

ARVIND GOODHILL SUIT MANUFACTURING PRIVATE LIMITED

(CIN : U17121GJ2012PTC071968)

**ANNUAL REPORT
2016 – 2017**

SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO. (Regd.)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Change in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

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An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2017, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2016 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April, 2015 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) which were audited by us, whose report for the year ended 31st March, 2016 and 31st March, 2015 dated 12th May, 2016 and 14th May, 2015 respectively expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.


Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, 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 appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2017 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

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- (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 B".
- (g) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. Provision has been made in the Ind AS 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 amount, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November 2016 to 30th December, 2016. Based on audit procedures and relying on the management representation, we report that the disclosures are in accordance with books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management – Refer Note 38 to the financial statements.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 110417W


CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892

Bangalore
April 23, 2017

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ARVIND GOODHILL SUIT MANUFACTURING PRIVATE LIMITED

Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Independent Auditor's Report of even date,

- (i) (a) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
- (b) As explained to us, the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year in accordance with a phased programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. We are informed that no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) There are no immovable properties held in the name of the Company and thus requirement of clause (i) (c) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (ii) As explained to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material having regard to the size of the Company, and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- (iii) The Company has not granted secured / unsecured loans to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Consequently, requirements of clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not advanced any loan or given any guarantee or provided any security or made any investment covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Consequently, requirements of clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the Company's product. Consequently, requirement of clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of outstanding statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no amounts payable as on March 31, 2017 on account of any dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions and banks.
- (ix) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer. However, the term loans obtained during the year were, *prima facie*, applied by the Company for the purpose for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year under review. Consequently, requirements of Clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Consequently, requirements of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (xiii) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Consequently, requirements of clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (xv) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
- (xvi) According to the nature of the business, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 110417W


CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

Partner
Membership No. 100892
Bangalore

April 23, 2017

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ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ARVIND GOODHILL SUIT MANUFACTURING PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

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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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS financial statements.

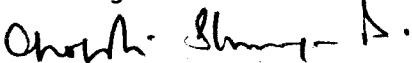
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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, 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, 2017, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 110417W



CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

Partner

Membership No. 100892

Bangalore

April 23, 2017

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2017 Rupees	As at March 31, 2016 Rupees	As at April 01, 2015 Rupees
ASSETS				
I. Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	49,43,37,587		
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	19,72,581	51,06,22,873	44,23,66,524
(c) Intangible assets			10,623	
(d) Financial assets	6	19,28,178	25,20,498	2,78,94,726
(i) Loans				8,78,550
(ii) Other financial assets	7	-	-	-
(e) Other non-current assets	7	4,22,14,569	3,46,05,907	1,45,839
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	8	38,79,755	43,95,176	3,40,25,503
Total non-current assets	25	<u>4,48,93,555</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>99,55,868</u>
		<u>58,92,26,225</u>	<u>55,21,55,077</u>	<u>51,52,67,010</u>
II. Current assets				
(a) Inventories				
(b) Financial assets	9	25,52,45,198	12,68,47,761	2,56,04,144
(i) Trade receivables				
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	13,41,76,672	9,29,12,763	4,54,15,387
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	7	14,19,537	1,02,45,964	9,63,287
(iv) Loans	7	18,03,300	18,03,300	-
(v) Others financial assets	7	-	3,05,075	-
(c) Current tax assets (net)	7	55,71,428	1,25,23,949	2,49,996
(d) Other current assets	10	17,11,835	27,39,571	1,77,51,089
Total current assets	8	<u>6,35,70,776</u>	<u>2,91,06,239</u>	<u>32,28,461</u>
		<u>46,34,98,746</u>	<u>27,64,84,622</u>	<u>1,14,84,185</u>
Total Assets		<u>1,05,27,24,971</u>	<u>82,86,39,699</u>	<u>61,99,63,559</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital				
Other equity	11	84,00,000	84,00,000	68,00,000
Total equity	12	<u>37,13,47,093</u>	<u>34,54,36,775</u>	<u>26,57,59,401</u>
		<u>37,97,47,093</u>	<u>35,38,36,775</u>	<u>27,25,59,401</u>
LIABILITIES				
I. Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings				
(ii) Trade payables	13	16,10,98,446	21,35,53,522	21,24,00,000
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	-	-	-
(b) Long-term provisions	13	-	-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	14	61,45,074	33,41,385	-
(d) Government grants	25	-	3,34,629	21,63,079
Total non-current liabilities	15	<u>3,20,70,755</u>	<u>3,43,62,586</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>19,93,14,275</u>	<u>25,15,92,122</u>	<u>21,45,63,079</u>
II. Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings				
(ii) Trade payables	13	17,61,38,941	5,08,22,623	2,96,51,459
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	20,10,66,964	10,36,07,495	2,91,79,850
(b) Other current liabilities	13	8,28,38,835	6,27,87,116	7,23,52,468
(c) Short-term provisions	16	1,13,20,262	38,70,419	16,17,788
(d) Government grants	14	1,17,720	53,218	39,514
Total current liabilities	15	<u>21,80,881</u>	<u>20,69,931</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>47,36,63,603</u>	<u>22,32,10,802</u>	<u>13,28,41,079</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,05,27,24,971</u>	<u>82,86,39,699</u>	<u>61,99,63,559</u>
Summary of significant accounting policies	3			

