	13131	82%
2	Advanced Material	32902, 23102	13%

III. Operations

16. No. of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated:

Location	Number of Plants	Number of Offices	Total
National	10	6	16
International	0	3	3

17. Markets served by the entity:

a. Number of locations

Location	Number
National (No. of States)	14
International (No. of Countries)	20

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

In the reporting year, the contribution of exports is 51%.

c. A brief on types of customers:

Considering the nature of business, we deal with customers from multiple geographies. Our customers include wholesalers, brands and retailers.

IV. Employees

18. Details as at the end of the financial year:

a. Employees and workers (including differently abled):

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
			No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
EMPLOYEES						
1.	Permanent (D)	3,056	2,783	91%	273	9%
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	118	117	99.15%	1	0.85%
3.	Total Employees (D + E)	3,174	2,900	91.3%	274	8.7%
WORKERS						
4.	Permanent (F)	12,443	6,475	52%	5,968	48%
5.	Other than Permanent (G)	7,515	7,048	99%	57	1%
6.	Total Workers (F + G)	19,548	13,523	69%	6,025	31%

b. Differently abled employees and workers:

S. No.	Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
			No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
DIFFERENTLY ABLED EMPLOYEES						
1.	Permanent (D)	3	2	67%	1	33%
2.	Other than Permanent (E)	0	0	0	0	0%
3.	Total Differently Abled Employees (D + E)	3	2	67%	1	33%
DIFFERENTLY ABLED WORKERS						
4.	Permanent (F)	84	69	92%	15	20%
5.	Other than Permanent (G)	17	17	100%	0	0%
6.	Total Differently Abled Workers (F + G)	101	86	93%	15	16%

19. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women:

Particulars	Total (A)	No. and percentage of females	
		No. (B)	% (B / A)
Board of Directors	9	1	11.1%
Key Management Personnel	6	0	0%

(Disclose trends for the past 3 years)

Particulars	FY 2021-22 (Turnover rate in current FY)			FY 2020-21 (Turnover rate in previous FY)			FY 2019-20 (Turnover rate in the year prior to the previous FY)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employees	19	34	21	37	61	39	27	48	29
Permanent Workers	6	6	9	7	6	10	10	6	12

Note: In FY 2020-21, one of our businesses was closed, this is the reason for high turnover.

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)

21. Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures

The list of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures along with % of shareholding is mentioned on Page 305 of the annual report. We do not participate in the business responsibility initiatives of these entities.

VI. CSR Details

22. (i) Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: **Yes**
(ii) Turnover (in Rs.): **8034 crore**
(iii) Net worth (in Rs.): The net worth is **3006 crore**. The average net profit of the Company is Rs. 189.05 crore. **Two percent of the net profit, i.e. 3.80 crore, was spent for CSR activities.**

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

23. Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If Yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year			FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Community	Yes, Arvind has a Whistle Blower Policy that provides a framework and avenue for all directors, employees, business associates and other stakeholders, which are part of the business ecosystem of the company.	0	0		0	0	
Investors (other than shareholders)		0	0		0	0	

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If Yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year			FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Shareholders	There are various channels available to inform the authority for reporting the instance of confirmed or suspected unethical practices, wrongdoings or illegal activities in the company (including UPSI). The Ethics helpline can be contacted to report any suspected or confirmed incidents of fraud/ misconduct on: Web portal: https://www.arvind.ethicshelpline.in/portal/en/home Toll free number: 1800-200-8301 Email: arvind@ethicshelpline.in	13	0		7	1	All the complaints/ queries have been redressed to the satisfaction of the complainants and only one complaint/ query was pending at the end of the year. This pending complaint was resolved in 2021-22
Employee & Workers		3	0		5	0	-
Customers		0	0		0	0	-
Value Chain Partners (Supplier, Distributor, Media, Government Agencies)		5	0		3	0	-
Other (Please Specify)	For curbing sexual harassment, Arvind Internal Complaint Committee (AICC) has been formed and its details are declared across the organisation.	0	0		0	0	-

24. Overview of the entity’s material responsible business conduct issues

Below are the material responsible business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to us, the rationale for identifying the same, approach to adapt or mitigate the risk along with its financial implications.

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
1	Sustainable Fibres	Opportunity and Risk	<p>Risk:</p> <p>Fibres are a key raw material for us; we are majorly dependent on cotton.</p> <p>The production and sourcing of conventional fibre contribute to both environmental and social impacts.</p> <p>Additionally, there is increased stakeholder concern about the sustainability of the products.</p> <p>Opportunity:</p> <p>Sustainable sourcing will enable us to reduce our environmental and social impacts as well as provide us an opportunity to integrate sustainability in the product design.</p>	<p>Sourcing from sustainable sources and implementing in-house sustainable cotton projects to develop own supply of sustainable cotton.</p> <p>Sourcing alternative natural fibres and recycled fibres.</p> <p>Engaging with suppliers to assess their performance in accordance to industry leading social and environmental certification standards. Also, supporting them to increase their performance.</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Increased revenue due to demand for lower emission products.</p> <p>Efficient control over operating expense due to increased reliability of supply chain.</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>As mentioned in the rationale, due to shifting consumer preference and increased stakeholder concern about sustainable products the demand of conventional products may reduce.</p>
2	Water Use and Management	Opportunity and Risk	<p>Risk:</p> <p>Increased water consumption and constrained water supply are among the most critical global risks. Considering our huge dependency on water for the viability of our operations, we have identified it as a material risk for us.</p> <p>Opportunity:</p> <p>Our customers have made commitments to reduce their water use; thus adopting water saving practices will give us an edge and make us a preferred partner for our customers</p>	<p>Arvind has a two-pronged approach towards water management which includes investing in technologies and management practices to reduce water usage in textile dyeing and processing, and also to focus on eliminating fresh water use by moving to recycled sources.</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Initially there will be additional cost to adopt new technologies. However in the long run, it will shield us from water price and availability issues. Thus helping maintain a control over our operating expenses.</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>Increased production cost due to change in input prices of water, driven by water availability and quality issues.</p>

S. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate positive or negative implications)
3	Energy Management	Opportunity and Risk	<p>Risk:</p> <p>While energy contributes to the growth of textile and apparel industry, resulting emissions are a dampener for environmental health. Increasing demand of textile and apparels in the world, followed by increased production is the cause of higher GHG emissions.</p> <p>Opportunity:</p> <p>Improving upon the energy efficiency and increasing renewable usage will support us in cutting down the energy expenses and achievement of pertinent emission reduction commitments.</p>	<p>We have developed an energy policy to continually improve the energy performance, flatten our energy demand curve and reduce our carbon footprint.</p> <p>Industry best practices like ISO 50001 energy management systems have been implemented in our major operational sites.</p> <p>We are also engaged in increasing renewable energy uptake in our energy mix.</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Initially there will be additional cost to adopt new technologies, however in the long run it will shield us from fossil fuel price increase.</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>Increased production cost due to change in input prices of fossil fuels.</p>
4	Chemical Management	Opportunity and Risk	<p>Risk:</p> <p>Shifting consumer preference towards safe & sustainable products.</p> <p>Additionally, the regulatory environment is getting more stringent on the sustainability aspects of chemicals and its associated impacts.</p> <p>Opportunity:</p> <p>To become the customer's preferred brand pioneering in manufacturing safe, sustainable products while adhering to all regulatory compliances.</p>	<p>We are the first textile mill globally to join the Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (ZDHC) programme in 2016.</p> <p>We are engaged with our customers for the elimination of hazardous chemicals from the value chain and to implement safer chemistry practices.</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Reputational benefit resulting in increased demand for goods/services.</p> <p>Increased revenue due to better competitive position to reflect shifting consumer preferences.</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>Reduced revenue from decreased demand of goods and services.</p>
5	People	Opportunity and Risk	<p>Risk:</p> <p>Reputational risk if we fail to ensure fair labour practices, protection of human rights, health and safety of our employee & workers.</p> <p>Opportunity:</p> <p>By addressing the above risks we are securing our social license to operate and representing ourselves as a socially responsible organisation.</p>	<p>We have identified the potential hazards and associated risks across our facility and integrating them into SOPs.</p> <p>We have adopted various social compliance certifications like WRAP, SA 8000 and GOTS in operating sites.</p>	<p>Positive:</p> <p>While ensuring our people's prosperity in consideration, we seek to improve employee satisfaction, better retention and lowering cost of management.</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>Reduced revenue due to negative impact on workforce.</p>

SECTION B: MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS DISCLOSURES

This section helps us demonstrate our structures, policies and processes put in place towards adopting the NGRBC Principles and Core Elements.

Policy and management processes

S. No.	Disclosure Questions	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9
Policy and management processes										
1	a. Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	c. Web Link of the Policies, if available	https://www.arvind.com/corporate-governance								
2	Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/No)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Name of the national and international codes/certifications/labels/standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustea) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures)	GOTS, OCS, GRS, RCS, Oeko-Tex, ZDHC, ISO 14001, ISO 50001, ISO 45001:2018	GOTS, GRS, ZDHC, WRAP, SA 8000, Sedex, ISO 45001:2018	Better Cotton Initiative, Fair For Life	SA 8000, WRAP, Sedex, GRS, GOTS, Fair For Life, Better Cotton Initiative, Oeko-Tex,	ISO 14001, ZDHC, ROC, NOP/NP OP, ISO 50001, REACH, Levi's Screened Chemistry Framework	-	-	ISO 9001
5	Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.									
	P1	Commitment: We commit that our conduct will be Ethical, Transparent and Accountable in accordance with our policies.								
	P2	Target: By 2025, 50% of our sourced cotton will be sustainable in nature.								
	P3	Target: 100% of chemicals will be compliant with ZDHC MRSL by 2025 Commitment: 100% of employees and workers will continue to be covered by health insurance								
	P4	Target: 50% of sustainable cotton will be sourced from small and medium holder cotton farmers by 2025 Target: 100% of our facilities will use zero freshwater for operations by 2025.								
	P5	Target: 100% of our facilities will be compliant according to internationally recognised social standard by 2025.								
	P6	Target: By 2025, 40% renewable energy will be used for business operations Commitment: We are committed to setting net-zero targets including long-term science based target.								
	P7	Commitment: We commit that our engagement will be in a responsible manner and in accordance with Arvind's Code of Conduct.								
	P8	Commitment: We commit to investing the CSR funds for the upliftment of people who are vulnerable and marginalised.								
	P9	Commitment: We will educate all our customers on safe, responsible and proper disposal of products. We also commit to educating our customers to help them avoid misleading claims.								

S. No.	Disclosure Questions
6	Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.
P1	-
P2	40% of the cotton sourced in this FY was sustainable.
P3	An average 78.19% of the used chemicals in our manufacturing facility were compliant to ZDHC MRSL.
P4	40% of the cotton sourced in this FY was sourced from small and medium holder farmers. 25% of our facility are using zero freshwater for operations.
P5	100% of our facilities are compliant.
P6	18% of the energy currently used is renewable.
P7	-
P8	-
P9	-

Governance, leadership and oversight

7. Statement by director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements (listed entity has flexibility regarding the placement of this disclosure)
Refer to the 'Message from the Chairman & Managing Director' on page 1 of the Annual Report.

8. Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policy (ies).	<p>Mr. Jayesh K. Shah Whole Time Director DIN:00008349</p> <p>Mr. Punit S. Lalbhai Executive Director</p> <p>Mr. Abhishek Bansal Head of Sustainability</p>
9. Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details.	<p>The ESG Committee is responsible for decision-making on sustainability related issues. The Executive Director, Whole-time Director, and Independent Director are members of the ESG Committee.</p> <p>As part of our Enterprise Risk Management framework, joint assessments are carried by the Head of Sustainability and the Head of Management Assurance. These joint assessments focus on the environmental and social issues, how these issues impact the continuity of the business and the way forward to deal with them. The details of these assessments are discussed in the ESG committee meetings for decision-making.</p>

10. Details of Review of NGRBCs by the Company:

Subject for Review	Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director/Committee of the board/ Any other Committee									Frequency (Annually/Half Yearly/ Quarterly/Any-other please specify)								
	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9
Performance against above policies and follow-up action	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually
Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles, and, rectification of any non-compliances	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually

11. Has the entity carried out independent assessment / evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.

Yes, we have appointed Statutory and Secretarial auditors namely Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP and Hitesh Buch & Associates (Company Secretaries) who conduct an independent assessment of the corporate conducts annually. In addition to this, we are also certified according to various international standards as mentioned above in Point 4. As part of the compliance requirements of these standards, an audit is done by the certification body which is an external agency. These audits cover diverse areas like policies & procedures, implementation practices, documents and record keeping against various certification / audits. In this reporting year, the audits were done by Bureau Veritas, Control Union, TUV and Intertek

12. If answer to question (1) above is “No” i.e. not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated: Not applicable as all ‘yes’ in question (1) above

Questions	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6	P 7	P 8	P 9
The entity does not consider the Principles material to its business (Yes/No)	Not Applicable								
The entity is not at a stage where it is in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles (Yes/No)	Not Applicable								
The entity does not have the financial or/human and technical resources available for the task (Yes/No)	Not Applicable								
It is planned to be done in the next financial year (Yes/No)	Not Applicable								
Any other reason (please specify)	Not Applicable								

SECTION C: PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURE

PRINCIPLE 1: Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity, and in a manner that is Ethical, Transparent and Accountable

At Arvind, our governance is built on the foundation of strong ethics, progressive policies and robust processes. Consistent high standards of transparency and accountability have helped us win shareholder trust and fulfil our responsibility towards the environment and our host communities.

Essential Indicators

1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the Principles during the financial year:

Segment	Total number of training and awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training and its impact	%age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors	-	-	-
Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-
Employees other than BoD and KMPs	14	Speaking Effectively, Leading Self, Awareness on POSH, Awareness on Code of Conduct, Cyber Security, Women Leadership, How to Conduct Effective PMS, Time Management, Handling Conflicts, Leading People	25%
Workers	1,016	We have year-round planned training sessions for workers which ranges across various topics like company policies, values, principles of various social standards (like in WRAP - non-discrimination, working hours, and compensation), standing order, EHS, team building, time management, applicable labour laws and commitments.	74%

2. Details of fines / penalties / punishment / award / compounding fees / settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/law enforcement agencies/judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format (Note: the entity shall make disclosures on the basis of materiality as specified in Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Obligations) Regulations, 2015 and as disclosed on the entity’s website):

	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory / enforcement agencies / judicial institutions	Amount (In INR)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred (Yes/No)
Penalty/Fine	-	-	o	-	-
Settlement	-	-	o	-	-
Compounding Fee	-	-	o	-	-
Compounding Fee	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory /enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Amount (In INR)	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred (Yes/No)
Imprisonment	-	-	o	-	-
Punishment	-	-	o	-	-

3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal / Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.

Case Details	Name of the regulatory / enforcement agencies / judicial institutions
-	-

4. Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy.
Yes, the anti-corruption and anti-bribery are part of the Code of Conduct and the ESG Policy of the organisation. The policies can be viewed at: <https://www.arvind.com/corporate-governance>
5. Number of Directors / KMPs / employees / workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/corruption:

	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Directors	o	o
KMPs	o	o
Employees	o	o
Workers	o	o

6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest:

	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)		FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)	
	Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of Directors	o	There are no complaints received in relation to the conflict of interest against Directors and KMPs in the current financial year.	o	There are no complaints received in relation to the conflict of interest against Directors and KMPs in the previous financial year.
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	o		o	

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators / law enforcement agencies / judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.

Not applicable

Leadership Indicators

1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the Principles during the financial year:

Currently, we do not have well-defined principle-wise training programmes for our value chain partners. However, we continuously engage with them through various mediums and have extended our company's responsible practices through our Supplier Code of Conduct which guides them on the broader topics of labour and human rights, EHS, business integrity, reporting of unethical practices, etc. The Supplier Code of Conduct can be accessed here: <https://www.arvind.com/corporate-governance>

Total number of awareness programmes held	Topics/Principle covered under the training	%age of value chain partners covered) by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes
-	-	-

2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid / manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? (Yes/No) If yes, provide details of the same.

Yes, we have a Code of Conduct for Directors and Senior Management Personnel. Each Board Member or Senior Management Personnel should endeavour to avoid having his or her private interests interfere with (i) the interests of the Company or (ii) his or her ability to perform his or her duties and responsibilities objectively and effectively. Board Members and Senior Management Personnel should avoid receiving or permitting members of their immediate family to receive, improper personal benefits from the Company including loans from or guarantees of obligations by the Company. A Board Member should make a full disclosure to the entire Board of any transaction or relationship that such a Board Member reasonably expects could give rise to an actual conflict of interest with the Company and seek the Board's authorisation to pursue such transactions or relationships.

PRINCIPLE 2: Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe

Our sustainable sourcing approach, R&D efforts, product innovations, recycling initiatives and responsible waste disposal help us in ensuring product sustainability across the life cycle. This is in line with our commitment to the community and the environment.

Essential Indicators

- Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.

	Current Financial Year	Previous Financial Year	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
R&D	14.70 crores	17.96 crores	Arvind's R&D practice contributes to increased efficiency of operations and product sustainability, which creates a trickle-down effect along the value chain in terms of creating environmental and social impacts. However, we are yet to measure technology or innovation-wise environmental and social impacts.
CAPEX	1.02 crores	0.00 crores	

- Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing? (Yes/No)

We at Arvind, believe that sustainability when systematically embedded at source gets cascaded throughout the operations and the value chain. As mentioned earlier, sustainable sourcing is a material issue for us. For the same, we have integrated sustainable sourcing into our business.

Since cotton is our key raw material, we are actively engaging with around 75,000 farmers for capacity building and procurement of cotton through our nominated ginners. Apart from this, we are also sourcing yarns made out of recycled and alternate natural fibres.

The other major raw material that we source is Dyes & Chemicals. For that, we are opting for GOTS and ZDHC MRSL compliant chemicals in our manufacturing sites. We are also engaged with numerous multi-stakeholder institutions like Textile Exchange to bolster our sustainable sourcing strategies.
 - If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?

In current reporting year, we sourced more than 40% cotton from sustainable sources (Better Cotton / Organic / Regenerative Organic Certified). Also, more than 75% of the sourced chemicals were sustainable as they were compliant according to GOTS / ZDHC MRSL V2.0 (Across Level 1, 2 & 3).
- Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste.

We have devised an internal process that focusses on classification of waste followed by segregation and storage in separated areas. After storage, periodically the waste is collected and responsibly disposed in accordance with the regulatory norms defined by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) / Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
- Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.

Not Applicable. We comply with all applicable SPCB / CPCB norms.

Leadership Indicators

- Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format?

Leadership Indicators

- Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format?

NIC Code	Name of Product / Service	% of total Turnover contributed	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide web link
13131	Fabric	26%	LCA conducted for Denim Fabric with the system boundary of Cradle to Gate	Yes	No
-	Cotton	It is a key raw material since it is used in majority of the textile fabrics we manufacture.	Cradle to Gate i.e. from cultivation of cotton until farm gate	Yes	Yes https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-66981-6_8

- If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along with action taken to mitigate the same.

Name of Product / Service	Description of the risk / concern	Action Taken
Denim Fabric	No significant environmental concerns were identified. However it was identified that Electricity and Steam are the major contributors of the environmental impact.	Increased the use of renewable energy sources for steam generation. Increased our sourcing of electricity from renewable sources. Reduced our freshwater consumption for manufacturing processes.
Cotton	Cultivation of cotton using conventional practices has more environmental impact in comparison to cotton cultivated through Organic or Better Cotton practices.	Increased our engagement with farmers to build their capacity on Organic and Better Cotton practices. Increased the sourcing of sustainable cotton.

- Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry).

Indicate Input Material	Recycled or re-used input material to total material	
	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year	FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year
Water	77%	69%
Yarn	5%	11%

4. Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format:

Indicate Input Material	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year			FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year		
	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed	Re-Used	Recycled	Safely Disposed
Plastics (including Packaging) ¹	o	601.66	o	o	417.88	o
E-Waste ¹	o	6.07	o	o	13.10	o
Hazardous Waste ²	o	o	4,539.58	o	o	2,714.46
Other Waste ³	16,734.54		o	17,578.29		o

¹: Plastic & E-waste are collected by authorised collectors for safe recycling.

²: Hazardous waste is safely disposed of by the authorised collectors.

³: Other waste, which constitutes hard, soft and chindi waste that results from various production activities, is sold off for reuse/recycling.

5. Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category.

Indicate product category	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials as % of total products sold in respective category
-	-

PRINCIPLE 3: Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains

At Arvind, we empower our employees by providing a happy workspace, friendly policies, learning opportunities and growth options, thereby creating an environment where they can achieve their personal and professional goals.

Essential Indicators

1. a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:

Category	% of employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent employees											
Male	2,783	2,783	100%	2,783	100%	-	-	2,783	100%	2,199	79%
Female	273	273	100%	273	100%	273	100%	-	-	239	88%
Total	3,056	3,056	100%	3,056	100%	273	9%	2,783	91%	2,438	80%
Other than Permanent employees											
Male	117	117	100%	117	100%	117	100%	117	100%	-	-
Female	1	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	-	-
Total	118	118	100%	118	100%	118	100%	118	100%	-	-

b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:

Category	% of workers covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity benefits		Day Care facilities	
		Number (B)	% (B/A)	Number (C)	% (C/A)	Number (D)	% (D/A)	Number (E)	% (E/A)	Number (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent employees											
Male	6,475	4,988	77%	3,845	59%	0	0%	1,895	29%	0	0%
Female	5,968	4,854	81%	1,452	24%	1,584	27%	0	0	1,408	24.6%
Total	12,443	10,939	88%	6,399	51%	2,924	23%	1,895	15%	1,419	11.4%
Other than Permanent employees											
Male	7,048	4,192	59%	6,906	98%	1	0%	11	0.2%	0	0%
Female	57	13	23%	57	100%	57	100%	0	0%	3	5.3%
Total	7,105	4,190	59%	6,952	98%	58	1%	11	0.2%	3	0.04%

2. Details of retirement benefits, for Current FY and Previous Financial Year:

Benefits	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year			FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year		
	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)
PF	100%	100	Yes	100%	100	Yes
Gratuity	100%	100	Yes	100%	100	Yes
ESI ¹	7%	100	Yes	13%	100	Yes
Others – please specify						

¹: All the employees and workers who are eligible for ESIC are covered.

3. Accessibility of workplaces

Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees and workers, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any step is being taken by the entity in this regard.

Presently, we are compliant for certain disabilities. We plan to do an assessment to understand the changes that will be required, and the recommendations will be implemented in a phase-wise manner.

For all our new projects, the blueprints will be subjected to an assessment by the relevant authority and it will be compliant according to the Act.

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.

Arvind ensures that the employees are treated fairly and with equality, regardless of their race, sex, or disability. All the employees have equal chance to apply for any internal job postings or promotions, and training opportunities at the workplace. For details refer to our opportunity & non-discrimination policy available at <https://www.arvind.com/our-people>.

5. Return to work and retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.

Gender	Permanent employees		Permanent workers	
	Return to work rate	Retention rate	Return to work rate	Retention rate
Male	100	100	0	0
Female	100	100	25	1.65
Total	100	100	25	1.65

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and workers? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.

	Yes/No (If yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief)
Permanent workers	Yes, we have a grievance website and also boxes are installed in the premises. For more details, refer to Transparency and Disclosures Compliances section of Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report.
Other than permanent workers	
Permanent employees	
Other than permanent employees	

7. Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity:

	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year			FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year		
	Total employees/ workers in the respective category (A)	No. of employees/ workers in the respective category, who are part of the association(s) or Union (B)	% (B / A)	Total employees/ workers in the respective category (C)	No. of employees/ workers in the respective category, who are part of the association(s) or Union (D)	% (D / C)
Total Permanent Employees	3,056	0	0	3,562	0	0
Male	2,783	0	0	3,259	0	0
Female	273	0	0	303	0	0
Total Permanent Workers	12,443	3,691	30%	8,490	3,812	45%
Male	6,475	3,603	56%	6,163	3,720	60%
Female	5,968	88	1.5%	1,958	92	5%

Note: Employees are not part of any association or union, the given figures are for workers only.

8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

Category	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year						FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year					
	Total (A)	On health and safety measures		On skill upgradation		Total (D)	On health and safety measures		On skill upgradation			
		Number (B)	% (B / A)	Number (C)	% (C / A)		Number (E)	% (E / A)	Number (F)	% (F / D)		
Employees												
Male	2,900	-	-	-	-	3,376	-	-	-	-		
Female	274	-	-	-	-	304	-	-	-	-		
Total	3,174	800	25%	-	-	3,680	600	16%				
Workers												
Male	13,523	3,085	23%	462	3%	13,675	2,805	21%	370	3%		
Female	6,025	4,578	76%	604	10%	3,751	3,751	100%	550	9%		
Total	19,548	7,577	39%	859	4%	15,265	6,556	43%	901	5%		

Note: We do not have a breakup in the employee training, thus total numbers are reported for employees.

9. Details of performance and career development reviews of employees and workers:

Category	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year			FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year		
	Total (A)	No. (B)	% (B / A)	Total (C)	No. (D)	% (D / C)
Employees						
Male	2,783	2,414	86.74%	3,259	2,779	85.27%
Female	273	236	86.44%	303	254	83.82%
Total	3,056	2,650	86.71%	3,562	3,033	85.14%
Workers						
Male	6,475	2,289	35%	6,163	2,231	36%
Female	5,968	2,206	37%	1,958	788	40%
Total	12,443	4,495	36%	8,121	3,019	37%

Note: As per the policy, employees who have joined on or before 30th September of the financial year are considered for review.

10. Health and safety management system:

- a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? (Yes/No). If yes, the coverage of such system?
Yes, Arvind has group-wide Safety, Health & Environment (SHE) policy which endeavours to create safe and healthy working environment at all our facilities.
- b. What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?
We follow the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) framework for identifying work-related hazards and risk assessment. This framework helps us in carrying out systematic identification of potential risks, evaluate existing safeguards available to control these risks and develop additional control measures to reduce the risk to acceptable level.
- c. Whether you have processes for workers to report the work related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)
Yes, we have a process in place and it is included in the Occupational Health and Safety Procedures Manual. Additionally, we conduct trainings, mock drills, safety talks and seminars for raising awareness of the workers.
- d. Do the employees/workers of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes/ No)
The workers and employees are covered for health and accidental insurance. Additionally, we also have 24 hours availability of ambulance and basic paramedical services within our operations premises.

11. Details of safety related incidents, in the following format:

Safety Incident/Number	Category	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year	FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0	0
	Workers	14.21	15.74
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	0	0
	Workers	199	214
No. of fatalities	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy work place.
 As per our policies, safety of individuals overrides all production targets. We believe that occupational illness as well as safety and environmental incidents are preventable. Our facilities undergo audits both internal and external to ensure a safe and healthy work place.
 As part of our health and safety initiatives, we have put in place various measures in our facilities, a few of which are listed below:
- To reduce the exposure to industry prevalent, irreversible but notifiable diseases like byssinosis and hearing loss, we have put adequate precautions like periodic health check-ups and preventive measures like lubrication of machinery, putting false ceiling in our operational sites, provision of ear muffs & PPEs etc.
 - To reduce the exposure to fire-related hazards, we have placed pressurised fire protection and related systems at strategic locations to deal with any fire-related incidents.
 We ensure that regular trainings, mock drills, safety talks and seminars are delivered to our employees and workers to raise their awareness on emergency safety management topics.

13. Number of complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year			FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working Conditions	o	o		o	o	
Health & Safety	o	o		o	o	

14. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100%
Working conditions	100%

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.
 No significant risks or concerns were highlighted in the assessment.

Leadership Indicators

- Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of (A) Employees (Y/N) (B) Workers (Y/N)?
 Yes, we provide wide range of benefits like term life insurance, EDLI, death benefit voluntary contribution, and COVID care programme (in case of death of individual due to COVID)
- Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.
 We ensure that all statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by our value chain partners in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The internal audit and tax team overlooks the entire process. We have mentioned this as part of our Supplier Code of Conduct and all suppliers need to abide by it. Link to our Supplier Code of Conduct (<https://www.arvind.com/corporate-governance>)
- Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work- related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:

	Total no. of affected employees/ workers		No. of employees/workers that have been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment	
	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Employees	No reported incident of high consequence work- related injury / ill-health / fatalities within the last two reporting years.			
Workers				

4. Does the entity provide transition assistance programmes to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment? (Yes/No)

Yes.

5. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Health and safety practices	Our employees conduct visits of the suppliers from time to time. However, we have not conducted any assessment directly. As mentioned in our Supplier Code of Conduct, we expect our value chain partners to strictly adhere to health, safety, labour and human rights protocols. The compliance of the same is demonstrated through various national and international standards certification held by the suppliers like GOTS, ZDHC, OCS, ISO 45001, SA 8000, Fairtrade, etc.
Working conditions	

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners.

Not Applicable

PRINCIPLE 4: Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders

We share a relationship based on mutual trust and consistent engagement with our internal and external stakeholders. Our comprehensive engagement mechanism enables us to understand their expectations and accordingly streamline our policies, processes and products.

Essential Indicators

1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.

For our diverse stakeholders with varied interests across the capitals, it is inherently important for us to understand their expectations and integrate those into our business strategy. For this purpose, we collaborated with Ernst & Young LLP for a structured identification of the stakeholder groups. The findings were based on various parameters that impact the sustainability of business such as dependency, responsibility, tension and influence.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.

Stakeholder group	Whether identified as vulnerable and marginalised group (Yes/No)	Channels of communication (email; SMS; newspaper; pamphlets; advertisement; community meetings; notice board; website); other	Frequency of engagement (annually / half yearly / quarterly / other - please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Customers	No	One to one with key customers, through virtual meets, B2B portals and during customer visits to our manufacturing sites.	Continuous engagement throughout the year	We intend to develop a sustained and long-term relationship with our customers. We engage with them to better understand their expectations, sustainability needs and act on fulfilling those with our offerings.

Investors	No	Public disclosures like annual reports, quarterly financial performances on websites, newspapers and published accounts. In-depth discussions during analyst meets & investor presentations.	Quarterly	Understand their concerns and expectations, and also their perceptions about sustainability & ESG risks.
Employees and Workers	No	Internal training programmes, structured interactive appraisal process, reward & recognition programmes.	As per planned activities	It helps to share organisation's vision, goals, and expectations. It also enables us to better understand employees' career ambitions, job satisfaction, and development perspectives.
Local Community	No	Activities by institutions promoted or partnered by us e.g., NLRDP and SHARDA Trust. Also through Industrial Relations department.	As per planned activities	Building sustainable cohesive community relations and positively impacting the quality of life of the local community.
Media	No	Media interaction is carried out through announcements, events, visits, conferences, etc.	As per planned activities & requirements	We communicate key developments, milestone events, and our growth perspective. It also enables us to build larger outreach and better narrative for key initiatives.
Government agencies	No	By participation in industry forums, submission of compliance documents and meetings.	As required for compliance and as per available opportunities.	We consider this as an opportunity to understand the changing compliance and regulatory landscape, and discuss on opportunities to collaborate on pressing issues.
Suppliers	No	Our procurement and sourcing team interacts with the suppliers on a periodic basis. Likewise, we also engage with them during training programmes and workshops.	As per planned activities and business requirements.	It enables us to understand mutual expectations and needs, especially with regard to quality, cost, timely delivery, growth plans and sharing of best practices.

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.

The consultation between the stakeholders and the Board is internalised in the management process by delegating this process. The Board of Directors at Arvind has constituted various Board Committees – Stakeholder’s Relationship Committee; Environmental, Social and Governance Committee, etc. Meetings of these Committees are convened by the respective Committee Chairman/Company Secretary. The various Board Committees receive their inputs based on interactions between the stakeholders and our various departments. These departments engage with the stakeholders as mentioned in Question 2 of Principle 4. The feedback of these discussions is provided to the Board by placing the meeting minutes of these Committees before the Directors for their perusal and noting.

2. Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental, and social topics (Yes / No). If so, provide details of instances as to how the inputs received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.

Yes, the environmental and social topics identification was done in tandem with the stakeholder identification carried out as mentioned in Question 1 of Principle 4. During this assessment, key material issues were identified by us. For managing these issues, we have incorporated various policies & procedures, and implemented various initiatives. Some of these include – formation of an ESG Committee, adopting an ESG Policy, committing to Science Based Targets initiative, increasing our use of renewable energy. For more details refer to page 33 of the Integrated Annual Report FY 2021-22 or Arvind’s Sustainability Report FY 2019 (<https://www.arvind.com/sustainability>).

3. Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to; address the concerns of vulnerable / marginalised stakeholder groups.

PRINCIPLE 5: Businesses should respect and promote human rights

Upholding the principles of Human Rights, in letter and in spirit, forms the bedrock of our organisation. We are an equal opportunity employer and strictly adhere to the policy of non-discrimination.

Essential Indicators

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(ies) of the entity, in the following format:

Category	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year			FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year		
	Total (A)	No. employees workers covered (B)	% (B / A)	Total (C)	No. of employees / workers covered (D)	% (D / C)
Employees						
Permanent	3,056	800	26%	3,562	600	17%
Other than permanent	118	0	0%	118	0	0%
Total Employees	3,174	800	25%	3,680	600	16%
Workers						
Permanent	12,443	6,661	54%	8,490	5,333	63%
Other than permanent	7,105	3,424	48%	6,775	1,547	23%
Total Workers	19,548	10,085	52%	15,265	6,880	45%

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers, in the following format:

Category	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year					FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year				
	Total (A)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage		Total (D)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		Number (B)	% (B / A)	Number (C)	% (C / A)		Number (E)	% (E / A)	Number (F)	% (F / D)
Employees										
Permanent	3,056	-	-	3,056	100%	3,562	-	-	3,600	100%
Male	2,783	-	-	2,783	100%	3,259	-	-	3,283	100%
Female	273	-	-	273	100%	303	-	-	317	100%
Other than Permanent	118			118	100%	118	-	-	118	100%
Male	117			117	100%	117	-	-	117	100%
Female	1			1	100%	1	-	-	1	100%
Workers										
Permanent										
Male	6,475	0	0	6,475	100%	6,163	0	0	6,163	100%
Female	5,968	0	0	5,968	100%	1,958	0	0	1,958	100%
Other than Permanent										
Male	7,048	2,608	37	4,440	63%	7,360	2,532	34	4,828	66%
Female	57	47	82.46	10	17.54%	1,793	1,782	99	11	1%

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages, in the following format:

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration / salary / wages of respective category	Number	Median remuneration / salary / wages of respective category
Board of Directors (BoD)	8	731,644	1	61,667
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	5	1,383,015	0	-
Employees other than BoD and KMP	2,900	50,024	274	42,766
Workers	13,523	12,860	6,025	11,970

*Note: All median salaries mentioned above are on monthly basis.

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business? (Yes/No)

Yes

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.

Grievances related to Human rights impacts or issues at Arvind are addressed via the Whistle Blower Committee and/or the Internal Grievance Redressal Body depending upon the nature of the matter. Any such grievance can be posted through Arvind's Ethics Helpline portal - (<https://www.arvind.ethicshelpline.in/portal/en/home>)

6. Number of complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year			FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual harassment Discrimination at workplace Child labour Forced labour/Involuntary labour Wages Other human rights related issues	No such incidents have been reporting during the current or previous financial year.					

7. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.

For handling the complaints of discrimination, harassment or any other complaint under the scope of the Whistle Blower and POSH Policies, the identification of the complainant is kept confidential. Further every internal and external stakeholder has set obligations to follow, to prevent the adverse consequences to the complainant by adhering to the following mechanism (for more details refer to the Whistle Blower and POSH policies:

- a. Ensure that the complainant is not victimised for doing so, and is adequately protected against any such incident.
 - b. Treat victimisation as a serious matter including initiating disciplinary action on such person/(s) that subjects or threatens to subject the other person to any detriment.
 - c. Ensure complete confidentiality by,
 - Maintaining complete confidentiality / secrecy of the matter
 - Not discussing the matter in any informal / social gatherings / meetings
 - Discussing only to the extent or with the persons required for the purpose of completing the process and investigations
 - Not keeping the papers unattended anywhere at any time
 - Keeping the electronic mails / files under password
8. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts? (Yes/No)

Yes

9. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child labour	100%
Forced/involuntary labour	100%
Sexual harassment	100%
Discrimination at workplace	100%
Wages	100%
Others - please specify	100%

10. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 9 above.

No such significant risk has been identified during the assessment.

Leadership Indicators

- Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances / complaints.
Not applicable as no such modifications has been introduced in the current reporting year.
- Details of the scope and coverage of any human rights due-diligence conducted.
At Arvind, we believe that it is of utmost importance to undertake our business with honesty and integrity while ensuring a safe and conducive work environment for everyone, free of discrimination and harassment. We are committed to uphold and respect human rights across all our operations and businesses, and are guided by the fundamental principles of human rights, such as those enumerated in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organisation’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (“ILO Declaration”). Our commitment towards these fundamental principles is reflected in our Code of Conduct and actions towards our employees, suppliers, clients and communities.
Furthermore, we are also complaint according to various national and international certifications like SA 8000, WRAP (Worldwide Responsible Apparel Production), SEDEX, ISO 45001, etc., for better and safe work practices across all our facilities.
- Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?
Presently, we are compliant for certain disabilities. We are in the process to conduct audit for our offices to understand the changes that will be required. The recommendations will be implemented in a phase-wise manner. For all our new projects, the blueprints will be subjected to an audit by the relevant authority and it will be compliant according to the act.
- Details on assessment of value chain partners:

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed
Sexual Harassment	100%
Discrimination at workplace	100%
Child Labour	100%
Forced Labour / Involuntary Labour	100%
Wages	100%
Others - please specify	100%

- Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.
No such significant risk has been identified during the assessment of value chain partners.

PRINCIPLE 6: Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment

We understand that clean air, fresh water and rich biodiversity are critical for the existence of life on planet earth. By improving energy efficiency, increasing renewables in the energy mix, minimising waste and maximising water recycling, we are helping reduce the burden on the environment.

Essential Indicators

- Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Total electricity consumption (A)	1,429.29 TJ	1,021.02 TJ
Total fuel consumption (B)	4,842.96 TJ	3,386.64 TJ
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	0	0
Total energy consumption (A+B+C)	6,272.26 TJ	4,407.66 TJ
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total energy consumption / turnover in rupees)	78,074.04 Joules/INR	86,885.06 Joules/INR
Energy intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, an assurance has been carried out by Intertek for our greenhouse gas emissions. Since energy data is used for GHG inventory, it was also evaluated during the assurance process.

2. Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.

Two of our facilities were identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme of the Government of India. For the Naroda facility, reduction target of 0.80 TOE energy per ton of production in 2019-20 was given by the government. The targeted figure was achieved and we had a 0.74 TOE of energy per ton of production in the target year. For Santej, we were given a target of 1.8 TOE in PAT cycle 2. The target was achieved and we had a 1.69 in the target years, which enabled us to receive 3500 eCerts.

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format

Parameter	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)		
(i) Surface water	0	0
(ii) Groundwater	1,600,276.00	2,127,169.00
(iii) Third party water ¹	759,923.30	1,573,270.00
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	0	0
(v) Others - waste water from Municipality ²	1,850,229.00	775,534.00
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	4,210,428.30	4,475,973.00
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	2,000,255.30	2,459,902.00
Water intensity per thousand rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover)	24.74	48.00
Water intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity		

¹: Third party water includes both domestic and treated water received from local municipality

²: Other category constitutes the waste water received from municipality

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency.

4. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

Only eight of our facilities use water for manufacturing. Of these eight, we have implemented ZLD in three sites. For one of the sites, we are in the process of installing ZLD. The sites in which we have implemented ZLD constitute to around 65% of our revenue.

5. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
NOx	ppm	3,260.38	3,171.44
SOx	ppm	7,227.12	5,654.73
Particulate matter (PM)	mg/Nm ³	10,190.43	6,398.33
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)			
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)			
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)			

Note : For each parameter the data reported above is the sum of emissions by all the units.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency.

6. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) and its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	363,942	287,658
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	283,654	193,347
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per rupee of turnover	MT CO ₂ equivalent/rupee of turnover	0.00000948	0.00000806
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	-	-	-

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, an assurance has been carried out by Intertek for our greenhouse gas emissions.

7. Does the entity have any project related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions? If yes, then provide details.