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

As per our report of even date
For Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.110417W
Chokshi Shreyas B.
CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No.100892
Bangalore
April 23, 2017

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Director Director

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2017 Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2016 Rupees
Income			
Revenue from operations			
Sale of Products			
Sale of Services	17	52,11,13,054	42,85,40,327
Operating Income	17	2,75,09,883	4,67,34,924
Revenue from operations	17	3,50,68,915	1,73,94,661
Other income		58,36,91,852	49,26,69,912
Total income (I)	18	3,62,51,334	1,36,33,698
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and accessories consumed		61,99,43,186	50,63,03,610
Purchase of stock-in-trade	19	30,65,46,261	24,34,88,416
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		(6,99,93,042)	(4,47,78,262)
Employee benefits expense	20		
Finance costs	21	23,90,26,267	18,92,20,109
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	3,37,95,361	1,91,33,372
Other expenses	23	2,99,32,706	2,72,32,105
	24	10,27,79,081	7,22,67,913
Total expenses (II)		64,20,86,634	50,65,63,653
Profit before exceptional items and tax (III)=(I-II)		(2,21,43,448)	(2,60,043)
Exceptional items (IV)		-	-
Profit before tax (V) = (III-IV)		(2,21,43,448)	(2,60,043)
Tax expense			
Current tax			
Deferred tax	25		
Total tax expense (VI)	25	(4,61,01,289)	(2,43,833)
Profit for the period (VII) = (V-VI)		(4,61,01,289)	(2,43,833)
Other comprehensive income			
A. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	12	18,68,729	18,72,046
Income tax effect	25	(5,77,437)	(5,78,462)
		12,91,292	12,93,584
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (A)		12,91,292	12,93,584
B. Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net gains / (loss) on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	12	9,56,853	-
Income tax effect	25	(2,95,668)	-
Net other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (B)		6,61,185	-
Total other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (VIII) = (A+B)		19,52,477	12,93,584
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (VII+VIII)		2,59,10,318	12,77,374
Earning per equity share [nominal value per share Rs.10/- (March 31, 2016: Rs.10/-)]			
Basic	29	28.52	(0.02)
Diluted	29	28.52	(0.02)
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date
For Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.110417W
Chokshi Shreyas B.
C.A. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No.100892
Bangalore
April 23, 2017

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited

Director

Director

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

A. Equity share capital

Balance	Rupees
	Note 11
As at April 1, 2015	68,00,000
Issue of Equity Share capital	16,00,000
As at March 31, 2016	84,00,000
Issue of Equity Share capital	-
As at March 31, 2017	84,00,000

B. Other equity

Attributable to the equity holders of the Company

Particulars	In Rs.			
	Securities premium	Reserves and Surplus	Hedge Reserve	Total equity
	Note 12	Retained Earnings	Note 12	
Balance as at April 1, 2015	32,34,00,000	(5,76,40,599)	-	26,57,59,401
Profit for the year	-	(16,210)	-	(16,210)
Addition during the year	7,84,00,000	-	-	7,84,00,000
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	12,93,584	-	12,93,584
Total Comprehensive income for the year	7,84,00,000	12,77,374	-	25,84,876
Balance as at March 31, 2016	40,18,00,000	(5,63,63,225)	-	8,09,68,666
				34,54,36,775

Balance as at April 1, 2016	40,18,00,000	(5,63,63,225)	-	34,54,36,775
Profit for the year	-	2,39,57,841	-	2,39,57,841
Addition during the year	-	-	6,61,185	6,61,185
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	12,91,292	-	12,91,292
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	2,52,49,133	6,61,185	2,59,10,318
Balance as at March 31, 2017	40,18,00,000	(3,11,14,092)	6,61,185	37,13,47,093