In our endeavour to achieve the Science Based Target (SBT) aligned to short and long-term emission reduction targets, we are engaged in various GHG reduction activities and projects. A few of those are listed below:

- Establishing a backward supply chain of biomass to reduce the use of fossil-fuel based energy sources
- Increasing the use of biomass in our current energy mix
- Increasing our uptake of renewable electricity by adopting rooftop solar projects, signing MoU for sourcing solar + wind energy

8. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format

Parameter	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Total waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic waste (A)	601.66	417.88
E-waste (B)	6.07	13.10
Bio-medical waste (C)	0	0
Construction and demolition waste (D)	0	0
Battery waste (E)	0.15	0.18
Radioactive waste (F)	0	0
Other Hazardous waste - please specify, if any (G) - ETP Sludge	4,539.58	2,714.46
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H) - please specify, if any.		
(Break-up by composition i.e. by materials relevant to the sector) - Hard, Soft and Chindi Waste	16,734.54	17,578.29
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G + H)	21,882.00	20,723.90

Parameter	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled	607.88	431.15
(ii) Re-used	16,734.54	17,578.29
(iii) Other recovery operations		
Total	17,342.42	18,009.45
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration	-	-
(ii) Landfilling	4,539.58	2,714.46
(iii) Other disposal operations	-	-
Total	4,539.58	2,714.46

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency.

9. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

We have devised an internal process that focusses on classification of waste followed by segregation and storage in separated areas. After storage, periodically the waste is collected and responsibly disposed in accordance with the regulatory norms defined by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) / Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

To eliminate the usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in our products, we are using GOTS and ZDHC MRSL complied chemicals in our operations. In addition to this, we have developed our own Arvind Manufacturing Restricted Substance List (AMRSL) for our suppliers.

10. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details in the following format:

S. No.	Location of operations/offices	Type of operations	Whether the conditions of environmental approval / clearance are being complied with? (Y/N) If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any.
All of Arvind's operating facilities are located in premises which have the requisite building permits, including environmental approvals for carrying out the operations.			

11. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
No such project requiring EIA has been undertaken in the current or previous reporting year.					

12. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law / regulations / guidelines in India; such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment Protection Act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format:

Arvind is compliant with all applicable laws and regulations across the sites in which we operate.

S. No.	Specify the law / regulation / guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the Non-compliance	Any fines / penalties / actions taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts	Corrective action taken, if any
Not Applicable				

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide break-up of the total energy consumed (in Joules or multiples) from renewable and non-renewable sources, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (A)	151.91 TJ	150.32 TJ
Total fuel consumption (B)	1,005.45 TJ	232.34 TJ
Energy consumption through other sources (C)	0 TJ	0 TJ
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	1,157.36 TJ	382.66 TJ
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D)	1,277.39 TJ	870.70 TJ
Total fuel consumption (E)	3,837.51 TJ	3154.30 TJ
Energy consumption through other sources (F)	0 TJ	0 TJ
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F)	5,114.90 TJ	4,025 TJ

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, an assurance has been carried out by Intertek for our greenhouse gas emissions. Since energy data is used for GHG inventory, it was also evaluated during the assurance process.

2. Provide the following details related to water discharged:

Parameter	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) To Surface water		
- No treatment	o	o
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment	o	o
(ii) To Groundwater		
- No treatment	o	o
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment	o	o
(iii) To Seawater		
- No treatment	o	o
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment	o	o
(iv) Sent to third-parties (Discharge in municipality sewage line)		
- No treatment	o	o
- With treatment - Primary, secondary and tertiary treatments performed before sending it to the municipality sewage line.	2,210,173.00	2,016,071.00
(v) Others		
- No treatment	o	o
- With treatment - please specify level of treatment	o	o
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	2,210,173.00	2,016,071.00

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency.

3. Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in areas of water stress (in kilolitres):

For each facility / plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information:

- (i) Name of the area
- (ii) Nature of operations
- (iii) Water withdrawal, consumption and discharge in the following format:

As per the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, all our facilities are in water stressed region. Our manufacturing operations that contribute above 90% of our turnover i.e., denims, wovens and advanced materials are in Sabarmati basin of Gujarat, whereas our garment manufacturing operation are in Cauvery and Pennar basin. Since all the areas are in water stress, we have reported a combined figure:

Parameter	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Water withdrawal by source (in kilolitres)		
(i) Surface water	o	o
(ii) Groundwater	1,600,276.00	2,127,169.00
(iii) Third party water	759,923.30	1,573,270.00
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	o	o
(v) Others (STP treated water)	1,850,229.00	775,534.00
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres)	4,210,428.30	4,475,973.00
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	2,000,255.30	2,459,902.00
Water intensity per thousand rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover)	24.90 litre / thousand INR of turnover	48.49 litre / thousand INR of turnover
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity		

Parameter	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) Into Surface water		
- No treatment	o	o
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	o	o
(ii) Into Groundwater		
- No treatment	o	o
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	o	o
(iii) Into Seawater		
- No treatment	o	o
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	o	o
(iv) Sent to third-parties		
No treatment	o	o
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	2,210,173.00	2,016,071.00
(v) Others		
- No treatment	o	o
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	o	o
Total water discharged (in kilolitres)	2,210,173.00	2,016,071.00

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

No independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency

4. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions and its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	418,569	246,196
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover	MT CO ₂ equivalent per Rupee of turnover	5.21E-06	4.85E-06
Total Scope 3 emission intensity (optional) - the relevant metric may be selected by the entity			

Note: The below mentioned seven scope 3 emission categories as per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard prescribed classifications were applicable and considered for calculating the emissions. Also, only CO₂, CH₄ and N₂o gases were considered.

- Category 1 - Purchased goods and services (Cotton, Yarn, Dyes, Chemicals, Packaging)
- Category 2 - Capital goods
- Category 3 - Fuel and energy-related emissions not included in scope 1 or scope 2
- Category 4 - Upstream transportation (purchased cotton transport through sea, road)
- Category 6- Business travel (air travel)
- Category 7- Employee commuting
- Category 9 - Downstream transportation (Export activities through sea, road, air and rail)

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment / evaluation / assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, an assurance has been carried out by Intertek for our greenhouse gas emissions.

5. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 10 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along with prevention and remediation activities.

Not applicable.

6. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format

Sr. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
1	Scaling up the uptake of biomass-based briquettes in our operations	We have developed a backward supply chain of briquettes from our farm operations, which ensures year around supply of clean and traceable biomass for fulfilling our energy requirements.	The initiative has assisted us on our vision to increase the clean energy mix in our operation. Under the current reporting year we have consumed 6,580.36 ton of briquettes in our operations which is nearly 5 times the amount we consumed in the previous reporting year.
2	Installation of ZLD system in our Naroda facility	To improve upon our recycling capability and elimination of effluent discharge, we have installed a ZLD system in our Naroda facility.	ZLD system is enabling us to increase recycling activities, eliminate discharge and reduce our dependence on freshwater consumption.

For more details, refer to Natural Capital chapter on Page 33 of the Integrated Annual Report FY 2021-22.

7. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/web link.

No. However, we plan to develop the same in the coming years.

8. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard?

Cotton is our key raw material and our dependence on it is quite large owing to 80% of products being made from cotton. We have well understood the environmental impact that might occur if it is produced in an irresponsible manner which comprises of unsustainable use of agro chemicals, water and soil. Cotton produced under such practices contaminates the freshwater systems, degrades the soil quality, impact the health of biodiversity, farmers and nearby population. Upon recognising this issue and the need to scale the uptake of sustainable cotton, we initiated our engagement with farmers to build their capacity for sustainable agricultural practices. For more details, refer to Natural Capital chapter on Page 33 of the Integrated Annual Report FY 2021-22.

9. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.

Apart from the few suppliers who disclose on Higg FEM, we haven't directly assessed the environmental impacts of our value chain partners as of now.

PRINCIPLE 7: Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent

The purpose of our participation in public policy advocacy is centred on ushering effective policies which are in the best interest of all stakeholders. Leveraging our vast experience and leadership position, we provide strategic insights and comprehensive inputs to the policy makers.

Essential Indicators

1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers / associations.

We are affiliated with 12 industry chambers / associations, where we often take part in various dialogues across numerous channels of engagement.

b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers / associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of / affiliated to.

Sr. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers /associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers /associations (State / National)
1	Sustainable Apparel Coalition	International
2	Fashion for Good	International
3	Better Cotton Initiative	International
4	Textile Exchange	International
5	Organic Cotton Accelerator	International
6	Confederation of Indian Textile Industry	National
7	Denim Manufacturers Association	National
8	Confederation of Indian Industry	National
9	The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council	State
10	Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry	State

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti-competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

Name of authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
Not Applicable. No such corrective action was taken as we received no such adverse orders from regulatory authorities on any issue related to anti-competitive conduct.		

Leadership Indicators

1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:

S. No.	Public policy advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain? (Yes/No)	Frequency of review by Board (Annually / Half Yearly / Quarterly / Others - please specify)	Web Link, if available
-	-	-	-	-	-

PRINCIPLE 8: Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development

At Arvind, we strive to ensure a better quality of life for the people while contributing towards a stronger economy. Our CSR initiatives and long-term projects are aimed at touching the lives of the marginalised and the disadvantaged sections of the society.

Essential Indicators

1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.

Name and brief details of the project	SIA Notification No.	Date of Notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Y/N)	Results communicated in public domain (Y/N)	Relevant web link
No such project requiring SIA has been undertaken in the current or previous reporting year.					

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format:

S. No.	Name of the project for	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amount paid to PAFs in the FY (In INR)
Not applicable						

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.
We actively engage with the local community through various interactions and activities through Investor Relations Department, and through the institutions promoted and partnered by us. The receiving and redressing of any grievance by the local community is done in accordance to the Whistle Blower Policy. The community can post any grievance through Arvind's Ethics Helpline portal.
4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:

Parameter	FY 2021-22 Current Financial Year	FY 2020-21 Previous Financial Year
Directly sourced from MSMEs / small producers	5%	4.1%
Sourced directly from within the district and neighbouring districts	-	-

Note: This represents only cotton procured from small holder farmers engaged in Arvind's sustainable cotton projects across Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. For other raw materials, this has not been calculated.

Leadership Indicators

1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):

Details of negative social impact identified	Corrective action taken
As mentioned previously, no such project requiring SIA has been undertaken in the current or previous reporting year.	

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:

S. No.	State	Aspirational District	Amount spent (In INR)
1	Gujarat	Narmada	Under the Rural Development Project in Narmada district, we planned to increase the income of tribal families by establishing quality home stay facilities for tourists at rural homes. The project has been completed. However, we are still continuing our support through other group companies and partner organisations.

3. (a) Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalised / vulnerable groups? (Yes/No)
Yes, we prefer to procure from small holder cotton farmers engaged in sustainable cotton farming practices. Under Arvind's own sustainable farm projects, we have procured 3,852 MT of lint cotton under the current reporting year. We assist them by providing necessary technical support and market linkage for selling their produced directly to us.
- (b) From which marginalised / vulnerable groups do you procure?
As mentioned above, we directly procure from small holder cotton farmers who fall under marginalised / vulnerable group.
- (c) What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?
5% of the total lint cotton procurement was done from the small holder cotton farmers.
4. Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge:

S. No.	Intellectual property based on traditional knowledge	Owned/Acquired (Yes/No)	Benefit shared (Yes/No)	Basis of calculating benefit share
-	-	-	-	-

- Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved.

Name of authority	Brief of the Case	Corrective Action Taken
-	-	-

- Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects
For details refer to Annexure-B to Director’s Report 2021-22 (CSR Report)

PRINCIPLE 9: Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

We develop innovative solutions based on market needs and customers’ feedback. State-of-the-art plants, cutting-edge technology, robust processes, and comprehensive policies - all combine to create products that generate tremendous value for the customer.

Essential Indicators

- Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback.
Consumer complaints and feedback can be received through Arvind’s Ethics Helpline Portal, or through consumer court. The complaints received through Ethics Helpline Portal are responded as per the Whistle Blower Policy whereas for consumer court related complaints, they are handled as per regulatory norms.
- Turnover of products and/or services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:

	As a percentage of total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	We have not calculated this information.
Safe and responsible usage	
Recycling and/or safe disposal	

- Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

	FY 2021-22 (Current Financial Year)		Remarks	FY 2020-21 (Previous Financial Year)		Remarks
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year		Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	
Data privacy	o	o		o	o	
Advertising	o	o		o	o	
Cyber-security	o	o		o	o	
Delivery of essential services	o	o		o	o	
Restrictive trade practices	o	o		o	o	
Unfair trade practices	o	o		o	o	
Other	o	o		o	o	

- Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues:

	Number	Reasons for recall
Voluntary recalls	o	N.A.
Forced recalls	o	N.A.

5. Does the entity have a framework/policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? **(Yes/No)** If available, provide a web-link of the policy.

Yes, Arvind has an Information Security and Data Privacy Policy. The purpose of this policy is to state the organisation's directive towards data confidentiality and to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent misuse or loss of information. Arvind has taken adequate precautions for the protection of data and has ensured that information related to its employees is secure. Appropriate controls are in place to prevent unauthorised disclosure or modification.

Under this policy, Cybersecurity Grievance Team has set a mechanism to handle such incidents once they are reported to the team. The policy also includes details of various security incidents that needs to be reported, and also has a Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan. The Response Plan has four major components which include: Preparation, Detection and Analysis, Response and Remediation, and Recovery.

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.

No such incident related to the mentioned topics has been reported.

Leadership Indicators

1. Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).

The information can be accessed through our website, the link is <https://www.arvind.com>.

In addition to this we also have an internal portal for our customer where they can access the information about the products.

2. Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.

Not applicable, since we are a B2B business. We don't directly engage with the end consumers, as most of our interactions are with organisations such as brands & retailers. However, we engage with them to educate about our products.

3. Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services.

Yes, as part of our ERP system, contact details such as email addresses and phone numbers are maintained. We can use this information to intimate them about any risk of disruption or discontinuation of services.

4. Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No)

No

5. Provide the following information relating to data breaches:

- a. Number of instances of data breaches along with impact
- b. Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers

No instance of data breach has been reported.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Arvind Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Arvind Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit, total 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) 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 made thereunder, 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. This matter was 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. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter Description	How the key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
1	Revenue recognition – cut off Revenue is one of the key profit drivers and is therefore susceptible to misstatement.	Principal Audit Procedures performed: Our audit process consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter Description	How the key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
	Cut-off is the key assertion in so far as revenue recognition is concerned. There is a risk that revenue is recognized on sale of goods around the year end without substantial transfer of control and is not in accordance with Ind AS-115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".	internal controls and substantive testing performed by us are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We obtained an understanding of process and evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's internal controls in relation to revenue recognition from sale of goods. We tested the Company's control over timing of revenue recognition around year end. At the year end, we have performed the cut off testing for late cut off to test that the revenue is recorded in the appropriate period. We have traced sales with proof of delivery (POD) to confirm the recognition of sales.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

Management's Responsibility 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 Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 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 Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“the Order”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in “Annexure B” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval

Partner

(Membership no. 106189)

(UDIN: 22106189AJEPT8249)

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

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 of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Arvind Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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 **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval

Partner

(Membership no. 106189)

(UDIN: 22106189AJEPT8249)

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

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

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in-progress, investment properties and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, Capital work-in-progress, investment properties and right-of-use assets, so to cover all the items once every two 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, Capital work-in-progress and investment properties were due for verification during the year and 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) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and investment property, according to the information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except for the following:

₹ in Crores

Description of property	As at the Balance sheet date		Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being in name of Company
	Gross carrying value	Carrying value in the financial statements				
Freehold Land	71.96	71.96	Merged Companies- Rohit Mills Limited, Arvind Brands Limited, Dholka Textile Park Private Limited, Arvind Fashions Limited and Arvind Cotspin Limited. Other Parties- Ganga Co-Operative Housing Society Limited, Mahendra C Shah, Anokhee Parikh, Neenaben Parikh and Aneri Parikh	No	Various dates since April 1, 1999	Merged Companies- The title deeds are in the name of Companies which were merged with the Arvind Limited under scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by National Company Law Tribunal. Other Parties- The Company is in process to register title deed in its name.
Freehold Acquired Building	1.21	1.04	Merged Company- Arvind Brands and Retail Limited Other Party- Anagram Finance	No	April 1, 1999	
Capital Work-in-Progress	4.00	4.00	Mahendra C Shah	No	March 2010	The Company is in process to register title deed in its name.
Investment Property – Land	5.77	5.77	Mahendra C Shah, Anokhee Parikh, Neenaben Parikh and Sana Bhai Patel	No	April 1, 1999	
Investment Property - Building	0.37	0.31	Anagram Finance	No	April 1, 1999	

Immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for loans are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmation directly received by us from lenders.

- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31 March 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of accounts.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us including the revised submissions made by the Company to its lead bankers based on closure of books of accounts at the year end, the revised quarterly returns or statements comprising stock statements, book debt statements, credit monitoring arrangement reports, statements on ageing analysis of the debtors/other receivables, and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed.
- (iii) The Company has made investments in, provided any guarantee or security and granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, in respect of which:
- (a) The Company has provided loans and stood guarantee during the year and details of which are given below:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Loans	Guarantees
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year (Gross):		
- Subsidiaries	374.25	172.95
- Joint Ventures	-	-
- Others	0.46	-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases (utilised)*:		
- Subsidiaries	114.61	89.29
- Joint Ventures	-	-
- Others	23.52	-

*including opening balance

The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans to any other entity during the year.

- (b) The investments made, guarantees provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans and guarantees provided, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The Company has granted loans are payable on demand. In our opinion, the repayments of principal amounts (when demanded) and receipts of interest are regular.
- (d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- (e) None of the loans granted by the Company have fallen due and not repaid during the year.
- (f) The Company has granted Loans which are repayable on demand, details of which are given below:

₹ in Crores

Particulars	All Parties (Including related parties)	Related Parties
Aggregate amount loans:	138.13	114.61
- Repayable on demand (A)	137.08	114.61
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	-	-
Total (A+B)	137.08	114.61
Percentage of loans	99.24%	100%

- (iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees, and securities provided, as applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
- (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, Professional Tax and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities however there have been few delays in respect of remittance of Goods and service Tax, Employees' State Insurance, Provident Fund and Professional Tax dues.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Income Tax, Customs Duty, Goods & Service Tax and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. Undisputed amounts payable in respect of Professional Tax in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date when they became payable are as given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount	Period to which the amount Relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
Tamil Nadu Professional Tax	Professional Tax	(₹21,632/-)	April 2021 to September 2021	September 30, 2021	May 13, 2022
Gujarat Professional Tax	Professional Tax	(₹3,431/-)	April 2021	May 15, 2021	May 12, 2022
Gujarat Professional Tax	Professional Tax	(₹3,200/-)	June 2021	July 15, 2021	May 12, 2022
Gujarat Professional Tax	Professional Tax	(₹3,200/-)	July 2021	August 15, 2021	May 12, 2022
Gujarat Professional Tax	Professional Tax	(₹3,200/-)	August 2021	September 15, 2021	May 12, 2022

- (b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2022 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount involved and Unpaid (₹ in crores)	Period to which the Amount Relates	Forum where Dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	(₹ 36,592/-)	2004-05	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal
		4.92	2005-06, 2011-12, 2012-13	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		0.12	2005-06	High Court
		2.06	2016-17, 2019-20	Assessing Officer
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	9.18	1999-00, 2000-01	The Honourable Supreme Court
		1.06	2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04	The Honourable High Court
		0.47	2008-09	Assistant Commissioner
The Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	2.88	2012-13	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount involved and Unpaid (₹ in crores)	Period to which the Amount Relates	Forum where Dispute is pending
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	7.29	2004-05 to 2017-18	Assistant Commissioner
		0.03	2005-06	Commissioner
		0.40	2017-18	Commissioner (Appeal)
		0.44	2003-04 to 2007-08 2012-13, 2013-14	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Gujarat Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Value Added Tax	3.87	2006-07, 2007-08	Joint Commissioner (Appeal)
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	0.62	2007-08	Joint Commissioner (Appeal)
		0.60	2005-06	Deputy Commissioner

- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report and provided to us, when performing our audit.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto March 2022.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of its subsidiary company, associate company or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing, expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval

Partner
(Membership no. 106189)
(UDIN: 22106189AJEPT8249)

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	2,966.93	3,133.64
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5 (a)	41.47	74.15
(c) Investment properties	6	168.99	30.53
(d) Intangible assets	7	39.09	44.18
(e) Intangible assets under development	7 (a)	0.14	0.33
(f) Right Of Use Assets	38	51.16	49.41
(g) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8 (a)	451.59	531.97
(ii) Loans	8 (c)	0.75	0.68
(iii) Other financial assets	8 (f)	24.40	74.41
(h) Other non-current assets	9	18.90	31.00
	Total non-current assets (A)	3,763.42	3,970.30
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	2,004.04	998.70
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8 (b)	1,068.06	933.68
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8 (d)	36.76	9.80
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	8 (e)	8.32	9.45
(iv) Loans	8 (c)	68.97	257.68
(v) Other financial assets	8 (f)	59.12	91.99
(c) Current tax assets (net)	11	22.38	12.28
(d) Other current assets	9	381.93	234.12
	Total current assets (B)	3,649.58	2,547.70
Assets classified as Held for Sale	(C)	-	90.73
	TOTAL ASSETS (A) + (B) + (C)	7,413.00	6,608.73
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	260.59	258.92
(b) Other equity	13	2,750.76	2,682.08
	Total equity (A)	3,011.35	2,941.00
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14 (a)	735.90	1,100.37
(ii) Lease Liabilities	38	55.52	54.03
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14 (c)	1.78	9.37
(b) Long-term provisions	15	19.89	24.24
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	28	39.85	5.24
(d) Government grants	16	65.48	67.72
	Total non-current liabilities (B)	918.42	1,260.97
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14 (a)	977.50	813.41
(ii) Lease Liabilities	38	13.59	17.62
(iii) Trade payables			
- Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	14 (b)	121.99	38.22
- Total Outstanding dues other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	14 (b)	1,989.33	1,284.18
(iv) Other financial liabilities	14 (c)	132.31	124.49
(b) Short-term provisions	15	16.97	8.99
(c) Government grants	16	7.64	7.36
(d) Other current liabilities	17	223.90	112.49
	Total current liabilities (C)	3,483.23	2,406.76
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A) + (B) + (C)	7,413.00	6,608.73

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

 In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
 Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
 Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited
Sanjay S. Lalbhai
 Chairman & Managing Director
 DIN: 00008329

Swayam Saurabh
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

Jayesh K. Shah
 Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
 DIN: 00008349

R. V. Bhimani
 Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
I. INCOME			
(a) Revenue from operations	18	7,459.57	4,528.54
(b) Other income	19	64.35	64.62
TOTAL INCOME		7,523.92	4,593.16
II. EXPENSES			
(a) Cost of raw materials and accessories consumed	20	4,190.58	1,952.93
(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade	21	104.02	107.44
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	22	(511.19)	131.16
(d) Project expenses		163.78	23.97
(e) Employee benefits expense	23	692.54	586.88
(f) Finance costs	24	166.70	209.65
(g) Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	213.44	236.43
(h) Other expenses	26	2,067.87	1,261.73
TOTAL EXPENSES		7,087.74	4,510.19
III. PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX (I-II)		436.18	82.97
IV. Exceptional items	27	324.24	26.93
V. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (III-IV)		111.94	56.04
VI. Tax expense	28		
(a) Current tax		20.00	3.40
(b) Short/(excess) provision related to earlier years		13.82	(4.83)
(c) Deferred tax (Credit)/charge		18.82	(35.20)
Total tax expense		52.64	(36.63)
VII. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (V-VI)		59.30	92.67
VIII. Other comprehensive income/(Loss)			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
(i) Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans		(0.57)	22.27
(ii) Income tax related to items no (i) above		0.20	(7.78)
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(0.37)	14.49
B. Items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
(i) Effective portion of gain on cash flow hedges		5.69	53.62
(ii) Income tax related to items no (i) above		(1.99)	(18.74)
Net other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		3.70	34.88
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX (VIII) = (A+B)		3.33	49.37
IX. TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX (VII+VIII)		62.63	142.04
X. Earning per equity share [nominal value per share ₹ 10]	36		
- Basic		2.28	3.58
- Diluted		2.27	3.57
See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements			

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
 Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
 Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited

Sanjay S. Lalbhai
 Chairman & Managing Director
 DIN: 00008329

Swayam Saurabh
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

Jayesh K. Shah
 Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
 DIN: 00008349

R. V. Bhimani
 Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
A Cash Flow from Operating activities		
Profit after taxation	59.30	92.67
Adjustments to reconcile profit after tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and Amortization expense	213.44	236.43
Interest Income	(18.65)	(24.20)
Tax Expense/(Credit)	52.64	(36.63)
Finance Costs	166.70	209.66
Dividend Income	(4.00)	-
Receivable other than trade write off	6.96	-
Allowances for doubtful debts	0.49	0.55
Sundry Debit Written off	1.22	0.25
Share of Loss from LLP	0.67	0.32
Provision for Non moving inventory	28.25	31.97
Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(0.41)	5.31
Profit on Sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)	(7.67)	(9.61)
Excess Provision written back	-	(1.44)
Share based payment expense	2.11	1.12
Government grant income	(7.54)	(7.05)
Gain of Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	(0.76)	(10.28)
Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments	261.21	(16.52)
Allowances for doubtful loan	52.45	1.12
Loss on Sale of Investments	1.39	40.10
Financial guarantee commission income	(1.07)	(1.30)
	747.43	419.80
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	806.73	512.47
Adjustments for changes in working capital :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(911.09)	15.89
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(134.56)	(42.54)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	22.47	19.46
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(147.77)	20.03
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	789.03	205.40
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	11.02	6.93
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	111.42	29.67
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	3.06	0.27
Net Changes in Working Capital	(256.42)	255.11
Cash Generated from Operations	550.31	767.58
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refund (Net)	(29.90)	0.65
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	520.41	768.23
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(183.00)	(96.61)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, plant and equipment	39.02	19.00
Purchase of Investments	(144.22)	(160.00)
Proceeds from disposal of Investments	12.06	28.71
Changes in other bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	0.55	(0.40)
Loans Repaid/(Given) (Net)	136.19	46.62
Dividend Received	4.00	-
Interest Received	20.24	25.08
Net Cash Flow used in Investing Activities (B)	(115.16)	(137.60)

Standalone Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 (Contd.)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	5.62	0.15
Proceeds from long term Borrowings	100.00	632.13
Repayment of long term borrowings	(498.00)	(519.75)
Proceeds/(Repayment) from short term borrowings (Net)	197.62	(511.27)
Repayment towards Lease Liabilities	(21.70)	(22.94)
Interest Paid	(160.53)	(219.66)
Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities (C)	(376.99)	(641.34)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	28.26	(10.71)
Cash and Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	8.50	19.21
Cash and Cash equivalent at the end of the year	36.76	8.50

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents :		
Cash on Hand	-	0.01
Balances with Banks	36.76	9.79
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer note 8 (d))	36.76	9.80
Less: Book Overdrafts (Refer note 14 (c))	-	(1.30)
Cash and cash equivalents as per Cash flow Statement	36.76	8.50

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind As 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	Net cash flows	Non Cash Changes			As at March 31, 2022
				Other changes *	Impact due to IndAS 116	Fair value adjustment on interest free inter corporate deposits	
Borrowings :							
Long term borrowings	14 (a)	1,313.22	(398.00)	-	-	-	915.22
Short term borrowings	14 (a)	600.56	197.62	-	-	-	798.18
Interest accrued on borrowings	14 (c)	8.42	(8.42)	8.64	-	-	8.64
Lease Liabilities	38	71.65	(21.70)	-	19.16	-	69.11
Total		1,993.85	(208.80)	8.64	19.16	-	1,791.15

* The same relates to amount charged in statement of profit and loss.

Notes:

1 The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Kartikeya Raval
Partner

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited
Sanjay S. Lalbhai
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00008329

Jayesh K. Shah
Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00008349

Swayam Saurabh
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

R. V. Bhimani
Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Crores

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting year
For the year ended March 31, 2021	258.77	0.15	258.92
For the year ended March 31, 2022	258.92	1.67	260.59

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus					Items of Other Comprehensive Income			Total other equity		
	Capital Reserve	Share based payment reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities premium Reserve	Amalgamation Reserve	Debt Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings		Effective portion of gain or loss on cash flow hedges	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
Balance as at April 1, 2020	26.71	11.78	69.50	562.01	34.20	50.00	35.65	1,831.11	(26.53)	0.49	2,594.92
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.67	-	-	92.67
Less: Loss on Sale of Investment	(56.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(56.01)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.49	34.88	-	49.37
Total Comprehensive income for the year	(56.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	107.16	34.88	-	86.03
Add: Issue of Shares under Employee Stock Option Scheme	-	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.13
Add/ (Less): Transfer from share based payment reserve	-	(1.02)	-	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02
Add/ (Less): Transfer to securities premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.02)
Add/ (Less): Transfer from debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
Add/ (Less): Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(29.30)	11.89	69.50	563.03	34.20	-	85.65	1,938.27	8.35	0.49	2,682.08
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(29.30)	11.89	69.50	563.03	34.20	-	85.65	1,938.27	8.35	0.49	2,682.08
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.30	-	-	59.30
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.37)	3.70	-	3.33
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.93	3.70	-	62.63
Add: Issue of Shares under Employee Stock Option Scheme	-	2.10	-	3.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.05
Add/ (Less): Transfer from share based payment reserve	-	(2.23)	-	2.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.23
Add/ (Less): Transfer to securities premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.23)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(29.30)	11.76	69.50	569.21	34.20	-	85.65	1,997.20	12.05	0.49	2,750.76

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited

Sanjay S. Lalbhai

Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00008329

Jayesh K. Shah

Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00008349

Swayam Saurabh

Chief Financial Officer

R. V. Bhimani

Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2021

1. Corporate Information

Arvind Limited ('the Company') is one of India's leading vertically integrated textile company with the presence of almost eight decades in this industry. It is among the largest denim manufacturers in the world. It also manufactures a range of cotton shirting, denim, knits and bottom weights (Khakis) fabrics and Jeans and Shirts Garments. The Company also has the presence in Telecom business directly and through its subsidiaries and joint venture companies. The Company has made foray into Technical Textiles on its own and in joint venture with leading global players.

The Company is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act" erstwhile Companies Act, 1956) applicable in India. Its equity shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange ("NSE") and the BSE Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at Naroda Road, Ahmedabad - 380025.

The financial statements have been considered and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on May 18, 2022.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for the certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent notified ("the Act").

Accounting policies were consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standards requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements comprising of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Rounding of amounts

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ("INR") and all values are rounded to the nearest crore as per the requirement of Schedule III, except when otherwise indicated. Figures less than ₹ 50,000 which are required to be shown separately, have been shown actual in brackets.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

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 realization in cash and cash equivalents.

Non-Current Assets classified as held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use of the assets and actions required to complete such sale indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Also, such assets are classified as held for sale only if the management expects to complete the sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortized.

3.2. Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Following are significant estimates (For details refer note 4.1)

- Taxes
- Useful life of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets
- Provisions and contingencies
- Defined benefit plans

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

3.3. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent to its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit and loss statement. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Business Combination under Common Control

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and the control is not transitory. The transactions between entities under common control are specifically covered by Appendix C of Ind AS 103. Such transactions are accounted for using the pooling-of-interest method. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recognised at their carrying amounts of the parent entity's consolidated financial statements with the exception of certain income tax and deferred tax assets. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies. The components of equity of the acquired companies are added to the same components within the Company's equity. The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to other equity and is presented separately from other capital reserves. The Company's shares issued in consideration for the acquired companies are recognized from the moment the acquired companies are included in these financial statements and the financial statements of the commonly controlled entities would be combined, retrospectively, as if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the earliest reporting period presented.

3.4. Foreign currencies

The Company's functional and presentation currency is Indian Rupee. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement of such transaction and on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rate are recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

3.5. Fair value measurement

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 lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

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

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and for non-recurring measurement, such as asset held for sale.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

Management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets measured at fair value on the date of transition
- Investment properties
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

3.6. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

The Company adjusts exchange differences arising on translation difference / settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as at March 31, 2016, pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, to the cost of asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of fixed assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is de-recognised.

Depreciation

The carrying value of the property, plant and equipment as on April 1, 2014 are depreciated over remaining useful life of the assets based on independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuer.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided so as to write off the cost of assets less residual values over their useful lives of the assets, using the straight line method as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for Plant and Machinery (other than Lab equipment, Power generation plant, Electrical installations, Wind power generation plant and Engineering Equipments which are depreciated as per schedule II of the Companies act, 2013) and Leasehold Improvements.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major Components) and are depreciated over their useful life or over the remaining useful life of the principal assets whichever is less.

Depreciation on Plant and Machinery (other than Lab equipment, Power generation plant, Electrical installations, Wind power generation plant and Engineering Equipments) and Leasehold Improvements are provided on straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets as estimated by management based on technical assessment of the assets, the estimated usage of the assets, nature of assets, operating condition of the assets, maintenance supports and anticipated technological changes required in the assets. The management estimates the useful lives as follows:

Particulars	Useful Life
Plant and Machinery (other than Lab equipment, Power generation plant, Electrical installations, Wind power generation plant and Engineering Equipments)	20 Years
Leasehold Improvements	6 Years

The management believes that the useful life as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.7. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right of use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the

amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The right of use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments are fixed payments. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

3.8. Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR) and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from such current investments is deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the company during the year. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to profit and loss during the extended periods when the active development on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

3.9. Investment properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

An investment property is derecognised on disposal or on permanently withdrawal from use or when no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. Transfers between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventories are at carrying amount of the property transferred.

Depreciation on Investment property is provided on the straight line method over useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

3.10. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets that the Company controls and from which it expects future economic benefits are capitalised upon acquisition and measured initially:

- for assets acquired in a business combination at fair value on the date of acquisition
- for separately acquired assets, at cost comprising the

purchase price and directly attributable costs to prepare the asset for its intended use.

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of products are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss unless a product's technological and commercial feasibility has been established, in which case such expenditure is capitalised.

Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Amortisation

Software is amortized over management estimate of its useful life of 5 years or License Period whichever is lower and Patent/Knowhow is amortized over its useful validity period. Website is amortized over 5 years.

3.11. Inventories

Inventories of Raw material, Work-in-progress, Finished goods and Stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. However, Raw material and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- **Raw materials and accessories:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

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

All other inventories of stores, consumables, project material at site are valued at cost. The stock of waste is valued at net realisable value.

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

3.12. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the

impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.13. Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from sale of manufactured goods (fabrics, garments and other textile derivatives). It has applied the principles laid down in Ind AS 115. In case of sale to domestic customers, most of the sale is made on ex-factory basis and revenue is recognised when the goods are dispatched from the factory gates. In case of export sales, revenue is recognised on shipment date, when performance obligation is met. The company has considered specific criteria which have been met for each of company's activities as described below while recognising revenue:

Sale of goods – customer loyalty programme (deferred revenue)

The Company operates a loyalty points programme which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase the products. The points can be redeemed for free products, subject to a minimum number of points being obtained. Consideration received is allocated between the product sold and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to the points equal to their fair value. Fair value of the points is determined by applying a statistical analysis. The fair value of the points issued is deferred and recognised as revenue when the points are redeemed.

Export Incentive

Export incentives under various schemes notified by government are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

Interest Income

Interest income from debt instruments are recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) and accrued on timely basis. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividend Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Company's right to receive is established which generally occurs when the shareholders approve the dividend.

Profit or loss on sale of Investments

Profit or Loss on sale of investments are recorded on transfer of title from the Company, and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of investment and other incidental expenses.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms except in the case where incremental lease reflects inflationary effect and rental income is accounted in such case by actual rent for the period.

Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

3.14. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. For recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, refer policy as mentioned below:

Initial recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- (a) Financial assets at amortised cost
- (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

- (c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- (d) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost:

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets included within the FVTOCI category are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI financial asset is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised profit or loss.

The Company may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a

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measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

(d) Equity instruments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 other than Investment in subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates 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.

Equity Investment in subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) such as investments, trade receivables, advances and security deposits held at amortised cost and financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are tested for impairment based on evidence or information that is available without undue cost or effort. Expected credit losses (ECL) are assessed and loss allowances recognised if the credit quality of the financial asset has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, ECL are measured at an amount equal to the 12 months ECL, unless there has been significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case these are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired, or has been transferred, and the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Concomitantly, if the asset is one that is measured at:

- (a) amortised cost, the gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss;

- (b) fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset represents an equity investment in which case the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves is reclassified within equity.

Reclassification

When and only when the business model is changed, the Company shall reclassify all affected financial assets prospectively from the reclassification date as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value through profit or loss without restating the previously recognised gains, losses or interest and in terms of the reclassification principles laid down in the Ind AS relating to Financial Instruments.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit or Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are

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recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gains / losses is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of recognition in profit or loss / inclusion in the initial cost of non-financial asset depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The Company complies with the principles of hedge accounting where derivative contracts are designated as hedge instruments. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedge instrument and

the hedged item, along with the risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking hedge transaction, which can be a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge.

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit or loss from that date.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the other comprehensive income and accumulated as 'Cash Flow Hedging Reserve'. The gains / losses relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amounts previously recognised and accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, when the hedged item results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, such gains / losses are transferred from equity (but not as reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement cost of the non-financial asset.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is reclassified when the underlying transaction is ultimately recognised. When an underlying transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains / losses accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.15. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet includes cash on hand, at banks and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash, short-term deposits, as defined above,

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

other short-term and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value adjusted for outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management. Bank Overdrafts are shown within Borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

3.16. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

3.17. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. 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, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

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

The Company recognizes tax credits in the nature of MAT credit as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to the Statement of profit and loss. The Company reviews such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

3.18. Employee Benefits

(a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. and the same are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

The Company's approved provident fund scheme, superannuation fund scheme, employees' state insurance fund scheme and Employees' pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution paid/payable under such schemes. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Defined benefit plan:

The employee's Gratuity fund scheme, company-administered Provident fund and Compensatory Pension Scheme are Company's defined benefit plans.

Gratuity fund scheme and Compensatory Pension Scheme

The present value of the obligation under Defined benefit schemes is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognize the obligation on the net basis.

Company Administered Provident Fund

In case of a specified class of employees of Company receive benefits from a provident fund, is a defined benefit

plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company contributes a portion to the Arvind Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian law. The remaining portion is contributed to the government-administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the government.

The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

(c) Other long term employment benefits:

The employee's long term compensated absences are Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.

(d) Termination Benefits :

Termination benefits such as compensation under voluntary retirement scheme are recognised in the year in which termination benefits become payable.

3.19. Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions:

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Cash-settled transactions:

In case of cash-settled transactions, a liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense. The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined with the assistance of an external valuer.

3.20. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the standalone financial statements by the Board of Directors.

3.21. Dividend

The Company recognises a liability (including tax thereon) to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity shareholders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value re-measurement recognised directly in equity.

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.22. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed from third parties, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is

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used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.23. Non-current assets held for sale/ distribution to owners and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets (or disposal group) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the assets to fair value less cost to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in the fair value less cost

to sell of an assets but not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss previously recognised, A gain or loss previously not recognised by the date of sale of the non-current assets is recognised on the date of de-recognition.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

A discontinued operation qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit and loss.

3.24 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

3.25. Research and Development

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Development costs are capitalised only after the technical and commercial feasibility of the asset for sale or use has been established. Thereafter, all directly attributable expenditure incurred to prepare the asset for its intended use are recognised as the cost of such assets. Internally generated brands and customer lists are not recognised as intangible assets.

4. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

4.1. Estimates and assumption

(a) Taxes

The Company has 36.20 crores (March 31, 2021: 163.66 crores) of tax credits carried forward. These credits expire in 15 years from the date of initial recognition. The Company has taxable temporary difference and tax planning opportunities available that could partly support

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the recognition of these credits as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has determined that it can recognise deferred tax assets on the tax credits carried forward.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 28.

(b) Useful life of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The depreciation charge with respect to such assets is derived based on the estimated useful life of the asset and its residual value. The useful life and residual value of an asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(c) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet. In the normal course of business,

contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Guarantees are also provided in the normal course of business. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability (Refer note 15 and 30).

(d) Defined benefit plans

The determination of Company's liability towards defined benefit obligation to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and in other comprehensive income. Such valuation depend upon assumptions determined after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. Information about such valuation is provided in notes to the financial statements.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in note 34.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & fixture	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment	Computer, server & network	Total
Gross Carrying Amount										
As at April 1, 2020	1,136.33	182.66	586.76	1,921.27	81.93	48.10	31.17	33.82	45.30	4,067.34
Additions	7.57	-	1.36	55.83	0.96	4.34	-	0.80	2.40	73.26
Transfer from Investment Properties	-	-	5.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.69
Transfer to Stock In Trade (refer note 4 below)	8.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.06
Deductions	-	-	1.12	13.18	0.84	7.37	0.23	0.05	0.01	22.80
As at April 1, 2021	1,135.84	182.66	592.69	1,963.92	82.05	45.07	30.94	34.57	47.69	4,115.43
Additions	47.37	-	24.68	126.28	0.90	12.95	-	0.73	1.52	214.43
Transfer from Investment Properties	2.24	-	6.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.83
Transfer to Investment Properties	60.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.09
Transferr to Assets Held for Sale	15.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.07
Transfer to Stock In Trade (refer note 4 below)	122.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122.49
Deductions	-	-	2.11	14.17	2.70	6.54	2.20	0.75	2.64	31.11
As at March 31, 2022	987.80	182.66	621.85	2,076.03	80.25	51.48	28.74	34.55	46.57	4,109.93
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment										
As at April 1, 2020	-	-	110.65	575.75	32.23	16.76	23.39	22.42	29.18	810.38
Depreciation for the year	-	-	25.38	127.55	7.43	5.48	3.34	3.73	5.48	178.39
Transfer from Investment Properties	-	-	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.92
Deductions	-	-	0.17	3.90	0.50	3.15	0.14	0.03	0.01	7.90
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	136.78	699.40	39.16	19.09	26.59	26.12	34.65	981.79
Depreciation for the year	-	-	25.62	132.63	7.16	5.28	1.89	2.71	3.97	179.26
Transfer from Investment Properties	-	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42
Deductions	-	-	0.29	7.96	1.44	3.58	2.04	0.70	2.46	18.47
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	162.53	824.07	44.88	20.79	26.44	28.13	36.16	1,143.00
Net Carrying Amount										
As at March 31, 2022	987.80	182.66	459.32	1,251.96	35.37	30.69	2.30	6.42	10.41	2,966.93
As at April 1, 2021	1,135.84	182.66	455.91	1,264.52	42.89	25.98	4.35	8.45	13.04	3,133.64

Notes :

- Buildings includes ₹ 1.56 crores (Previous year ₹ 1.91 crores) in respect of ownership flats in Co-Operative Housing Society and ₹ 500/- (Previous year ₹ 500/-) in respect of shares held in Co-Operative Housing Society.
- Details of Borrowing Cost and Exchange Differences Capitalised:

Particulars	Other Adjustments			
	For the year		Transfer from Capital Work in Progress	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Borrowing Cost	-	0.37	-	0.35
Exchange Differences	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.37	-	0.35

- For Properties pledged as security, refer note 14 (a).
- During the year, Freehold Land of ₹ 122.49 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 8.06 Crores) is transferred to Stock In Trade.
- During the current year, the Company has purchased car for two of the directors for various business purposes. For the sake of convenience and administrative purposes, the Company requested the directors to allow their name to be used for vehicle registration only. The Company has not paid or compensated the directors for allowing use of their name. The purchase consideration will be paid by the Company and the Company shall enjoy all the benefits and shall claim the depreciation on the said car in its books.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

6. Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the company.

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Gross Value of property	Title deed held in the name of	Whether Promoter, director or their relative or employee	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Land	71.96	Merged Companies -Rohit Mills Limited, Arvind Brands Limited, Dholka Textile Park Private Limited, Arvind Fashions Limited and Arvind Cotspin Limited. Other Parties -Ganga Co-Operative Housing Society Limited, Mahendra C Shah, Anokhee Parikh, Neenaben Parikh and Aneri Parikh	No	Various dates Since October 01, 1998	Merged Companies - The title deeds are in the name of Companies which were merged with the Arvind Limited under scheme of amalgamation sanctioned by National Company Law Tribunal. Other Parties - The Company is in process to register title deed in its name.
Building	1.04	Merged Companies -Arvind Brands and Retail Limited Other Parties - Anagram Finance	No	Various dates Since October 01, 1997	

Note 5 (a) : Ageing of Capital Work-in-progress

Particulars	< 1 year	> 1 year but < 2 years	> 2 year but < 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2022					
Project in Progress	36.84	0.63	-	4.00	41.47
	36.84	0.63	-	4.00	41.47
As at March 31, 2021					
Project in Progress	19.59	9.01	-	45.55	74.15
	19.59	9.01	-	45.55	74.15

Company is in process to execute deeds for the following lands in the name of the company.

Particulars	Gross Value of property	Title deed held in the name of	Relation with Title holder	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
As at March 31, 2022					
Land	4.00	Various persons	N/A	Various dates Since March 2010	The Company is in process to register title deed in its name

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 6 : Investment properties

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Gross Carrying Amount			
As at April 1, 2020	21.44	15.58	37.02
Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	-	5.69	5.69
As at April 1, 2021	21.44	9.89	31.33
Transfer from Property, plant and equipment	60.09	-	60.09
Transfer from Assets held for sale	87.09	-	87.09
Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	2.24	6.59	8.83
As at March 31, 2022	166.38	3.30	169.68
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2020	-	1.21	1.21
Depreciation for the year	-	0.51	0.51
Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	-	0.92	0.92
As at April 1, 2021	-	0.80	0.80
Depreciation for the year	-	0.31	0.31
Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	-	0.42	0.42
As at March 31, 2022	-	0.69	0.69
Net Carrying Amount			
As at March 31, 2022	166.38	2.61	168.99
As at April 1, 2021	21.44	9.09	30.53

Notes:

(1) Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Rental income derived from Investment properties	2.80	3.45
Less: Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance)	0.02	0.02
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation	2.78	3.43
Less: Depreciation	0.31	0.51
Profit arising from investment properties	2.47	2.92

(2) Fair value of the Investment properties

Fair value of the Investment properties are as under

Fair value	Land	Building	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	27.98	12.57	40.55
Add : Fair value difference for the year	1.46	0.36	1.82
Asset Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	2.90	5.86	8.76
Asset Transfer from Property, plant and equipment	345.54	-	345.54
Balance as at March 31, 2022	372.08	7.07	379.15

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 6 : Investment properties (contd.)

(3) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the company

Particulars	Gross Value of property	Title deed held in the name of	Whether Promoter, director or their relative or employee	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Land	5.77	Mahendra C Shah, Anokhee Parikh. Neenaben Parikh and Sana Bhai Patel	No	Various dates Since April 1999	The Company is in process to register title deed in its name.
Building	0.31	Anagram Finance			

Note 7 : Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Patent & Technical Know How	Distribution Netwok	Website (Refer note (i))	Total
Gross Carrying Amount					
As at April 1, 2020	98.92	25.91	-	71.36	196.19
Additions	1.67	-	-	-	1.67
Deductions	0.25	-	-	-	0.25
As at March 31, 2021	100.34	25.91	-	71.36	197.61
Additions	0.70	-	14.92	-	15.62
Deductions	1.62	-	-	-	1.62
As at March 31, 2022	99.42	25.91	14.92	71.36	211.61
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at April 1, 2020	50.87	20.00	-	47.04	117.91
Amortisation for the year	15.71	4.95	-	14.86	35.52
As at March 31, 2021	66.58	24.95	-	61.90	153.43
Amortisation for the year	12.63	0.16	0.21	7.71	20.71
Deductions	1.62	-	-	-	1.62
As at March 31, 2022	77.59	25.11	0.21	69.61	172.52
Net Carrying Amount					
As at March 31, 2022	21.83	0.80	14.71	1.75	39.09
As at April 1, 2021	33.76	0.96	-	9.46	44.18

Note : (i) Website consist of development cost capitalised being an internally generated intangible asset.

Note 7 (a) : Ageing of Intangible assets under development

Particulars	< 1 year	> 1 year but < 2 years	> 2 year but < 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2022					
Project in Progress	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
As at March 31, 2021					
Project in Progress	0.33	-	-	-	0.33
	0.33	-	-	-	0.33

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 8 : Financial assets
8 (a) Investments

Particulars	Face Value per Share (in ₹ unless otherwise stated)	No. of Shares/unit		Amount	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Investment in equity shares (fully paid up):					
I. Subsidiaries - measured at cost (unquoted) :					
Syntel Telecom Limited	10	50,000	50,000	0.05	0.05
Arvind Envisol Limited (Formerly known as 'Arvind Accel Limited')*	10	2,10,000	2,10,000	11.52	10.99
Arvind Worldwide Inc., Delaware (Shares without par value)		502	502	0.08	0.08
Arvind Worldwide(M) Inc., Mauritius	100 USD	54,840	54,840	0.01	0.01
Less: Provision for Impairment				(0.01)	(0.01)
				-	-
Arvind Spinning Limited (Shares without par value)		8,24,099	8,24,099	0.08	0.08
Less: Provision for Impairment				(0.08)	(0.08)
				-	-
Arvind Overseas (M) Inc., Mauritius	100 Mau	23,85,171	23,85,171	0.24	0.24
Less: Provision for Impairment				(0.24)	(0.24)
				-	-
Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing Plc	1,000 ETB	9,60,772	9,60,772	260.07	260.07
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 27)				(199.00)	-
				61.07	260.07
Arvind Indigo Foundation	10	10,000	-	0.01	-
Arvind Envisol Plc	1,000 ETB	46	46	0.01	0.01
Arvind Foundation	10	10,000	10,000	0.01	0.01
Arvind Internet Limited	10	3,30,55,600	3,30,55,600	33.48	33.48
Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (Formerly known as 'Arvind Ruf and Tuf Limited')	10	8,55,000	9,50,000	12.70	14.11
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 27)				(12.70)	(9.76)
				-	4.35
Arvind True Blue Limited	10	1,429	-	0.01	-
Arvind Premium Retail Limited	10	10,409	10,409	0.01	0.01
Less: Provision for Impairment				(0.01)	(0.01)
				-	-
Arvind BKP Berolina Private Limited (Formerly known as Arvind Transformational Solutions Private Limited)	10	10,000	10,000	0.01	0.01
Arvind Smart Textiles Limited	10	24,85,000	12,35,000	100.82	50.81
Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited	10	41,73,000	-	4.17	-
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 27)				(4.17)	-
				-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 8 : Financial assets
8 (a) Investments (Contd.)

Particulars	Face Value per Share (in ₹ unless otherwise stated)	No. of Shares/unit		Amount	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Arvind OG Nonwovens Private Limited	10	26,80,710	26,80,710	26.71	26.71
Arvind PD Composites Private Limited	10	1,60,451	1,60,451	15.04	15.04
Arvind Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Polser Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited)	10	2,88,897	2,88,897	6.98	6.98
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 27)				(4.00)	-
				2.98	6.98
Arya Omnitalk Wireless Solutions Private Limited*	10	10,02,500	10,02,500	1.54	1.36
Arvind Niloy Exports Private Limited	100 Taka	1,61,265	1,61,265	1.24	1.24
Less: Provision for Impairment				(1.24)	(1.24)
				-	-
Westech Advanced Materials Limited (Shares without par value)		28,28,363	28,28,363	10.23	18.13
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 27)				(9.50)	-
				0.73	18.13
Arvind Enterprise FZC	1000 AED	133	183	0.23	0.32
Total (I)				254.30	428.40
II. Joint Ventures - measured at cost (unquoted) :					
Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited*	10	10,05,000	10,05,000	6.06	6.06
Adient Arvind Automotive Fabrics India Private Limited	10	81,42,750	81,42,750	8.14	8.14
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 27)				(8.14)	(5.00)
				-	3.14
PVH Arvind Manufacturing PLC	1,000 ETB	18,177	18,177	5.33	5.33
Less: Provision for Impairment				(5.33)	(5.33)
				-	-
Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited	10	5,000	5,000	0.01	0.01
Clean Max Kratos Private Limited	10	260	-	(₹ 2,600/-)	-
Arudrama Development Private Limited	100	50,000	50,000	2.05	2.05
Total (II)				8.12	11.26
III. Limited Liability Partnerships:					
(a) Subsidiaries - measured at cost (unquoted)					
Enkay Converged Technologies LLP				0.04	0.02
Maruti and Ornet Infrabuild LLP				22.69	26.77
(b) Joint ventures - measured at cost (unquoted)					
Arvind and Smart Value Homes LLP				62.77	63.40
Total (III)				85.50	90.19
IV. Others - Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income:					
(i) Unquoted					
Amazon Textile Private Limited**	10	1,18,000	1,18,000	0.01	0.01
Abeer Textiles Private Limited**	10	22,42,000	22,42,000	2.09	2.09
Ahmedabad Cotton Merchants' Co-operative Shops and Warehouses Society Limited**	250	140	140	(₹35,000/-)	(₹35,000/-)
Gujarat Cloth Dealers Co-operative Shops and Warehouses Society Limited**	100	10	10	(₹1,000/-)	(₹1,000/-)
Total (IV)				2.10	2.10
Total Equity Investments ((I) + (II) + (III) + (IV)) Total (a)				350.02	531.95

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 8 : Financial assets
8 (a) Investments (Contd.)

Particulars	Face Value per Share (in ₹ unless otherwise stated)	No. of Shares/unit		Amount	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(b) Investment in debentures - measured at amortised cost (Unquoted)**					
9% Optionally Convertible Debentures of Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	10	2,500	2,500	0.02	0.02
8% Perpetual Debentures of Arvind Smart Textiles Limited	10	6,50,00,000	-	65.00	-
8% Perpetual Debentures of Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited	10	4,50,00,000	-	45.00	-
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 27)				(16.00)	-
				29.00	-
8% Perpetual Debentures of Arvind True Blue Limited	10	3,00,00,000	-	30.00	-
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 27)				(22.45)	-
				7.55	-
Total (b)				101.57	0.02
(c) Investment in government securities - measured at amortised cost:					
National Saving Certificates (Lodged with Sales Tax and Government Authorities)				(₹ 23,000/-)	(₹ 23,000/-)
Total (c)				-	-
Total Investments (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)				451.59	531.97
Aggregate amount of quoted investments				-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments				451.59	531.97
Aggregate impairment in value of investment				282.87	21.67

Disclosure in respect of Partnership Firms

Name of the Firm	Name of the Partner	Share in partnership	Capital as at	
			March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Arvind and Smart Value Homes LLP	Arvind Limited	50%	62.77	63.40
	Tata Value Homes Limited	50%	62.77	63.40
Enkay Converged Technologies LLP	Arvind Limited	1%	0.04	0.02
	Syntel Telecom Limited	99%	1.48	1.48
Maruti and Ornet Infrabuild LLP	Arvind Limited	99%	22.69	26.77
	Arvind Internet Limited	1%	11.50	11.50

* Increase in the cost of investment during the period includes recognition of notional commission on fair valuation of financial guarantee provided for loan taken by direct and indirect subsidiaries. The same is detailed below :

Subsidiaries / Joint ventures	Nature of transaction	Impact of notional commission on fair valuation of financial guarantee	
		2021-22	2020-21
Arya Omnitalk Wireless Solutions Private Limited	Financial guarantee given	0.18	0.01
Arvind Envisol Limited	Financial guarantee given	0.53	0.95
Enkay Converged Technologies LLP	Financial guarantee given	0.02	-

** The management has assessed that carrying value of the investments approximate to their fair value.

*** Investment in Perpetual Non-convertible Debenture/Perpetual Debt is redeemable/payable at issuer's option and can be deferred indefinitely.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 8 : Financial assets
8 (b) Trade receivables ~ Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good	1068.06	933.68
Total Trade receivables	1068.06	933.68
Receivables from Directors or from firm / Private company where director is interested (Refer note 35 for further details)	14.62	3.18

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 7 to 180 days.

Trade Receivables are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under note 14(a).

Ageing of Trade Receivables from due date of payments as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Not Due	< 6 months	>6 months but < 1 year	>1 year but < 2 years	>2 year but < 3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022							
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	609.47	443.66	2.29	4.37	7.97	0.30	1,068.06
	609.47	443.66	2.29	4.37	7.97	0.30	1,068.06
Year ended March 31, 2021							
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	467.97	416.39	33.08	15.93	0.16	0.15	933.68
	467.97	416.39	33.08	15.93	0.16	0.15	933.68

8 (c) Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Non-current		
Loans to employees	0.75	0.68
Total Non-current Loans (A)	0.75	0.68
Current		
Loans to		
- Related parties (Refer note 35)	46.20	234.98
- Employees	0.30	0.23
- Others	22.47	22.47
	68.97	257.68
Considered Doubtful		
Loans to related parties (Refer note 35)	68.41	15.96
Less : Allowance for doubtful loan	(68.41)	(15.96)
	-	-
Total Current Loans (B)	68.97	257.68
Total (A) + (B)	69.72	258.36
Loans to Directors or to firm / Private company where director is interested (Refer note 35 for further details)	-	-

Loans to Related Parties that are repayable on Demand

Type of Borrower	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Loan Outstanding	Loan Outstanding (%)	Loan Outstanding	Loan Outstanding (%)
Related Parties	46.20	66.27%	234.98	90.95%

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 8 : Financial assets

₹ in Crores

8 (d) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash on hand	-	0.01
Balance with Banks		
In Current accounts and debit balance in cash credit accounts	36.76	9.79
Total cash and cash equivalents	36.76	9.80

8 (e) Other bank balance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unpaid dividend accounts	2.88	3.46
Deposits held as Margin Money*	5.44	5.99
Total other bank balances	8.32	9.45

* Under lien with bank as Security for Guarantee given by the bankers

8 (f) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Non-current		
Security deposits	21.83	22.99
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	1.43	1.30
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)	1.14	0.12
Share Application Money	1.49	51.49
Less : Allowance for doubtful share application money	(1.49)	(1.49)
	-	50.00
Total Other Non-current Financial Asset (A)	24.40	74.41
Current		
Interest Subsidy Receivable	12.84	22.84
Receivable other than trade	-	18.75
Security deposits	2.75	4.32
Interest Accrued on financial assets measured at amortised cost	18.50	20.09
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)	21.98	23.64
Income receivable	3.05	2.35
Total Other Current Financial Asset (B)	59.12	91.99
Total (A) + (B)	83.52	166.40

Other current financial assets are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under note 14(a).

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 9 : Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Capital advances	18.70	30.75
Pre-paid expense	0.20	0.25
Other than Capital Advances		
Advances to suppliers, Doubtful	0.74	0.30
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(0.74)	(0.30)
	-	-
Total Other Non-current Other Asset (A)	18.90	31.00
Current		
Advance to suppliers		
To Related Parties (Refer note 35)	2.90	9.10
To Others	44.24	74.48
Balance with Government Authorities (Refer note (i) below)	185.51	111.07
Export incentive receivable	130.84	19.49
Pre-paid expense	15.18	12.50
Pre-paid Gratuity (Refer note 34)	-	6.49
Other Advances	3.26	0.99
Total Other Current Asset (B)	381.93	234.12
Total (A) + (B)	400.83	265.12
Advance to Directors or to firm / Private company where director is interested (Refer note 35 for further details)	0.48	0.10
(i) Balance with Government Authorities mainly consists of input credit availed.		
Other current assets are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under note 14(a).		

Note 10 : Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Raw materials		
Raw materials and components	768.19	322.87
Fuel	7.30	3.26
Land plots and materials at site	218.37	55.18
Stores and spares	89.85	45.06
Stores and spares in transit		
Work-in-progress	486.96	297.78
Finished goods	419.38	249.30
Waste	1.98	2.27
Stock-in-trade	12.01	22.98
Total	2,004.04	998.70

Inventory write downs are accounted, considering the nature of inventory, ageing and net realisable value for ₹ 28.25 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 31.97 Crores). The changes in write downs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Inventories are hypothecated as security for borrowings as disclosed under note 14(a).

Note 11 : Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Tax Paid in Advance (Net of Provision)	22.38	12.28
Total	22.38	12.28

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 12 : Equity share capital:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	₹ in Crores	No. of shares	₹ in Crores
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	57,45,00,000	574.50	57,45,00,000	574.50
Preference shares of ₹ 100 each	1,00,00,000	100.00	1,00,00,000	100.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	26,05,85,819	260.59	25,89,24,069	258.92
Add : Forfeited shares	900	(₹ 4,500/-)	900	(₹ 4,500/-)
Total	26,05,86,719	260.59	25,89,24,969	258.92

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	₹ in Crores	No. of shares	₹ in Crores
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	25,89,24,069	258.92	25,87,67,069	258.77
Add : Shares allotted pursuant to exercise of Employee Stock Option Scheme	16,61,750	1.67	1,57,000	0.15
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,05,85,819	260.59	25,89,24,069	258.92

(ii) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Aura Securities Private Limited	9,37,30,590	35.97	9,55,61,810	36.91

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 12 : Equity share capital: (Contd.)

(iv) Details of shareholding of promoters in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	% change during the year	No. of shares	% of shareholding	% change during the year
Sanjaybhai Shrenikbhai Lalbhai	1,564	0.00%	0.00%	1,564	0.00%	0.00%
Jayshreeben Sanjaybhai Lalbhai	345	0.00%	0.00%	345	0.00%	0.00%
Punit Sanjaybhai	3,714	0.00%	0.00%	3,714	0.00%	0.00%
Hansa Niranjanbhai	11,396	0.00%	0.00%	11,396	0.00%	0.00%
Swati S Lalbhai	9,712	0.00%	0.00%	9,712	0.00%	0.00%
Badlani Manini Rajiv	-	-	0.00%	7,152	0.00%	0.00%
Sunil Siddharth Lalbhai	5,437	0.00%	0.00%	5,437	0.00%	0.00%
Vimla S Lalbhai	4,590	0.00%	0.00%	4,590	0.00%	0.00%
Taral S Lalbhai	4,074	0.00%	0.00%	4,074	0.00%	0.00%
Astha Lalbhai	1,925	0.00%	0.00%	1,925	0.00%	0.00%
Sunil Siddharth HUF	18	0.00%	0.00%	18	0.00%	0.00%
Kalpana Shripal Morakhia	12	0.00%	0.00%	12	0.00%	0.00%
Saumya Samvegbhai Lalbhai	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01%)
Aura Securities Private Limited	9,37,30,590	35.97%	(0.70%)	9,55,61,810	36.91%	0.00%
Aura Business Ventures LLP	69,60,988	2.67%	(0.33%)	78,18,707	3.02%	1.00%
Aml Employee Welfare Trust	-	-	(2.43%)	63,27,317	2.44%	0.00%
Atul Limited	41,27,471	1.58%	0.00%	41,27,471	1.59%	0.00%
Aagam Holdings Private Limited	18,76,258	0.72%	0.00%	18,76,258	0.72%	0.00%
Lalbhai Realty Finance Private Limited	4,55,000	0.17%	0.00%	4,55,000	0.18%	0.00%
Akshita Holdings Private Limited	1,50,000	0.06%	0.00%	1,50,000	0.06%	0.00%
Anusandhan Investments Limited	1,15,000	0.04%	0.00%	1,15,000	0.04%	0.00%
Aayojan Resources Private Limited	96,000	0.04%	0.00%	96,000	0.04%	0.00%
Adhinami Investments Private Limited	78,500	0.03%	0.00%	78,500	0.03%	0.00%
Aura Business Enterprise Private Limited	100	0.00%	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Aura Merchandise Private Limited	100	0.00%	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Aura Securities Private Limited (As a partner of the Partnership Firm i.e. Aura Venture)	100	0.00%	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Arvind Farms Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(0.58%)
Adore Investments Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(0.05%)
Amardeep Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(0.04%)

(v) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts:

Refer note 37 for details of shares to be issued under employee stock option Scheme (ESOS 2008 and ESOS 2021).

(vi) In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2022:

- The Company has not allotted any equity shares as fully paid up without payment being received in cash.
- The Company has not allotted any equity shares by way of bonus issue.
- The Company has not bought back any equity shares.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 13 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Capital reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	(29.30)	26.71
Less: Loss on Sale of Investment	-	(56.01)
Balance at the end of the year	(29.30)	(29.30)
(b) General reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	85.65	35.65
Add: Transfer from Debenture redemption reserve	-	50.00
Balance at the end of the year	85.65	85.65
(c) Amalgamation reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	34.20	34.20
Balance at the end of the year	34.20	34.20
(d) Securities premium account		
Balance as per last financial statements	563.03	562.01
Add: Received during the year	3.95	-
Add: Transfer from share based payment reserve	2.23	1.02
Balance at the end of the year	569.21	563.03
(e) Capital redemption reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	69.50	69.50
Balance at the end of the year	69.50	69.50
(f) Debenture redemption reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	-	50.00
Less: Transfer to General reserve	-	(50.00)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
(g) Share based payment reserve (Refer note 37)		
Balance as per last financial statements	11.89	11.78
Add: Addition during the year	2.10	1.13
Less: Transfer to Securities Premium Account	(2.23)	(1.02)
Balance at the end of the year	11.76	11.89
(h) Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	1,938.27	1,831.11
Add: Profit for the year	59.30	92.67
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	(0.37)	14.49
Balance at the end of the year	1,997.20	1,938.27

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 13 : Other Equity (Contd.)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Items of Other comprehensive income		
(i) Equity Instruments through OCI (net of tax)		
Balance as per last financial statements	0.49	0.49
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	0.49	0.49
(ii) Cash Flow hedge reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	8.35	(26.53)
Add/(Less): Addition during the year	5.69	53.62
Add/(Less): Tax impact on additions	(1.99)	(18.74)
Balance at the end of the year	12.05	8.35
Total Other equity	2,750.76	2,682.08

The description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity is as follows

a. Capital reserve

Capital Reserve includes forfeiture of application money received on issue of share warrants and Capital Reserves on amalgamation/Business Combinations.

During the previous year, the Company has sold its investment in equity shares and compulsory convertible non cumulative preference shares of its subsidiary Arvind True Blue Limited, to its another subsidiary Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (formerly known as Arvind Ruf and Tuf Private Limited), for a consideration of ₹ 25.00 crores. Resulting loss of ₹ 56.01 crores on such sale is accounted for in "Capital Reserve", this being in the nature of common control business combination.

b. General reserve

General Reserve is a free reserve created by the Company by transfer from Retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

c. Amalgamation reserve

The reserve was created pursuant to scheme of amalgamation in earlier years. Amalgamation Reserve is a reserve which arose pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation and shall not be considered to be a reserve created by the Company.

d. Securities premium account

Securities premium reserve is created due to premium on issue of shares. These reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

e. Capital redemption reserve

Capital Redemption Reserve is created for redemption of preference shares from its retained earnings. The amount in Capital Redemption Reserve is equal to nominal amount of the preference shares redeemed. Capital Redemption Reserve may be applied by the Company in paying up unissued shares of the Company to be issued to shareholders of the Company as fully paid bonus shares.

f. Debenture redemption reserve

The reserve represents amount required to be set aside out of profits in accordance with Companies Act, 2013 up to 2019-20.

g. Share based payment reserve

This reserve relates to share options granted by the Company to its employee stock option schem. Further information about share-based payments to employees is set out in note 37.

h. Equity instruments through OCI

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investment in equity instrument in other comprehensive income. This amount will be reclassified to retained earnings on derecognition of equity instrument.

i. Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on the changes of the fair value of the designated portion of the hedging instruments that are recognised and accumulated under the cash flow hedge reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 14 : Financial liabilities
14 (a) Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. Long-term Borrowings		
(Secured)(at amortised cost)		
(ai) Term loan		
- from Banks	537.38	852.71
- from others	124.46	174.34
(aii) Non-convertible Debentures	74.06	73.32
Total long-term borrowings (A)	<u>735.90</u>	<u>1,100.37</u>
B. Short-term Borrowings		
(Secured)(at amortised cost)		
(bi) Working Capital Loans repayable on demand from Banks	798.18	600.56
(bii) Current maturity of long term borrowings		
Term loan		
- from Banks	179.32	212.85
Total short-term borrowings (B)	<u>977.50</u>	<u>813.41</u>
Total borrowings (A+B)	<u>1,713.40</u>	<u>1,913.78</u>

Notes :
Nature of security:
Term loan of ₹ 841.16 Crores and NCD of ₹ 74.06 Crores

Loans and NCD amounting to ₹ 376.21 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 549.33 Crores) are secured by (a) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (b) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future.

Loans amounting to ₹ 76.60 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 218.22 Crores) are secured by (a) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (b) Pledge of shares of Arvind Envisol Limited, wholly own subsidiary of the company; (c) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future .

Loans amounting to ₹ 47.19 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 99.08 Crores) are secured by (a) exclusive charge on some of the Immovable properties at Dholka; (b) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (c) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future .

Loans amounting to ₹ 290.42 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 197.10 Crores) are secured by (a) exclusive charge on Immovable properties of Ankur division; (b) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (c) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future .

Loans amounting to ₹ 124.73 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 174.34 Crores) are secured by (a) exclusive charge on some of the Immovable properties at Asarwa; (b) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 14 : Financial liabilities**14 (a) Long-term Borrowings (Contd.)**

Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage.

Loans amounting to ₹ NIL Crores (March 31, 2021: ₹ 74.93 Crores) are secured by (a) first pari passu charge on all the Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (b) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future .

Loans of ₹ 0.07 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 0.22 Crores) are secured by hypothecation of related vehicles.

Rate of Interest and Terms of Repayment

Particulars	₹ in Crores	Range of Interest (%)	Terms of Repayment from Balance sheet date
From Banks			
(a) Term Loan			
(I) Secured Rupee Loans	716.36	2.16% to 8.20%	Repayable in quarterly instalments ranging between 1 to 16.
(II) Secured Vehicle Loan	0.07	8.45% to 8.85%	Monthly payment of Equated Monthly Instalments beginning from the month subsequent to taking the loans.
(b) Non-Convertible Debentures	74.06	8.50%	Repayable in June 2023.
From Others			
Secured Rupee Loans	124.73	9.05%	Repayable in 11 quarterly instalments.

Nature of Security**Cash Credit and Other Facilities from Banks**

- (a) Secured by first pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Manufacturing Locations and all the Current Assets acquired by the Company at any time after the execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage.
- (b) Secured by a second pari passu charge over all the Immovable Properties relating to Textile Plants, Movable Properties presently relating to the Company and all the movable properties acquired by the Company at any time in future after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage.

Rate of Interest

- i. Working Capital Loans from banks carry interest rates ranging from 3.25% to 7.80% per annum.

14 (b) Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current		
Acceptances	322.80	134.83
Other trade payables (Refer note below)		
- Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	121.99	38.22
- Total Outstanding dues other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,666.53	1,149.35
Total	2,111.32	1,322.40

Note

- (i) Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2022. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by auditors.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 14 : Financial liabilities
14 (b) Trade payables (Contd.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to each supplier at the end of each accounting year (but within due date as per the MSMED Act)		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprise	121.46	38.22
- Interest due on above	0.53	-
(ii) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along-with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
(iii) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.53	-
(v) Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	0.53	-

(ii) Ageing of Trade Payables from due date of payments as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Not Due	< 1 year	>1 year but < 2 year	>2 year but < 3 year	more than 3 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022						
(i) Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	27.52	94.44	-	0.03	-	121.99
(ii) Other then Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,469.21	502.64	9.70	6.64	1.14	1,989.33
	1,496.73	597.08	9.70	6.67	1.14	2,111.32
Year ended March 31, 2021						
(i) Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	0.07	38.12	0.03	-	-	38.22
(ii) Other then Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	231.04	1,042.46	7.81	2.52	0.35	1,284.18
	231.11	1,080.58	7.84	2.52	0.35	1,322.40

(iii) For amount payable to related parties, refer Note 35.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 14 : Financial liabilities**14 (c) Other financial liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Financial guarantee contract	0.93	1.15
Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	0.85	8.22
Total Other Non-current financial liabilities (A)	1.78	9.37
Current		
Interest accrued but not due		
- On Borrowings	8.64	6.79
- On Others	0.60	0.53
Interest accrued and due	-	1.63
Payable to employees	99.26	87.65
Deposits from customers and others	5.90	6.47
Financial guarantee contract	0.21	0.19
Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	4.09	3.82
Unpaid dividends	2.88	3.46
Bank overdraft	-	1.30
Payable for Capital Goods	10.53	12.43
Other Payables	0.20	0.22
Total Other Current financial liabilities (B)	132.31	124.49
Total (A) + (B)	134.09	133.86

Note 15 : Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Long-term		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 34)		
Provision for leave encashment	18.23	22.03
Provision for compensatory pension*	1.66	2.21
Total Long term Provisions (A)	19.89	24.24
Short-term		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 34)		
Provision for gratuity	4.43	-
Provision for leave encashment	10.58	7.31
Provision for superannuation	1.34	1.44
Provision for compensatory pension*	0.62	0.24
Total Short-term provisions (B)	16.97	8.99
Total (A) + (B)	36.86	33.23

* Including ₹ 0.75 Crores (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 0.77 Crores) pertaining to employees for which the liability of the Company is crystallised. Hence, it is a liability towards defined contribution plan.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 16 : Government grants

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Deferred income	65.48	67.72
Total Non-current Government Grants (A)	65.48	67.72
Current		
Deferred income	7.64	7.36
Total Current Government Grants (B)	7.64	7.36
Total (A) + (B)	73.12	75.08

Government grants

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	75.08	75.26
Received during the year (net)	5.58	6.87
Released to statement of profit and loss (net)(Refer note 19)	(7.54)	(7.05)
Balance at the end of the year	73.12	75.08

Note 17 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance from customers	200.86	88.00
Statutory dues (provident fund and tax deducted at source etc.)	17.84	19.52
Deferred income of loyalty program reward points (Refer note (a) below)	-	0.16
Other liabilities	5.20	4.81
Total	223.90	112.49

(a) Deferred income of Loyalty Program Reward Points

The Company has deferred the revenue related to the customer loyalty program reward points. The movement in deferred revenue for those reward points are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.16	0.16
Add: Deferment during the year (Net)	(0.16)	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	0.16

Note 18 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Sale of products	7,029.97	4,329.57
Sale of services	15.52	19.22
Other Operating income		
Waste sale	100.98	61.34
Gain on forward contracts	39.94	21.70
Export incentives	190.21	85.32
Foreign exchange fluctuation on vendors and customers (Net)	69.10	(4.17)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	1.44
Others	13.85	14.12
Total	7,459.57	4,528.54

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 18 : Revenue from operations (Contd.)**Disaggregation of Revenue from contracts with customers
Revenue based on Geography**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Domestic	3,788.81	2,265.09
Export	3,670.76	2,263.45
Revenue from Operations	7,459.57	4,528.54

Revenue based on business segment

The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sale of goods are for a shorter duration. There are no contracts for sale of services wherein, performance obligation is unsatisfied to which transaction period has been allocated.

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Textile	6,451.07	3,853.74
Advanced Material	902.89	582.37
Others	105.61	92.43
Revenue from Operations	7,459.57	4,528.54

Reconciliation of revenue from operation with contract price

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from contract with customers as per the contract price	7,656.52	4,689.10
Less : Adjustment made to contract price on account of:		
a) Discounts and Rebates	58.23	38.94
b) Sales Return	115.36	104.49
c) Bonus/incentive	23.58	16.98
d) Customer loyalty programme	(0.22)	0.15
Revenue from Operations	7,459.57	4,528.54

Note 19 : Other income

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost		
- Fixed Deposits	0.33	0.35
- Loans and Advances	17.51	22.33
- Others	0.81	1.52
Scrap income	15.67	9.82
Dividend income	4.00	-
Government grants (Refer note 16)	7.54	7.05
Financial guarantee commission	1.07	1.30
Rent	2.86	3.45
Share of Profit/(Loss) from LLP	(0.67)	(0.32)
Profit/(Loss) on sale of Property, plant and equipment (Net)	7.66	9.61
Miscellaneous income	7.57	9.51
Total	64.35	64.62

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 20 : Cost of raw materials and accessories consumed

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Inventory at the beginning of the year	322.87	227.95
Add : Purchases during the year	4,635.90	2,047.85
	4,958.77	2,275.80
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	768.19	322.87
Total	4,190.58	1,952.93

Note 21 : Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Purchase of stock-in-trade	104.02	107.44
Total	104.02	107.44

Note 22 : Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	419.38	249.30
Inventories-in-trade	12.01	22.98
Work-in-Progress	486.96	297.78
Project work-in-progress	218.37	55.18
Waste	1.98	2.27
	(A)	
	1,138.70	627.51
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	249.30	320.12
Inventories-in-trade	22.98	25.45
Work-in-Progress	297.78	378.62
Project work-in-progress	55.18	31.59
Waste	2.27	2.89
	(B)	
	627.51	758.67
Total (Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(B-A)	131.16

Note 23 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, Wages, Gratuity, Bonus and Commission (Refer note 34)	624.05	531.25
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 34)	49.72	43.10
Staff welfare and training expenses	16.66	11.40
Share based payment to employees (Refer note 37)	2.11	1.13
Total	692.54	586.88

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 24 : Finance costs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Interest expense on Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost		
- Loans	124.33	176.53
- Debentures	7.12	16.10
- Lease Liabilities (Refer note 38)	5.73	8.60
- Others	0.97	2.69
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	28.54	5.71
Other borrowing cost	0.01	0.02
Total	166.70	209.65

Note 25 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (Refer note 5)	179.19	178.39
Depreciation on Investment properties (Refer note 6)	0.31	0.51
Amortization of Intangible assets (Refer note 7)	20.71	35.52
Depreciation on Right of use assets (Refer note 38)	13.23	22.01
Total	213.44	236.43

Note 26 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Power and fuel	549.74	317.16
Stores and spares consumed	593.59	339.09
Processing charges	324.90	190.74
Miscellaneous Labour charges	109.15	67.76
Rent (Refer note 38)	6.67	0.19
Insurance	14.38	12.29
Printing, stationery and communication	17.63	13.16
Commission and Brokerage	24.67	22.74
Rates and taxes	8.62	11.07
Repairs:		
To Building	3.59	2.44
To Machineries (including spares consumption)	106.71	78.33
To others	7.28	6.34
Freight, insurance and clearing charge	173.48	92.45
Advertisement and publicity	13.47	4.00
Software Expenses	3.62	0.55
Legal and Professional charges	24.49	20.96
Conveyance and Travelling expenses	12.69	8.04
Director's sitting fees	0.08	0.05
Sundry advances written off	1.22	0.25
Allowances for doubtful debts	0.49	-
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note (i) below)	1.68	1.17
Bank charges	18.26	12.66
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses (Refer note 39)	3.80	4.83
Loss on sale of Investment	1.39	-
Miscellaneous expenses	46.27	55.46
Total	2,067.87	1,261.73

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 26 : Other expenses (Contd.)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
(i) Break up of Auditor's remuneration		
Payment to Auditors as		
Auditors	1.55	1.16
For Other Services	0.08	-
For reimbursement of expenses	0.05	0.01
Total	1.68	1.17

Note 27 : Exceptional items

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
(a) Provision/(Reversal) for Diminution in Value of Investments and loans	313.66	(15.40)
(b) Interest on Stamp Duty on Demerger	3.62	-
(c) Receivable other than trade write off	6.96	-
(d) Loss on Sale of Investment	-	40.10
(e) Retrenchment compensation	-	2.23
Total	324.24	26.93

Note 28 : Income tax

The major component of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current income tax	20.00	3.40
Short provision related to earlier years		
- Current Tax	0.01	(3.95)
- Deferred tax expense/(credit)	13.81	(0.88)
	13.82	(4.83)
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	18.82	(35.20)
Income tax expense/(credit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	52.64	(36.63)
Statement of Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
- Current income tax	(0.20)	7.21
- Deferred tax expense/(credit)	1.99	19.31
Income tax expense/(credit) recognised in OCI	1.79	26.52

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 28 : Income tax (Contd.)

A. Current tax

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Accounting profit before tax	111.94	56.04
Tax Rate	34.944%	34.944%
Current tax expenses on Profit before tax expenses at the enacted income tax rate in India	39.12	19.58
Adjustment		
On account of reassessment of factory land (refer note (a) below)	(26.73)	(65.62)
On account of revaluation of tax base of non-depreciable assets (due to indexation benefit)	(3.29)	(2.40)
Utilisation of Capital loss	3.10	-
Expenditure not deductible for tax/not liable to tax	1.37	(2.05)
Short Provision of the earlier years	0.01	(3.96)
MAT credit utilised for tax liabilities pertaining to earlier years	13.81	(0.87)
On account of Loss on sale of Investment and other adjustments	25.25	18.69
Total income tax expense/(credit)	52.64	(36.63)
Effective tax rate	47.02	(65.36)

B. Deferred tax

The Company has accrued significant amounts of deferred tax. The majority of the deferred tax (assets) and liability represents accelerated tax relief for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment, unused long-term capital loss carried forward and unused tax credit in the form of MAT credits carried forward. Significant components of Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities recognized in the financial statements of the Company are as follows:

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss and OCI for the year ended on	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	239.86	239.23	0.63	6.24
Impact of fair valuation of Land	10.66	40.68	(30.02)	(68.02)
Provision for doubtful debt	(25.33)	(6.83)	(18.50)	(0.40)
Expenditure allowable on payment basis	(13.84)	(16.98)	3.14	3.79
Expenditure allowable over the period (Section 35D / 35DD)	(4.23)	(9.01)	4.78	6.22
Unused long-term capital loss	(36.04)	(39.14)	3.10	-
Unused tax credit available for offsetting against future taxable income (MAT Credit Entitlement)	(36.20)	(163.66)	127.46	1.87
Others	(95.03)	(39.05)	(55.98)	33.53
Deferred tax expense/(income)			34.61	(16.77)
Net deferred tax liabilities	39.85	5.24		
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows				
Deferred tax liabilities	250.52	279.91		
Deferred tax assets	(210.67)	(274.67)		
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	39.85	5.24		

There are certain income-tax related legal proceedings which are pending against the Company. Potential liabilities, if any have been adequately provided for, and the Company does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters. (Refer note 30).