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

As per our report of even date

For Sorab S. Engineer & Co
Chartered Accountants

Sorab S. Engineer
CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited

Partner
Director

Director

Membership No.100892

Bangalore

April 23, 2017

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017 Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2016 Rupees
A Operating activities		
Profit Before taxation		
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation /Amortization	(2,21,43,448)	(2,60,043)
Interest Income	2,99,32,706	2,72,32,105
Interest and Other Borrowing Cost	(14,29,876)	(11,10,981)
Bad Debts Written Off	3,37,95,361	1,91,33,372
Allowance for Bad Debts	9,89,501	-
Government grants	62,92,182	-
	(21,80,881)	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	6,73,98,993	(34,29,980)
Working Capital Changes:	4,52,55,545	4,18,24,516
Changes in Inventories		4,15,64,473
Changes in trade payables	(12,83,97,437)	(10,12,43,617)
Changes in other current liabilities	9,74,59,469	7,44,27,645
Changes in other financial liabilities	74,49,843	22,52,631
Changes in provisions	12,51,719	(1,81,65,352)
Changes in loans and advances	47,36,918	30,64,056
Changes in trade receivables	3,05,075	90,760
Changes in other current assets	(4,85,45,592)	(4,74,97,376)
Changes in other financial assets	(3,39,49,116)	(1,20,61,362)
Changes in Other Bank Balances	3,00,712	46,46,736
Net Changes in Working Capital	-	(18,03,300)
Cash Generated from Operations	(9,93,88,409)	(9,62,89,179)
Direct Taxes paid (Net of Income Tax refund)	(5,41,32,864)	(5,47,24,706)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	10,27,736	4,88,890
	(5,31,05,128)	(5,42,35,816)
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of tangible/intangible assets		
Government Grant received	(1,50,17,058)	(6,92,46,299)
Interest Income	-	3,98,62,497
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	14,29,876	11,10,981
	(1,35,87,182)	(2,82,72,821)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Issue of Share Capital		
Securities Premium received	-	16,00,000
Changes in long term Borrowings	-	7,84,00,000
Changes in short term borrowings	(3,36,55,076)	97,53,522
Interest and Other Borrowing Cost Paid	12,53,16,318	2,11,71,164
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities	(3,37,95,361)	(1,91,33,372)
	5,78,65,881	9,17,91,314
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	(88,26,429)	92,82,677
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the period	1,02,45,964	9,63,287
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the period	14,19,537	1,02,45,964

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017 Rupees	Year ended March 31, 2016 Rupees
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (Note 7)		
Cash on Hand		
Balances with Banks	473	40,255
Cash and cash equivalents	14,19,064	1,02,05,709
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	14,19,537	1,02,45,964
Cash and cash equivalents as restated	14,19,537	1,02,45,964

As per our report of even date attached
For, Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Firm Registration No. 110417W
Chartered Accountants
CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited

Director

Director

Bangalore
April 23, 2017

(Handwritten Signature)

(Handwritten Signature)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. Corporate Information

Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited is a Joint Venture between Arvind Limited, Goodhill Corporation, Japan and F-One Limited, Japan. The Company has set up a project of manufacturing Suits.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 23, 2017.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

2.1 Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as issued under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards specified in Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP") and other relevant provision of the Act. These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first financial statements that the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to Note 34 for information of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's Balance sheet, Statement of profit & loss and Statement of cash flow.

2.2 Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the followings:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value;
- Value in Use

2.3 Rounding of amounts

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest rupee as per the requirement of Schedule III.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its financial statements consistently to all the periods presented, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2015 being the date of transition to Ind AS:

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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

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

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.

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.

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3.3. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

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).

3.4. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives and Investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

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 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)

3.5. 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.

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.

Derecognition

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 derecognised.

Depreciation

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 and Leasehold Improvements.

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.

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.

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Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to measure all items of property, plant and equipment at cost eligible under Ind AS 16 less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

3.6. Borrowing 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. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

3.7. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. 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 either finite or indefinite.

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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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 of 5 years.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to measure all items of property, plant and equipment at cost eligible under Ind AS 38 less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any

3.8. Inventories

Inventories of Raw material, Work-in-progress and Finished goods 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: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out 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 first in, first out basis.

All other inventories of stores and consumables are valued at cost. The stock of waste is valued at net realisable value. Excise duty wherever applicable is provided on finished goods lying within the factory and bonded warehouse at the end of the year. Goods in transit and in Bonded Warehouse stocks are stated at actual cost up to the date of the Balance Sheet.

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.

3.9. 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.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

3.10. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company, the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, which generally coincides with dispatch. Revenue from export sales are recognized on shipment basis. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable including excise duty, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Rendering of services

Revenue from job work services is recognized based on the services rendered in accordance with the terms of contracts.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). 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 Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call

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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.

3.11. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures, are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

- **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. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

- **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

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- 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 initially as well as 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 P&L. 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.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, 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 measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(iv) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassifications and how they are accounted for.

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.

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FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.
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(v) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Lease receivables under Ind-AS 17
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, if they do not contain a significant financing component
- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18 that contain a significant financing component, if the Company applies practical expedient to ignore separation of time value of money, and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the Company is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected in a separate line under the head "Other expenses" in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contract assets and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- **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 P&L. 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.

- **Loans and Borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

d) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, options, cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

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

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

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

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/ economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

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

(i) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is

recognised in finance costs and the ineffective portion relating to commodity contracts is recognised in other income or expenses.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

3.12. Cash and cash equivalent

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

3.13. Government Grants and Export incentives

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 as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is 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 instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

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.

3.14. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

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

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.

3.15. 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 benefit plan

The employee's gratuity fund scheme is Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans 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 recognise the obligation on the net basis.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on

plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

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.

3.16. Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the 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 calculated by dividing the profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

3.17. Provisions

General

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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit 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.

Decommissioning liability

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs of a manufacturing facility for the production of its goods. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation, to the extent ascertainable, using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

4. Significant accounting judgements, 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

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 Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the 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 Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in Note 27.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 32 for further disclosures.

Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balance and historical experience. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables is grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. The carrying amount of allowance for doubtful debts is Rs. 62,92,182/- (March 31, 2016 : Rs. Nil and April 1, 2015 : Rs. Nil).

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has taxable temporary difference and tax planning opportunities available that could partly support 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 25.

Intangible assets

Refer Note 3.7 for the estimated useful life of Intangible assets. The carrying value of Intangible assets has been disclosed in Note 6.

Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 3.5 for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 5.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

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Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment

	In Rs.					
Cost						
As at April 1, 2015	44,39,55,738	1,09,59,325	-	13,89,402	24,95,227	45,87,99,692
Additions	8,26,166	30,05,709	46,09,393	15,97,649	5,20,970	9,52,02,392
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	52,85,98,243	1,39,65,034	46,09,393	29,87,051	30,16,197	55,40,02,084
Additions	5,65,680	6,24,633	18,11,194	8,26,246	8,69,800	1,30,55,100
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	53,69,55,790	1,45,89,667	64,20,587	38,13,297	38,85,997	56,70,57,184
Depreciation and Impairment						
As at April 1, 2015	-	8,28,095	-	1,96,951	4,78,369	1,64,33,168
Depreciation for the year	-	2,41,23,739	5,47,366	3,72,740	7,47,604	2,69,46,043
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	3,90,53,492	19,82,689	5,47,366	5,69,691	12,25,973	4,33,79,211
Depreciation for the year	22,038	2,57,46,537	6,01,135	5,80,622	9,17,057	2,93,40,386
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	22,038	34,55,686	11,48,501	11,50,313	21,43,030	7,27,19,597
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2017	13,69,808	47,21,55,761	52,72,086	26,62,984	17,42,967	49,43,37,587
As at March 31, 2016	8,26,166	48,95,44,751	40,62,027	24,17,360	17,90,224	51,06,22,873
As at April 1, 2015	-	42,90,25,985	-	11,92,451	20,16,858	44,23,66,524

Note: I. On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to measure all items of property, plant and equipment at cost eligible under Ind AS 16 less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6 : Intangible assets

	In Rs.	
	Computer Software	Intangible assets under development
Cost		
As at April 1, 2015	10,33,589	10,33,589
Additions	19,28,010	19,28,010
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	29,61,599	29,61,599
Additions	-	-
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	29,61,599	29,61,599
Amortisation and Impairment		
As at April 1, 2015	1,55,039	1,55,039
Amortisation for the Year	2,86,062	2,86,062
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2016	4,41,101	4,41,101
Amortisation for the Year	5,92,320	5,92,320
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	10,33,421	10,33,421
Net Block		
As at March 31, 2017	19,28,178	19,28,178
As at March 31, 2016	25,20,498	25,20,498
As at April 1, 2015	8,78,550	8,78,550

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 7 : Financial assets

7 (a) Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2016 In Rs.	As at April 1, 2015 In Rs.
Current			
Unsecured, considered good	13,41,76,672	9,29,12,763	4,54,15,387
Doubtful	62,92,182	-	-
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts	(62,92,182)	-	-
Total Trade and other receivables	13,41,76,672	9,29,12,763	4,54,15,387

Allowance for doubtful debts

Company has provided allowance for doubtful debts based on the lifetime expected credit loss model using provision matrix.

Movement in allowance for doubtful debt :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2016 In Rs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Allowance for the year	62,92,182	-
Less : Write off of bad debts (net of recovery)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	62,92,182	-

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7 (b) Loans			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Unsecured considered good			
Non-current			
Loans to employees	-	-	1,45,839
	-	-	1,45,839
Current			
Loans to employees	-	3,05,075	2,49,996
	-	3,05,075	2,49,996
Total Loans	-	3,05,075	3,95,835

7 (c) Cash and cash equivalent			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Balance with Bank			
Current accounts and debit balance in cash credit accounts	14,19,064	1,02,05,709	8,96,907
Cash on hand	473	40,255	66,380
Total cash and cash equivalents	14,19,537	1,02,45,964	9,63,287

7 (d) Other bank balance			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months lodged with Sales tax department	18,03,300	18,03,300	-
Total other bank balances	18,03,300	18,03,300	-
Total cash and bank balance	32,22,837	1,20,49,264	9,63,287

7 (e) Other financial assets			
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Unsecured, considered good			
Non-current			
Security deposits			
From Others	1,73,10,000	1,72,40,000	1,71,60,000
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	2,49,04,569	1,73,65,907	1,68,65,503
	4,22,14,569	3,46,05,907	3,40,25,503
Current			
Income receivable	46,14,575	1,20,35,609	1,70,45,489
Receivable in respect of Derivative contract	9,56,853	-	-
Other receivable	-	4,88,340	7,05,600
	55,71,428	1,25,23,949	1,77,51,089
Total financial assets	4,77,85,997	4,71,29,856	5,17,76,592

Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)

Foreign exchange forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable future purchases / sales in foreign currency are at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and change in the fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.