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The Company has unused tax capital losses amounting to ₹ 373.86 crores as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: ₹ 387.16 crores). Out of the same, tax credits on losses of ₹ 219.14 crores have not been recognised on the basis that recovery is not probable in the foreseeable future. Unrecognised tax capital losses will expire on March 31, 2025, if unutilized, based on the year of origination.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 28 : Income tax (Contd.)

Notes :

During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has reassessed the expected manner of recovery of the carrying value of all land parcels and has now determined that a number of such land parcels would not be delinked from the business as they either form an integral part of the business operations or are proximate to the factory premises. Consequently, the Company currently expects that in the event of disposal of most of the land parcels in future, these would only be disposed off along with the business and in a slump sale arrangement thereby resulting in no temporary difference between the accounting position and position as per tax laws upon such future disposal.

Accordingly, the Company has reversed deferred tax liability amounting to ₹ 26.73 crores and ₹ 65.62 crores pertaining to such land parcels in the Statement of Profit and loss during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively.

Note 29 : Disclosure in respect of Construction / Job work Contracts

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Amount of Contract Revenue Recognized During the Year	-	-
Amount of Advance Received from Customers	154.07	56.87

Note 30 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Contingent liabilities not provided for		
(i) Claims against Company not acknowledged as debts	11.84	10.91
(ii) Guarantees given	89.29	161.65
(iii) Disputed demands in respect of		
Excise and Customs duty	13.73	13.74
Value added tax and Central sales tax	5.57	16.61
Income tax (Refer note (d) below)	-	12.93
Service tax	8.35	8.77

Notes :

- It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.
- The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.
- The Company believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.
- During the current year, the Company had reassessed the position of its contingent liability pertaining to Income tax matters as at March 31, 2022. Based on the advice received from its tax counsel, the company has created a provision amounting to ₹ 13.82 crores in the books of accounts in lieu of the uncertainties involved in the income tax proceedings and the possibility of occurrence of event as probable and possible. Majority of the issues are uncovered by judgment of respective judicial authorities in Company's own case in different assessment years or for other assessee.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 31 : Capital commitment and other commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of advances)	71.49	19.89
(b) Other commitments		
Export obligations against the import licenses taken for import of capital goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme which is to be fulfilled over the period of next six years. If the Company is unable to meet these obligations, its liability would be ₹ 7.98 crores (March 31, 2021: ₹ 24.94 crores) which will reduce in proportion to actual exports. The Company is reasonably certain to meet its export obligations and expects no outflow, hence it does not anticipate a loss with respect to these obligations and accordingly has not made any provision in its financial statements.	47.85	149.64

Note 32 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward, option and swap contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counter party for these contracts is generally a bank.

All derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and measured at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation.

The fair values of all derivatives are separately recorded in the balance sheet within current and non-current assets and liabilities depending upon the maturity of the derivatives.

The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits, authorities and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management. The limits, authorities and monitoring systems are periodically reviewed by management and the Board. The market risk on derivatives is mitigated by changes in the valuation of the underlying assets, liabilities or transactions, as derivatives are used only for risk management purposes.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company also enters into forward exchange contracts for hedging highly probable forecast transaction and account for them as cash flow hedges and states them at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in equity until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time, the respective gain or losses are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss. These hedges have been effective for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The Company uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions.

The cash flow hedges are taken out by the Company during the year for hedging the foreign exchange rate of highly probable forecast transactions.

The cash flows related to above are expected to occur during the year ended March 31, 2022 and consequently may impact the statement of profit or loss for that year depending upon the change in the foreign exchange rates movements.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 32 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged (Contd.)

A. Foreign Exchange Derivatives

Nature of instrument	Currency	As at March 31, 2022				As at March 31, 2021			
		Average Exchange Rate (in equivalent ₹)	Amount in Foreign currency (in Millions)	Nominal Amount (₹ in Crores)	MTM Value (₹ in Crores)	Average Exchange Rate (in equivalent ₹)	Amount in Foreign currency (in Millions)	Nominal Amount (₹ in Crores)	MTM Value (₹ in Crores)
Cash Flow Hedges									
(Routed through OCI)									
Forward Sales Contracts									
Maturing less than 3 months	USD	76.45	68.06	520.34	1.51	74.83	40.65	304.16	4.87
Maturing between 3 to 6 months	USD	77.36	51.76	400.41	2.04	76.07	29.49	224.36	4.29
Maturing between 6 to 9 months	USD	78.23	24.00	187.76	1.19	76.35	32.25	246.22	2.87
Maturing between 9 to 12 months	USD	78.66	18.70	147.10	0.49	76.41	21.00	160.46	0.14
Maturing after 12 months	USD	80.13	12.00	96.15	(0.05)	-	-	-	-
Total	USD		174.52	1,351.76	5.18		123.39	935.20	12.17
Option contracts *									
Maturing less than 3 months	USD	-	-	-	7.05	-	-	-	5.51
Maturing between 3 to 6 months	USD	-	-	-	4.33	-	-	-	2.88
Maturing between 6 to 9 months	USD	-	-	-	1.96	-	-	-	1.41
Maturing between 9 to 12 months	USD	-	-	-	(0.33)	-	-	-	(1.03)
Maturing after 12 months	USD	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	(8.10)
Total	USD		-	-	13.35		-	-	0.67
Other Hedges									
(Routed through Profit and Loss)									
Forward Purchase Contracts									
Maturing less than 3 months	USD	76.26	56.88	433.76	(0.08)	73.91	49.33	364.61	(0.72)
Maturing between 3 to 6 months	USD	76.81	22.10	169.76	0.07	75.08	10.26	77.01	(0.39)
Maturing between 6 to 9 months	USD	78.72	3.83	30.15	(0.35)	-	-	-	-
Total	USD		82.81	633.67	(0.36)		59.59	441.62	(1.11)

* Option contract are in the nature of zero premium option, hence nominal value as on the date of contract was Nil. All derivative contracts stated above are for the purpose of hedging the underlying foreign currency exposure.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 32 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged (Contd.)

B. Exposure Not Hedged

Nature of exposure	Currency	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
		FC In Mn	₹ in Crores	FC In Mn	₹ in Crores
Receivables	USD	20.78	157.48	21.76	159.07
	EUR	0.85	6.92	0.28	2.39
	GBP	0.02	0.21	0.02	0.19
	AUD	0.04	0.24	0.03	0.15
Payable towards borrowings	USD	0.02	0.17	(USD 2,300)	0.02
Receivable towards loans	USD	4.82	36.55	4.56	33.35
Payable to creditors	USD	7.61	57.69	3.40	24.89
	EUR	0.44	3.71	0.22	1.84
	GBP	0.07	0.65	0.07	0.68
	AUD	(AUD 4,371)	0.02	(AUD 4,371)	0.02
	JPY	5.82	0.36	9.52	0.63
	CHF	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.11
	HKD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Note 33 : Segment Reporting

Identification of Segments:

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business segment separately for the purpose of making decision about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segment have been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS 108. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) of the company.

Operating Segments:

- Textiles :** Fabrics, Garments and Fabric Retail.
- Advanced Material :** Human Protection fabric & garments, Industrial Products, Advance Composites and Automotive fabrics.
- Others :** E-commerce, Agriculture Produce, EPABX and One to Many Radio, Water Treatment and Others.

Segment revenue and results:

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. The expenses and income which are not directly attributable to any business segment are shown as unallocable expenditure (net of unallocable income). Unallocated expenditure consists of common expenditure incurred for all the segments and expenses incurred at corporate level.

Segment assets and Liabilities:

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. Segment assets include all operating assets used by the operating segment and mainly consist of property, plant and equipment, trade receivables, Inventories and other operating assets. Segment liabilities primarily includes trade payable and other liabilities excluding borrowings.

Common assets and liabilities which can not be allocated to any of the business segment are shown as unallocable assets / liabilities.

Inter Segment transfer:

Inter Segment revenues are recognised at sales price. The same is based on market price and business risks. Profit or loss on inter segment transfer are eliminated at the company level.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in Note 3. The Company's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are reviewed on an overall basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 33 : Segment Reporting (Contd.)

Geographical segment

Geographical segment is considered based on sales within India and rest of the world.

Summarised segment information for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year ended / As at March 31, 2022				
	Textiles	Advanced Material	Other	Elimination	Total
REVENUE					
External Revenue	6,451.07	902.89	105.61	-	7,459.57
Inter segment Revenue	0.61	0.04	-	(0.65)	-
Enterprise revenue	6,451.68	902.93	105.61	(0.65)	7,459.57
RESULT					
Segment Result Before Finance cost	596.86	95.81	(42.59)	-	650.08
Less: Finance Cost					(166.70)
Less: Unallocable expenses (net of income)					(371.44)
Less: Tax expense					(52.64)
Net profit/(loss) after tax	596.86	95.81	(42.59)	-	59.30
Segment Assets	5,201.62	553.76	292.93	-	6,048.31
Unallocated Assets					1,364.69
Total Assets	5,201.62	553.76	292.93	-	7,413.00
Segment Liabilities	2,244.88	179.25	202.99	-	2,627.12
Unallocated Liabilities					61.13
Total Liabilities	2,244.88	179.25	202.99	-	2,688.25
Depreciation and amortisation expense	166.14	17.30	12.19	-	195.63
Unallocated Depreciation and amortisation expense					17.81
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	166.14	17.30	12.19	-	213.44
Capital Expenditure	173.07	26.54	6.54	-	206.15
Unallocated Capital Expenditure					1.51
Total Capital Expenditure (Refer note (a))	173.07	26.54	6.54	-	207.66
Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation	19.66	11.01	-	-	30.67
Unallocated Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation					319.79
Total Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation	19.66	11.01	-	-	350.46

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 33 : Segment Reporting (Contd.)

Particulars	For the Year ended / As at March 31, 2021				
	Textiles	Advanced Material	Other	Elimination	Total
REVENUE					
External Revenue	3,853.74	582.37	92.43	-	4,528.54
Inter segment Revenue	1.11	0.16	-	(1.27)	-
Enterprise revenue	3,854.85	582.53	92.43	(1.27)	4,528.54
RESULT					
Segment Result Before Finance cost	318.40	61.25	(46.02)	-	333.63
Less: Finance Cost					(209.65)
Less: Unallocable expenses (net of income)					(67.94)
Add: Tax credit					36.63
Net profit/(loss) after tax	318.40	61.25	(46.02)	-	92.67
Segment Assets	4,200.92	379.11	185.92	-	4,765.95
Unallocated Assets					1,842.78
Total Assets	4,200.92	379.11	185.92	-	6,608.73
Segment Liabilities	1,495.41	96.16	127.84	-	1,719.41
Unallocated Liabilities					34.54
Total Liabilities	1,495.41	96.16	127.84	-	1,753.95
Depreciation and amortisation expense	172.12	16.11	21.81	-	210.04
Unallocated Depreciation and amortisation expense					26.39
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	172.12	16.11	21.81	-	236.43
Capital Expenditure	43.46	25.86	2.30	-	71.62
Unallocated Capital Expenditure					32.02
Total Capital Expenditure (Refer note (a))	43.46	25.86	2.30	-	103.64
Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation	11.09	21.76	0.23	-	33.08
Unallocated Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation					(9.57)
Total Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation	11.09	21.76	0.23	-	23.51

(a) Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment properties, capital work-in-progress and Right of Use assets.

(b)

Particulars	Year Ended / As at March 31, 2022	Year Ended / As at March 31, 2021
Segment Revenue*		
(a) In India	3,788.81	2,265.09
(b) Rest of the world	3,670.76	2,263.45
Total	7,459.57	4,528.54
Carrying Cost of Segment Non Current Assets@		
(a) In India	3,286.68	3,363.24
(b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	3,286.68	3,363.24

* Based on location of Customers. @ Other than financial assets.

(c) **Information about major customers:**

Considering the nature of business of company in which it operates, the company deals with various customers including multiple geographics. No single customer has accounted for more than 10% of the company's revenue for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans:

Amount of ₹ 38.36 Crores (March 31, 2021: ₹ 32.93 Crores) is recognised as expenses and included in note no. 23 "Employee benefit expense".

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
(i) Contribution to Provident Fund [note (a)]	17.76	13.53
(ii) Contribution to Pension Fund [note (a)]	13.37	12.25
(iii) Contribution to Superannuation Fund [note (b)]	1.40	1.61
(iv) Contribution to Employees' State Insurance [note (c)]	5.83	5.54
Total	38.36	32.93

Note

- (a) Employees of the Company, other than covered in Provident Fund Trust, receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The eligible employees and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The remaining portion is contributed to the government-administered pension fund. Employees of the Company, other than covered in Provident Fund Trust, receive benefits from a government administered provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Such contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and are recognised as employee benefits expenses when they are due in the Statement of profit and loss.
- (b) The Company's Superannuation Fund is administered by approved Trust. The Company is required to contribute the specified amount to the Trust. The Company has no further obligations to the plan beyond its contribution to a Trust Fund.
- (c) The Company's Employee State Insurance Fund, for all eligible employees, is administered by ESIC Corporation. The Company is required to contribute specified amount to ESIC Corporation and has no further obligations to the same beyond its contribution.

B. Defined benefit plans:

The Company has following post employment benefit plans which are in the nature of defined benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The Gratuity plan is a Funded plan administered by a Trust and the Company makes contributions to recognised Trust in India.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The Company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Arvind Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (the Trust). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme as permitted by Indian law.

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income.

(b) Company administered Provident Fund***

In case of Employees of the Company covered in Provident Fund Trust, provident fund contributions are deposited to The Arvind Mills Employees' Provident Fund Trust. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the government. The company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate. Contributions to such provident fund are recognised as employee benefits expenses when they are due in the Statement of profit and loss. The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India.

With effect from March 1, 2022, the company has surrendered its exemption granted under Section 17(1)(a) of EPF & MP Act, 1952. The assets and liabilities of The Arvind Mills Employees' Provident Fund Trust as on the date of surrender of exemption have been transferred to Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Ministry of Labour of Employment, Government of India.

(c) Compensatory Pension Scheme

The Company operates a post retirement pension scheme, which is discretionary in nature for certain cadres of employees who have joined before June 30, 1983 and who have rendered not less than 31 years of service before their retirement. The plan is unfunded. Employees do not contribute to the plan.

Liabilities with regard to the Compensatory Pension Scheme are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

**Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits (Contd.)
Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets as at March 31, 2022:**

Particulars	As at										As at March 31, 2022						
	Charged to statement of profit and loss	April 1, 2021	Service cost	Net interest expense/(income)	Transfer of obligations & Assets***	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (note 23)	Employees' contribution	Employer's contribution	Transfer in	Benefit paid		Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest income)	Actuarial changes arising from demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from financial assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from experience adjustments	Transfer of obligations & Assets***	Sub-total included in OCI
Gratuity																	
Defined benefit obligation	113.86	10.45	6.81	-	17.26	-	-	-	12.31	-	2.12	2.06	0.01	-	-	4.19	123.00
Fair value of plan assets	(120.35)	-	(7.20)	-	(7.20)	-	-	-	(12.31)	(3.33)	-	-	-	-	(3.33)	(118.57)	
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	(6.49)	10.45	(0.39)	-	10.06	-	-	-	-	(3.33)	2.12	2.06	0.01	-	0.86	4.43	
Provident Fund Scheme																	
Defined benefit obligation	418.66	9.75	28.28	-	38.03	27.41	-	9.77	(67.56)	-	-	-	-	(426.31)	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	(427.96)	-	(28.28)	-	(38.28)	(27.41)	(9.75)	(9.77)	67.56	(14.62)	-	-	-	440.93	426.31	(9.30)	
Deficit/(Surplus)	(9.30)	9.75	-	-	9.75	-	(9.75)	-	-	(14.62)	-	-	-	14.62	-	(9.30)	
Effects of asset ceiling, if any*	9.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.30
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	-	9.75	-	-	9.75	-	(9.75)	-	-	(14.62)	-	-	-	14.62	-	-	
Compensatory Pension Scheme																	
Defined benefit obligation	1.68	0.04	0.10	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	(0.31)	-	(0.29)	1.53	
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	1.68	0.04	0.10	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	(0.31)	-	(0.29)	1.53	
Total benefit liability/(asset)	(4.81)	20.24	(0.29)	-	19.95	-	(9.75)	-	-	(17.95)	2.12	2.08	(0.30)	14.62	0.57	5.96	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits (Contd.) Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets as at March 31, 2021:

Particulars	As at April, 2020		Charged to statement of profit and loss		Employment years' contribution	Transfer In	Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income		As at March 31, 2021			
	Service cost	Net interest expense/(income)	Reversal of Liability**	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (note 23)				Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions		Actuarial changes arising from changes in Experience adjustments	Reversal of Liability**	Sub-total included in OCI
Defined benefit obligation	114.14	12.73	7.48	20.21	-	2.71	(18.26)	1.58	2.09	(8.61)	(4.94)	113.86	
Fair value of plan assets	(110.76)	-	(7.27)	(7.27)	(3.27)	-	16.59	(15.64)	-	-	(15.64)	(120.35)	
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	3.38	12.73	0.21	12.94	(3.27)	2.71	(1.67)	1.58	2.09	(8.61)	(20.58)	(6.49)	
Post employment Medical benefits**													
Defined benefit obligation	12.03	-	(10.41)	(10.41)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.62)	(1.62)	-	
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	12.03	-	(10.41)	(10.41)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.62)	(1.62)	-	
Provident Fund Scheme													
Defined benefit obligation	420.84	9.38	3139	40.77	27.66	5.48	(76.09)	-	-	-	-	418.66	
Fair value of plan assets	(420.94)	-	(3139)	(3139)	(27.66)	(5.48)	76.09	(9.20)	-	-	(9.20)	(427.96)	
Deficit/(Surplus)	(0.10)	9.38	-	9.38	(9.38)	-	-	(9.20)	-	-	(9.20)	(9.30)	
Effects of asset ceiling, if any*	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.20	-	-	9.20	9.30	
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	-	9.38	-	9.38	(9.38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compensatory Pension Scheme													
Defined benefit obligation	1.61	0.04	0.10	0.14	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	(0.11)	(0.07)	1.68	
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	1.61	0.04	0.10	0.14	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	(0.11)	(0.07)	1.68	
Total benefit liability/(asset)	17.02	22.15	0.31	(10.41)	12.05	2.71	(1.67)	(15.64)	1.61	2.10	(8.72)	(22.27)	(4.81)

*The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any.

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	
	As at March 31, 2022	(%) of total plan assets
Central Government Securities	0.00%	0.00%
Public Sector/Financial Institutional Bonds	0.00%	0.00%
Portfolio with Mutual Fund	99.99%	99.97%
Others (including bank balances)	0.01%	0.03%
(%) of total plan assets	100%	100%

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits (Contd.)

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Provident Fund are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 (%) of total plan assets	As at March 31, 2021 (%) of total plan assets
Government Securities (Central & State)	N/A	54.43%
Public Sector and Private Sector Bonds	N/A	35.76%
Portfolio with Mutual Fund	N/A	5.50%
Others (including bank balances)	N/A	4.31%
(%) of total plan assets	N/A	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	5.15%	6.06%
Future salary increase	6.00%	5.00%
Medical cost inflation**	N/A	N/A
Expected rate of return on plan assets	5.15%	6.06%
Attrition rate	30.00%	15.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian assured lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian assured lives Mortality (2006-08)
Mortality rate after employment	N/A	N/A

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the defined benefit plan under the Deterministic Approach :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	N/A	6.06%
Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio	N/A	6 years
Guaranteed rate of return	N/A	8.50%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below for the defined benefit plan:

Particulars	Sensitivity	Increase / (decrease) in defined benefit obligation (Impact)	
		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Gratuity			
Discount rate	1% increase	(2.26)	(4.07)
	1% decrease	2.40	4.48
Salary increase	1% increase	2.36	4.48
	1% decrease	(2.26)	(4.15)
Attrition rate	1% increase	(0.24)	0.09
	1% decrease	0.24	(0.11)
Compensatory Pension Scheme			
Discount rate	1% increase	(0.03)	(0.03)
	1% decrease	0.03	0.03

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits (Contd.)

Maturity analysis (Expected undiscounted future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Gratuity		
Within the next 12 months	47.40	29.85
From 2 to 5 years	64.79	52.74
From 6 to 10 years	20.43	36.45
Compensatory Pension Scheme		
Within the next 12 months	0.34	0.38
From 2 to 5 years	1.36	1.52

Weighted average duration of defined plan obligation (based on discounted cash flows)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 In Years	As at March 31, 2021 In Years
Gratuity	3	5
Post employment medical benefits**	N/A	N/A
Compensatory Pension Scheme	2	3

The Company does not have any contributions expected towards planned assets for the next year.

C. Other Long term employee benefit plans:

Leave encashment

The Company has a policy on leave encashment which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating leave encashment is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

The Company has recognised following as expenses and included in note no. 24 "Employee benefit expense".

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Leave Encashment	10.77	12.70
Total	10.77	12.70

** Under the Post employment medical benefits scheme, employees and their spouses used to be covered for hospitalisation benefits after retirement, on completion of specified number of years services. The cover used to be available to these beneficiaries until they were alive. Thus, liabilities with regard to the plan were determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method and the Company recognized the net obligation of the defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability were recognized in other comprehensive income and were not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

During the previous year however, the company has revised the policy for post employment medical benefits plan, as a result of which, the obligation to pay for medical benefits premium of retired employees has been shifted from the company to respective employees. Consequently, the company has reversed the outstanding provision for post-employment medical benefits in the previous year.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 35 : Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

(a) Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :**(I) Subsidiaries**

- 1 Arvind Envisol Limited
- 2 Arvind Smart Textiles Limited
- 3 Syntel Telecom Limited
- 4 Arvind Internet Limited
- 5 Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
- 6 Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited
(Previously Known as Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited)
- 7 Arvind PD Composites Private Limited
- 8 Arvind OG Nonwovens Private Limited
- 9 Arvind BKP Berolina Private Limited (Previously known as
Arvind Transformational Solutions Private Limited)
- 10 Arvind Premium Retail Limited
- 11 Arvind True Blue Limited
- 12 Arya Omnitalk Wireless Solutions Private Limited
- 13 Arvind Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited
(Previously known as Arvind Polser Engineered Composite
Panels Private Limited)
- 14 Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing PLC, Ethiopia
- 15 Arvind Enterprise FZC
- 16 Arvind Worldwide Inc., USA
- 17 Arvind Envisol PLC
- 18 AJ Environmental Solutions Company
- 19 Westech Advance Materials Limited
- 20 Brillaire Inc
- 21 Arvind Textile Mills Limited, Bangladesh
- 22 Arvind Niloy Exports Private Limited, Bangladesh
- 23 Arvind Worldwide(M) Inc., Mauritius
- 24 Arvind Overseas (M) Inc., Mauritius
- 25 Arvind Spinning Limited
- 26 Maruti Ornet and Infrabuild LLP
- 27 Enkay Converged Technologies LLP
- 28 Arvind Foundation
- 29 Arvind Indigo Foundation
- 30 Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited

(II) Joint Ventures

- 1 Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited
- 2 Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited
- 3 Adient Arvind Automotive Fabrics India Private Limited
- 4 Arudrama Developers Private Limited
- 5 Arvind and Smart Value Homes LLP
- 6 PVH Arvind Manufacturing PLC, Ethiopia
- 7 Clean Max Kratos Private Limited

(III) Key Management Personnel

- 1 Mr. Sanjay S. Lalbhai
- 2 Mr. Jayesh K. Shah
- 3 Mr. Punit S. Lalbhai
- 4 Mr. Kulin S. Lalbhai
- 5 Mr. Swayam Saurabh
- 6 Mr. Bakul Harshadrai Dholakia

upto October 25, 2021

w.e.f. June 28, 2021

w.e.f. March 04, 2022

upto March 03, 2022

w.e.f. March 08, 2022

Chairman and Managing Director
 Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
 Executive Director
 Executive Director
 Chief Financial Officer (W.e.f. March 22, 2022)
 Non-Executive Director

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 35 : Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures (Contd.)

(a) Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :

7	Mr. Dileep Chinubhai Choksi	Non-Executive Director
8	Ms. Renuka Ramnath	Non-Executive Director
9	Mr. Nilesh Dhirajlal Shah	Non-Executive Director
10	Mr. Arpit Kantilal Patel	Non-Executive Director

(IV) Relatives of Key Management Personnel

1	Mrs. Jayshree S Lalbhai
2	Mrs. Poorva P Lalbhai
3	Mrs. Jaina K Lalbhai

(V) Enterprise over which Key Management personnel are able to exercise significant influence

1	Aura Securities Private Limited
2	Amplus Capital Advisors Private Limited
3	Arvind Smartspaces Limited
4	The Anup Engineering Limited
5	Arvind Fashions Limited
6	Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited
7	Arvind Beauty Brands Retail Private Limited
8	PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited (Formerly known as Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Pvt Ltd)
9	Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited
10	White Ocean Business Ventures LLP
11	Aura Business Enterprise Private Limited
12	Aura Business Ventures LLP
13	Style Audit LLP
14	Animesh Holdings Pvt Ltd
15	Endor Properties LLP
16	Morpheus Properties LLP
17	Amber Apparels LLP
18	Tesla Properties LLP
19	Multiples Private Equity Fund II LLP
20	Crusade Properties LLP
21	Value Fashion Retail Limited
22	Firenze Properties and investments Private Limited
23	Centerac Emarket Places Private Limited

(VI) Trusts and Others

1	Arvind Mills Employees' Provident Fund
2	Arvind Mills Employees' Gratuity Fund
3	Lalbhai Group of Companies Officers' Superannuation Fund

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 35 : Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures (Contd.)

(b) Disclosure in respect of Related Party Transactions :

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint Ventures		Key Management Personnel and relatives		Trusts		Company under the control of Key Managerial Personnel		Total	
	Year ended / as at		Year ended / as at		Year ended / as at		Year ended / as at		Year ended / as at		Year ended / as at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(I) Transactions during the year												
Purchase of Goods	72.01	60.40	0.04	0.01	-	-	-	-	2.08	-	74.13	60.41
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	6.67	1.22	-	3.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.67	4.94
Purchase of Intangible assets	14.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.92	-
Sales of Goods	218.49	101.41	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	58.36	8.03	276.86	109.44
Sale of Property, plant and equipment	-	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.58
Services Rendered	0.74	6.17	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	8.73	8.97	9.47	15.19
Rent Income	2.58	2.75	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	2.69	3.31
Expenses Recovered	9.95	6.41	2.08	1.59	-	-	-	-	5.17	10.00	17.20	18.00
Remuneration	-	-	-	-	10.94	3.94	-	-	-	-	10.94	3.94
Sitting Fees paid to Non-Executive Directors	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.05
Commission to Non-Executive Directors	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.37	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.37
Services Received	91.35	43.61	0.02	2.30	-	-	-	-	14.62	-	105.99	45.91
Rent Expenses	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.03	-	9.03
Donation Given	2.60	8.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	8.38
Contribution Given for Employee Benefit Plans	(0.03)	(₹ 33.953/-)	(0.64)	(0.32)	-	-	22.07	3.35	-	-	22.07	3.35
Share of Profit from LLP	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.67)	(0.32)
Dividend Income	16.10	21.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	-
Interest Income	1.07	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.10	21.47
Guarantee Commission Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	1.30
Provision/(Reversal) of diminution in value of investments	258.07	(16.52)	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261.21	(16.52)
Impairment in value of Loan	52.45	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.45	1.12
Loan Given	374.24	600.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374.24	600.60
Receipt towards Loan Given	511.38	645.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	511.38	645.19
Loan Taken	-	56.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.81
Repayment of Loan Taken	-	56.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.81
Share Application Money Given	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
Investment made	194.90	115.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194.90	115.13
Sale of Investment	1.41	28.71	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	28.71
Withdrawal of capital Contribution	4.08	-	0.64	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.72	0.32
Purchase of Investment	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Investment Received back	7.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.89	-
(II) Balances as at year end												
Guarantees	89.29	161.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.29	161.65
Trade Receivables	141.64	56.05	0.29	1.10	-	-	-	-	23.26	48.65	165.19	105.80
Investments	647.99	466.53	84.36	85.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	732.35	551.54
Provision for Impairment of Investment	(269.40)	(1134)	(13.47)	(1033)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(282.87)	(2167)
Share Application Money	-	-	1.49	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.49	1.49
Provision for Impairment of Share Application Money	-	-	(1.49)	(1.49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.49)	(1.49)
Loan Given	114.61	250.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114.61	250.94
Allowance for Doubtful Loan	(68.41)	(15.96)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(68.41)	(15.96)
Other Current Assets	1.97	1.53	0.09	2.78	-	-	6.49	7.35	0.79	7.35	2.85	18.15
Other Current Financial Assets	9.52	18.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.52	18.77
Other Non Current Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.25
Trade Payable	100.28	20.70	-	-	0.33	0.34	0.13	0.13	13.78	13.44	114.39	34.61
Other Current Liabilities	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	3.21	0.05	-	4.39	-	-	5.77	1.44	-	-	3.21	4.44
Short Term Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.77	1.44

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 35 : Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures (Contd.)

(c) Disclosures pursuant to the Regulation 34(3) read with para A of Schedule V to the SEBI (Listing obligations and disclosure requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Loans and Advances in the nature of loans

List of Related Parties	Purpose	Balance as at March 31, 2022	Balance as at March 31, 2021
Loans and Advances			
Arvind Worldwide (M) Inc. Less : Allowance for doubtful loan	General Business Purpose	5.23 (5.23) -	5.23 (5.23) -
Arvind Premium Retail Limited Less : Allowance for doubtful loan	General Business Purpose	11.65 (11.65) -	9.94 (9.94) -
Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (Previously Known as Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited) Less : Allowance for doubtful loan	General Business Purpose	51.53 (51.53) -	88.78 - 88.78
Enkay Converged Technologies LLP	General Business Purpose	4.87	-
Syntel Telecom Limited	General Business Purpose	-	26.41
Arvind Internet Limited	General Business Purpose	0.26	0.26
Arvind True Blue Limited	General Business Purpose	-	23.37
Arvind Smart Textiles Limited	General Business Purpose	-	25.93
Arvind BKP Berolina Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Transformational Solutions Private Limited)	General Business Purpose	0.01	0.01
Arvind Envisol Limited	General Business Purpose	-	33.75
Arvind Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Polser Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited)	General Business Purpose	5.21	4.49
Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing PLC, Ethiopia	General Business Purpose	21.07	19.37
Arvind Enterprise FZC	General Business Purpose	14.78	12.61
Total(A)		46.20	234.98
Corporate Guarantee given on behalf of			
Arvind Envisol Limited	Facilitate Trade Finance	28.81	94.91
Arvind Smart Textiles Limited	Facilitate Trade Finance	33.63	45.32
Enkay Converged Technologies LLP	Facilitate Trade Finance	2.10	2.86
Arya Omnitalk Wireless Solutions Private Limited	Facilitate Trade Finance	24.75	18.56
Total(B)		89.29	161.65
Total(A+B)		135.49	396.63

List of Related Parties	Purpose	Maximum Outstanding During	
		2021-22	2020-21
Loans and Advances			
Arvind Worldwide (M) Inc.	General Business Purpose	5.23	5.23
Arvind Worldwide Inc. USA	General Business Purpose	-	20.43
Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing PLC, Ethiopia	General Business Purpose	21.07	21.94
Arvind Enterprise FZC, Sharjah	General Business Purpose	16.77	13.05
Arvind Envisol Limited	General Business Purpose	53.91	38.94
Syntel Telecom Limited	General Business Purpose	26.41	31.51
Arvind Internet Limited	General Business Purpose	0.26	0.26
Enkay Converged Technologies LLP	General Business Purpose	25.12	0.65
Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (Previously Known as Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited)	General Business Purpose	93.07	88.78
Arvind Premium Retail Limited	General Business Purpose	11.65	10.73
Arvind True Blue Limited	General Business Purpose	30.35	88.97

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 35 : Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures (Contd.)

List of Related Parties	Purpose	Maximum Outstanding During	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Arvind Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Polser Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited)	General Business Purpose	5.32	4.49
Arvind Smart Textiles Limited	General Business Purpose	78.69	103.74
Arvind BKP Berolina Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Transformational Solutions Private Limited)	General Business Purpose	0.01	0.01

(d) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

- Outstanding balances other than loan given and taken and fair value of financial guarantee contract, at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.
- Loans in INR given to the related party carries interest rate of 8.00% (March 31, 2021: 8.75%). Loans in USD given to the related party carries an interest rate of 2.50% (March 31, 2021 : 2.50%).
- Loans in INR taken from the related party carries an interest rate 8.00% (March 31, 2021 : 8.75%).
- Financial guarantee given to Bank on behalf of subsidiaries carries no charge and are unsecured.
- No repayment schedule has been fixed in case of above mentioned Loans in the nature of loans given to Subsidiary Companies and are repayable on demand.

(e) Commitments with related parties

The Company has provided commitment of ₹ 10.13 Crores to the related party as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: ₹ 5.31 Crores).

(f) Transactions with key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel during the year was as follows :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	10.61	3.80
Post employment benefits	0.39	0.30
Other long-term employment benefits	0.08	0.04
Others - Contribution towards Provident Fund	0.31	0.22
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	11.39	4.36

Note 36 : Earning per share:

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Earning per share (Basic and Diluted)			
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	₹ in Crores	59.30	92.67
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (a)	No.	25,96,95,044	25,88,83,636
Effect of potential Ordinary shares on Employee Stock Options outstanding (b)	No.	11,19,173	3,85,758
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares in computing diluted earnings per share (a) + (b)	No.	26,08,14,217	25,92,69,394
Nominal value of equity shares	₹	10	10
Basic earning per share	₹	2.28	3.58
Diluted earning per share	₹	2.27	3.57

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 37 : Share based payments

A. The Company has instituted Employee Stock Option Scheme 2008 (ESOS 2008) and AL – Employee Stock Option Scheme 2021 (ESOS 2021), pursuant to the approval of the shareholders of the company at their extra ordinary general meeting held on October 23, 2007 and annual general meeting held on August 18, 2021 respectively. Under both the schemes, the Company has granted options convertible into equal number of equity shares of the face value of ₹ 10 each to its certain employees. The following table sets forth the particulars of the options outstanding as on March 31, 2022 under ESOS 2008 and ESOS 2021:

Scheme	ESOS 2008					ESOS 2021	
	May 23, 2014	August 22, 2016	October 25, 2019	August 31, 2020	August 5, 2021	January 27, 2022	March 22, 2022
Date of grant	May 23, 2014	August 22, 2016	October 25, 2019	August 31, 2020	August 5, 2021	January 27, 2022	March 22, 2022
Vesting Date	April 30, 2019	August 22, 2017	September 30, 2023	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022	Step vesting in 5 tranches from January 27, 2023 to January 27, 2027	Step vesting in 4 tranches from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2026
Number of options granted	10,50,000	9,00,000	2,00,000	6,50,000	61,655	2,50,000	1,00,000
Number of options outstanding	5,26,000	9,00,000	2,00,000	6,50,000	61,655	2,50,000	1,00,000
Exercise price per option	₹ 57.51	₹ 90.81	₹ 45.45	₹ 35.55	₹ 10.00	₹ 128.70	₹ 116.70
Fair Value of option on Grant date	₹ 36.65	₹ 14.00	₹ 13.31	₹ 18.95	₹ 96.27	₹ 62.11	₹ 49.72
Vesting period	Over a period of 1 to 5 years from the date of grant						
Vesting requirements	On continued employment with the company and fulfilment of performance parameters.						
Exercise period	3 to 5 years from the date of vesting						
Method of settlement	Through allotment of one equity share for each option granted.						

B. Movement in Stock Options during the year :

The following reconciles the share option outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022		Year Ended March 31, 2021	
	No. of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	No. of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
ESOS 2008				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	39,37,750	50.89	19,83,000	69.12
Vested during the year	16,61,750	33.83	1,57,000	10.00
Granted during the year	61,655	10.00	23,11,750	34.31
Lapsed/Forfeited during the year	-	-	2,00,000	72.15
Exercised during the year	16,61,750	33.83	1,57,000	10.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	23,37,655	61.94	39,37,750	50.89
Exercisable at the end of the year	14,26,000	78.53	14,26,000	78.53
ESOS 2021				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Vested during the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	3,50,000	125.27	-	-
Lapsed/Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,50,000	125.27	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

C. Share Options Exercised during the year:

Option Series	No. of Options	Exercise Date	Weighted Average Share Price at Exercise Date
Options exercised during the year	1,11,750	September 4, 2021	90.65
	13,00,000	October 12, 2021	99.01
	2,50,000	November 9, 2021	141.05

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 37 : Share based payments (Contd.)**D. Share Options Outstanding at the end of the year:**

ESOS 2008 - The share options outstanding at the end of the year had a weighted average exercise price of ₹ 61.94 (as at March 31,2021: ₹ 50.89),and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 1.74 Years (as at March 31,2021: 3.58 years). The range of exercise price is from ₹ 10.00 to ₹ 90.81.

ESOS 2021 - The share options outstanding at the end of the year had a weighted average exercise price of ₹ 125.27 (as at March 31,2021: ₹ NIL),and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 5.74 Years (as at March 31,2021: NIL years). The range of exercise price is from ₹ 116.70 to ₹ 128.70.

E. Significant Assumptions of Valuation on New Grant:

Weighted Average Information:

	ESOS 2008	ESOS 2021
(i) Share price (₹)	105.85	132.23
(ii) Exercise price (₹)	10.00	125.27
(iii) Expected volatility	49.00%	58.16%
(iv) Risk-free interest rate	3.92%	5.42%
(v) Any other inputs to the model	None	
(vi) Method used and the assumptions made to incorporate effects of expected early exercise	Binomial Option Pricing Model	
(vii) How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent of to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The volatility of the Company's stock price on stock exchanges over the expected life of the options has been considered.	
(viii) Whether any or how any other features of option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as market condition.	None	

F. Expense arising from share- based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share- based payment transactions recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefit expense were as follows :

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Share Based Payment to Employees	2.11	1.13

Note 38 : Leases

A. The Company has taken land, factory buildings, godowns, offices, plant and machinaries and other facilities on lease.

Disclosures as per Ind AS 116 - Leases are as follows:

B. The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets for the year ended on March 31, 2022 are as follows :

Particulars	Land & Building	Others	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	43.93	5.48	49.41
Additions during the year	22.54	-	22.54
Deletions/cancellation/modification during the year	(4.37)	(3.19)	(7.56)
Depreciation (Refer note 25)	(10.94)	(2.29)	(13.23)
Balance at the end of the year	51.16	-	51.16

The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets for the year ended on March 31, 2021 are as follows :

Particulars	Land & Building	Others	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	72.95	16.77	89.72
Additions during the year	2.42	-	2.42
Deletions/cancellation/modification during the year	(15.14)	(5.58)	(20.72)
Depreciation (Refer note 25)	(16.30)	(5.71)	(22.01)
Balance at the end of the year	43.93	5.48	49.41

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 38 : Leases (Contd.)
C. The movement in lease liabilities are as follows :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	71.65	118.00
Additions during the year	22.54	2.42
Deletions/cancellation/modification during the year	(9.11)	(25.82)
Finance cost accrued during the year (Refer note 24)	5.73	8.60
Payment of lease liabilities	(21.70)	(31.55)
Balance at the end of the year	69.11	71.65

The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities is as under :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current	13.59	17.62
Non Current	55.52	54.03
Total	69.11	71.65

D. The details of contractual maturities of lease liabilities on discounted basis are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Less than one year	13.59	17.62
One to five years	44.72	41.80
More than five years	10.80	12.23
Total	69.11	71.65

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

F. The amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation expense of right of use assets (Refer note 25)	13.23	22.01
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer note 24)	5.73	8.60
Rent expense - short-term lease and leases of low value assets (Refer note 26)	6.67	0.19
Total	25.63	30.80

Note 39 : Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities:

(a) The Company is required to spend ₹ 3.78 Crores (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 5.06 Crores) on CSR activities under section 135 of the Act.