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7 (f) Financial assets by category

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
March 31, 2017			
Trade receivables			13,41,76,672
Loans			-
Cash & bank balance			32,22,837
Other financial assets		9,56,853	4,68,29,144
Total Financial assets	-	9,56,853	18,42,28,653
March 31, 2016			
Trade receivables			
Loans	-	-	9,29,12,763
Cash & bank balance	-	-	3,05,075
Other financial assets	-	-	1,20,49,264
Total Financial assets	-	-	4,71,29,856
April 1, 2015			
Trade receivables			
Loans	-	-	4,54,15,387
Cash & bank balance	-	-	3,95,835
Other financial assets	-	-	9,63,287
Total Financial assets	-	-	5,17,76,592
			9,85,51,101

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 33.

Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 31 and fair value hierarchy disclosures are in Note 32.

Note 8 : Other current / non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2016 In Rs.	As at April 1, 2015 In Rs.
Unsecured, considered good			
Non-current			
Capital advances	38,79,755	42,34,557	99,55,868
Pre-paid expense		1,60,619	-
	38,79,755	43,95,176	99,55,868
Current			
Advance to suppliers			
To Others	3,43,20,928	1,40,31,004	42,79,375
Balance with collectorate of central excise and customs	18,71,688	22,39,534	4,01,086
Export incentive receivable	2,42,09,107	1,16,31,832	3,37,808
Prepaid expenses	11,00,213	8,82,857	2,74,821
Other Current Asset	20,68,840	3,21,012	61,91,095
	6,35,70,776	2,91,06,239	1,14,84,185
Total	6,74,50,531	3,35,01,415	2,14,40,053

Advance to Directors or to firm / Private company where director is interested

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Note 9 : Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Raw materials	4,37,99,365	1,75,96,834	25,80,019
Accessories	7,69,63,498	4,33,10,757	51,25,593
Fuel	10,46,315	3,54,177	2,08,319
Work-in-progress	2,49,38,538	52,99,652	69,01,305
Finished goods	10,58,35,956	5,18,40,694	91,01,885
GIT-Finished goods	-	36,41,106	-
Stores and spares	26,61,526	48,04,541	16,87,023
Total	25,52,45,198	12,68,47,761	2,56,04,144

Note 10 : Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Tax Paid in Advance (Net of Provision)	17,11,835	27,39,571	32,28,461
Total	17,11,835	27,39,571	32,28,461

Note 11 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.
Authorised share capital						
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
Issued and subscribed share capital						
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	8,40,000	84,00,000	8,40,000	84,00,000	6,80,000	68,00,000
Subscribed and fully paid up						
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	8,40,000	84,00,000	8,40,000	84,00,000	6,80,000	68,00,000
Total	8,40,000	84,00,000	8,40,000	84,00,000	6,80,000	68,00,000

11.1. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.
At the beginning of the period						
Add :	8,40,000	84,00,000	6,80,000	68,00,000	6,80,000	68,00,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	1,60,000	16,00,000	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	8,40,000	84,00,000	8,40,000	84,00,000	6,80,000	68,00,000

11.2. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to 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.

11.3. Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at 01 APR 2015	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Arvind Limited- Holding Company	4,28,400	51.00	4,28,400	51.00	3,46,800	51.00
Goodhill Corporation (Japan)- Associate Company	2,43,600	29.00	2,43,600	29.00	1,97,200	29.00
F-One Limited (Japan)- Associate Company	1,68,000	20.00	1,68,000	20.00	1,36,000	20.00

11.4 Objective, policy and procedure of capital management, refer Note 34

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 12 : Other Equity

Balance	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Note 12.1 Reserves & Surplus		
Securities premium account		
Balance as per last financial statements	40,18,00,000	32,34,00,000
Received during the year	-	7,84,00,000
Balance at the end of the year	<u>40,18,00,000</u>	<u>40,18,00,000</u>
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(5,63,63,225)	(5,76,40,599)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,39,57,841	(16,210)
OCI for the year	12,91,292	12,93,584
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(3,11,14,092)</u>	<u>(5,63,63,225)</u>
Total reserves & surplus	<u>37,06,85,908</u>	<u>34,54,36,775</u>
Note 12.2 Other comprehensive income		
Hedge reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	-	-
Add: gain / (loss) for the year	9,56,853	-
Less: Tax impact	(2,95,668)	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>6,61,185</u>	-
Total Other comprehensive income	<u>6,61,185</u>	-
Total Other equity	<u>37,13,47,093</u>	<u>34,54,36,775</u>

Note 13 : Financial liabilities

13 (a) Long-term Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 30, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Long-term Borrowings (refer note (a) to (c) below)			
Non-current portion			
Secured			
Term loan from Banks	16,10,98,446	21,35,53,522	21,24,00,000
	<u>16,10,98,446</u>	<u>21,35,53,522</u>	<u>21,24,00,000</u>
Current maturities			
Secured			
Term loan from Banks	6,50,00,000	4,62,00,000	3,76,00,000
	<u>6,50,00,000</u>	<u>4,62,00,000</u>	<u>3,76,00,000</u>
Total long-term borrowings	<u>22,60,98,446</u>	<u>25,97,53,522</u>	<u>25,00,00,000</u>
Short-term Borrowings (refer note (d) & (e) below)			
Secured			
Working Capital Loans repayable on demand from Banks	9,43,63,980	5,08,22,623	2,96,51,459
Unsecured			
Intercorporate Deposits			
From Others	8,17,74,961		
Total short-term borrowings	<u>17,61,38,941</u>	<u>5,08,22,623</u>	<u>2,96,51,459</u>
Total borrowings	<u>40,22,37,387</u>	<u>31,05,76,145</u>	<u>27,96,51,459</u>

Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Nature of security:

Term loan of Rs. 22,60,98,446/-

a Term Loans from Banks of Rs. 22,60,98,446/- are secured by First charge over the entire fixed assets and second charge over entire stock, receivables and other current assets of the Company both present and future.

b Hire Purchase loans from Banks are secured against hypothecation of related Vehicles.

c Rate of Interest and Terms of Repayment

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	Range of Interest (%)	Terms of Repayment from Balance sheet date
From Banks			
Canara Bank	16,88,00,000	Base Rate + 1.05%	Repayable in 20 quarterly instalments starting from quarter ending June 30, 2015
State Bank Of India	5,56,78,765	Base Rate + 4.40%	
Hire Purchase Loans	16,19,681	9.75%	Repayable in 60 equated installments.

d Nature of Security

Working Capital Facilities from Banks

Loans from banks are secured by:

i. First charge over entire stocks, receivables and other current assets and second charge over entire fixed assets of the Company both present and future.

ii. Additionally secured by Corporate Guarantee given by Arvind Limited, the holding company.

e Rate of Interest

Loans from banks carry interest rates of 1.05% above base rate.

Inter Corporate Deposit carries interest rate of 10.25% per annum.

13 (b) Trade payable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Current			
Acceptances	-	-	-
Other trade payable (Refer note below)	20,10,66,964	10,36,07,495	2,91,79,850
	20,10,66,964	10,36,07,495	2,91,79,850
Total	20,10,66,964	10,36,07,495	2,91,79,850

a The Company has not received any intimation from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 and hence disclosures as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 regarding:

(a) Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any suppliers as at the end of accounting year;

(b) Interest paid during the year;

(c) Amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during accounting year;

(d) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment;

(e) Interest accrued and unpaid at the end of the accounting year; and

(f) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise. have not been given.

The Company is making efforts to get the confirmations from the suppliers as regard to their status under the said Act.

13 (c) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Current			
Current maturity of long term borrowings	6,50,00,000	4,62,00,000	3,76,00,000
Interest accrued but not due	17,368	60,000	-
Payable to employees	1,78,03,013	1,42,44,653	1,06,54,713
Deposits from customers and others	18,454	18,454	18,454
Payable in respect of capital goods	-	22,64,009	57,37,765
Book overdraft	-	-	1,83,41,536
	8,28,38,835	6,27,87,116	7,23,52,468
Total	8,28,38,835	6,27,87,116	7,23,52,468

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13 (d) Financial liabilities by category

Particular	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	In Rs.
March 31, 2017				
Borrowings	-	-	-	33,72,37,387
Trade payable	-	-	-	20,10,66,964
Current maturity of long term borrowings	-	-	-	6,50,00,000
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	17,368
Payable to employees	-	-	-	1,78,03,013
Deposits from customers and others	-	-	-	18,454
Total Financial liabilities				62,11,43,186
March 31, 2016				
Borrowings	-	-	-	26,43,76,145
Trade payable	-	-	-	10,36,07,495
Current maturity of long term borrowings	-	-	-	4,62,00,000
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	60,000
Payable in respect of capital goods	-	-	-	22,64,009
Payable to employees	-	-	-	1,42,44,653
Deposits from customers and others	-	-	-	18,454
Total Financial liabilities				43,07,70,756
April 1, 2015				
Borrowings	-	-	-	24,20,51,459
Trade payable	-	-	-	2,91,79,850
Current maturity of long term borrowings	-	-	-	3,76,00,000
Payable to employees	-	-	-	1,06,54,713
Deposits from customers and others	-	-	-	18,454
Payable in respect of capital goods	-	-	-	57,37,765
Book Overdraft	-	-	-	1,83,41,536
Total Financial liabilities				34,35,83,777

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 33.