(b) Amount spent during the year towards CSR activities are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022			Year ended March 31, 2021			
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total	In cash	In cash for FY 2019-20	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Contribution to various Trusts/NGOs/Societies/ Agencies and utilization thereon	3.80	-	3.80	4.81	3.57	-	8.38
(iii) Expenditure on Administrative Overheads for CSR	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.25

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 39 : Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities: (Contd.)

(c) Arvind Limited through its CSR policy aims to work for social, economic, educational, infrastructural, environmental, health, inner wellbeing and cultural advancement of the people and thereby positively impact their quality of life. The broad thematic areas are Educational Advancement, Rural Advancement, Environmental Advancement, Health Advancement and Cultural Advancement.

The CSR initiatives are being carried out by company promoted organizations – Strategic Help Alliance for Relief to Distressed Areas (SHARDA) Trust, Narottam Lalbhai Rural Development Fund (NLRDF) and Arvind Foundation (AF) and other partner Civil Society Organizations.”

(d) Amount spent towards CSR activities includes amount contributed to related party during the year ended on March 31, 2022 was ₹ 2.60 Crores (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 8.38 Crores)

Note 40 : Financial Instruments by category**(i) Financial assets by category**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022					As at March 31, 2021				
	Cost	Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	Amortised cost	Total	Cost	Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	Amortised cost	Total
Investments										
- Equity shares (including share application money pending allotment)	262.42	-	2.10	-	264.52	439.66	-	2.10	-	441.76
- Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Debentures	-	-	-	101.57	101.57	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
- Government securities	-	-	-	(₹ 23,000/-)	(₹ 23,000/-)	-	-	-	(₹ 23,000/-)	(₹ 23,000/-)
- Limited liability partnership	85.50	-	-	-	85.50	90.19	-	-	-	90.19
Trade receivables	-	-	-	1068.06	1,068.06	-	-	-	933.68	933.68
Loans	-	-	-	69.72	69.72	-	-	-	258.36	258.36
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	36.76	36.76	-	-	-	9.80	9.80
Other bank balances	-	-	-	8.32	8.32	-	-	-	9.45	9.45
Other financial assets	-	-	23.12	60.40	83.52	-	-	23.76	142.64	166.40
Total Financial assets	347.92	-	25.22	1,344.83	1,717.97	529.85	-	25.86	1,353.95	1,909.66

(ii) Financial liabilities by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Amortised cost	Total
Borrowings	-	1,713.40	1,713.40	-	1,913.78	1,913.78
Lease Liabilities	-	69.11	69.11	-	71.65	71.65
Trade payable	-	2,111.32	2,111.32	-	1,322.40	1,322.40
Other Financial Liabilities	1.14	132.95	134.09	1.34	132.52	133.86
Total Financial liabilities	1.14	4,026.78	4,027.92	1.34	3,440.35	3,441.69

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer note 42.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 41 : Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities:

(a) Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial assets				
Amortised Cost				
Investment in Debentures	101.57	0.02	101.57	0.02
Investment in Government Securities	(₹ 23,000/-)	(₹ 23,000/-)	(₹ 23,000/-)	(₹ 23,000/-)
Total	<u>101.57</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>101.57</u>	<u>0.02</u>
Financial liabilities				
Amortised Cost				
Borrowings	1,713.40	1,913.78	1,713.40	1,913.78
Total	<u>1,713.40</u>	<u>1,913.78</u>	<u>1,713.40</u>	<u>1,913.78</u>

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

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

The fair value of borrowings is calculated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debts on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

Particulars	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
As at March 31, 2022				
Assets measured at fair value				
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investment in Equity shares	2.10	-	-	2.10
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)	23.12	-	23.12	-
As at March 31, 2021				
Assets measured at fair value				
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investment in Equity shares	2.10	-	-	2.10
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)	23.76	-	23.76	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

Particulars	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
As at March 31, 2022				
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial guarantee contract	1.14	-	-	1.14
As at March 31, 2021				
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Financial guarantee contract	1.34	-	-	1.34

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 41 : Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities: (Contd.)

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

There are no transfer between level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Note 42 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company's risk management is carried out by a Treasury department under policies approved by the Board of directors. The Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk refers to the possibility that changes in the market rates may have impact on the Company's profits or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The Company is exposed to market risks on account of foreign exchange rates, interest rates, underlying equity prices, liquidity and other market changes.

Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(a1) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the possibility that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk of short-term and long-term floating rate instruments and on the refinancing of fixed rate debt. The Company's policy is to maintain a balance of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings and the proportion of fixed and floating rate debt is determined by current market interest rates. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in Indian Rupees and US dollars with mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management at regular interval.

As at March 31, 2022, approximately 4.33% of the Company's Borrowings are at fixed rate of interest (March 31, 2021 : 3.84%).

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:

Particulars	Effect on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Increase in 50 basis points	(8.20)	(9.20)
Decrease in 50 basis points	8.20	9.20

(a2) Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign currency risk arises from its foreign operations, investments in foreign subsidiaries, foreign currency transactions and foreign currency borrowings. The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the income statement and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The major foreign currency exposures for the Company are denominated in USD and EURO.

Since a significant part of the Company's revenue is in foreign currency and major part of the costs are in Indian Rupees, any movement in currency rates would have impact on the Company's performance. Exposures on foreign currency sales are managed through the Company's hedging policy, which is reviewed periodically to ensure that the results from fluctuating currency exchange rates are appropriately managed. The Company strives to achieve asset liability offset of foreign currency exposures and only the net position is hedged. Consequently, the overall objective of the foreign currency risk management is to minimize the short term currency impact on its revenue and cash-flow in order to improve the predictability of the financial performance. The Company may use forward contracts and foreign exchange options towards hedging risk resulting from changes and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rate. These foreign exchange contracts, carried at fair value, may have varying maturities varying depending upon the primary host contract requirements and risk management strategy of the company. Hedge effectiveness is assessed on a regular basis.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 42 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies: (Contd.)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by the aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure in USD and EURO with a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the currencies by 2% against the functional currency of the respective entities. The company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Change in Currency rate	Effect on profit before tax	
		in USD rate	in EURO rate
March 31, 2022	+2%	2.73	0.06
	-2%	(2.73)	(0.06)
March 31, 2021	+2%	3.35	0.01
	-2%	(3.35)	(0.01)

The movement in the pre-tax effect is a result of a change in the fair value of financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship. Although the financial instruments have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as an economic hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk materially consists of trade receivables, investments and derivative financial instruments.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and also from its investing activities including deposits with banks, forex transactions and other financial instruments) for receivables, cash and cash equivalents, financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments.

All trade receivables are subject to credit risk exposure. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through established policies, controls relating to credit approvals and procedures for continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Company's counterparties. The Company does not have significant concentration of credit risk related to trade receivables. No single third party customer contributes to more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable (excluding outstanding from subsidiaries) as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 7 days to 180 days credit term.

With respect to derivatives, the Company's forex management policy lays down guidelines with respect to exposure per counter party i.e. with banks with high credit rating, processes in terms of control and continuous monitoring. The fair value of the derivatives are credit adjusted at the period end.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time, or at a reasonable price. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company generates cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations, maintains adequate liquid assets in the form of cash & cash equivalents and has undrawn short term line of credits from banks to ensure necessary liquidity. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

During the year, the Company has been regular in repayment of principal and interest on borrowings on or before due dates. The Company did not have defaults of principal and interest as on reporting date.

The Company requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment programmes mainly in growth projects.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

₹ in Crores

Note 42 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies: (Contd.)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	< 1 year	>1 year but < 3 years	>3 year but < 5 years	more than 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022					
Interest bearing borrowings*	1,015.59	636.77	149.05	-	1,801.41
Lease liabilities	13.59	24.75	19.97	10.80	69.11
Trade payables	2,111.32	-	-	-	2,111.32
Other financial liabilities#	132.31	1.35	0.43	-	134.09
	3,272.81	662.87	169.45	10.80	4,115.93
Year ended March 31, 2021					
Interest bearing borrowings*	703.33	807.76	446.73	14.08	1,971.90
Lease liabilities	17.62	26.47	15.33	12.23	71.65
Trade payables	1,322.40	-	-	-	1,322.40
Other financial liabilities#	337.34	8.67	0.56	0.14	346.71
	2,380.69	842.90	462.62	26.45	3,712.66

* Includes contractual interest payment based on interest rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period over the tenor of the borrowings.

Other financial liabilities includes interest accrued but not due and interest accrued and due of ₹ 9.24 Crores (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 8.95 Crores).

Note 43 : Capital management:

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements to optimise return to our shareholders through continuing growth. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and other non-current borrowings. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Interest bearing loans and borrowings (note 14)	1,713.40	1,913.78
(b) Less: cash and bank balance (including other bank balance and book overdraft)	(45.08)	(17.95)
(c) Net debt (a) - (b)	1,668.32	1,895.83
(d) Equity share capital (note 12)	260.59	258.92
(e) Other equity (note 13)	2,750.76	2,682.08
(f) Total capital (d) + (e)	3,011.35	2,941.00
(g) Total capital and net debt (c) + (f)	4,679.67	4,836.83
(h) Gearing ratio (c)/(g)	35.65%	39.20%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any long term borrowing in the current period except for one loan. The Company has obtained letter from the lender before the date of adoption of financial statements for not accelerating the payment of this loan within one year from the balance sheet date subject to regularisation of the breach by end of March 31, 2023. Accordingly, the management has considered the classification of loan based upon the original repayment schedule.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the current period.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 44 : Financial Ratios

	Type of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2021-22	2020-21	Variance (in %)	Remarks for variance more than 25%
1	Current Ratio (In times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.05	1.10	(4.55%)	Not Applicable
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (In times)	Total Debt	Total Equity	0.57	0.65	(12.31%)	Not Applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and amortisation	Debt Service	1.21	0.67	80.60%	Increase in ratio due to improvement in EBITA and reduction in Debt.
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Total Equity	1.99%	3.20%	(37.81%)	Decrease in ratio as Provision for Impairment/ Loans made during the year.
5	Inventory turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventories	4.97	4.45	11.69%	Not Applicable
6	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	7.45	4.94	50.81%	Increase in ratio due to increase in turnover.
7	Trade Payables turnover Ratio (In times)	Purchase of Goods	Average Trade Payables	3.17	2.11	50.24%	Increase in ratio due to faster churning of inventories.
8	Net capital turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	44.84	32.13	39.56%	Increase in ratio due to increase in revenue from operations.
9	Net profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Total Revenue	0.79%	2.05%	(61.46%)	Decrease in ratio as Provision for diminution in value of investments and loans made during the year
10	Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before Interest, Exceptional Items and Tax	Total Capital Employed	12.64%	5.90%	114.24%	Increase in ratio is due to increase in profitability of the company.
11	Return on investment (%)	Refer (a) below		76.00%	235.00%	(67.66%)	Impact of market dynamics

Note (a) : Return on Investment

$$\frac{(MV(T_1) - MV(T_0) - \text{Sum}[C(t)])}{(MV(T_0) + \text{Sum}[W(t) * C(t)])}$$

Where,

T₁ = End of time period

T₀ = Begning of time period

t = Specific date falling between T₁ and T₀

MV(T₁) = Market Value at T₁

MV(T₀) = Market Value at T₀

C(t) = Casb inflow, cash outflow on specific date

W(t) = Weight of the net cashflow (i.e. either net inflow or net outflow) on day 't', calculated as (T₁-t)/T₁

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

Note 45 : Additional Regulatory Disclosures As Per Schedule III Of Companies Act, 2013

Additional Regulatory Information pursuant to Clause 6L of General Instructions for preparation of Balance Sheet as given in Part I of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, are given hereunder to the extent relevant and other than those given elsewhere in any other notes to the Financial Statements.

- a. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- b. The Company has Fund-based and Non-fund-based limits of Working Capital from Banks and Financial institutions. For the said facility, the revised submissions made by the Company to its lead bankers based on closure of books of accounts at the year end, the revised quarterly returns or statements comprising stock statements, book debt statements, credit monitoring arrangement reports, statements on ageing analysis of the debtors/other receivables, and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed.
- c. The Company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any lender who has powers to declare a company as a willful defaulter at any time during the financial year or after the end of reporting period but before the date when the financial statements are approved.
- d. The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Company Act, 1956.
- e. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Restrictions on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- f. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities(intermediaries), with the understanding that the intermediary shall;
 - i. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- g. The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall;
 - i. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate beneficiaries) or
 - ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- h. The Company does not have any transactions which is not recorded in the books of accounts but has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- i. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

Note 46 : Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

Note 47 : Standards issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below.

Ind AS 16, Property plant and equipment - The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The effective date for the adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its Standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'cost that relate directly to the contract'. Cost that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement

the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Ind AS 103, Reference to Conceptual Framework - The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Ind AS 109, Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021) - The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the ‘10 percent’ test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Note 48 : In compliance with Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification w.r.t to amendment in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective from April 1, 2021, figures for comparative previous periods has been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary.

Note 49 : Events occurring after the reporting period

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of May 18, 2022, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited

Sanjay S. Lalbhai
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00008329

Jayesh K. Shah
Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00008349

Swayam Saurabh
Chief Financial Officer

R. V. Bhimani
Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Arvind Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Arvind Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which includes the Group's share of profit in its joint ventures, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of subsidiaries and joint venture referred to in the Other Matters section below, 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 Group as at March 31, 2022, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated 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 specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) 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 made thereunder, 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 obtained by us and other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matter is the matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was 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. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter Description	How the key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
1	<p>Revenue recognition – cut off</p> <p>Revenue is one of the key profit drivers and is therefore susceptible to misstatement. Cut-off is the key assertion in so far as revenue recognition is concerned. There is a risk that revenue is recognized on sale of goods around the year end without substantial transfer of control and is not in accordance with Ind AS-115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures performed:</p> <p>Our audit process consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing performed by us and by the Component auditor areas follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We obtained an understanding of process and evaluated the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's internal controls in relation to revenue recognition from sale of goods. We tested the Company's control over timing of revenue recognition around year end. At the year end, we have performed the cut off testing for late cut off to test that the revenue is recorded in the appropriate period. We have traced sales with proof of delivery (POD) to confirm the recognition of sales. <p>For above procedure Group auditor have enquired from the Component auditor for the process followed by them and relied upon the testing carried by Component auditor for Components audited by them.</p>

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

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report of even date and annexures thereof, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone 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, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint venture audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries and joint venture, is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent'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 Group including its joint ventures in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and its joint ventures and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring 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 preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and joint ventures are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its joint ventures.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities or business activities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities or business activities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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

- (a) We did not audit the financial statements of 19 subsidiaries whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 970.77 crores as at March 31, 2022, total revenues of ₹ 881.58 crores and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 5.79 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 1.74 crores for the year ended March 31, 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 1 joint venture, whose financial statements 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 financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint venture and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint venture is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.
- (b) We did not audit the financial statements of 6 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 50.90 crores as at March 31, 2022, total revenues of ₹ 63.70 crores and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 0.24 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss ₹ 0.64 crores for the year ended March 31, 2022, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 6 joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint ventures, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above 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 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 reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint venture referred to in the Other Matters section 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
 - c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies and its joint venture companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A” which is based on the auditors’ reports of the Parent, subsidiary companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Parent to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its joint ventures;
 - ii) Provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiary companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India;
 - iv) (a) The respective Managements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries and joint venture which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint venture respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Parent or any of such subsidiaries and joint venture to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Parent or any of such subsidiaries and joint venture (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries and joint venture which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint venture respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds have been received by the Parent or any of such subsidiaries and joint venture from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Parent or any of such subsidiaries and joint venture shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and those performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries and joint venture which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor’s notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v) The Parent has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
2. With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (“CARO”/ “the Order”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us and the auditors of respective companies included in the consolidated financial statements to which reporting under CARO is applicable, as provided to us by the Management of the Parent, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the CARO reports of the said companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Signature
Kartikeya Raval
Partner
(Membership no. 106189)
(UDIN 22106189AJEEWQ9879)

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

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 of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Arvind Limited (hereinafter referred to as “Parent”) and its subsidiary companies and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent, its subsidiary companies and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Parent, its subsidiary companies and its joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the subsidiary companies and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Parent, its subsidiary companies and its joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Parent, its subsidiary companies and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to 15 subsidiary companies and 1 joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, is based solely on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Signature
Kartikeya Raval
Partner

(Membership no. 106189)
(UDIN 22106189AJEEWQ9879)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	3,189.36	3,405.38
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5 (a)	45.32	77.95
(c) Investment properties	6	167.71	22.79
(d) Goodwill	7	8.95	14.59
(e) Other Intangible assets	7	34.59	59.18
(f) Intangible assets under development	7 (a)	0.21	0.40
(g) Right of Use Assets	38	80.38	88.56
(h) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8 (a)	66.26	70.28
(ii) Loans	8 (c)	0.75	0.68
(iii) Other financial assets	8 (f)	39.82	35.99
(i) Deferred tax assets (net)	29	8.01	7.80
(j) Other non-current assets	9	23.49	32.52
Total non-current assets (A)		3,664.85	3,816.12
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	2,208.42	1,159.85
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8 (b)	1,108.58	1,091.67
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8 (d)	59.78	27.12
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	8 (e)	17.31	24.44
(iv) Loans	8 (c)	39.71	50.16
(v) Other financial assets	8 (f)	85.66	118.48
(c) Current tax assets (net)	11	35.36	22.70
(d) Other current assets	9	484.89	319.45
Total current assets (B)		4,039.71	2,813.87
Assets classified as held for Sale	(C)	-	90.73
TOTAL ASSETS (A) + (B) + (C)		7,704.56	6,720.72
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	260.59	258.92
(b) Other equity	14	2,689.94	2,460.37
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent			
(c) Non-controlling interest		2,950.53	2,719.29
Total equity (A)		55.74	47.33
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15 (a)	757.73	1,141.90
(ii) Lease Liabilities	38	86.33	95.20
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15 (c)	1.25	8.55
(b) Long-term provisions	16	26.03	29.98
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	29	122.55	9.64
(d) Government grants	17	68.38	71.69
(e) Other non current liabilities	18	0.01	0.89
Total non-current liabilities (B)		1,062.28	1,357.85
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15 (a)	1,001.72	860.25
(ii) Lease Liabilities	38	19.18	23.98
(iii) Trade payables			
- Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	15 (b)	126.88	38.79
- Total Outstanding dues other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	15 (b)	2,055.89	1,361.47
(iv) Other financial liabilities	15 (c)	155.14	151.78
(b) Short-term provisions	16	20.04	11.53
(c) Government grants	17	8.74	7.96
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	12	0.24	0.04
(e) Other current liabilities	18	248.18	140.45
Total current liabilities (C)		3,636.01	2,596.25
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A) + (B) + (C)		7,704.56	6,720.72

See accompanying notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements

 In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
 Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
 Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited
Sanjay S. Lalbhai
 Chairman & Managing Director
 DIN: 00008329

Swayam Saurabh
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

Jayesh K. Shah
 Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
 DIN: 00008349

R. V. Bhimani
 Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
I. INCOME			
(a) Revenue from operations	19	8,033.73	5,072.98
(b) Other income	20	50.55	51.59
TOTAL INCOME		8,084.28	5,124.57
II. EXPENSES			
(a) Cost of raw materials and accessories consumed	21	4,334.61	2,088.82
(b) Purchase of stock-in-trade	22	308.48	271.81
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	23	(521.05)	161.64
(d) Project expenses		208.46	39.86
(e) Employee benefits expense	24	809.26	696.51
(f) Finance costs	25	176.43	224.51
(g) Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	272.01	285.15
(h) Other expenses	27	2,105.64	1,351.73
TOTAL EXPENSES		7,693.84	5,120.03
III. PROFIT BEFORE SHARE OF PROFIT OF A JOINT VENTURE, EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX (I-II)		390.44	4.54
IV. Share of profit of joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		1.11	0.44
V. PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX (III+IV)		391.55	4.98
VI. Exceptional items	28	13.72	35.89
VII. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX (V-VI)		377.83	(30.91)
VIII. Tax expense	29		
(a) Current tax		26.06	11.20
(b) Short/(excess) provision related to earlier years		13.86	(6.45)
(c) Deferred tax Charge/(Credit)		96.33	(8.27)
Total tax expense		136.25	(3.52)
IX. Profit/(Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		241.58	(27.39)
X Other comprehensive income/(Loss) (net of tax)			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
(i) Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans		(0.57)	23.82
(ii) Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Joint Venture accounted for using Equity method (net of tax)		0.01	(0.02)
(iii) Income tax related to items (i) above		0.24	(8.03)
Net other comprehensive Income/(Loss) not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(0.32)	15.77
B. Items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
(i) Effective portion of gain on cash flow hedges		6.59	53.55
(ii) Income tax related to items no (i) above		(2.22)	(18.72)
(iii) Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		(12.74)	(24.41)
Net other comprehensive Income/(Loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(8.37)	10.42
Total other comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, net of tax (X) = (A+B)		(8.69)	26.19
XI. Total comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, net of tax (IX+X)		232.89	(1.20)
XII. Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to:			
(i) Equity holders of the parent		238.15	(16.52)
(ii) Non-controlling interest		3.43	(10.87)
		241.58	(27.39)
XIII. Other comprehensive Income/(Loss) attributable to:			
(i) Equity holders of the parent		(8.75)	25.95
(ii) Non-controlling interest		0.06	0.24
		(8.69)	26.19
XIV. Total comprehensive Income/(Loss) attributable to: (XII+XIII)		229.40	9.43
(i) Equity holders of the parent		3.49	(10.63)
(ii) Non-controlling interest		232.89	(1.20)
XV. Earning per equity share [nominal value per share ₹10]	36		
- Basic		9.17	(0.64)
- Diluted		9.13	(0.64)
See accompanying notes forming part of the Consolidated financial statements			

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited

Sanjay S. Lalbhai
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00008329

Swayam Saurabh
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

Jayesh K. Shah
Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00008349

R. V. Bhimani
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
A Cash Flow from Operating activities		
Profit After taxation	241.58	(27.39)
Adjustments to reconcile profit after tax to net cash flows:		
Share of profit from Joint Ventures	(1.11)	(0.44)
Depreciation and Amortization expense	272.01	285.15
Interest Income	(6.06)	(5.64)
Tax Expense/(Credit)	136.25	(3.52)
Finance Costs	176.43	224.51
Bad Debts Written Off	1.89	4.90
Receivable other than trade write off	6.96	-
Allowances for doubtful receivables	0.45	0.11
Allowance for doubtful advances	0.49	0.09
Sundry Advances written off	1.22	0.25
Sundry Debit Written off	2.63	0.42
Provision for Non moving inventory	37.99	44.99
Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(1.81)	5.31
Profit on Sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)	(7.22)	(8.93)
Loss on Sale of Investments	1.39	-
Excess Provision Written Back	-	(1.44)
Share based payment expense	2.11	1.13
Government grant income	(8.64)	(7.66)
Gain of Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	(0.73)	(10.26)
Provision of diminution in value of investments	3.14	19.85
Impairment in Goodwill	-	13.18
	617.39	562.00
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	858.97	534.61
Adjustments for Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(964.06)	80.05
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(18.95)	(55.64)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	25.91	31.42
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	(180.41)	30.23
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	782.62	141.72
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	11.08	6.20
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	106.85	21.39
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	10.55	0.01
Net Changes in Working Capital	(226.41)	255.38
Cash Generated from Operations	632.56	789.99
Direct Taxes paid (Net of Tax refund)	(37.99)	(13.70)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	594.57	776.29
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(185.79)	(115.86)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	39.15	26.85
Dividend received from joint venture	2.00	-
Purchase of Investments	(0.01)	-
Proceeds from disposal of Investments	0.10	-
Changes in other bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	6.55	8.94
Loans Repaid/(Given) (Net)	10.38	(10.39)
Interest Received	6.27	9.36
Net cash flow used in Investing Activities (B)	(121.35)	(81.10)

Consolidated Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 (Contd.)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	5.62	0.15
Dividend Paid	(1.99)	-
Proceeds from long term Borrowings	100.00	663.76
Repayment of long term Borrowings	(514.72)	(572.63)
Proceeds/(Repayment) from Short term borrowings (Net)	172.02	(544.41)
Repayment towards lease liabilities	(31.99)	(30.17)
Interest Paid	(167.86)	(233.46)
Net Cash flow used in Financing Activities (C)	(438.92)	(716.76)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	34.30	(21.57)
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	25.48	47.06
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year	59.78	25.48

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents :		
Cash on Hand	0.12	0.21
Balances with Banks	59.66	26.91
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer note 8 (d))	59.78	27.12
Book Overdrafts (Refer note 15 (c))	-	(1.64)
Cash and cash equivalents as per Cash flow Statement	59.78	25.48

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	Net cash flows	Non Cash Changes			As at March 31, 2022
				Other changes *	Impact due to IndAS 116	Fair value adjustment on interest free inter corporate deposits	
Borrowings :							
Long term borrowings	15 (a)	1,371.41	(414.72)	-	-	-	956.69
Short term borrowings	15 (a)	630.74	172.02	-	-	-	802.76
Interest accrued on borrowings	15 (c)	10.36	(10.36)	9.69	-	-	9.69
Lease Liabilities	38	119.18	(31.99)	-	18.32	-	105.51
Total		2,131.69	(285.05)	9.69	18.32	-	1,874.65

* The same relates to amount charged in statement of profit and loss accounts.

Notes:

1 The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
 Chartered Accountants
Kartikeya Raval
 Partner

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited
Sanjay S. Lalbhai
 Chairman & Managing Director
 DIN: 00008329

Swayam Saurabh
 Chief Financial Officer
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 18, 2022

Jayesh K. Shah
 Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
 DIN: 00008349

R. V. Bhimani
 Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Crores

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting year
A. Equity share capital			
For the year ended March 31, 2021	258.77	0.15	258.92
For the year ended March 31, 2022	258.92	1.67	260.59
B. Other equity			

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus attributable to the owners of the Company							Items of Other Comprehensive Income				Total Other Equity (A)	Non-controlling interest (B)	Total equity (A+B)
	Capital Reserve on Consolidation	Share based payment reserve	Share Amalgamation Reserve	Debt Redemption Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Effective portion of gain or loss on cash flow hedges	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Net gain / (loss) on FVOCI equity instruments			
Balance as at April 1, 2020	17.16	1.50	11.78	34.54	50.00	69.50	562.01	1.47	1,775.14	(47.31)	0.49	2,449.81	57.96	2,507.77
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16.52)	-	-	-	-	(16.52)	(10.87)	(27.39)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.53	34.83	(24.41)	-	-	25.95	0.24	26.19
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.99)	34.83	(24.41)	-	-	9.43	(10.63)	(1.20)
Add / (Less): Transfer from Debt Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00	-	50.00
Add / (Less): Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	(50.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50.00)	-	(50.00)
Add: Issue of Shares under Employee Stock Option Scheme	-	-	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.13	-	1.13
Add / (Less): Transfer from share based payment reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	-	-	-	-	1.02	-	1.02
Add / (Less): Transfer to securities premium	-	-	(1.02)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.02)	-	(1.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	17.16	1.50	11.89	34.54	-	69.50	563.03	51.47	1,774.15	(71.72)	0.49	2,460.37	47.33	2,507.70
Balance as at April 1, 2021	17.16	1.50	11.89	34.54	-	69.50	563.03	51.47	1,774.15	(71.72)	0.49	2,460.37	47.33	2,507.70
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	238.15	-	-	-	-	238.15	3.43	241.58
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.38)	4.37	(12.74)	-	-	(8.75)	0.06	(8.69)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	237.77	4.37	(12.74)	-	-	229.40	3.49	232.89
Movement between Non-controlling interest and Equity holders of the parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.88)	-	-	-	-	(5.88)	6.91	1.03
Add / (Less): Dividend Paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.99)	(1.99)
Add / (Less): Transfer from share based payment reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.23	-	-	-	-	2.23	-	2.23
Add: Issue of Shares under Employee Stock Option Scheme	-	-	2.10	-	-	-	3.95	-	-	-	-	6.05	-	6.05
Add / (Less): Transfer to securities premium	-	-	(2.23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.23)	-	(2.23)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	17.16	1.50	11.76	34.54	-	69.50	569.21	51.47	2,006.04	12.73	0.49	2,689.94	55.74	2,745.68

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval

Partner

Sanjay S. Lalbhai

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 00008329

Jayesh K. Shah

Director & Group Chief Financial Officer

DIN: 00008349

Swayam Saurabh

Chief Financial Officer

R. V. Bhimani

Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

1. Corporate Information

Arvind Limited (“the Group” or “the Company” or “the Parent Company”) is one of India’s leading vertically integrated textile companies with the presence of almost eight decades in this industry. It is among the largest denim manufacturers in the world. It also manufactures a range of cotton shirting, denim, knits and bottom weights (Khakis) fabrics and Jeans and Shirts Garments. Arvind Limited also has the presence in Telecom business directly and through subsidiaries and joint venture companies. Also the Group has made foray into Technical Textiles on its own and in joint venture with leading global players. The Company through its subsidiary is also engaged in manufacturing and fabrication of process equipment as well as in water treatment business.

Arvind Limited together with its consolidated subsidiaries is hereinafter referred to as “the Group”.

The Group’s financial statements have been considered and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on May 18, 2022.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation:

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for the certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent notified (“the Act”).

Accounting policies were consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standards requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These Consolidated Financial Statements comprising of Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2022 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Rounding of amounts

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (“INR”) and all values are rounded to the nearest crore as per the requirement of Schedule III, except when otherwise indicated. Figures less than 50,000, which are required to be shown separately, have been shown actual in brackets.

Principles of Consolidation and equity accounting

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of Arvind Limited and its subsidiaries, being the entities that it controls. Control is evidenced where the Group has power over the investee or is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, which significantly affect the entity returns.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the

same reporting year as the parent company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to align the accounting policies in line with accounting policies of the Group.

For non-wholly owned subsidiaries, a share of the profit / loss for the financial year and net assets is attributed to the non-controlling interests as shown in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and consolidated balance sheet.

Changes in the Company’s interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Company’s interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. Amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are accounted for (i.e., reclassified to profit or loss) in the same manner as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed off. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under Ind AS.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses

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including unrealized gain /loss and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group's investments in joint venture are accounted for using the equity method.

Equity Method

Under equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of joint venture is shown on the face of the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of a joint venture' in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Upon loss of joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Operating cycle of the Group is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. As the Group's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

Non-Current Assets classified as held for sale

The Group classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use of the assets and actions required to complete such sale indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Also, such assets are classified as held for sale only if the management expects to complete the sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortized.

3.2. Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Group and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Group believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

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Following are significant estimate (for details refer note 4.1)

- Taxes
- Useful life of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets
- Provisions and contingencies
- Defined benefit plans

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

3.3. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent to its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these

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circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Business Combination under Common Control

A business combination involving entities or businesses under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination and the control is not transitory. The transactions between entities under common control are specifically covered by Ind AS 103. Such transactions are accounted for using the pooling-of-interest method. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recognised at their carrying amounts of the parent entity's consolidated financial statements with the exception of certain income tax and deferred tax assets. No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies. The components of equity of the acquired companies are added to the same components within the Group's equity. The difference, if any, between the amounts recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to other equity and is presented separately from other capital reserves. The Group's shares issued in consideration for the acquired companies are recognized from the moment the acquired companies are included in these financial statements and the financial statements of the commonly controlled entities would be combined, retrospectively, as if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the earliest reporting period presented.

3.4. Foreign currencies

The Group's functional and presentation currency is Indian Rupee. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement of such transaction and on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rate are recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

For the purpose of consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated to Indian rupees at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date, and the income and expenses at the average rate of exchange for the respective months. Exchange differences arising are recognized as foreign currency translation reserve under equity.

3.5. Fair value measurement

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 Group.

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 Group 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 lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level

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input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and for non-recurring measurement, such as asset held for sale.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management after discussion with and approval by the Group's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

Management, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets measured at fair value on the date of transition
- Investment properties
- Financial instruments (Including those carried at amortised cost)

3.6. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as

individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

The Group adjusts exchange differences arising on translation difference / settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding as at March 31, 2016, pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, to the cost of asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of fixed assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is de-recognised.

Depreciation

The carrying value of the property, plant and equipment as on April 1, 2014 are depreciated over remaining useful life of the assets based on independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuer.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided so as to write off the cost of assets less residual values over their useful lives of the assets, using the straight line method as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for Plant and Machinery (other than Lab equipment, Power generation plant, Electrical installations, Wind power generation plant and Engineering Equipments which are depreciated as per schedule II of the companies act, 2013), Leasehold Improvements, Furniture and fixtures, Vehicles and Office Equipments.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major Components) and are depreciated over their useful life or over the remaining useful life of the principal assets whichever is less.

Depreciation on Plant and Machinery (other than Lab equipment, Power generation plant, Electrical installations, Wind power generation plant and Engineering Equipments), Leasehold Improvements, Furniture & Fixtures, Vehicles and Office Equipments are provided on straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets as estimated by management based on

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the technical assessment of the assets, nature of assets, the estimated usage of assets, the operating condition of the assets, maintenance supports and anticipated technological changes required in the assets. The management estimates the useful lives as follows:

Particulars	Useful Life
Plant and Machinery (other than Lab equipment, Power generation plant, Electrical installations, Wind power generation plant and Engineering Equipments)	5-20 Years
Leasehold Improvements	5-6 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	6-10 Years
Vehicles	4-8 Years
Office Equipments	3-5 Years

The management believes that the useful life as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Act.

Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.7. Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right of use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The right of use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments are fixed payments. In calculating the present

value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

3.8. Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR) and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from such current investments is deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Group during the year. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the statement of profit and loss during the extended periods when the active development on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

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All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

3.10. Investment properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Group, is classified as Investment property. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

An investment property is derecognised on disposal or on permanently withdrawal from use or when no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. Transfers between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventories are at carrying amount of the property transferred.

Depreciation on Investment property is provided on the straight line method over useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Act.

3.11. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets that the Group controls and from which it expects future economic benefits are capitalised upon acquisition and measured initially:

- for assets acquired in a business combination at fair value on the date of acquisition/grant
- for separately acquired assets, at cost comprising the purchase price (including non-refundable taxes) and directly attributable costs to prepare the asset for its intended use.

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of products are charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss unless a product's technological and commercial feasibility has been established, in which case such expenditure is capitalised.

Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Amortisation

Software is amortized over management estimate of its useful life of 5 years or License Period whichever is lower and Patent/Knowhow is amortized over its useful validity period. Website is amortized over 5 years.

Research and development costs for Website Design

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

3.12. Inventories

Inventories of Raw material, Work-in-progress, Finished goods and Stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. However, Raw material and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

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

All other inventories of stores, consumables, project material at site are valued at cost. The stock of waste is valued at net realisable value.

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

3.13. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Group. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators. The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.14. Revenue Recognition

The Group earns revenue primarily from sale of manufactured goods (fabrics, garments and other textile derivatives). It has applied the principles laid down in Ind AS 115. In case of sale to domestic customers, most of the sale is made on ex-factory basis and revenue is recognised when the goods are dispatched from the factory gates. In case of export sales, revenue is recognised on shipment date, when performance obligation is met. The Group has considered specific criteria which have been met for each of Group's activities as described below while recognising revenue:

Sale of goods – customer loyalty programme (deferred revenue)

The Group operates a loyalty points programme which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase the products. The points can be redeemed for free products, subject to a minimum number of points being obtained. Consideration received is allocated between the product sold and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to the points equal to their fair value. Fair value of the points is determined by applying a statistical analysis. The fair value of the points issued is deferred and recognised as revenue when the points are redeemed.

Rendering of services

Revenue from services are recognized based on the services rendered in accordance with the terms of contracts on the basis of work performed.

Construction contract

Revenue in respect of projects for Construction of Plants and Systems, is recognised based on satisfaction of performance obligation over the period of time on the basis of percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is determined by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work done till date bears to the estimated total contract cost. Contract revenue earned in excess of billing has been reflected under the head "Other Current Assets" and billing in excess of contract revenue has been reflected under the head "Other Current Liabilities" in the balance sheet. Full provision is made for any

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loss in the year in which it is first foreseen and cost incurred towards future contract activity is classified as project work in progress. Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates by the Group, some of which are of a technical nature, relating to the percentage of completion, costs to completion, expected revenue from the contract and the foreseeable losses to completion.

Export Incentive

Export incentives under various schemes notified by government are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

Interest Income

Interest income from debt instruments are recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) and accrued on timely basis. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividend Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Group's right to receive is established which generally occurs when the shareholders approve the dividend.

Profit or loss on sale of Investments

Profit or Loss on sale of investments are recorded on transfer of title from the Group, and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of investment and other incidental expenses.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms except in the case where incremental lease reflects inflationary effect and rental income is accounted in such case by actual rent for the period.

Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for to the extent the Group is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

3.15. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. For recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, refer policy as mentioned below:

Initial recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities

(other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets:

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- (a) Financial assets at amortised cost
- (b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- (c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- (d) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost:

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

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets included within the FVTOCI category are measured at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI financial asset is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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(c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

(d) Equity instruments:

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 other than Investment in subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading, are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Equity Investment in subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) such as investments, trade receivables, advances and security deposits held at amortised cost and financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are tested for impairment based on evidence or information that is available without undue cost or effort. Expected credit losses (ECL) are assessed and loss allowances recognised if the credit quality of the financial asset has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, ECL are measured at an amount equal to the 12 months ECL, unless there has been significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case these are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date

to the amount that is required to be recognised as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired, or has been transferred, and the Group has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Concomitantly, if the asset is one that is measured at:

(a) amortised cost, the gain or loss is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss;

(b) fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves are reclassified to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset represents an equity investment in which case the cumulative fair value adjustments previously taken to reserves is reclassified within equity.

Reclassification

When and only when the business model is changed, the Group shall reclassify all affected financial assets prospectively from the reclassification date as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, fair value through profit or loss without restating the previously recognised gains, losses or interest and in terms of the reclassification principles laid down in the Ind AS relating to Financial Instruments.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at

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fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit or Loss. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Equity instruments

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

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Group are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business

and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gains / losses is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of recognition in profit or loss / inclusion in the initial cost of non-financial asset depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

The Group complies with the principles of hedge accounting where derivative contracts are designated as hedge instruments. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedge instrument and the hedged item, along with the risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking hedge transaction, which can be a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge.

(i) Fair value hedges

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The change in the fair value of the designated portion of hedging instrument and the change in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit or loss from that date.

(ii) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the other comprehensive income and accumulated as 'Cash Flow Hedging Reserve'. The gains / losses relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amounts previously recognised and accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. However, when the hedged item results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, such gains / losses are transferred from equity (but not as reclassification adjustment) and included in the initial measurement cost of the non-financial asset.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any

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gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is reclassified when the underlying transaction is ultimately recognised. When an underlying transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains / losses accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.16. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet includes cash on hand, at banks and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash, short-term deposits, as defined above, other short-term and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value adjusted for outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management. Bank Overdrafts are shown within Borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

3.17. Government Grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

3.18. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax

regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. 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, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates

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that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries where the group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

The Group recognizes tax credits in the nature of MAT credit as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Group recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group reviews such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Group does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

3.19. Employee Benefits

(a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. and the same are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

The Group's approved provident fund scheme, superannuation fund scheme, employees' state insurance fund scheme and Employees' pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution paid/payable under such schemes. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Defined benefit plan:

The employee's gratuity fund scheme, provident fund and Compensatory Pension Scheme are Company's defined benefit plans.

Gratuity fund scheme and Compensatory Pension Scheme

The present value of the obligation under Defined benefit

schemes is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognize the obligation on the net basis.

Company Administered Provident Fund

In case of a specified class of employees of Company receive benefits from a provident fund, is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company contributes a portion to the Arvind Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust. The trust invests in specific designated instruments as permitted by Indian law. The remaining portion is contributed to the government-administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the government.

The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

(c) Other long term employment benefits:

The employee's long term compensated absences are Group's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.

(d) Termination Benefits:

Termination benefits such as compensation under voluntary retirement scheme are recognised in the year in which termination benefits become payable.

3.20. Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions:

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

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That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through the statement of profit and loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Cash-settled transactions:

In case of cash-settled transactions, a liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions.

The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with

Changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense. The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined with the assistance of an external valuer.

3.21. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit / loss for the year

attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

3.22. Dividend

The Group recognises a liability (including tax thereon) to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity shareholders of the Group when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value re-measurement recognised directly in equity.