Fair value disclosures for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 31 and fair value hierarchy disclosures are in Note 32.

Note 14 : Provisions

Particular	As at March 31, 2017 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2016 In Rs.	As at April 1, 2015 In Rs.
Long-term			
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note 27)			
Provision for leave encashment	20,58,172	7,94,187	5,62,961
Provision for gratuity	40,86,902	25,47,198	16,00,118
	61,45,074	33,41,385	21,63,079
Short-term			
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note 27)			
Provision for leave encashment	87,981	36,986	26,963
Provision for gratuity	29,739	16,232	12,551
	1,17,720	53,218	39,514
Total	62,62,794	33,94,603	22,02,593

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 Note 15 : Government grant

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Non-current			
Deferred income	3,20,70,755	3,43,62,586	-
Current	3,20,70,755	3,43,62,586	-
Deferred income	21,80,881	20,69,931	-
	21,80,881	20,69,931	-
Total	3,42,51,636	3,64,32,517	-

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants as at March 31.

Government grant

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at April 1	-	-
Received during the year	3,64,32,517	-
Released to statement of profit and loss	-	3,98,62,497
As at March 31	(21,80,881)	(34,29,980)
	3,42,51,636	3,64,32,517

Note 16 : Other current

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Current			
Advance from customers	37,42,247	1,47,763	-
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	61,43,747	33,75,701	1,86,020
Other liabilities	14,34,268	3,46,955	14,13,541
	1,13,20,262	38,70,419	18,227
Total	1,13,20,262	38,70,419	16,17,788

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 17 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Sale of products	52,11,13,054	42,85,40,327
Sale of services	2,75,09,883	4,67,34,924
Operating income		
Waste sale	2,00,448	11,64,311
Export incentives	3,48,68,467	1,62,30,350
	3,50,68,915	1,73,94,661
Total	58,36,91,852	49,26,69,912

Note 18 : Other income

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Interest income	14,29,876	11,10,981
Government grants	3,02,63,590	34,29,980
Exchange rate difference (net)	33,93,872	74,63,540
Miscellaneous income	11,63,996	16,29,197
Total	3,62,51,334	1,36,33,698

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. Additionally Government grant is received for Employee Benefit expenses as per State Government scheme for employment generation. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants as at March 31, 2017.

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 19 : Cost of raw materials and components consumed

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Stock at the beginning of the year	6,09,07,591	77,05,612
Add : Purchases	12,48,75,807	29,66,90,395
	18,57,83,398	30,43,96,007
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	12,07,62,863	6,09,07,591
Raw materials and components consumed	30,65,46,261	24,34,88,416
Total	30,65,46,261	24,34,88,416

Note 20 : Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Stock at the end of the year		
Finished goods	10,58,35,956	5,54,81,800
Work-in-Progress	2,49,38,538	52,99,652
	13,07,74,494	6,07,81,452
Stock at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	5,54,81,800	91,01,885
Work-in-Progress	52,99,652	69,01,305
	6,07,81,452	1,60,03,190
(Increase) / Decrease in stocks	(6,99,93,042)	(4,47,78,262)
Total	(6,99,93,042)	(4,47,78,262)

Note 21 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Salaries, wages, gratuity, bonus, commission, etc. (Refer Note 27)	21,22,51,561	16,40,56,043
Contribution to provident and other funds	2,41,31,890	2,25,92,434
Welfare and training expenses	26,42,816	25,71,632
Total	23,90,26,267	18,92,20,109

Note 22 : Finance costs

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Interest expense - Loans	2,31,52,628	1,45,02,730
Interest expense - Working capital loans	65,66,474	44,51,060
Interest expense - others	25,27,734	22,082
Other finance cost	15,48,525	1,57,500
Total	3,37,95,361	1,91,33,372

Note 23 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Depreciation on Tangible assets (Refer Note 5)	2,93,40,386	2,69,46,043
Amortization on Intangible assets (Refer Note 6)	5,92,320	2,86,062
Total	2,99,32,706	2,72,32,105

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Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 24 : Other expenses

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Power and fuel	1,74,26,970	1,60,54,726
Stores consumed	67,35,785	35,69,703
Insurance	2,55,415	4,07,732
Processing charges	56,41,835	46,60,107
Printing, stationery & communication	52,41,937	32,55,221
Rent	2,47,61,276	2,38,70,116
Commission, Brokerage & discount	1,80,946	
Rates and taxes	-	6,644
Repairs :		
To Building	1,09,389	24,367
To Machineries (including spares consumption)	49,37,932	43,59,117
To others	4,55,069	2,48,217
Freight, insurance & clearing charge	1,17,45,579	45,27,518
Legal & Professional charges	16,16,210	18,90,437
Conveyance & Travelling expense	25,00,418	13,64,153
Advertisement and publicity	-	12,800
Security Expenses	20,68,382	25,62,826
Miscellaneous Labour charges	-	17,799
Provision for doubtful debts	62,92,182	-
Bad debt written off	9,89,501	-
Bank charges	15,23,178	12,76,334
Auditor's remuneration	5,26,250	4,11,350
Miscellaneous expenses	97,70,827	37,48,746
Total	10,27,79,081	7,22,67,913