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.23. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Group has 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed from third parties, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the Consolidated financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.24. Non-current assets held for sale/ distribution to owners and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets (or disposal group) as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification , and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the assets to fair value less cost to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in the fair value less cost to sell of an assets but not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss previously recognised, A gain or loss previously not recognised by the date of sale of the non-current assets is recognised on the date of de-recognition.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

A discontinued operation qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.25. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

3.26. Research and Development

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Development costs are capitalised only after the technical and commercial feasibility of the asset for sale or use has been established. Thereafter, all directly attributable expenditure incurred to prepare the asset for its intended use are recognised as the cost of such assets. Internally generated brands and customer lists are not recognised as intangible assets.

4. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

4.1. Estimates and assumption

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Taxes

The Group has ₹ 37.53 crores (March 31, 2021: ₹ 164.99 crores) of tax credits carried forward. These credits expire in 15 years from the date of initial recognition. The Group has taxable temporary difference and tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these credits as deferred tax assets. On this

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

basis, the Group has determined that it can recognise deferred tax assets on the tax credits carried forward.

The Group has ₹ (2,56) crores (March 31, 2021: ₹ (0.53) crores) of unused tax losses available which is carried forward for set off against taxable income in future years. The Group believes that if sufficient future taxable income available to utilise against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. On this basis, the Group has determined that it has recognised deferred tax assets on the carried forward tax losses.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in note 29.

(b) Useful life of Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets

As described in Note 3.6 and 3.11 of the significant accounting policies, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period.

(c) Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

The Group has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. Guarantees are also provided in the normal course of business. There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Group involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability (Refer note 16 and 30).

(d) Defined benefit plans

The determination of Group's liability towards defined benefit obligation to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and in other comprehensive income. Such valuation depend upon assumptions determined after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. Information about such valuation is provided in notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in note 34.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & fixture	Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Office Equipment	Computer, server & network	Total
Gross Carrying Amount										
As at April 1, 2020	1,140.92	182.66	601.88	2,248.28	98.26	56.04	34.91	36.64	54.10	4,453.69
Additions	7.57	-	1.42	96.80	2.20	4.70	9.24	1.05	3.34	126.32
Transfer from Investment Properties	-	-	10.75	-	-	-	1.53	-	-	12.28
Transfer to Stock In Trade (Refer note 4 below)	8.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.06
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	-	(0.48)	(30.68)	(1.24)	(0.31)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.60)	(33.33)
Deductions	-	-	1.12	13.20	1.10	10.56	0.46	0.06	0.03	26.53
As at April 1, 2021	1,140.43	182.66	612.45	2,301.20	98.12	49.87	45.21	37.62	56.81	4,524.37
Additions	47.37	-	24.68	131.92	1.04	14.54	1.46	0.80	2.80	224.61
Transfer from Investment Properties	2.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.24
Transfer to Investment Properties	60.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.09
Transfer to Assets Held for Sale	15.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.07
Transfer to Stock In Trade (Refer note 4 below)	122.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122.49
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	-	(0.24)	(18.53)	(0.70)	(0.16)	0.01	0.02	(0.38)	(19.98)
Deductions	-	-	2.11	14.69	2.82	7.26	3.58	0.96	2.66	34.08
As at March 31, 2022	992.39	182.66	634.78	2,399.90	95.64	56.99	43.10	37.48	56.57	4,499.51
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment										
As at April 1, 2020	-	-	114.83	670.14	36.83	18.58	25.44	23.91	33.68	923.41
Depreciation for the year	-	-	26.37	157.35	9.03	6.19	4.68	4.14	6.84	214.60
Transfer from Investment Properties	-	-	0.89	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.92
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	-	(0.14)	(10.09)	(0.56)	(0.12)	-	-	(0.20)	(11.11)
Deductions	-	-	0.17	3.90	0.76	3.69	0.24	0.04	0.03	8.83
As at April 1, 2021	-	-	141.78	813.50	44.54	20.96	29.91	28.01	40.29	1,118.99
Depreciation for the year	-	-	26.32	166.41	10.08	5.78	3.68	3.10	5.07	220.44
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	-	(0.06)	(7.75)	(0.33)	(0.08)	-	0.01	(0.18)	(8.39)
Deductions	-	-	0.29	8.37	1.53	4.02	3.30	0.90	2.48	20.89
As at March 31, 2022	-	-	167.75	963.79	52.76	22.64	30.29	30.22	42.70	1,310.15
Net Carrying Amount										
As at March 31, 2022	992.39	182.66	467.03	1,436.11	42.88	34.35	12.81	7.26	13.87	3,189.36
As at April 1, 2021	1,140.43	182.66	470.67	1,487.70	53.58	28.91	15.30	9.61	16.52	3,405.38

Notes :

- Buildings includes ₹ 1.56 crores (Previous year ₹ 1.91 crores) in respect of ownership flats in Co-Operative Housing Society and ₹ 500/- (Previous year ₹ 500/-) in respect of shares held in Co-Operative Housing Society.
- Details of Borrowing Cost and Exchange Differences Capitalised:

Particulars	Other Adjustments			
	For the year		Transfer from Capital Work in Progress	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Borrowing Cost	-	0.45	-	0.68
Exchange Differences	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.45	-	0.68

- For Properties Pledge as security - Refer note no 15 (a).
- During the year , Freehold Land of ₹ 122.49 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 8.06 Crores) is transferred to Stock In Trade.
- During the current year, the Parent Company has purchased car for two of the directors for various business purposes. For the sake of convenience and administrative purposes, the Parent Company requested the directors to allow their name to be used for vehicle registration only. The Parent Company has not paid or compensated the directors for allowing use of their name. The purchase consideration will be paid by the Parent Company and the Parent Company shall enjoy all the benefits and shall claim the depreciation on the said car in its books.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

6. Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the company.

Particulars	Gross Value of property	Title deed held in the name of	Whether Promoter, director or their relative or employee	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Land	42.29	Ganga Co-Operative Housing Society Limited, Mahendra C Shah, Anokhee Parikh, Neenaben Parikh and Aneri Parikh	No	Various dates Since October 1, 1998	The Group is in process to register title deed in its name
Building	0.36	Anagram Finance	No	Various dates Since October 1, 1997	

Note 5 (a) : Ageing of Capital Work-in-progress

Particulars	< 1 year	> 1 year but < 2 years	> 2 year but < 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2022					
Project in Progress	40.18	0.63	0.51	4.00	45.32
	40.18	0.63	0.51	4.00	45.32
As at March 31, 2021					
Project in Progress	22.42	9.73	0.25	45.55	77.95
	22.42	9.73	0.25	45.55	77.95

Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Group as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Gross Value of property	Title deed held in the name of	Relation with Title holder	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
As at March 31, 2022					
Land	4.00	Mahendra C Shah	No	Various dates Since March 2010	The Group is in process to register title deed in its name.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 6 : Investment properties

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Gross Carrying Amount			
As at April 1, 2020	21.44	13.75	35.19
Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	-	12.28	12.28
As at April 1, 2021	21.44	1.47	22.91
Transfer from Property, plant and equipment	60.09	-	60.09
Transfer from Assets held for sale	87.09	-	87.09
Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	2.24	-	2.24
As at March 31, 2022	166.38	1.47	167.85
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2020	-	0.82	0.82
Depreciation for the year	-	0.22	0.22
Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	-	0.92	0.92
As at April 1, 2021	-	0.12	0.12
Depreciation for the year	-	0.02	0.02
As at March 31, 2022	-	0.14	0.14
Net Carrying Amount			
As at March 31, 2022	166.38	1.33	167.71
As at April 1, 2021	21.44	1.35	22.79

Notes:**(1) Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment properties**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Rental income derived from Investment properties	0.28	0.60
Less: Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance)	0.02	0.02
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation	0.26	0.58
Less: Depreciation	0.02	0.22
Profit arising from investment properties	0.24	0.36

(2) Fair value of the Investment properties

Fair value of the Investment properties are as under

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2021	27.98	4.31	32.29
Add: Fair value difference for the year	1.46	0.33	1.79
Asset Transfer to Property, plant and equipment	2.90	-	2.90
Asset Transfer from Property, plant and equipment	345.54	-	345.54
Balance as at March 31 2022	372.08	4.64	376.72

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 6 : Investment properties (contd.)

(3) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of the Group as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Gross Value of property	Title deed held in the name of	Whether Promoter, director or their relative or employee	Property held since	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Land	5.77	Mahendra C Shah, Anokhee Parikh, Neenaben Parikh and Sana Bhai Patel	No	Various dates Since April 1999	The Group is in process to register title deed in its name.
Building	0.31	Anagram Finance			

Note 7 : Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Patent & Technical knowhow	Website (Refer note (1) below)	Brand Value & Licence Brands	Distribution Network	Total	Goodwill	Goodwill on Consolidation	Total Goodwill
Gross Carrying Amount									
As at April 1, 2020	100.46	39.56	71.37	2.64	15.92	229.95	17.75	8.95	26.70
Additions	1.68	0.15	-	-	-	1.83	-	-	-
Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	0.20	1.47	1.67	1.66	-	1.66
Deductions	0.26	-	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	-
As at April 1, 2021	101.88	39.71	71.37	2.84	17.39	233.19	19.41	8.95	28.36
Additions	0.80	-	-	-	-	0.80	-	-	-
Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.82	-	0.82
Deductions	1.74	-	-	-	-	1.74	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	100.94	39.71	71.37	2.94	17.49	232.45	20.23	8.95	29.18
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at April 1, 2020	51.83	28.55	47.03	1.02	5.47	133.90	-	-	-
Amortisation for the Year	15.89	7.64	14.86	0.23	0.87	39.49	-	-	-
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.18	-	13.18
Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	0.07	0.55	0.62	0.59	-	0.59
As at April 1, 2021	67.72	36.19	61.89	1.32	6.89	174.01	13.77	-	13.77
Amortisation for the Year	12.94	2.49	7.74	1.52	0.83	25.52	5.76	-	5.76
Exchange Rate Difference	-	-	-	0.07	-	0.07	0.70	-	0.70
Deductions	1.74	-	-	-	-	1.74	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	78.92	38.68	69.63	2.91	7.72	197.86	20.23	-	20.23
Net Carrying Amount									
As at March 31, 2022	22.02	1.03	1.74	0.03	9.77	34.59	-	8.95	8.95
As at April 1, 2021	34.16	3.52	9.48	1.52	10.50	59.18	5.64	8.95	14.59

- Notes :**
- Website consist of Capitalised development cost being an internally generated intangible assets.
 - During the year, Amortisation of ₹ Nil Crores (Previous year ₹ 0.36 Crores) has been capitalised.

Note 7 (a) : Ageing of Intangible assets under development

Particulars	< 1 year	> 1 year but < 2 years	> 2 year but < 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2022					
Project in Progress	0.14	-	-	0.07	0.21
	0.14	-	-	0.07	0.21
As at March 31, 2021					
Project in Progress	0.33	-	-	0.07	0.40
	0.33	-	-	0.07	0.40

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 8 : Financial assets

8 (a) Investments

Particulars	Face Value per Share (in ₹ unless otherwise stated)	No. of Shares/unit		Amount	
		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Investment in equity shares (fully paid up):					
I. Subsidiaries - measured at cost (unquoted) :					
Arvind Foundation **	10	10,000	10,000	0.01	0.01
Arvind Indigo Foundation **	10	10,000	-	0.01	-
Arvind Worldwide(M) Inc., Mauritius ***	100 USD	54,840	54,840	0.01	0.01
Less: Provision for Impairment				(0.01)	(0.01)
				-	-
Arvind Spinning Limited (Shares without par value) ***		8,24,099	8,24,099	0.08	0.08
Less: Provision for Impairment				(0.08)	(0.08)
				-	-
Arvind Overseas (M) Inc., Mauritius ***	100 Mau	23,85,171	23,85,171	0.24	0.24
Less: Provision for Impairment				(0.24)	(0.24)
				-	-
				0.02	0.01
Total (I)					
II. Joint Ventures - measured using equity Method (unquoted)					
Adient Arvind Automotive Fabrics India Private Limited	10	81,42,750	81,42,750	8.14	8.14
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 28)				(8.14)	(5.00)
				-	3.14
PVH Arvind Manufacturing PLC, Ethiopia	1000 ETB	84,166	84,166	25.10	25.10
Less: Provision for Impairment (Refer note 28)				(25.10)	(25.10)
				-	-
Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	10	10,05,000	10,05,000	6.25	6.49
Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited	10	-	5,000	-	0.01
Clean Max Kratos Private Limited	10	260	-	(₹ 2,600/-)	-
Arudrama Development Private Limited	100	50,000	50,000	2.05	2.05
				8.30	11.69
Total (II)					
III. Limited Liability Partnerships:					
Joint ventures - measured using equity Method (unquoted)					
Arvind and Smart Value Homes LLP				55.82	56.46
				55.82	56.46
Total (III)					
IV. Others - Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income: Unquoted					
Amazon Textile Private Limited*	10	1,18,000	1,18,000	0.01	0.01
Abeer Textiles Private Limited*	10	22,42,000	22,42,000	2.09	2.09
Ahmedabad Cotton Merchants' Co-operative Shops and Warehouses Society Limited*	250	140	140	(₹ 35,000/-)	(₹ 35,000/-)
Gujarat Cloth Dealers Co-operative Shops and Warehouses Society Limited*	100	10	10	(₹ 1,000/-)	(₹ 1,000/-)
				2.10	2.10
Total (IV)					
Total Equity Investments ((I) + (II) + (III) + (IV)) Total (a)					
(b) Investment in debentures - measured at amortised cost (Unquoted):					
9.00% Optionally Convertible Debentures of Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	10	2500	2500	0.02	0.02
				0.02	0.02
Total (b)					
Total Investments (a)+(b)					
				66.24	70.26
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments					
				66.26	70.28
Aggregate impairment in value of investment					
				33.57	30.43

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 8 : Financial assets
8 (a) Investments (Contd.)
Disclosure in respect of Partnership Firms

Name of the Firm	Name of the Partner	Share in partnership	Capital as at	
			March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Arvind and Smart Value Homes LLP	Arvind Limited	50%	55.82	56.46
	Tata Value Homes Limited	50%	62.76	63.40

* The management has assessed that carrying value of the investments approximate to their fair value.

** The Group has made investment of ₹ 0.01 Crores in the equity shares of Arvind Foundation and ₹ 0.01 Crores in the equity shares of Arvind Indigo Foundation, which are the Companies incorporated under Section 8 of the Act. Since the Group has no intention of earning variable returns from the voting rights, the above investments doesn't meet the definition of control under Ind AS 110 and hence, not consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

*** Not considered for the purpose of consolidation for the financial year 2021-22 and 2020-21 respectively being defunct status.

8 (b) Trade receivables ~ Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good	1,108.58	1,091.67
Unsecured, considered doubtful	8.02	7.49
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts	(8.02)	(7.49)
Total Trade receivables	1,108.58	1,091.67
Receivables from Directors or from firm / Private company where director is interested (Refer note 35 for further details)	-	0.59

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 7 to 180 days.

Trade Receivables are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under note 15(a).

Allowance for doubtful debts

The Group has provided allowance for doubtful debts based on the lifetime expected credit loss model using provision matrix. Movement in allowance for doubtful debt are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Balance as per last financial year	7.49	20.65
Add : Allowance for the year (Refer note 27)	0.53	-
Less : Write off of bad debts and other adjustment (net of recovery)	-	(13.16)
Balance at the end of the year	8.02	7.49

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 8 : Financial assets**8 (b) Trade receivables - Current (Contd.)****Ageing of Trade Receivables from due date of payments as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:**

Particulars	Not Due	< 6 months	>6 months but < 1 year	>1 year but < 2 years	>2 year but < 3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022							
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	638.70	385.28	33.64	26.41	18.55	14.02	1,116.60
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	(0.35)	(0.91)	(2.92)	(2.24)	(0.44)	(6.86)
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	(0.13)	(0.80)	(0.17)	(0.06)	-	(1.16)
	638.70	384.80	31.93	23.32	16.25	13.58	1,108.58
Year ended March 31, 2021							
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	530.35	431.79	54.82	42.83	23.76	15.61	1,099.16
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	(0.36)	(2.16)	(3.01)	(0.76)	(0.06)	(6.35)
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	(0.96)	(0.02)	(0.16)	-	(1.14)
	530.35	431.43	51.70	39.80	22.84	15.55	1,091.67

8 (c) Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Non-current		
Loans to employees	0.75	0.68
Total Non-current Loans (A)	0.75	0.68
Current		
Loans to		
- Related Parties (Refer note 35)	16.94	-
- Employees	0.30	0.23
- Others	22.47	49.93
	39.71	50.16
Considered Doubtful		
Loans to related parties (Refer note 35)	5.23	5.23
Less : Allowance for doubtful loan	(5.23)	(5.23)
	-	-
Total Current Loans (B)	39.71	50.16
Total Loans (A)+(B)	40.46	50.84
Loans to Directors or to firm / Private company where director is interested (Refer note 35 for further details)	-	-

Loans to Related Parties that are repayable on Demand

Type of Borrower	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Loan Outstanding	Loan Outstanding (%)	Loan Outstanding	Loan Outstanding (%)
Related Parties	16.94	41.87%	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 8 : Financial assets
8 (d) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash on hand	0.12	0.21
Balance with Banks		
In Current accounts and debit balance in cash credit accounts	59.66	26.27
In Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	0.64
Total cash and cash equivalents	59.78	27.12

8 (e) Other bank balance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unpaid dividend accounts	2.88	3.46
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months*	14.43	20.98
Total other bank balances	17.31	24.44

* Under lien with bank as Security for Guarantee Facility given by the Bankers.

8 (f) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Non-current		
Security deposits	27.40	29.15
Deposits held as Margin Money*	0.06	1.99
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)	1.14	0.12
Share Application Money	1.49	1.49
Less : Provision for doubtful share application money	(1.49)	(1.49)
	-	-
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	11.22	4.73
Total Other Non-current Financial Asset (A)	39.82	35.99
Current		
Security deposits	4.65	9.04
Income receivable	3.09	3.84
Interest Subsidy Receivable	12.84	22.84
Interest Accrued on financial assets measured at amortised cost	9.90	2.40
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)	22.87	23.64
Receivable other than trade	-	18.75
Others	32.31	37.97
Total Other Current Financial Asset (B)	85.66	118.48
Total (A)+(B)	125.48	154.47

* Deposits are placed as bank guarantee to the sales tax department of various states.

Other current financial assets are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under note - 15(a).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9 : Other assets

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Capital advances		
Considered Good	22.90	32.16
Pre-paid expense	0.59	0.36
Other than Capital Advances		
Advances to suppliers - Doubtful	0.74	0.05
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(0.74)	(0.05)
	-	-
Total Other Non-current Asset (A)	23.49	32.52
Current		
Advance to suppliers		
Considered Good	66.79	97.76
Advances to suppliers - Doubtful	0.09	0.09
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(0.09)	(0.09)
	66.79	97.76
Balance with Government Authorities (Refer note (i) below)	229.16	148.11
Export incentive receivable	143.39	25.17
Pre-paid expense	17.76	13.86
Income Receivable	23.66	23.08
Pre-paid Gratuity (Refer note 34)	0.07	6.56
Other Current Asset	4.06	4.91
Total Other Current Asset (B)	484.89	319.45
Total (A) + (B)	508.38	351.97
Advance to Directors or to firm/Private company where director is interested (Refer note 35 for further details)	0.02	0.02

(i) Balance with Government Authorities mainly consists of input credit availed. Other current assets are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under note 15(a).

Note 10 : Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Raw materials		
- Raw materials and components	830.37	359.33
- Raw materials in transit	3.99	2.65
Fuel	8.21	4.03
Land plots and materials at site	218.38	55.18
Stores and spares	94.15	48.99
Work-in-progress	502.67	302.13
Finished goods	434.22	267.95
Waste	2.05	2.36
Stock-in-trade	71.30	75.45
Stock-in-trade in transit	5.80	-
Land Held as Stock-in-trade	37.28	41.78
Total	2,208.42	1,159.85

Inventory write downs are accounted, considering the nature of inventory, ageing and net realisable value for ₹ 37.99 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 44.99 Crores). The changes in write downs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Inventories are hypothecated as security for borrowings as disclosed under note 15(a).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 11 : Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Tax Paid in Advance (Net of Provision)	35.36	22.70
Total	35.36	22.70

Note 12 : Current Tax Liability (Net)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provision for taxation (Net of Advance Tax)	0.24	0.04
Total	0.24	0.04

Note 13 : Equity share capital:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	₹ in Crores	No. of shares	₹ in Crores
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	57,45,00,000	574.50	57,45,00,000	574.50
Preference shares of ₹ 100 each	1,00,00,000	100.00	1,00,00,000	100.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	26,05,85,819	260.59	25,89,24,069	258.92
Add : Forfeited shares	900	(₹ 4,500/-)	900	(₹ 4,500/-)
Total	26,05,86,719	260.59	25,89,24,969	258.92

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	₹ in Crores	No. of shares	₹ in Crores
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	25,89,24,069	258.92	25,87,67,069	258.77
Add : Shares allotted pursuant to exercise of Employee Stock Option Scheme	16,61,750	1.67	1,57,000	0.15
Outstanding at the end of the year	26,05,85,819	260.59	25,89,24,069	258.92

(ii) Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of shares having par value of ₹10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Aura Securities Private Limited	9,37,30,590	35.97	9,55,61,810	36.93

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12 : Equity share capital: (Contd.)

(iv) Details of shareholding of promoters in the Company:

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	% change during the year	No. of shares	% of shareholding	% change during the year
Sanjaybhai Shrenikbhai Lalbhai	1,564	0.00%	0.00%	1,564	0.00%	0.00%
Jayshreeben Sanjaybhai Lalbhai	345	0.00%	0.00%	345	0.00%	0.00%
Punit Sanjaybhai	3,714	0.00%	0.00%	3,714	0.00%	0.00%
Hansa Niranjambhai	11,396	0.00%	0.00%	11,396	0.00%	0.00%
Swati S Lalbhai	9,712	0.00%	0.00%	9,712	0.00%	0.00%
Badlani Manini Rajiv	-	-	0.00%	7,152	0.00%	0.00%
Sunil Siddharth Lalbhai	5,437	0.00%	0.00%	5,437	0.00%	0.00%
Vimla S Lalbhai	4,590	0.00%	0.00%	4,590	0.00%	0.00%
Taral S Lalbhai	4,074	0.00%	0.00%	4,074	0.00%	0.00%
Astha Lalbhai	1,925	0.00%	0.00%	1,925	0.00%	0.00%
Sunil Siddharth HUF	18	0.00%	0.00%	18	0.00%	0.00%
Kalpana Shripal Morakhia	12	0.00%	0.00%	12	0.00%	0.00%
Saumya Samvegbhai Lalbhai	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01%)
Aura Securities Private Limited	9,37,30,590	35.97%	(0.70%)	9,55,61,810	36.91%	0.00%
Aura Business Ventures LLP	69,60,988	2.67%	(0.33%)	78,18,707	3.02%	1.00%
Aml Employee Welfare Trust	-	-	(2.43%)	63,27,317	2.44%	0.00%
Atul Limited	41,27,471	1.58%	0.00%	41,27,471	1.59%	0.00%
Aagam Holdings Private Limited	18,76,258	0.72%	0.00%	18,76,258	0.72%	0.00%
Lalbhai Realty Finance Private Limited	4,55,000	0.17%	0.00%	4,55,000	0.18%	0.00%
Akshita Holdings Private Limited	1,50,000	0.06%	0.00%	1,50,000	0.06%	0.00%
Anusandhan Investments Limited	1,15,000	0.04%	0.00%	1,15,000	0.04%	0.00%
Aayojan Resources Private Limited	96,000	0.04%	0.00%	96,000	0.04%	0.00%
Adhinami Investments Private Limited	78,500	0.03%	0.00%	78,500	0.03%	0.00%
Aura Business Enterprise Private Limited	100	0.00%	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Aura Merchandise Private Limited	100	0.00%	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Aura Securities Private Limited (As a partner of the Partnership Firm i.e. Aura Venture)	100	0.00%	0.00%	100	0.00%	0.00%
Arvind Farms Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(0.58%)
Adore Investments Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(0.05%)
Amardeep Holdings Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	(0.04%)

(v) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts:

Refer note 37 for details of shares to be issued under employee stock option Scheme (ESOS 2008 and ESOS 2021).

(vi) In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2022:

- The Company has not allotted any equity shares as fully paid up without payment being received in cash.
- The Company has not allotted any equity shares by way of bonus issue.
- The Company has not bought back any equity shares.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 14 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Capital reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	17.16	17.16
Balance at the end of the year	<u>17.16</u>	<u>17.16</u>
(b) Capital reserve on Consolidation		
Balance as per last financial statements	1.50	1.50
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
(c) General reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	51.47	1.47
Add: Transfer from Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	50.00
Balance at the end of the year	<u>51.47</u>	<u>51.47</u>
(d) Amalgamation reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	34.54	34.54
Balance at the end of the year	<u>34.54</u>	<u>34.54</u>
(e) Securities premium account		
Balance as per last financial statements	563.03	562.01
Add: Received during the year	3.95	-
Add: Transfer from share based payment reserve	2.23	1.02
Balance at the end of the year	<u>569.21</u>	<u>563.03</u>
(f) Capital redemption reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	69.50	69.50
Balance at the end of the year	<u>69.50</u>	<u>69.50</u>
(g) Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	-	50.00
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	-	(50.00)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(h) Share based payment reserve (Refer note 37)		
Balance as per last financial statements	11.89	11.78
Add: Addition during the year	2.10	1.13
Less: Transfer to Securities Premium Account	(2.23)	(1.02)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>11.76</u>	<u>11.89</u>
(i) Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	1,774.15	1,775.14
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	238.15	(16.52)
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss) arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	(0.38)	15.53
Less: Movement between Non-Controling Interest and Equity holders of the parent	(5.88)	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>2,006.04</u>	<u>1,774.15</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 14 : Other Equity (Contd.)

₹ in Crores

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Items of Other comprehensive income		
(i) Equity Instruments through OCI (net of tax)		
Balance as per last financial statements	0.49	0.49
Balance at the end of the year	0.49	0.49
(ii) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	(71.72)	(47.31)
Add: Addition during the year	(12.74)	(24.41)
Balance at the end of the year	(84.46)	(71.72)
(iii) Cash Flow hedge reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	8.36	(26.47)
Add/(Less) : Addition during the year	6.59	53.55
Add/(Less) : Tax impact on additions	(2.22)	(18.72)
Balance at the end of the year	12.73	8.36
Total Other equity	2,689.94	2,460.37

The description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity is as follows :

(a) Capital reserve

Capital Reserve includes forfeiture of application money received on issue of share warrants and Capital Reserves on amalgamation/Business Combinations.

(b) General reserve

General Reserve is a free reserve created by the Group by transfer from Retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

(c) Amalgamation reserve

The reserve was created pursuant to scheme of amalgamation in earlier years. Amalgamation Reserve is a reserve which arose pursuant to the scheme of amalgamation and shall not be considered to be a reserve created by the Group.

(d) Securities premium account

Securities premium reserve is created due to premium on issue of shares. These reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

(e) Capital redemption reserve

Capital Redemption Reserve is created for redemption of preference shares from its retained earnings. The amount in Capital Redemption Reserve is equal to nominal amount of the preference shares redeemed. Capital Redemption Reserve may be applied by the Group in paying up unissued shares of the Group to be issued to shareholders of the Group as fully paid bonus shares.

(f) Debenture Redemption Reserve

The reserve represents amount required to be set aside out of profits in accordance with Companies Act, 2013 up to 2019-20.

(g) Share based payment reserve

This reserve relates to share options granted by the Group to its employee stock option scheme. Further information about share-based payments to employees is set out in note 37.

(h) Capital reserve on consolidation

Gain on purchase, i.e. excess of fair value of net assets acquired over the fair value of consideration in a business combination or on acquisition of interest in subsidiary is recognised as capital reserve on consolidation.

(i) Equity Instruments through OCI

The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investment in equity instrument in other comprehensive income. This amount will be reclassified to retained earnings on derecognition of equity instrument.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 14 : Other Equity (Contd.)

(j) Cash Flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on the changes of the fair value of the designated portion of the hedging instruments that are recognised and accumulated under the cash flow hedge reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item.

(k) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Currency Units) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

Note 15 : Financial liabilities

15 (a) Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. Long-term Borrowings		
(Secured)(at amortised cost)		
(ai) Term loan		
- from Banks	559.21	894.24
- from others	124.46	174.34
(aii) Non convertible Debentures	74.06	73.32
Total long-term borrowings (A)	<u>757.73</u>	<u>1,141.90</u>
B. Short-term Borrowings		
(Secured)(at amortised cost)		
(bi) Working Capital Loans repayable on demand from Banks	799.61	601.27
(bii) Current maturity of long term borrowings		
(Secured)(at amortised cost)		
Term loan		
- from Banks	198.96	229.51
(Unsecured)(at amortised cost)		
(biii) Under Buyer's Credit Arrangement	-	25.53
(biv) Intercompany Deposits		
From Others	3.15	3.94
Total short-term borrowings (B)	<u>1,001.72</u>	<u>860.25</u>
Total borrowings (A) +(B)	<u>1,759.45</u>	<u>2,002.15</u>

Notes :

Nature of security:

Term loan of ₹ 882.63 Crores and NCD of ₹ 74.06 Crores

- a) (i) Loans and NCD amounting to ₹ 376.21 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 549.33 Crores) are secured by (a) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (b) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future.
- (ii) Loans amounting to ₹ 76.60 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 218.22 Crores) are secured by (a) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (b) Pledge of shares of Arvind Envisol Limited, wholly own subsidiary of the company ; (c) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15 : Financial liabilities

15 (a) Long-term Borrowings (Contd.)

- (iii) Loans amounting to ₹ 47.19 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 99.08 Crores) are secured by (a) exclusive charge on some of the Immovable properties at Dholka; (b) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (c) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future.
- (iv) Loans amounting to ₹ 290.42 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 197.10 Crores) are secured by (a) exclusive charge on Immovable properties of Ankur division; (b) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (c) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future.
- (v) Loans amounting to ₹ 124.73 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 174.34 Crores) are secured by (a) exclusive charge on some of the Immovable properties at Asarwa; (b) first pari passu charge on all the Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage.
- (vi) Loans amounting to ₹ NIL Crores (March 31, 2021: ₹ 74.93 Crores) are secured by (a) first pari passu charge on all the Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets of the Company presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division at Bangalore; and all Immovable Properties, Movable Properties, Intangible Properties and General Assets acquired by the Company at any time after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage; (b) Secured by second pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Textile Plants and Garment Division and all the current assets acquired by the Company at any time in future.
- b) Loans amounting to ₹ 7.81 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 12.56 Crores) are secured by first pari passu charge over the entire land, building and fixed assets of the subsidiary company and by second pari passu charge over the inventory, receivables and other current assets of the subsidiary company.
- c) (i) Loans amounting to ₹ 33.58 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 45.32 Crores) are secured by first pari passu charge over the entire moveable fixed assets of the subsidiary company and current assets of the subsidiary company.
(ii) These Loans are additionally secured by Corporate Guarantee given by Holding company.
- d) Loans of ₹ 0.15 Crores (March 31, 2021 ₹ 0.52 Crores) are secured by hypothecation of related vehicles.

Rate of Interest and Terms of Repayment

Particulars	₹ in Crores	Range of Interest (%)	Terms of Repayment from Balance sheet date
From Banks			
(a) Term Loan			
(I) Secured Rupee Loans	757.75	2.16% to 10.20%	Repayable in quarterly instalments ranging between 1 to 16.
(II) Secured Vehicle Loan	0.15	8.45% to 9.75%	Monthly payment of Equated Monthly Instalments beginning from the month subsequent to taking the loans
(b) Non-Convertible Debentures	74.06	8.50%	Repayable in June 2023.
From Others			
Secured Rupee Loans	124.73	9.05%	Repayable in 11 quarterly instalments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 15 : Financial liabilities

15 (a) Long-term Borrowings (Contd.)

Nature of Security

Cash Credit and Other Facilities from Banks

(a) Secured by first pari passu charge on all the Company's Current Assets presently relating to the Manufacturing Locations and all the Current Assets acquired by the Company at any time after the execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage.

(b) Secured by a second pari passu charge over all the Immovable Properties relating to Textile Plants, Movable Properties presently relating to the Company and all the movable properties acquired by the Company at any time in future after execution of and during the continuance of the Indenture of Mortgage.

Rate of Interest

i. Working Capital Loans from banks carry interest rates ranging from 3.25% to 9.55% per annum.

15 (b) Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Acceptances	322.80	134.83
Other trade payables (Refer note below)		
- Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	126.88	38.79
- Total Outstanding dues other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,733.09	1,226.64
Total	2,182.77	1,400.26

Note

(i) Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2022. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Group and relied upon by auditors.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to each supplier at the end of each accounting year (but within due date as per the MSMED Act)		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprise	126.34	38.79
- Interest due on above	0.54	-
(ii) Interest paid by the Group in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along-with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
(iii) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.54	-
(v) Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	0.54	-

(ii) Ageing of Trade Payables from due date of payments as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Not Due	< 1 year	> 1 year but < 2 year	> 2 year but < 3 year	more than 3 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022						
(i) Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	31.70	95.09	-	0.09	-	126.88
(ii) Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,503.28	520.81	19.30	9.46	3.04	2,055.89
	1,534.98	615.90	19.30	9.55	3.04	2,182.77
Year ended March 31, 2021						
(i) Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	0.58	38.12	0.03	0.06	-	38.79
(ii) Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	269.74	1,063.21	17.95	7.10	3.47	1,361.47
	270.32	1,101.33	17.98	7.16	3.47	1,400.26

(iii) For amount payable to related parties, refer Note 35.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 15 : Financial liabilities**15 (c) Other financial liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Security Deposits	0.40	0.33
Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	0.85	8.22
Total Other Non-current financial liabilities (A)	1.25	8.55
Current		
Interest accrued but not due on financial liabilities	9.55	8.73
Interest accrued and due on financial liabilities	0.14	1.63
Payable to employees	112.25	102.06
Deposits from customers and others	6.38	7.24
Payable in Respect of Capital Goods	7.32	12.38
Mark to Market of Derivative Financial Instruments	4.13	3.83
Unpaid dividends	2.88	3.46
Book overdraft	-	1.64
Other Payables	12.49	10.81
Total Other Current financial liabilities (B)	155.14	151.78
Total (A)+(B)	156.39	160.33

Note 16 : Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Long-term		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 34)		
Provision for leave encashment	22.03	25.73
Provision for Gratuity	2.34	2.04
Provision for compensatory pension*	1.66	2.21
Total Long-term provisions (A)	26.03	29.98
Short-term		
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 34)		
Provision for leave encashment	11.34	7.71
Provision for Gratuity	6.07	1.47
Provision for superannuation	1.34	1.44
Provision for compensatory pension*	0.62	0.24
Others		
Provision for Warranties (Refer note (a) below)	0.67	0.67
Total Short-term provisions (B)	20.04	11.53
Total (A)+(B)	46.07	41.51

* Including ₹ 0.75 Crores (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 0.77 crores) pertaining to employees for which the liability of the Company is crystallised. Hence, it is a liability towards defined contribution plan.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 16 : Provisions

Note:

(a) Provision for Warranties

The Group has made provisions for warranty expenses. The movement in the provision account is as under:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Balance as per last financial statements	0.67	1.06
Add : Provision used during the year	-	(0.39)
Balance at the end of the year	0.67	0.67

Note 17 : Government grants

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Deferred income	68.38	71.69
Total Non-current government grants (A)	68.38	71.69
Current		
Deferred income	8.74	7.96
Total Current government grants (B)	8.74	7.96
Total (A)+(B)	77.12	79.65

Government grants

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Balance as per last financial year	79.65	80.43
Add : Received during the year	6.11	6.88
Add : Released to statement of profit and loss (net) (Refer note 20)	(8.64)	(7.66)
Balance at the end of the year	77.12	79.65

Note 18 : Other liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Income received in advance	0.01	0.89
Total Other Non-current liabilities (A)	0.01	0.89
Current		
Advance from customers	214.73	99.20
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	23.16	25.85
Deferred income of loyalty program reward points (Refer note (a) below)	-	0.16
Other liabilities	10.29	15.24
Total Other current liabilities (B)	248.18	140.45
Total (A)+(B)	248.19	141.34

(a) Deferred income of Loyalty Program Reward Points

The Group has deferred the revenue related to the customer loyalty program reward points. The movement in deferred revenue for those reward points are given below:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Balance as per last financial year	0.16	0.16
Add : Deferment during the year (Net)	(0.16)	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	0.16

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 19 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Sale of products	7,538.57	4,814.23
Sale of services	64.00	71.82
Other Operating income		
Waste sale	102.68	63.96
Gain on forward contracts	39.95	21.70
Export incentives	201.52	89.79
Foreign exchange fluctuation on vendors and customers	69.68	(4.17)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	1.44
Others	17.33	14.21
Total	8,033.73	5,072.98

Disaggregation of Revenue from contracts with customers**Revenue based on Geography**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Domestic	3,966.85	2,510.37
Export	4,066.88	2,562.61
Revenue from Operations	8,033.73	5,072.98

Revenue based on business segment

In Textile and advances material business the group does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sale of goods are for a shorter duration. There are no contracts for sale of services wherein performance obligation is unsatisfied to which transaction period has been allocated.

While in Others business the group have Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in currency rates, tax laws etc.). The value of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is expected to be recognised as revenue in the next year upon the progress on each contract. No consideration from contracts with customer is excluded from the amount mentioned below.

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Textile	6,625.83	3,985.92
Advanced Material	1,024.73	677.84
Others	383.17	409.22
Revenue from Operations	8,033.73	5,072.98

Reconciliation of revenue from operation with contract price

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from contract with customers as per the contract price	8,246.14	5,251.07
Less : Adjustment made to contract price on account of:		
a) Discounts and Rebates	59.25	42.70
b) Sales Return	129.80	118.26
c) Bonus/incentive	23.58	16.98
d) Customer loyalty programme	(0.22)	0.15
Revenue from Operations	8,033.73	5,072.98

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 20 : Other income

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost	6.06	5.64
Government grants (Refer note 17)	8.64	7.66
Rent	0.28	0.60
Profit/(Loss) on sale of Property, plant and equipment (Net)	7.66	9.63
Exchange difference on Borrowing and others	1.00	-
Scrap income	16.03	10.25
Miscellaneous income	10.88	17.81
Total	50.55	51.59

Note 21 : Cost of raw materials and accessories consumed

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Inventories at the beginning of the year	359.33	298.24
Add: Purchases during the year	4,805.65	2,149.91
	5,164.98	2,448.15
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	830.37	359.33
Total	4,334.61	2,088.82

Note 22 : Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Purchase of stock-in-trade	308.48	271.81
Total	308.48	271.81

Note 23 : Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	434.22	267.95
Stock-in-trade	71.30	75.45
Work-in-Progress	502.67	302.13
Project work-in-progress	255.66	96.96
Waste	2.05	2.36
	(A)	744.85
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	267.95	350.15
Stock-in-trade	75.45	89.95
Work-in-Progress	302.13	390.06
Project work-in-progress	96.96	73.37
Waste	2.36	2.96
	(B)	906.49
Total (Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(B-A)	161.64

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 24 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages, gratuity, bonus, commission, etc. (Refer note 34)	729.96	630.51
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 34)	57.62	50.08
Welfare and training expenses	19.57	14.79
Share based payment to employees (Refer note 37)	2.11	1.13
Total	809.26	696.51

Note 25 : Finance costs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Interest expense on Financial Liabilities		
- Loans	128.14	185.44
- Debentures	7.12	16.10
- Lease Liability (Refer note 38)	9.24	13.45
- others	2.14	3.49
Exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs	28.54	5.71
Other borrowing cost	1.25	0.32
Total	176.43	224.51

Note 26 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (Refer note 5)	220.37	214.60
Depreciation on Investment properties (Refer note 6)	0.02	0.22
Amortization of Intangible assets (Refer note 7)	31.28	39.13
Depreciation of right of use assets (Refer note 38)	20.34	31.20
Total	272.01	285.15

Note 27 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Power and fuel	560.39	327.75
Stores consumed	597.62	344.91
Processing charges	246.89	172.76
Miscellaneous Labour charges	113.70	72.02
Rent (Refer note 38)	15.61	10.50
Insurance	15.90	13.74
Printing, stationery and communication	19.40	14.66
Commission, Brokerage and discount	26.54	26.49
Rates and taxes	11.35	12.33
Repairs:		
To Building	3.67	2.75
To Machineries (including spares consumption)	111.27	62.62
To others	8.16	8.04
Freight, insurance and clearing charge	200.91	111.66

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 27 : Other expenses (Contd.)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Advertisement and publicity	14.14	4.53
Software Expenses	4.38	1.18
Legal and Professional charges	31.59	28.38
Conveyance and Travelling expense	19.67	14.85
Director's sitting fees	0.08	0.05
Allowances for doubtful debts (Refer note 8 (b))	0.53	-
Allowances for doubtful advances	0.49	0.09
Bad debt written off	1.89	4.90
Sundry Advances written off	1.22	0.25
Sundry debits written off	2.63	0.42
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note (i) below)	1.68	1.17
Bank charges	20.42	14.95
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses	4.91	6.89
Loss on sale of Property, plant and equipment (Net)	0.44	0.70
Exchange difference on Borrowing and others	4.78	7.43
Loss on sale of Investment	1.39	-
Miscellaneous expenses	63.99	85.71
Total	2,105.64	1,351.73
(i) Break up of Auditor's remuneration		
Payment to Auditors as		
Auditors	1.55	1.16
For Other Services	0.08	-
For reimbursement of expenses	0.05	0.01
Total	1.68	1.17

Note 28 : Exceptional items

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
(a) Retrenchment compensation	-	2.86
(b) Impairment in Goodwill	-	13.18
(c) Provision of diminution in value of investments	3.14	19.85
(d) Interest on Stamp Duty on Demerger	3.62	-
(e) Receivable other than trade write off	6.96	-
Total	13.72	35.89

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 29 : Income tax

The major component of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current income tax	26.06	11.20
Short provision related to earlier years		
- Current income tax	0.04	(5.59)
- Deferred tax Credit	13.82	(0.86)
	13.86	(6.45)
Deferred tax Credit	96.33	(8.27)
Income tax expense/(credit) in the statement of profit and loss	136.25	(3.52)
Statement of Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Current income tax	(0.20)	7.34
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	2.18	19.41
Income tax expense/(credit) recognised in OCI	1.98	26.75

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

A. Current tax

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Accounting profit before tax	377.83	(30.91)
Tax Rate	34.944%	34.944%
Current tax expenses on Profit before tax expenses at the enacted income tax rate in India	132.03	(10.80)
Adjustment		
On account of reassessment of factory land (refer note (a) below)	(26.73)	(65.62)
Utilisation of Capital Loss	3.10	-
Exempt income	1.40	-
On account of revaluation of tax base of non-depreciable assets (due to indexation benefit)	(3.29)	(2.40)
Expenditure not deductible for tax/not liable to tax	1.42	(2.01)
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	0.02	0.02
Difference in tax rates for certain entities of the group	7.71	9.78
Non-recognition of deferred tax assets due to absence of probable certainty of reversal in future	13.72	61.36
MAT credit utilised for tax liabilities pertaining to earlier years	13.81	(0.88)
Unused tax losses and credits	(1.10)	-
Short Provision of the earlier years	0.04	(5.57)
Other adjustments	(5.88)	12.60
Total income tax expense/(credit)	136.25	(3.52)
Effective tax rate	36.06	11.39

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 29 : Income tax (Contd.)

B. Deferred tax

The Group has accrued significant amounts of deferred tax. The majority of the deferred tax liability represents accelerated tax relief for the depreciation of property, plant and equipment and unused tax credit in the form of MAT credits carried forward. Significant components of Deferred tax assets and (liabilities) recognized in the financial statements of the Group as follows:

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Adjustment Due to Consolidation for the year ended on		Statement of Profit and Loss and OCI for the year ended on		Balance Sheet as at	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(236.08)	(241.55)	-	-	4.64	5.47	(231.44)	(236.08)
Impact of fair valuation of Land	(40.68)	(108.70)	-	-	30.02	68.02	(10.66)	(40.68)
Provision for doubtful debt	9.39	9.39	-	-	18.06	-	27.45	9.39
Expenditure allowable on payment basis	18.00	23.09	-	-	(3.09)	(5.09)	14.91	18.00
Expenditure allowable over the period (Section 35D/35DD)	9.01	15.23	-	-	(5.21)	(6.22)	3.80	9.01
Unused long-term capital loss	39.14	39.14	-	-	(3.10)	-	36.04	39.14
Unused losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	(0.53)	34.65	-	-	(2.03)	(35.18)	(2.56)	(0.53)
Unused tax credit available for offsetting against future taxable income (MAT Credit Entitlement)	164.99	167.79	-	-	(127.46)	(2.80)	37.53	164.99
Deferred tax on unrealised profit	3.02	3.40	-	-	0.52	(0.38)	3.54	3.02
Others	31.90	66.00	(0.37)	-	(24.68)	(34.10)	6.85	31.90
Deferred tax (expense)/income					(112.33)	(10.28)		
Net deferred tax assets/(Liabilities)	(1.84)	8.44	(0.37)	-			(114.54)	(1.84)

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. Hence, deferred tax assets and liabilities which can not be offset, are presented separately as Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities. Details of the same are as under:

Particulars	Balance as at			
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax Liabilities	
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	0.88	1.96	(232.32)	(238.04)
Impact of fair valuation of Land	-	-	(10.66)	(40.68)
Provision for doubtful debt	2.11	2.55	25.34	6.84
Expenditure allowable on payment basis	1.12	0.83	13.79	17.17
Expenditure allowable over the period (Section 35D/35DD)	-	-	3.80	9.01
Unused long-term capital loss	-	-	36.04	39.14
Unused losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	0.63	(0.53)	(3.19)	-
Unused tax credit available for offsetting against future taxable income	1.32	1.32	36.21	163.67
Deferred tax on unrealised profit	-	-	3.54	3.02
Others	1.95	1.67	4.90	30.23
Total of Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	8.01	7.80	(122.55)	(9.64)

There are certain income-tax related legal proceedings which are pending against the Group. Potential liabilities, if any have been adequately provided for, and the group does not currently estimate any probable material incremental tax liabilities in respect of these matters. (Refer note 30).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 29 : Income tax**B. Deferred tax (Contd.)**

The Group has unused tax capital losses amounting to ₹ 373.86 crores as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: ₹ 387.16 crores). Out of the same, tax credits on losses of ₹ 219.14 crores have not been recognised on the basis that recovery is not probable in the foreseeable future. Unrecognised tax capital losses will expire on March 31, 2025, if unutilized, based on the year of origination.

Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries where it is expected that earnings of the subsidiaries will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

Note :

(a) During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Parent Company has reassessed the expected manner of recovery of the carrying value of all land parcels and has now determined that a number of such land parcels would not be delinked from the business as they either form an integral part of the business operations or are proximate to the factory premises. Consequently, the Parent Company currently expects that in the event of disposal of most of the land parcels in future, these would only be disposed off along with the business and in a slump sale arrangement thereby resulting in no temporary difference between the accounting position and position as per tax laws upon such future disposal.

Accordingly, the Parent Company has reversed deferred tax liability amounting to ₹ 26.73 crores and ₹ 65.62 crores pertaining to such land parcels in the Statement of Profit and loss during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively.

Note 30 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Contingent liabilities not provided for		
(i) Claims against Group not acknowledged as debts	11.84	10.91
(ii) Disputed demands in respect of		
Excise and Customs duty	13.73	13.74
Value added tax and Central sales tax	7.58	18.62
Income tax (Refer note (d) below)	4.98	17.91
Service tax	8.35	8.77

Notes :

- (a) It is not practicable for the Group to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.
- (b) The Group does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.
- (c) The Group believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations.
- (d) During the current year, the Group had reassessed the position of its contingent liability pertaining to Income tax matters as at March 31, 2022. Based on the advice received from its tax counsel, the Group has created a provision amounting to ₹ 13.82 crores in the books of accounts in lieu of the uncertainties involved in the income tax proceedings and the possibility of occurrence of event as probable and possible. Majority of the issues are uncovered by judgment of respective judicial authorities in Group's own case in different assessment years or for other assessee.

Note 31 : Capital commitment and other commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	72.91	14.58
(b) Other commitments		
Export obligations against the import licenses taken for import of capital goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme which is to be fulfilled over the period of next six years. If the Group is unable to meet these obligations, its liability would be ₹ 7.98 crores (March 31, 2021: ₹ 24.94 crores) which will reduce in proportion to actual exports. The Group is reasonably certain to meet its export obligations and expects no outflow, hence it does not anticipate a loss with respect to these obligations and accordingly has not made any provision in its financial statements.	47.85	149.64

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 32 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged

The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward, options and swap contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counter party for these contracts is generally a bank.

All derivative financial instruments are recognized as assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and measured at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on the intended use of the derivative and the resulting designation.

The fair values of all derivatives are separately recorded in the balance sheet within current and non-current assets and liabilities depending upon the maturity of the derivatives.

The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits, authorities and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management. The limits, authorities and monitoring systems are periodically reviewed by management and the Board. The market risk on derivatives is mitigated by changes in the valuation of the underlying assets, liabilities or transactions, as derivatives are used only for risk management purposes.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Group also enters into forward exchange contracts for hedging highly probable forecast transaction and account for them as cash flow hedges and states them at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in equity until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time, the respective gain or losses are reclassified to the statements of profit or loss. These hedges have been effective for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The Group uses foreign exchange contracts from time to time to optimize currency risk exposure on its foreign currency transactions.

The cash flow hedges are taken out by the Group during the year for hedging the foreign exchange rate of highly probable forecast transactions.

The cash flows related to above are expected to occur during the year ended March 31, 2022 and consequently may impact the statement of profit or loss for that year depending upon the change in the foreign exchange rates movements.

A details of derivative contracts outstanding as at reporting date are as follows:

A. Foreign Exchange Derivatives

Nature of instrument	Currency	As at March 31, 2022				As at March 31, 2021			
		Average Exchange Rate (in equivalent ₹)	Amount in Foreign currency (in Millions)	Nominal Amount (₹ in Crores)	MTM Value (₹ in Crores)	Average Exchange Rate (in equivalent ₹)	Amount in Foreign currency (in Millions)	Nominal Amount (₹ in Crores)	MTM Value (₹ in Crores)
Cash Flow Hedges									
(Routed through OCI)									
Forward Sales Contracts									
Maturing less than 3 months	USD	76.48	69.56	532.00	1.73	74.82	40.65	304.16	4.87
Maturing between 3 to 6 months	USD	77.39	53.26	412.17	2.26	76.08	29.49	224.36	4.29
Maturing between 6 to 9 months	USD	78.29	25.50	199.65	1.42	76.35	32.25	246.22	2.87
Maturing between 9 to 12 months	USD	78.76	20.20	159.10	0.72	76.41	21.00	160.46	0.14
Maturing after 12 months	USD	80.13	12.00	96.15	(0.05)	-	-	-	-
Total	USD		180.52	1,399.07	6.08		123.39	935.20	12.17
Option contracts*									
Maturing less than 3 months	USD	-	-	-	7.05	-	-	-	5.51
Maturing between 3 to 6 months	USD	-	-	-	4.33	-	-	-	2.88
Maturing between 6 to 9 months	USD	-	-	-	1.96	-	-	-	1.41
Maturing between 9 to 12 months	USD	-	-	-	(0.33)	-	-	-	(1.03)
Maturing after 12 months	USD	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	(8.10)
Total	USD		-	-	13.35		-	-	0.67
Other Hedges									
(Routed through Profit and Loss)									
Forward Purchase Contracts									
Maturing less than 3 months	USD	76.26	57.04	435.01	(0.09)	73.91	49.46	365.55	(0.72)
Maturing between 3 to 6 months	USD	76.82	22.26	171.01	0.06	75.10	10.38	77.95	(0.39)
Maturing between 6 to 9 months	USD	78.60	4.01	31.52	(0.36)	78.13	0.16	1.25	-
Maturing between 9 to 12 months	USD	78.62	0.29	2.28	(0.01)	76.15	0.96	7.31	(0.01)
Total	USD		83.60	639.82	(0.40)		60.96	452.06	(1.12)

* Option contract are in the nature of zero premium option, hence nominal value as on the date of contract was Nil.

All derivative contracts stated above are for the purpose of hedging the underlying foreign currency exposure.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 32 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged (Contd.)

B. Exposure Not Hedged

Nature of exposure	Currency	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
		FC In Mn	₹ in Crores	FC In Mn	₹ in Crores
Receivables	USD	26.12	197.93	33.31	243.48
	EUR	2.37	19.70	1.24	10.58
	AUD	0.04	0.24	0.03	0.15
	JPY	-	-	0.17	0.01
	GBP	0.22	2.16	0.26	2.65
Payable towards borrowings	USD	0.02	0.17	3.24	23.94
	EUR	-	-	0.19	1.62
Payable to creditors	USD	12.71	96.37	6.89	50.38
	EUR	0.48	4.07	0.60	5.08
	JPY	5.82	0.36	11.16	0.74
	GBP	0.07	0.65	0.07	0.69
	AUD	(AUD 4,371)	0.02	(AUD 4,371)	0.02
	CHF	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.11
	HKD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Note 33 : Segment Reporting

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business segment separately for the purpose of making decision about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. Operating segment have been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS 108. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) of the group.

Operating Segments:

- Textiles :** Fabrics, Garments and Fabric Retail.
- Advanced Material :** Human Protection fabric & garments, Industrial Products, Advance Composites and Automotive fabrics.
- Others :** E-commerce, Agriculture Produce, EPABX and One to Many Radio, Water Treatment and Others.

Segment revenue and results:

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. The expenses and income which are not directly attributable to any business segment are shown as unallocable expenditure (net of unallocable income). Unallocated expenditure consists of common expenditure incurred for all the segments and expenses incurred at corporate level.

Segment assets and Liabilities:

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. Segment assets include all operating assets used by the operating segment and mainly consist of property, plant and equipments, trade receivables, Inventories and other operating assets. Segment liabilities primarily includes trade payable and other liabilities excluding borrowings.

Common assets and liabilities which can not be allocated to any of the business segment are shown as unallocable assets / liabilities.

Inter Segment transfer:

Inter Segment revenues are recognised at sales price. The same is based on market price and business risks. Profit or loss on inter segment transfer are eliminated at the group level.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group’s accounting policies described in note 3. The Group’s borrowing and income taxes are reviewed on an overall basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 33 : Segment Reporting (Contd.)

Geographical segment

Geographical segment is considered based on sales within India and rest of the world.

Summarised segment information for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year ended / As at March 31, 2022				Total
	Textiles	Advanced Materials	Others	Elimination	
REVENUE					
External Revenue	6,625.83	1,024.73	383.17	-	8,033.73
Inter segment Revenue	18.36	0.80	54.88	(74.04)	-
Enterprise revenue	6,644.19	1,025.53	438.05	(74.04)	8,033.73
RESULT					
Segment Result Before Finance cost	590.59	99.35	(55.47)	-	634.47
Less: Finance Cost					(176.43)
Less: Unallocable expenses (net of income)					(80.21)
Add: Tax Expenses					(136.25)
Net profit/(loss) after tax	590.59	99.35	(55.47)	-	241.58
Segment Assets	5,638.74	699.78	731.47	(730.12)	6,339.87
Unallocated Assets					1,300.55
Investments in Joint Ventures					64.14
Total Assets	5,638.74	699.78	731.47	(730.12)	7,704.56
Segment Liabilities	2,417.19	225.67	378.56	(143.71)	2,877.71
Unallocated Liabilities					61.13
Total Liabilities	2,417.19	225.67	378.56	(143.71)	2,938.84
Depreciation and amortisation expense	201.26	32.90	20.11	-	254.27
Unallocated Depreciation and amortisation expense					17.74
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	201.26	32.90	20.11	-	272.01
Capital Expenditure	175.48	19.14	14.54	-	209.16
Unallocated Capital Expenditure					1.51
Total Capital Expenditure (Refer note (a))	175.48	19.14	14.54	-	210.67
Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation	25.53	15.88	2.59	-	44.00
Unallocated Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation					10.35
Total Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation	25.53	15.88	2.59	-	54.35

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 33 : Segment Reporting (Contd.)

Particulars	For the Year ended / As at March 31, 2021				
	Textiles	Advanced Materials	Others	Elimination	Total
REVENUE					
External Revenue	3,985.92	677.84	409.22	-	5,072.98
Inter segment Revenue	11.43	1.63	25.01	(38.07)	-
Enterprise revenue	3,997.35	679.47	434.23	(38.07)	5,072.98
RESULT					
Segment Result Before Finance cost	230.82	62.90	(34.63)	-	259.09
Less: Finance Cost					(224.51)
Less: Unallocable expenses (net of income)					(65.49)
Less: Tax Credit					3.52
Net profit/(loss) after tax	230.82	62.90	(34.63)	-	(27.39)
Segment Assets	4,644.55	544.71	805.26	(1,116.58)	4,877.94
Unallocated Assets					1,774.61
Investments in Joint Ventures					68.17
Total Assets	4,644.55	544.71	805.26	(1,116.58)	6,720.72
Segment Liabilities	1,638.72	149.31	288.00	(158.62)	1,917.41
Unallocated Liabilities					34.54
Total Liabilities	1,638.72	149.31	288.00	(158.62)	1,951.95
Depreciation and amortisation expense	203.82	25.72	29.22	-	258.76
Unallocated Depreciation and amortisation expense					26.39
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	203.82	25.72	29.22	-	285.15
Capital Expenditure	47.81	30.75	9.25	-	87.81
Unallocated Capital Expenditure					34.02
Total Capital Expenditure (Refer note (a))	47.81	30.75	9.25	-	121.83
Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation	35.13	38.30	5.95	-	79.38
Unallocated Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation					7.13
Total Material non-cash items other than Depreciation and amortisation	35.13	38.30	5.95	-	86.51

(a) Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, investment properties, capital work-in-progress and Right of Use assets.

(b)

Particulars	Year Ended / As at March 31, 2022	Year Ended / As at March 31, 2021
Segment Revenue*		
(a) In India	3,966.85	2,510.37
(b) Rest of the world	4,066.88	2,562.61
Total	8,033.73	5,072.98
Carrying Cost of Segment Non Current Assets@		
(a) In India	3,495.47	3,608.34
(b) Rest of the world	54.54	93.03
Total	3,550.01	3,701.37

* Based on location of Customers.

@ Other than financial assets and deferred tax assets.

(c) Information about major customers:

Considering the nature of business of group in which it operates, the group deals with various customers including multiple geographic. No single customer has accounted for more than 10% of the group's total revenue for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans:

Amount of ₹ 44.86 Crores (March 31, 2021: ₹ 39.60 Crores) is recognised as expenses and included in note no. 24 "Employee benefit expense"

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
(i) Contribution to Provident Fund [note (a)]	21.39	16.78
(ii) Contribution to Pension Fund [note (a)]	15.82	14.81
(iii) Contribution to Superannuation Fund [note (b)]	1.40	1.61
(iv) Contribution to Employees' State Insurance [note (c)]	6.98	6.40
Total	45.59	39.60

Note

(a) Employees of the Group, other than covered in Provident Fund Trust, receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The eligible employees and the Group make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The remaining portion is contributed to the government-administered pension fund. Employees of the Group, other than covered in Provident Fund Trust, receive benefits from a government administered provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Group has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Such contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and are recognised as employee benefits expenses when they are due in the Statement of profit and loss.

(b) The Group's Superannuation Fund is administered by approved Trust. The Group is required to contribute the specified amount to the Trust. The Group has no further obligations to the plan beyond its contribution to a Trust Fund.

(c) The Group's Employee State Insurance Fund, for all eligible employees, is administered by ESIC Corporation. The Group is required to contribute specified amount to ESIC Corporation and has no further obligations to the same beyond its contribution.

B. Defined benefit plans:

The Group has following post employment benefit plans which are in the nature of defined benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The Gratuity plan is a Funded plan administered by a Trust and the Group makes contributions to recognised Trust in India.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. Gratuity benefits are both funded and unfunded. The Parent Company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Arvind Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (the Trust). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme as permitted by Indian law. Some of the subsidiaries make annual contribution to the gratuity scheme administered by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The Group recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income.

(b) Company administered Provident Fund***

In case of Employees of the Parent Company covered in Provident Fund Trust, provident fund contributions are deposited to The Arvind Mills Employees' Provident Fund Trust. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the government. The Parent company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate. Contributions to such provident fund are recognised as employee benefits expenses when they are due in the Statement of profit and loss. The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India.

With effect from March 1, 2022, the Parent company has surrendered its exemption granted under Section 17(1)(a) of EPF & MP Act, 1952. The assets and liabilities of The Arvind Mills Employees' Provident Fund Trust as on the date of surrender of exemption have been transferred to Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Ministry of Labour of Employment, Government of India.

(c) Compensatory Pension Scheme

The Parent Company operates a post retirement pension scheme, which is discretionary in nature for certain cadres of employees who have joined before June 30, 1983 and who have rendered not less than 31 years of service before their retirement. The plan is unfunded. Employees do not contribute to the plan.

Liabilities with regard to the Compensatory Pension Scheme are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

The Parent Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefit obligations and plan assets as at March 31, 2022:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2021	Increase due to business combination	Charged to statement of profit and loss		Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (note 24)	Employer's contribution	Employer's contribution	Transfer In	Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income			As at March 31, 2022
			Service cost	Net interest expense						Transfer of obligations & Assets***	Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	
Gratuity - Funded													
Defined benefit obligation	117.88	-	10.97	7.08	18.05	-	-	-	11.94	-	2.12	2.06	4.06
Fair value of plan assets	(123.25)	-	-	(7.39)	(7.39)	-	(0.45)	-	(12.05)	-	(3.36)	-	(3.36)
Benefit liability/(asset)-Funded (A)	(5.37)	-	10.97	(0.31)	10.66	-	(0.45)	-	(0.11)	2.12	2.06	(0.12)	0.70
Gratuity - Non Funded													
Defined benefit obligation	2.32	-	0.88	0.10	0.98	-	-	-	(0.57)	-	-	-	0.18
Benefit liability/(asset)-Non Funded (B)	2.32	-	0.88	0.10	0.98	-	-	-	(0.57)	-	-	0.18	2.91
Net Benefit liability/(asset) (A+B)	(3.05)	-	11.85	(0.21)	11.64	-	(0.45)	-	(0.68)	2.12	2.06	0.06	0.88
Provident Fund Scheme													
Defined benefit obligation	418.66	-	9.75	28.28	38.03	27.41	-	9.77	(67.56)	-	-	-	(426.31)
Fair value of plan assets	(427.96)	-	-	(28.28)	(28.28)	(27.41)	(9.75)	(9.77)	67.56	-	-	-	435.61
Deficit/(Surplus)	(9.30)	-	9.75	-	9.75	-	(9.75)	-	-	-	-	-	9.30
Effects of asset ceiling, if any*	9.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9.30)
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	-	-	9.75	-	9.75	-	(9.75)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensatory Pension Scheme													
Defined benefit obligation	1.68	-	0.04	0.10	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	(0.31)	(0.29)
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	1.68	-	0.04	0.10	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	(0.31)	(0.29)
Total benefit liability/(asset)	(1.37)	-	21.64	(0.11)	21.53	-	(10.20)	-	(0.68)	2.12	2.08	(0.25)	0.59
													9.87

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits (Contd.) Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets as at March 31, 2021:

Particulars	As at April, 2020	Increase due to business combination	Charged to statement of profit and loss			Employment's contribution	Employer's contribution	Transfer in	Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income			As at March 31, 2021			
			Service cost	Net interest expense/(income)	Reversal included in statement of profit and loss** (note24)					Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net demographic income)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in Experience adjustments		Reversal of Liability**		
Gratuity - Funded																
Defined benefit obligation	117.95	-	13.31	7.74	-	21.05	-	2.71	(18.83)	-	1.58	2.24	(8.82)	-	(5.00)	117.88
Fair value of plan assets	(113.62)	-	-	(7.46)	-	(7.46)	-	(3.49)	-	16.99	(15.67)	-	-	-	(15.67)	(123.25)
Benefit liability/(asset)-Funded (A)	4.33	-	13.31	0.28	-	13.59	-	2.71	(1.84)	1.58	(15.67)	2.24	(8.82)	-	(20.67)	(5.37)
Gratuity - Non Funded																
Defined benefit obligation	2.76	-	1.60	0.14	-	1.74	-	-	(0.72)	-	0.01	0.05	(1.52)	-	(1.46)	2.32
Benefit liability/(asset)- Non Funded (B)	2.76	-	1.60	0.14	-	1.74	-	-	(0.72)	-	0.01	0.05	(1.52)	-	(1.46)	2.32
Net Benefit liability/(asset) (A+B)	7.09	-	14.91	0.42	-	15.33	-	(3.49)	(2.56)	1.59	(15.67)	2.29	(10.34)	-	(22.13)	(3.05)
Post employment Medical benefits**																
Defined benefit obligation	12.03	-	-	(10.41)	(10.41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.62)	(1.62)	-
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	12.03	-	-	(10.41)	(10.41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.62)	(1.62)	-
Provident Fund Scheme																
Defined benefit obligation	420.84	-	9.38	31.39	-	40.77	27.66	-	5.48	(76.09)	-	-	-	-	-	418.66
Fair value of plan assets	(420.94)	-	-	(31.39)	(31.39)	(27.66)	(9.38)	(5.48)	76.09	(9.20)	-	-	-	-	(9.20)	(427.96)
Deficit/(Surplus)	(0.10)	-	9.38	-	9.38	-	(9.38)	-	-	(9.20)	-	-	-	-	(9.20)	(9.30)
Effects of asset ceiling, if any*	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.20	-	-	-	-	9.20	9.30
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	-	-	9.38	-	9.38	-	(9.38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensatory Pension Scheme																
Defined benefit obligation	1.61	-	0.04	0.10	-	0.14	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	(0.11)	(0.11)	-	(0.07)	1.68
Net Benefit liability/(asset)	1.61	-	0.04	0.10	-	0.14	-	-	-	0.03	0.01	(0.11)	(0.11)	-	(0.07)	1.68
Total benefit liability/(asset)	20.73	-	24.33	0.52	(10.41)	14.44	-	(12.87)	2.71	(2.56)	1.62	2.30	(10.45)	(1.62)	(23.82)	(1.37)

*The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any.

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	
	As at March 31, 2021	(%) of total plan assets
Central Government Securities	0.00%	0.00%
Public Sector/Financial Institutional Bonds	0.00%	0.00%
Portfolio with Mutual Fund	99.99%	99.97%
Others (including bank balances)	0.01%	0.03%
(%) of total plan assets	100%	100%

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits (Contd.)

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Provident Fund are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 (%) of total plan assets	As at March 31, 2021 (%) of total plan assets
Government Securities (Central & State)	N/A	54.43%
Public Sector and Private Sector Bonds	N/A	35.76%
Portfolio with Mutual Fund	N/A	5.50%
Others (including bank balances)	N/A	4.31%
(%) of total plan assets	N/A	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Group's plans are shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	4.56%-7.15%	3.86%-6.86%
Future salary increase	5.00%-8.50%	5.00%-8.50%
Medical cost inflation**	N/A	N/A
Expected rate of return on plan assets	5.15%-6.98%	6.06%-6.84%
Attrition rate	7.00%-30.00%	7.00%-18.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian assured lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian assured lives Mortality (2006-08)
Mortality rate after employment	N/A	N/A

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the defined benefit plan under the Deterministic Approach :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	N/A	6.06%
Average term to maturity of assets	N/A	6 years
Guaranteed rate of return	N/A	8.50%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below for the defined benefit plan:

Particulars	Sensitivity level	Increase / (decrease) in defined benefit obligation (Impact)	
		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Gratuity			
Discount rate	1% increase	(2.65)	(4.46)
	1% decrease	2.85	4.93
Salary increase	1% increase	2.80	4.92
	1% decrease	(2.65)	(4.54)
Attrition rate	1% increase	(0.29)	0.04
	1% decrease	0.29	(0.06)
Compensatory Pension Scheme			
Discount rate	1% increase	(0.03)	(0.03)
	1% decrease	0.03	0.03

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 34 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits (Contd.)

Maturity analysis (Expected undiscounted future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Gratuity		
Within the next 12 months	48.39	30.54
Between 2 to 5 years	67.61	55.02
From 6 to 10 years	28.53	43.11
	144.53	128.67
Compensatory Pension Scheme		
Within the next 12 months	0.34	0.38
Between 2 to 5 years	1.36	1.52
	1.70	1.90

Weighted average duration of defined plan obligation (based on discounted cash flows)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 In Years	As at March 31, 2021 In Years
Gratuity	5	5
Compensatory Pension Scheme	2	3

The Group does not have any contributions expected towards planned assets for the next year.

C. Other Long term employee benefit plans:

Leave encashment

The Group has a policy on leave encashment which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating leave encashment is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

The Group has recognised following as expenses and included in note no. 24 "Employee benefit expense".

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Leave Encashment	11.28	13.34
Total	11.28	13.34

** Under the Post-employment medical benefits scheme, employees and their spouses used to be covered for hospitalisation benefits after retirement, on completion of specified number of years services. The cover used to be available to these beneficiaries until they were alive. Thus, liabilities with regard to the plan were determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method and the Company recognized the net obligation of the defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability were recognized in other comprehensive income and were not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

During the year however, the company has revised the policy for post-employment medical benefits plan, as a result of which, the obligation to pay for medical benefits premium of retired employees has been shifted from the company to respective employees. Consequently, the company has reversed the outstanding provision for post-employment medical benefits in the previous year.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 35 : Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

(a) Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :	
(I) Subsidiaries	
1 Arvind Worldwide (M) Inc. *	
2 Arvind Overseas (M) Inc. *	
3 Arvind Spinning Limited *	
4 Arvind Foundation **	
5 Arvind Indigo Foundation **	
(II) Joint Ventures	
1 Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	
2 Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited	up to March 3, 2022
3 Adient Arvind Automotive Fabrics India Private Limited	
4 Arudrama Developers Private Limited	
5 Arvind and Smart Value Homes LLP	
6 PVH Arvind Manufacturing PLC, Ethiopia	
7 Clean Max Kratos Private Limited	w.e.f. March 8, 2022
(III) Key Management Personnel	
1 Mr. Sanjay S. Lalbhai	Chairman and Managing Director
2 Mr. Jayesh K. Shah	Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
3 Mr. Punit S. Lalbhai	Executive Director
4 Mr. Kulin S. Lalbhai	Executive Director
5 Mr. Swayam Saurabh	Chief Financial Officer (W.e.f. March 22, 2022)
6 Mr. Bakul Harshadrai Dholakia	Non-Executive Director
7 Mr. Dileep Chinubhai Choksi	Non-Executive Director
8 Ms. Renuka Ramnath	Non-Executive Director
9 Mr. Nilesh Dhirajlal Shah	Non-Executive Director
10 Mr. Arpit Kantilal Patel	Non-Executive Director
(IV) Relatives of Key Management Personnel	
1 Mrs. Jayshree S Lalbhai	
2 Mrs. Poorva P Lalbhai	
3 Mrs. Jaina K Lalbhai	
(V) Enterprise over which Key Management personnel are able to exercise significant influence	
1 Aura Securities Private Limited	
2 Amplus Capital Advisors Private Limited	
3 Arvind Smartspaces Limited	
4 The Anup Engineering Limited	
5 Arvind Fashions Limited	
6 Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	
7 Arvind Beauty Brands Retail Private Limited	
8 PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited (Formerly known as Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Pvt Ltd)	
9 Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	
10 White Ocean Business Ventures LLP	
11 Aura Business Enterprise Private Limited	
12 Aura Business Ventures LLP	
13 Style Audit LLP	
14 Animesh Holdings Private Limited	
15 Endor Properties LLP	
16 Morpheus Properties LLP	
17 Amber Apparels LLP	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 35 : Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures (Contd.)

(a) Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :	
18	Tesla Properties LLP
19	Multiples Private Equity Fund li LLP
20	Crusade Properties LLP
21	Value Fashion Retail Limited
22	Firenze Properties and investments Private Limited
23	Centerac Emarket Places Private Limited
(VII) Trusts and Others	
1	Arvind Mills Employees' Provident Fund
2	The Arvind Mills Employee's Gratuity Fund
3	Lalbhai Group of Companies Officers' Superannuation Fund

* Not considered for the purpose of consolidation for the financial year 2021-22 and 2020-21 respectively being defunct status.

** The Group has made investment of ₹ 0.01 Crores in the equity shares of Arvind Foundation and ₹ 0.01 Crores in the equity shares of Arvind Indigo Foundation, which are the Companies incorporated under Section 8 of the Act. Since the Group has no intention of earning variable returns from the voting rights, the above investments doesn't meet the definition of control under Ind AS 110 and hence, not consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 35 : Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 – Related Party Disclosures (Contd.)

(b) Transactions and Balances :

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Joint Ventures		Key Management Personnel and relatives		Trusts		Company under the control of Key Managerial Personnel		Total
	Year ended/as at		Year ended/as at		Year ended/as at		Year ended/as at		Year ended/as at		
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	
(i) Transactions during the year											
Purchase of Goods	-	0.04	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	2.08	-	2.12
Sales of Goods	0.24	0.01	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	61.61	8.48	61.86
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Expenses Recovered	-	2.08	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	5.17	10.00	7.25
Rent Income	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	0.11
Services Rendered	-	0.85	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	8.73	8.97	9.84
Remuneration	-	-	-	-	10.94	3.94	-	-	-	-	10.94
Sitting Fees paid to Non-Executive Directors	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.05	-	-	-	-	0.08
Commission to Non-Executive Directors	-	-	-	-	0.37	0.37	-	-	-	-	0.37
Services Received	-	1.76	4.34	-	-	-	-	-	14.62	5.30	16.38
Rent Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	0.12
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.15	4.15
Share of Profit from LLP	-	(0.64)	(0.32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.64)
Dividend Income	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
Interest Income	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Donation Given	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.60
Contribution Given for Employee Benefit Plans	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.07	3.35	-	-	22.07
Loan Given	-	17.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.39
Receipt towards Loan Given	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45
Provision of diminution in value of investments	-	3.14	19.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.14
Sale of Investment	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
Withdrawal of capital Contribution	-	0.64	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.64
(ii) Balances as at year end											
Trade Receivable	-	0.86	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	49.32	25.86
Investments	0.35	97.38	98.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.73
Provision for Impairment of Investment	(0.33)	(33.24)	(30.10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33.57)
Share Application Money	-	1.49	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.49
Provision for Impairment of Share Application Money	-	(1.49)	(1.49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.49)
Other Current Assets	0.02	0.09	2.78	-	-	-	6.49	-	0.79	7.35	0.90
Other Non Current Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.25
Loan Given	5.23	16.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.17
Allowance for Doubtful Loan	(5.23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.23)
Trade payables	-	-	0.45	-	0.33	0.34	-	0.13	14.93	13.99	15.26
Short Term Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.77	1.44	-	-	5.77

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 35 : Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures (Contd.)
(c) Loans and Advances in the nature of loans

List of Related Parties	Purpose	Balance as at March 31, 2022	Balance as at March 31, 2021
Loans and Advances			
Arvind Worldwide (M) Inc. Less : Allowance for doubtful loan	General Business Purpose	5.23 (5.23) -	5.23 (5.23) -
Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	General Business Purpose	16.94	-
Total		16.94	-

List of Related Parties	Purpose	Maximum Outstanding During	
		2021-22	2020-21
Loans and Advances			
Arvind Worldwide (M) Inc.	General Business Purpose	5.23	5.23
Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	General Business Purpose	17.36	-

Loans given to the related party carries interest rate of 7.00%

(d) Commitments with related parties

The Group has provided commitment of ₹ Nil Crores to the related party as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: ₹ Nil Crores)

(e) Transactions with key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel during the year was as follows :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	10.61	3.80
Post employment benefits	0.39	0.30
Other long-term employment benefits	0.08	0.04
Others - Contribution towards Provident Fund	0.31	0.22
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	11.39	4.36

The remuneration of key management personnel is determined by the Remuneration committee.

Note 36 : Earning per share:

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	₹ in Crores	238.15	(16.52)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares for Basic EPS (a)	No.	25,96,95,044	25,87,33,462
Effect of potential Ordinary shares on Employee Stock Options outstanding (b)	No.	11,19,173	86,648
Weighted average number of Equity Shares in computing diluted EPS (a) + (b)	No.	26,08,14,217	25,88,20,110
Nominal value of equity shares	₹	10	10
Basic earning per share	₹	9.17	(0.64)
Diluted earning per share	₹	9.13	(0.64)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 37 : Share based payments

Arvind Limited (AL)

A. The Company has instituted Employee Stock Option Scheme 2008 (ESOS 2008) and AL – Employee Stock Option Scheme 2021 (ESOS 2021), pursuant to the approval of the shareholders of the company at their extra ordinary general meeting held on October 23, 2007 and annual general meeting held on August 18, 2021 respectively. Under both the schemes, the Company has granted options convertible into equal number of equity shares of the face value of ₹ 10 each to its certain employees. The following table sets forth the particulars of the options outstanding as on March 31, 2022 under ESOS 2008 and ESOS 2021:

Scheme	ESOS 2008				ESOS 2021			
	May 23, 2014	August 22, 2016	October 25, 2019	August 31, 2020	August 5, 2021	January 27, 2022	March 22, 2022	
Date of grant	May 23, 2014	August 22, 2016	October 25, 2019	August 31, 2020	August 5, 2021	January 27, 2022	March 22, 2022	
Vesting Date	April 30, 2019	August 22, 2017	September 30, 2023	August 31, 2023	August 31, 2022	Step vesting in 5 tranches from January 27, 2023 to January 27, 2027	Step vesting in 4 tranches from March 31, 2023 to March 31, 2026	
Number of options granted	10,50,000	9,00,000	2,00,000	6,50,000	61,655	2,50,000	1,00,000	
Number of options outstanding	5,26,000	9,00,000	2,00,000	6,50,000	61,655	2,50,000	1,00,000	
Exercise price per option	₹ 57.51	₹ 90.81	₹ 45.45	₹ 35.55	₹ 10.00	₹ 128.70	₹ 116.70	
Fair Value of option on Grant date	₹ 36.65	₹ 14.00	₹ 13.31	₹ 18.95	₹ 96.27	₹ 62.11	₹ 49.72	
Vesting period	Over a period of 1 to 5 years from the date of grant							
Vesting requirements	On continued employment with the company and fulfilment of performance parameters.							
Exercise period	3 to 5 years from the date of vesting							
Method of settlement	Through allotment of one equity share for each option granted.							

B. Movement in Stock Options during the year :

The following reconciles the share option outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022		Year Ended March 31, 2021	
	No. of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	No. of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
ESOS 2008				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	39,37,750	50.89	19,83,000	69.12
Vested during the year	16,61,750	33.83	1,57,000	10.00
Granted during the year	61,655	10.00	23,11,750	34.31
Lapsed/Forfeited during the year	-	-	2,00,000	72.15
Exercised during the year	16,61,750	33.83	1,57,000	10.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	23,37,655	61.94	39,37,750	50.89
Exercisable at the end of the year	14,26,000	78.53	14,26,000	78.53
ESOS 2021				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Vested during the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	3,50,000	125.27	-	-
Lapsed/Forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,50,000	125.27	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

C. Share Options Exercised during the year:

Option Series	No. of Options	Exercise Date	Weighted Average Share Price at Exercise Date
Options exercised during the year	1,11,750	September 4, 2021	90.65
	13,00,000	October 12, 2021	99.01
	2,50,000	November 9, 2021	141.05

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 37 : Share based payments (Contd.)

D. Share Options Outstanding at the end of the year:

ESOS 2008 - The share options outstanding at the end of the year had a weighted average exercise price of ₹ 61.94 (as at March 31,2021: ₹ 50.89), and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 1.74 Years (as at March 31,2021: 3.58 years). The range of exercise price is from ₹ 10.00 to ₹ 90.81.

ESOS 2021 - The share options outstanding at the end of the year had a weighted average exercise price of ₹ 125.27 (as at March 31,2021: ₹ NIL), and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 5.74 Years (as at March 31,2021: NIL years). The range of exercise price is from ₹ 116.70 to ₹ 128.70.

E. Significant Assumptions of Valuation on New Grant:

Weighted Average Information:

	ESOS 2008	ESOS 2021
(i) Share price (₹)	105.85	132.23
(ii) Exercise price (₹)	10.00	125.27
(iii) Expected volatility	49.00%	58.16%
(iv) Risk-free interest rate	3.92%	5.42%
(v) Any other inputs to the model	None	
(vi) Method used and the assumptions made to incorporate effects of expected early exercise	Binomial Option Pricing Model	
(vii) How expected volatility was determined, including an explanation of the extent of to which expected volatility was based on historical volatility	The volatility of the Company's stock price on stock exchanges over the expected life of the options has been considered.	
(viii) Whether any or how any other features of option grant were incorporated into the measurement of fair value, such as market condition.	None	

Arvind Internet Limited (AIL)

The Company has instituted Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS 2015), pursuant to the approval of the shareholders of the Company at their Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on October 12, 2015. Under ESOS 2015, up to March 31, 2022, the Company has granted 1,94,85,350 options convertible into equal number of Equity Shares of face value of ₹ 10 each. The following table sets forth the particulars of the options outstanding as on March 31, 2022 under ESOS 2015:

Scheme	ESOS 2015					
Date of grant	April 1, 2020	April 1, 2019	October 15, 2015	April 1, 2016 and November 15, 2016	April 1, 2021 and October 1, 2021	
Number of options granted	15,13,549	96,21,511	27,69,500	30,24,300	25,56,490	
Exercise price per option	₹ 10.00	₹ 10.00	₹ 10.00	₹ 10.00	₹ 10.00	
Vesting period	Over a period of 4 years					
Vesting requirements	On continued employment with the company					
Exercise period	Up to 5 years from the date of vesting					
Method of settlement	Through allotment of one equity share for each option granted					

The following table sets forth a summary of the activity of options:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Options		
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,49,33,504	1,35,71,591
Granted during the year	25,56,490	15,13,549
Lapsed during the year	9,74,953	1,51,636
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,65,15,041	1,49,33,504
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,35,87,227	1,12,33,634
Weighted average exercise price per option (₹)	₹ 10	₹ 10
Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)	5.59	6.24

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date, exercise price and weighted average contractual life of the options outstanding at the end of the year :

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	March 31, 2022 Share options	March 31, 2021 Share options
October 15, 2015	October 14, 2024	₹ 10	22,65,358	22,69,980
April 1, 2016	March 31, 2025	₹ 10	15,43,963	15,04,590
November 15, 2016	November 14, 2025	₹ 10	1,91,160	1,91,160
April 1, 2019	March 30, 2028	₹ 10	92,38,891	94,54,225
April 1, 2020	March 31, 2029	₹ 10	13,40,714	15,13,549
October 1, 2021	September 30, 2030	₹ 10	19,34,955	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)			5.59	6.24

ALL has granted 25,56,490 options during the year ended on March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 : 15,13,549). The fair value of the share based payment options granted is determined using the binomial model using the following inputs at the grant date which takes in to account the risk free rate of interest - 5.97%, expected life 6 year, and the expected price volatility of the underlying share - 18.29%, the expected dividend yield of 0%. Fair Value of the underlying share at the time of grant of the option ₹ 3.38 per share.

Expense arising from share- based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefit expense were as follows :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Share Based Payment to Employees	2.11	1.13

Note 38 : Leases

A. The Group has taken land, factory buildings, godowns, offices, plant and machinaries and other facilities on lease.

Disclosures as per Ind AS 116 - Leases are as follows:

B. The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets for the year ended on March 31, 2022 are as follows :

Particulars	Land and Building	Others	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	83.08	5.48	88.56
Additions during the year	27.33	-	27.33
Deletions/cancellation/modification during the year	(11.98)	(3.19)	(15.17)
Depreciation (Refer note 26)	(18.05)	(2.29)	(20.34)
Balance at the end of the year	80.38	-	80.38

The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets for the year ended on March 31, 2021 are as follows :

Particulars	Land and Building	Others	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	130.84	16.77	147.61
Additions during the year	7.11	-	7.11
Deletions/cancellation/modification during the year	(29.38)	(5.58)	(34.96)
Depreciation (Refer note 26)	(25.49)	(5.71)	(31.20)
Balance at the end of the year	83.08	5.48	88.56

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 38 : Leases (Contd.)
C. The movement in lease liabilities are as follows :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	119.18	184.67
Additions during the year	27.33	7.11
Deletions/cancellation/modification during the year	(18.25)	(42.03)
Finance cost accrued during the year (Refer note 25)	9.24	13.45
Payment of lease liabilities	(31.99)	(44.02)
Balance at the end of the year	105.51	119.18

The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities is as under :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current	19.18	23.98
Non Current	86.33	95.20
Total	105.51	119.18

D. The details of contractual maturities of lease liabilities on discounted basis are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Less than one year	19.18	23.98
One to five years	69.89	75.61
More than five years	16.44	19.59
Total	105.51	119.18

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

F. The amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation expense of right of use assets (Refer note 26)	20.34	31.20
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Refer note 25)	9.24	13.45
Rent expense - short-term lease and leases of low value assets (Refer note 27)	15.61	10.50
Total	45.19	55.15

Note 39 : Disclosure in respect of Construction / Job work Contracts

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Amount of Contract Revenue recognized	86.34	108.21
Recognized and included in the financial statements as amounts due:		
-from customers under construction contracts	20.32	18.87
-to customers under construction contracts	12.29	8.35
	8.03	10.52
Amount of Advance Received from Customers	158.65	63.64

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 40 : Fair value measurements**(a) Financial Instruments by category****(i) Financial assets by category**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022						As at March 31, 2021					
	Equity Method	Cost	Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	At Amortised cost	Total	Equity Method	Cost	Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	At Amortised cost	Total
Investments												
- Equity shares	8.30	0.02	-	2.10	-	10.42	11.69	0.01	-	2.10	-	13.80
- Debentures	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
- Limited liability partnership	55.82	-	-	-	-	55.82	56.46	-	-	-	-	56.46
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	1,108.58	1,108.58	-	-	-	-	1,091.67	1,091.67
Loans	-	-	-	-	40.46	40.46	-	-	-	-	50.84	50.84
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	59.78	59.78	-	-	-	-	27.12	27.12
Other Bank balance	-	-	-	-	17.31	17.31	-	-	-	-	24.44	24.44
Other financial assets	-	-	-	24.01	101.47	125.48	-	-	-	23.76	130.71	154.47
Total Financial assets	64.12	0.02	-	26.11	1,327.62	1,417.87	68.15	0.01	-	25.86	1,324.80	1,418.82

(ii) Financial liabilities by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022				As at March 31, 2021			
	Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	At Amortised cost	Total	Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	At Amortised cost	Total
Borrowings	-	-	1,759.45	1,759.45	-	-	2,002.15	2,002.15
Lease Liabilities	-	-	105.51	105.51	-	-	119.18	119.18
Trade payables	-	-	2,182.77	2,182.77	-	-	1,400.26	1,400.26
Other financial liabilities	-	4.98	151.41	156.39	-	12.05	148.28	160.33
Total Financial Liabilities	-	4.98	4,199.14	4,204.12	-	12.05	3,669.87	3,681.92

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer note 42.

Note 41 : Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities:

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial assets				
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Investments measured at amortised cost	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings at amortised cost	1,759.45	2,002.15	1,759.45	2,002.15
Total	1,759.45	2,002.15	1,759.45	2,002.15

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 41 : Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities (Contd)

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

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair value of borrowings and other financial liabilities is calculated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debts on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

Particulars	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
As at March 31, 2022				
Assets measured at fair value				
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investment in Equity shares, unquoted	2.10	-	-	2.10
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)	24.01	-	24.01	-
As at March 31, 2021				
Assets measured at fair value				
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Investment in Equity shares, unquoted	2.10	-	-	2.10
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)	23.76	-	23.76	-

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

There are no transfer between level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

The Group's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Note 42 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities.

The Group's risk management is carried out by a Treasury department under policies approved by the Board of directors. The Group's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 42 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (Contd.)**(a) Market risk**

Market risk refers to the possibility that changes in the market rates may have impact on the Group's profits or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to market risks on account of foreign exchange rates, interest rates, underlying equity prices, liquidity and other market changes.

Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(a1) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the possibility that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on short-term and long-term floating rate instruments and on the refinancing of fixed rate debt. The Group's policy is to maintain a balance of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings and the proportion of fixed and floating rate debt is determined by current market interest rates. The borrowings of the Group are principally denominated in Indian Rupees and US dollars with mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management at regular interval.

As at March 31, 2022, approximately 4.22% of the Group's Borrowings are at fixed rate of interest (March 31, 2021 : 3.84%).

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 Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings as follows:

Particulars	Effect on profit before tax	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Increase in 50 basis points	(8.39)	(9.47)
Decrease in 50 basis points	8.39	9.47

(a2) Foreign currency risk

The Group's foreign currency risk arises from its foreign operations, investments in foreign subsidiaries, foreign currency transactions and foreign currency borrowings. The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the income statement and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Group. The major foreign currency exposures for the Group are denominated in USD and EURO.

Since a significant part of the Group's revenue is in foreign currency and major part of the costs are in Indian Rupees, any movement in currency rates would have impact on the Group's performance. Exposures on foreign currency sales are managed through the Group's hedging policy, which is reviewed periodically to ensure that the results from fluctuating currency exchange rates are appropriately managed. The Group strives to achieve asset liability offset of foreign currency exposures and only the net position is hedged. Consequently, the overall objective of the foreign currency risk management is to minimize the short term currency impact on its revenue and cash-flow in order to improve the predictability of the financial performance. The Group may use forward contracts, foreign exchange options or currency swaps towards hedging risk resulting from changes and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rate. These foreign exchange contracts, carried at fair value, may have varying maturities varying depending upon the primary host contract requirements and risk management strategy of the Group. Hedge effectiveness is assessed on a regular basis.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by the aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure in USD, EURO and GBP with a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the currencies by 2% against the functional currency of the respective entities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Change in Currency rate	Effect on profit before tax		
		in USD rate	in EURO rate	in GBP rate
March 31, 2022	+2%	2.82	0.31	0.04
	-2%	(2.82)	(0.31)	(0.04)
March 31, 2021	+2%	4.23	0.08	0.05
	-2%	(4.23)	(0.08)	(0.05)

The movement in the pre-tax effect is a result of a change in the fair value of financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship. Although the financial instruments have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as an economic hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 42 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies (Contd.)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk materially consists of trade receivables, investments and derivative financial instruments.

The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and also from its investing activities including deposits with banks, forex transactions and other financial instruments) for receivables, cash and cash equivalents, financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments.

All trade receivables are subject to credit risk exposure. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through established policies, controls relating to credit approvals and procedures for continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts. Therefore, the Group does not expect any material risk on account of non-performance by any of the Group's counterparties. The Group does not have significant concentration of credit risk related to trade receivables. No single third party customer contributes to more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 7 days to 180 days credit term.

With respect to derivatives, the Group's forex management policy lays down guidelines with respect to exposure per counter party i.e. with banks with high credit rating, processes in terms of control and continuous monitoring. The fair value of the derivatives are credit adjusted at the period end.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time, or at a reasonable price. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Group generates cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations, maintains adequate liquid assets in the form of cash & cash equivalents and has undrawn short term line of credits from banks to ensure necessary liquidity. The Group closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system.

During the year, the Group has been regular in repayment of principal and interest on borrowings on or before due dates. The Group did not have defaults of principal and interest as on reporting date.

The Group requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment programmes mainly in growth projects

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	< 1 year	>1 year but < 3 years	>3 year but < 5 years	more than 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022					
Interest bearing borrowings*	1,042.59	658.36	151.29	-	1,852.24
Lease liabilities	19.18	35.53	34.36	16.44	105.51
Trade payables	2,181.45	1.10	0.22	-	2,182.77
Other financial liabilities#	154.06	1.90	0.43	-	156.39
	3,397.28	696.89	186.30	16.44	4,296.91
Year ended March 31, 2021					
Interest bearing borrowings*	737.50	844.50	454.89	15.39	2,052.28
Lease liabilities	23.97	35.35	40.27	19.59	119.18
Trade payables	1,397.03	0.48	2.75	-	1,400.26
Other financial liabilities#	380.12	9.02	0.56	0.14	389.84
	2,538.62	889.35	498.47	35.12	3,961.56

* Includes contractual interest payment based on interest rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period over the tenor of the borrowings.

Other financial liabilities includes interest accrued but not due and interest accrued and due of ₹ 9.69 Crores (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 10.36 Crores).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 43 : Capital management:

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements to optimise return to our shareholders through continuing growth. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and other non-current borrowings. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance). The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a) Interest bearing loans and borrowings (note 15)	1,759.45	2,002.15
(b) Less: cash and bank balance (including other bank balance and book overdraft)	(77.09)	(49.92)
(c) Net debt (a) - (b)	1,682.36	1,952.23
(d) Equity share capital (note 13)	260.59	258.92
(e) Other equity (note 14)	2,689.94	2,460.37
(f) Total capital (d) + (e)	2,950.53	2,719.29
(g) Total Capital and net debt (c) + (f)	4,632.89	4,671.52
(h) Gearing ratio (c)/(g)	36.31%	41.79%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any long term borrowing in the current period except for one loans. The Group has obtained letter from the lender before the date of adoption of financial statements for not accelerating the payment of this loan within one year from the balance sheet date subject to regularisation of the breach by end of March 31, 2023. Accordingly, the management has considered the classification of loan based upon the original repayment schedule.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the current period.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 44 : Interest in Other Entities

Sr. No.	Name of Entities	Country of Incorporation	Remarks	Activities	Proportion of Ownership of Interest	
					As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Subsidiaries					
	- Indian Subsidiaries					
1	Arvind Envisol Limited (formerly known as Arvind Accel Limited)	India		Engineering	100%	100%
2	Syntel Telecom Limited	India		Telecom	100%	100%
3	Arya Omnitalk Wireless Solutions Private Limited	India		Telecom	50.06%	50.06%
4	Arvind PD Composites Private Limited	India		Technical Textile	51%	51%
5	Arvind OG Nonwovens Private Limited	India		Technical Textile	76.72%	76.72%
6	Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited	India	\$	Garments	90%	51%
7	Arvind Internet Limited	India		E-Commerce	100%	100%
8	Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (Previously Known as Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited)	India		Garments	90%	100%
9	Arvind Premium Retail Limited	India		Garments	51%	51%
10	Arvind True Blue Limited	India	\$	Garments	100%	87.50%
11	Arvind Smart Textiles Limited	India		Textiles	100%	100%
12	Arvind BKP Berolina Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Transformational Solutions Private Limited)	India		Textiles	100%	100%
13	Arvind Foundation	India	!	CSR Activity	100%	100%
14	Arvind Indigo Foundation (w.e.f. June 28, 2021)	India	!	CSR Activity	100%	-
15	Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited (w.e.f. March 4, 2022)	India		Technical Textile	100%	-
16	Arvind Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Polser Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited)	India		Technical Textile	60%	60%
	- Foreign Subsidiaries					
17	Arvind Worldwide Inc.	USA		Textiles	100%	100%
18	Arvind Worldwide (M) Inc.	Mauritius	^	Textiles	100%	100%
19	Westech Advance Materials Limited	Canada	\$	Technical Textile	100%	100%
20	Brillaries Inc. (up to October 25, 2021)	Canada	##	Technical Textile	-	100%
21	Arvind Niloy Exports Private Limited	Bangladesh		Textiles	70%	70%
22	Arvind Textile Mills Limited	Bangladesh	**	Textiles	100%	100%
23	Arvind Overseas (Mauritius) Limited	Mauritius	^	Textiles	100%	100%
24	Arvind Spinning Limited	Mauritius	^	Textiles	100%	100%
25	Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing PLC	Ethiopia	\$	Garments	100%	100%
26	Arvind Envisol PLC	Ethiopia	&	Engineering	100%	100%
27	Arvind Enterprises (FZC)	U.A.E	\$	Textiles	73.40%	100%
28	AJ Environmental Solutions Company	Chaina	*	Engineering	60%	60%
	- Limited Liability Partnerships					
29	Maruti Ornet and Infrabuild LLP	India	#	Construction		
30	Enkay Converged Technologies LLP	India	@	Telecom		
	- Joint Ventures					
31	Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	India		Telecom	49.94%	49.94%
32	Arudrama Developments Private Limited	India		Construction	50%	50%
33	Arvind and Smart Value Homes LLP	India		Real Estate	50%	50%
34	Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited (Up to March 3, 2022)	India		Technical Textile	-	50%
35	Adient Arvind Automotive Fabrics India Private Limited	India		Technical Textile	49.50%	49.50%
36	Clean Max Kratos Private Limited (w.e.f. March 8, 2022)	India		Energy	26%	-
37	PVH Arvind Manufacturing PLC	Ethiopia	@@	Textiles	25%	25%

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 44 : Interest in Other Entities (Contd.)

- * Held by Arvind Envisol Limited.
- ** Held by Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (Previously Known as Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited).
- @ Jointly held by Arvind Limited and Syntel Telecom Limited.
- @@ Jointly held by Arvind Limited and Arvind Enterprises (FZC)
- # Jointly held by Arvind Limited and Arvind Internet Limited.
- ## Held by Westech Advanced Material Limited.
- \$ Jointly held by Arvind Limited and Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (Previously Known as Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited).
- & Jointly held by Arvind Limited and Arvind Envisol Limited.
- ^ Not considered for the purpose of consolidation for the financial year 2021-22 and 2020-21 respectively being defunct status.
- ! The Group has made investment of ₹ 0.01 Crores in the equity shares of Arvind Foundation and ₹ 0.01 Crores in the equity shares of Arvind Indigo Foundation, which are the Companies incorporated under Section 8 of the Act. Since the Group has no intention of earning variable returns from the voting rights, the above investments doesn't meet the definition of control under Ind AS 110 and hence, not consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Material party-owned subsidiaries: The Group does not have any subsidiaries that have non-controlling interests that are material to the group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 45 : Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of Companies Act 2013

Name of Entities	For the financial year ending on / as at March 31, 2022							
	Net Assets i.e. Total Assets minus Total Liabilities		Share in Profit or (loss)		Share in other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As a % of consolidation net assets	Amount	As a % of consolidated Profit	Amount	As a % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As a % of consolidation Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent :								
Arvind Limited	97.81%	2,940.45	24.90%	59.30	(38.17%)	3.34	27.31%	62.64
Subsidiaries :								
- Indian								
Syntel Telecom Limited	0.28%	8.41	0.54%	1.29	-	-	0.56%	1.29
Arvind Envisol Limited	3.47%	104.46	(1.83%)	(4.37)	(0.69%)	0.06	(1.88%)	(4.31)
Arvind Internet Limited	0.37%	11.16	(0.01%)	(0.03)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.03)
Arvind PD Composites Private Limited	1.56%	46.83	3.21%	7.65	0.11%	(0.01)	3.33%	7.64
Arvind OG Nonwovens Private Limited	1.12%	33.72	1.84%	4.39	0.23%	(0.02)	1.90%	4.37
Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited	1.20%	36.13	(7.32%)	(17.44)	(0.80%)	0.07	(7.57%)	(17.37)
Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (Previously Known as Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited)	(1.76%)	(52.81)	(21.99%)	(52.38)	-	-	(22.83%)	(52.38)
Arvind Premium Retail Limited	(0.37%)	(11.19)	1.96%	4.67	-	-	2.04%	4.67
Arvind True Blue Limited	0.26%	7.72	(10.60%)	(25.25)	-	-	(11.01%)	(25.25)
Arvind Smart Textiles Limited	2.72%	81.90	1.24%	2.96	(5.71%)	0.50	1.51%	3.46
Arya Omnitalk Wireless Solutions Private Limited	2.39%	71.74	3.35%	7.97	(0.69%)	0.06	3.50%	8.03
Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arvind Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Polser Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited)	0.20%	5.88	(0.90%)	(2.15)	(0.11%)	0.01	(0.93%)	(2.14)
- Foreign								
Arvind Worldwide Inc.	0.18%	5.52	0.10%	0.23	(2.17%)	0.19	0.18%	0.42
Westech Advance Materials Limited	0.06%	1.84	(1.45%)	(3.45)	(5.94%)	0.52	(1.28%)	(2.93)
Brillaries Inc., Canada	-	-	0.00%	(0.01)	-	-	-	(0.01)
Arvind Niloy Exports Private Limited	(0.04%)	(1.22)	-	-	0.23%	(0.02)	(0.01%)	(0.02)
Arvind Textile Mills Limited	0.00%	0.08	(0.01%)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.02)
Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing PLC	2.27%	68.15	(4.44%)	(10.57)	167.77%	(14.68)	(11.01%)	(25.25)
Arvind Envisol PLC, Ethiopia	(0.32%)	(9.60)	(1.66%)	(3.96)	(18.17%)	1.59	(1.03%)	(2.37)
Arvind Enterprises (FZC)	(0.23%)	(6.81)	0.21%	0.51	(0.57%)	0.05	0.24%	0.56
AJ Environmental Solutions Company	0.03%	0.82	-	-	(0.57%)	0.05	0.02%	0.05
- LLP								
Maruti Ornet and Infrabuild LLP	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.03)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.03)
Enkay Converged Technologies LLP	(0.53%)	(15.92)	0.21%	0.51	(0.34%)	0.03	0.24%	0.54
Sub Total		3,327.24		(30.18)		(8.26)		(38.44)
Less: Adjustment arising out of consolidation	(14.67%)	(440.86)	113.66%	270.66	5.03%	(0.44)	117.81%	270.22
Total	96.01%	2,886.37	101.00%	240.48	99.43%	(8.70)	1.01%	231.78
Add: Non Controlling Interest in Subsidiaries	1.85%	55.74	(1.44%)	(3.43)	0.69%	(0.06)	(1.51%)	(3.49)
Add: Joint Ventures (Investment as per Equity method)								
Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	0.21%	6.27	0.73%	1.74	(0.11%)	0.01	0.76%	1.75
Arudrama Developments Private Limited	0.07%	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arvind and Smart Value Homes LLP	1.86%	55.82	(0.27%)	(0.64)	-	-	(0.28%)	(0.64)
Grand Total	100%	3,006.27	100%	238.15	100%	(8.75)	100%	229.40

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 45 : Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of Companies Act 2013 (Contd.)

₹ in Crores

Name of Entities	For the financial year ending on / as at March 31, 2021							
	Net Assets i.e. Total Assets minus Total Liabilities		Share in Profit or (loss)		Share in other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As a % of consolidation net assets	Amount	As a % of consolidated Profit	Amount	As a % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As a % of consolidation Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent :								
Arvind Limited	103.60%	2,866.34	(560.96%)	92.67	190.25%	49.37	1506.26%	142.04
Subsidiaries :								
- Indian								
Syntel Telecom Limited	0.26%	7.11	(6.05%)	1.00	-	-	10.60%	1.00
Arvind Envisol Limited	3.93%	108.77	(30.81%)	5.09	0.42%	0.11	55.14%	5.20
Arvind Internet Limited	0.40%	11.19	0.36%	(0.06)	-	-	(0.64%)	(0.06)
Arvind PD Composites Private Limited	1.42%	39.19	(55.02%)	9.09	(0.04%)	(0.01)	96.29%	9.08
Arvind OG Nonwovens Private Limited	1.06%	29.35	(2.24%)	0.37	-	-	3.92%	0.37
Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited	0.16%	4.32	195.58%	(32.31)	1.97%	0.51	(337.22%)	(31.80)
Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (Previously Known as Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited)	(0.02%)	(0.43)	32.93%	(5.44)	-	-	(57.69%)	(5.44)
Arvind Premium Retail Limited	(0.57%)	(15.85)	13.62%	(2.25)	-	-	(23.86%)	(2.25)
Arvind True Blue Limited	0.11%	2.97	75.06%	(12.40)	0.23%	0.06	(130.86%)	(12.34)
Arvind Smart Textiles Limited	0.49%	13.45	317.49%	(52.45)	2.50%	0.65	(549.31%)	(51.80)
Arya Omnitalk Wireless Solutions Private Limited	2.46%	68.17	(55.93%)	9.24	(0.19%)	(0.05)	97.45%	9.19
Arvind Polser Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited	0.29%	8.03	18.89%	(3.12)	-	-	(33.09%)	(3.12)
- Foreign								
Arvind Worldwide Inc.	0.18%	5.10	6.23%	(1.03)	(0.54%)	(0.14)	(12.41%)	(1.17)
Westech Advance Materials Limited	0.73%	20.23	86.99%	(14.37)	8.67%	2.25	(128.53%)	(12.12)
Brillaries Inc., Canada	(0.00%)	(0.04)	0.06%	(0.01)	-	-	(0.11%)	(0.01)
Arvind Niloy Exports Private Limited	(0.04%)	(1.19)	-	-	0.12%	0.03	0.32%	0.03
Arvind Textile Mills Limited	0.00%	0.10	2.48%	(0.41)	(0.04%)	(0.01)	(4.45%)	(0.42)
Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing PLC	3.38%	93.40	164.53%	(27.18)	(107.09%)	(27.79)	(582.93%)	(54.97)
Arvind Envisol PLC, Ethiopia	(0.26%)	(7.23)	33.47%	(5.53)	5.13%	1.33	(44.54%)	(4.20)
Arvind Enterprises (FZC)	(0.47%)	(12.99)	(1.51%)	0.25	(0.31%)	(0.08)	1.80%	0.17
AJ Environmental Solutions Company	0.03%	0.77	0.30%	(0.05)	0.15%	0.04	(0.11%)	(0.01)
- LLP								
Enkay Converged Technologies LLP	(0.59%)	(16.46)	26.21%	(4.33)	-	-	(45.92%)	(4.33)
Sub Total		3,224.30		(43.23)		26.27		(16.96)
Less: Adjustment arising out of consolidation	(20.72%)	(573.18)	(93.21%)	15.40	(0.23%)	(0.06)	162.69%	15.34
Total	95.83%	2,651.12	168.47%	(27.83)	101.00%	26.21	(17.20%)	(1.62)
Add: Non Controlling Interest in Subsidiaries	1.71%	47.33	(65.80%)	10.87	(0.92%)	(0.24)	112.74%	10.63
Add: Joint Ventures (Investment as per Equity method)								
Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	0.24%	6.51	(5.21%)	0.86	(0.08%)	(0.02)	8.91%	0.84
Arudrama Developments Private Limited	0.07%	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arvind and Smart Value Homes LLP	2.04%	56.46	2.54%	(0.42)	-	-	(4.45%)	(0.42)
Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited	0.00%	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adient Arvind Automotive Fabrics India Private Limited	0.11%	3.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	100%	2,766.62	100%	(16.52)	100%	25.95	100%	9.43

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crores

Note 46 : Interest in Other Entities

A. Group's Share in Contingent Liability of Joint Ventures

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1	Disputed Demand in respect of : Service Tax	0.44	0.44
2	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-

Note : The above figures are considered based on unaudited financial statements of the respective Joint Ventures.

Note 47 : Financial Ratios

Sr. No.	Type of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2021-22	2020-21	Variance (in %)	Remarks for variance more than 25%
1	Current Ratio (In times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.11	1.12	(0.89%)	Not Applicable
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (In times)	Total Debt	Total Equity	0.60	0.74	(18.92%)	Not Applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and amortisation	Interest Expenses + Principal Repayments made during the year on long term loans	1.19	0.60	98.33%	Increase in ratio due to improvement in EBITA and reduction in Debt.
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	8.52%	(1.01%)	(943.56%)	Increase in ratio due to improvement in EBITA.
5	Inventory turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventories	4.77	4.16	14.66%	Not Applicable
6	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	7.30	4.74	54.01%	Increase in ratio due to increase in turnover.
7	Trade Payables turnover Ratio (In times)	Purchase of Goods	Average Trade Payables	3.25	2.13	52.58%	Increase in ratio due to faster churning of inventories.
8	Net capital turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	19.90	16.45	20.97%	Not Applicable
9	Net profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operations	3.01%	(0.54%)	(657.41%)	Increase in ratio due to improvement in Net Profit.
10	Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before Interest, Exceptional Items and Tax	Total Capital Employed	11.67%	4.64%	151.51%	Increase in ratio is due to increase in profitability of the company.
11	Return on investment (%)	Refer (a) below		76.00%	235.00%	(67.66%)	Impact of market dynamics

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 47 : Financial Ratios (Contd.)

Note (a) : Return on Investment

$$\frac{(MV(T_1) - MV(T_0) - \text{Sum}[C(t)])}{(MV(T_0) + \text{Sum}[W(t) * C(t)])}$$

Where,

T₁ = End of time period

T₀ = Begning of time period

t = Specific date falling between T₁ and T₀

MV(T₁) = Market Value at T₁

MV(T₀) = Market Value at T₀

C(t) = Casb inflow, cash outflow on specific date

W(t) = Weight of the net cashflow (i.e. either net inflow or net outflow) on day 't', calculated as (T₁-t)/T₁

Note 48 : Additional Regulatory Disclosures As Per Schedule III Of Companies Act, 2013

Additional Regulatory Information pursuant to Clause 6L of General Instructions for preparation of Balance Sheet as given in Part I of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, are given hereunder to the extent relevant and other than those given elsewhere in any other notes to the Financial Statements.

- a. The Group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- b. The Group has Fund-based and Non-fund-based limits of Working Capital from Banks and Financial institutions. For the said facility, the revised submissions made by the Group to its lead bankers based on closure of books of accounts at the year end, the revised quarterly returns or statements comprising stock statements, book debt statements, credit monitoring arrangement reports, statements on ageing analysis of the debtors/other receivables, and other stipulated financial information filed by the Group with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Group of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed.
- c. The Group has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any lender who has powers to declare a company as a willful defaulter at any time during the financial year or after the end of reporting period but before the date when the financial statements are approved.
- d. The Group has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Company Act, 1956.
- e. The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Restrictions on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- f. The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities(intermediaries), with the understanding that the intermediary shall;
 - i. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- g. The Group has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall;
 - i. Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate beneficiaries) or
 - ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- h. The Group does not have any transactions which is not recorded in the books of accounts but has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- i. The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 49 : Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

Note 50 : Standards issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below.

Ind AS 16, Property plant and equipment - The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The effective date for the adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Group has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its Consolidated financial statements.

Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'cost that relate directly to the contract'. Cost that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Group has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Ind AS 103, Reference to Conceptual Framework - The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Group has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Ind AS 109, Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021) - The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Group has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Note 51 : In compliance with Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification w.r.t to amendment in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 effective from April 1, 2021, figures for comparative previous periods has been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary.

Note 52 : Events Occurring After the Reporting Period :

The Group evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of May 18, 2022, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited

Sanjay S. Lalbhai
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00008329

Jayesh K. Shah
Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 00008349

Swayam Saurabh
Chief Financial Officer

R. V. Bhimani
Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 18, 2022

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 SAILENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES/JOINT VENTURES

Part "A" : Subsidiaries

₹ in crores

Sr. no.	Name of Subsidiary	Reporting Period	Exchange Rate	Share Capital	Other Equity	Unsecured Perpetual Securities	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Details of Investment	Turnover	Profit/(Loss) before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	Proposed Dividend	% of Share Holding
1	Arvind Internet Limited	March 31, 2022	INR	33.06	(21.90)	-	11.55	0.39	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	Nil	100%
2	Syntel Telecom Limited	March 31, 2022	INR	0.05	8.36	-	13.97	5.56	-	11.64	1.74	0.44	1.30	Nil	100%
3	Arvind PD Composites Private Limited	March 31, 2022	INR	0.31	46.52	-	80.76	33.93	-	119.88	10.52	2.87	7.65	Nil	5%
4	Arvind Envisol Limited (formerly known as Arvind Accel Limited)	March 31, 2022	INR	0.21	104.25	-	196.83	92.37	-	229.78	(5.53)	(1.16)	(4.37)	Nil	100%
5	Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited	March 31, 2022	INR	5.24	(4.12)	45.00	47.37	11.25	-	18.98	(17.44)	-	(17.44)	Nil	90%
6	Arvind OG Nonwovens Private Limited	March 31, 2022	INR	3.49	30.23	-	48.76	15.04	-	65.63	4.39	-	4.39	Nil	76.72%
7	Arvind Worldwide Inc. USA	March 31, 2022	1 USD = ₹ 75.925	2.20	3.32	-	5.56	0.04	-	4.77	0.31	0.08	0.23	Nil	100%
8	Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing PLC, Ethiopia	March 31, 2022	1 ETB = ₹ 1.4827	261.29	(931.4)	-	101.19	33.04	-	47.57	(10.57)	-	(10.57)	Nil	100%
9	Arvind Textile Mills Limited, Bangladesh	March 31, 2022	1 TAKA = ₹ 0.8812	5.17	(5.08)	-	0.09	-	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	Nil	100%
10	Arvind Niloy Exports Private Limited, Bangladesh	March 31, 2022	1 TAKA = ₹ 0.8812	1.46	(2.68)	-	0.23	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	70%
11	Westech Advance Materials Limited, Canada	March 31, 2022	1 CAN\$ = ₹ 58.3275	16.17	(14.34)	-	1.87	0.04	-	-	(3.45)	-	(3.45)	Nil	100%
12	Arvind Sports Fashion Private Limited (Previously Known as Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited)	March 31, 2022	INR	0.95	(53.76)	-	11.47	64.28	-	-	(52.38)	-	(52.38)	Nil	90%
13	Arvind Premium Retail Limited	March 31, 2022	INR	0.02	(11.21)	-	0.63	11.82	-	-	4.67	-	4.67	Nil	5%
14	Arvind True Blue Limited	March 31, 2022	INR	81.01	(103.29)	30.00	16.27	8.55	-	(6.19)	(25.25)	-	(25.25)	Nil	100%
15	Arvind Smart Textiles Limited	March 31, 2022	INR	2.49	14.42	65.00	234.78	152.87	-	251.52	2.79	(0.17)	2.96	Nil	100%
16	Arvind Envisol PLC	March 31, 2022	1 ETB = ₹ 1.4827	1.28	(10.88)	-	19.78	29.38	-	(0.55)	(3.96)	-	(3.96)	Nil	100%
17	Brillaries Inc Canada (upto October 25, 2021)	March 31, 2022	1 CAN\$ = ₹ 58.3275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	Nil	-
18	Arya Omnitalk Wireless Solutions Private Limited	March 31, 2022	INR	2.00	69.74	-	118.62	46.88	-	95.06	10.69	2.72	7.97	Nil	50.06%
19	Arvind Enterprises (FZC), U.A.E	March 31, 2022	1 AED = ₹ 20.6350	0.34	2.57	-	47.89	44.98	9.71	160.56	0.51	-	0.51	Nil	73.40%
20	Arvind BKP Berollina Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Transformational Solutions Private Limited)	March 31, 2022	INR	0.01	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	100%
21	Arvind Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Polser Engineered Composite Panels Private Limited)	March 31, 2022	INR	0.48	5.40	-	14.62	8.74	-	1.58	(2.15)	-	(2.15)	Nil	60%
22	AJ Environmental Solutions Company, China	March 31, 2022	1 CNY = ₹ 11.9375	1.00	(0.18)	-	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	60%
23	Arvind Norm CBRN Systems Private Limited (w.e.f. March 4, 2022)	March 31, 2022	INR	0.01	(0.02)	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	100%

Notes

(A) Investments Exclude Investments in Subsidiaries and LLPs

(B) The Following Subsidiaries are yet to commence operation :

[1] Arvind BKP Berollina Private Limited (Previously known as Arvind Transformational Solutions Private Limited)

[2] AJ Environmental Solutions Company, China

(C) In the above statement following Foreign Subsidiaries not included as they are treated as "Defunct Company".

[1] Arvind Spinning Limited

[2] Arvind Overseas (Mauritius) Limited

[3] Arvind Worldwide (M) Inc. Mauritius

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 SILENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES/JOINT VENTURES
Part "B" : Joint Venture

₹ in crores

Sr. no.	Particulars	Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited	Arudrama Developers Private Limited
		(a)	(b)
1	Latest Audited Balance Sheet Date	31-03-2022	31-03-2022
2	Shares of Joint Ventures held by company on the year end		
	i) Number	10,05,000	50,000
	ii) Amount of Investment in Joint Ventures	6.01	2.05
	iii) Extend of Holding%	49.94%	50.00%
3	Description of how there is significant influence	Note A	Note A
4	Reason why the joint venture is not consolidated	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest Audited Balance sheet	6.25	2.04
6	Profit/(Loss) for the year		
	i) Considered in Consolidation	1.75	(₹633.00)
	ii) Not Considered in Consolidation	-	-

Note :

A There is Significant influence due to percentage(%) of Share Capital.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Arvind Limited
Sanjay S Lalbhai
 Chairman &
 Managing Director
 DIN:00008329
 Ahmedabad

Jayesh K Shah
 Director & Group
 Chief Financial Officer
 DIN:00008349
 Ahmedabad

Swayam Saurabh
 Chief Financial Officer
 Ahmedabad

R. V.Bhimani
 Company Secretary
 Ahmedabad

LOCATIONS & SITES FOR THE YEAR 2021-22

Locations & Sites

Lifestyle Fabrics - Denim Arvind Limited Naroda Road Ahmedabad - 380025 Gujarat, India Tel : +91-79-68268000/68268164 Fax : +91-79-68268671 E-mail : saurabh.samnol@arvind.in	Lifestyle Fabrics - Voiles Ankur Textiles Outside Raipur Gate Ahmedabad - 380022 Gujarat, India Tel : +91-79-68267200 Fax : +91-79-68267350 E-mail : brijesh.bhati@arvind.in	Lifestyle Fabrics - Shirting, Khakis and Knitwear Arvind Limited PO Khatrej, Taluka Kalol Dist. Gandhinagar - 382721 Gujarat, India Tel : +91-2764-395000 Fax : +91-2764-395040 E-mail : karan.ojha@arvind.in
Lifestyle Apparel - Knits Arvind Limited PO Khatrej, Taluka Kalol Dist. Gandhinagar - 382721 Gujarat, India Tel : +91-2764-395410 E-mail : pranav.dave@arvind.in	Lifestyle Apparel - Jeans Arvind Limited #26/2, 27/2, Kenchenahalli, Mysore Road Near Bangalore University Bangalore - 560059 Tel : +91-80-46819000 E-mail : ashish.kumar@arvindexports.com	Lifestyle Apparel - Shirts Arvind Limited # 63/9, Dodda Thogur Village Electronic City Hosur Road, Bangalore - 560100 Karnataka, India Tel : +91-80-40715000 E-mail : ashish.kumar@arvindexports.com
Arvind Limited Division Arvind Intex Rajpur Road, Gomtipur Ahmedabad - 380021 Gujarat, India Tel : +91-79-68269200 E-mail : jigger.shastri@arvind.in	Arvind Cotspin D-64, MIDC, Gokul Shirgaon Tal. Karveer, Kolhapur - 416234 Maharashtra, India Tel : +91-0231-2672455/56/57/2672980 E-mail : suresh.kudache@arvind.in	

Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures

Adient Arvind Automotive Fabrics India Private Limited Arvind Ltd. Premises, Santej/Khatraj Industrial Complex PO Khatraj Tal-Kalol, Dist- Gandhinagar - 382721 Gujarat, India Tel : 9845146992 E-mail : bijay.agarwal@arvind.in	Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited Plot No. 50 B1 & 50 C1, Survey No. 299 Bommasandra Industrial Area Bangalore - 560099 Tel : 080-49461000 E-mail : ashish.kumar@arvindexports.com	Arvind PD Composites Private Limited Village: Moti Bhojan, Tal-Kalol Dist - Gandhinagar - 382721 Gujrat, India Tel : 02764-676297 E-mail : shreyans.patel@arvind-pd.in
Arvind OG Nonwovens Private Limited Block No. 315/p, Plot No. 92 Village : Kharanti, P.O. Simej Ta. Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabad - 382265 Gujarat, India Tel : 02714-304400 E-mail : amit.pal@arvind.in	Arvind Smart Textiles Limited Indus Industrial Park Plot No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12 & 13 SY No. 504 & 506, Opp. Pharma SEZ Sarkhej-Bavla Road, NH-8A Matoda, Sanand Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India Tel : 8506085002 E-mail : rajesh.r.singh@arvind.in	Arvind Smart Textiles Limited Plot No. 253, 255 and 256, Ring Road Near Vinaika Shed, Rampur, Malti Ranchi - 834010 Tel : 8003573957 E-mail : rahul.poddar@arvind.in
Arvind Envisol Limited Arvind Mill Premises Naroda Road, Ahmedabad - 380025 Tel : 079-68268000 Fax : 079-68268677 E-mail : support.envisol@arvind.in ; dinesh.yadav@arvind.in	Arya Omnitalk Wireless Solutions Private Limited Corporate Office: Unit No. A202, 2nd Floor Summer Court, Magarpatta City Pune - 411013 Tel : +91-20-67470100 (Board line) Fax : +91-20-67470199 E-mail : ssagarwal@aryaomnitalk.com	Arya Omnitalk Radio Trunking Services Private Limited Corporate Office: Unit No. A202, 2nd Floor Summer Court, Magarpatta City Pune - 411013 Tel : +91-20-67470100 (Board line) Fax : +91-20-67470199 E-mail : ssagarwal@aryaomnitalk.com

Overseas Offices

Arvind Denim Lab (adlo) 525 7th Ave, Suite 1714, New York, NY - 10018 NY - 10018 Tel : 212-431-4256 E-mail : Viresh@arvinddenimlab.com Cell: 732-763-8179	Arvind Textile Mills Limited Plot # 221 Elegant Heights 7 th floor Plot no#GA-30/2,3 Progoti Sharoni , Shahajadpur Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh T:+880 258814642 F: +880 2 58814643 M:+8801613006953 E-mail: asaduzzaman@arvind.in	Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing PLC Shed No. 5, Bole Lemi Industrial Zone Woreda 11, Bole Sub-city Addis Ababa, Ethiopia T:+251 91 250 4309
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