Payment to Auditors (Net of service tax)

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Payment to Auditors as		
Auditors	2,50,000	2,50,000
For tax audit	55,000	55,000
For taxation matters	22,500	22,500
For Other certification work	1,62,180	53,300
For reimbursement of expenses	36,570	30,550
Total	5,26,250	4,11,350

Note 25 : Income tax

The major component of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are :

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax		
Current income tax		
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense	(4,61,01,289)	(2,43,833)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(4,61,01,289)	(2,43,833)

OCI section

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Statement to Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Net loss/(gain) on actuarial gains and losses	5,77,437	5,78,462
Net gains / (loss) on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	2,95,668	-
Deferred tax charged to OCI	8,73,105	5,78,462

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

A) Current tax

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	(2,21,43,448)	(2,60,043)
Tax @ 30.90% (March 31, 2016: 30.90%)	(68,42,325)	(80,353)
Adjustment		
Unused tax losses	(3,86,06,519)	-
Other adjustments	2,20,660	4,14,982
At the effective income tax rate of Nil (March 31, 2016 : Nil)	(4,52,28,184)	3,34,629

B) Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance Sheet			Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2017 In Rs.	March 31, 2016 In Rs.	April 1, 2015 In Rs.	March 31, 2017 In Rs.	March 31, 2016 In Rs.
Impact on Term loan arrangement fees	2,59,622	3,34,629	-	(75,007)	(3,34,629)
OCI impact of Hedge Reserve	2,95,668	-	-	2,95,668	-
Others- Carry forward loss	(4,54,48,845)	-	-	(4,54,48,845)	-
Deferred tax expense/(income)					
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(4,48,93,555)	3,34,629	-	(4,52,28,184)	(3,34,629)
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows					
Deferred tax assets	(4,54,48,845)	-	-		
Deferred tax liabilities	5,55,290	3,34,629	-		
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) net	(4,48,93,555)	3,34,629	-		

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), net

	March 31, 2017 In Rs.	March 31, 2016 In Rs.
Opening balance as of April 1	(3,34,629)	-
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	4,61,01,289	2,43,833
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	(8,73,105)	(5,78,462)
Closing balance as at March 31	4,48,93,555	(3,34,629)

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.

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Note 26 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures not hedged

A. Foreign Exchange Derivatives

Nature of Instrument	Currency	Year ended March 31, 2017		Year ended March 31, 2016		Year ended April 1, 2015	
		In Foreign Currency	In Rs.	In Foreign Currency	In Rs.	In Foreign Currency	In Rs.
Forward contracts							
Sales	GBP	3,48,991	2,83,45,897	-	-	-	-

All derivative contracts stated above are for the purpose of hedging the underlying foreign currency exposure.

B. Exposure Not Hedged

Nature of exposure	Currency	Year ended March 31, 2017		Year ended March 31, 2016		Year ended April 1, 2015	
		In Foreign Currency	In Rs.	In Foreign Currency	In Rs.	In Foreign Currency	In Rs.
Receivables	USD	5,10,634	3,31,14,605	1,31,732	87,27,902	55,352	34,59,516
	EUR	115	7,969	-	-	-	-
	GBP	4,11,207	3,32,67,678	92,991	88,77,851	-	-
Payable to creditors	USD	3,62,529	2,35,09,982	2,30,155	1,52,48,919	-	-
	GBP	1,93,427	1,56,48,719	-	-	-	-
	JPY	66,955	38,851	66,955	39,497	-	-

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Note 27 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

A. Defined contribution plans:

Amount of Rs.170,63,940/- (March 31, 2016: Rs. 13,769,870/-) is recognised as expenses and included in Note No. 21 "Employee benefit expense"
The Company has recognised the following amounts in the financial statement for Defined Contribution Plans:

	At March 31, 2017 In Rs.	At March 31, 2016 In Rs.
Provident Fund	63,80,657	50,04,440
Contributory Pension Scheme	1,06,82,283	87,65,430
	<u>1,70,62,940</u>	<u>1,37,69,870</u>

B. Defined benefit plans:

The Company has following post employment benefits which are in the nature of defined benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity (Unfunded)

The Company operates gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit as per scheme of the Company, for each completed year of service. The same is payable on retirement or termination whichever is earlier. The benefit vests only after five years of continuous service.

March 31, 2017: Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	April 1, 2016		Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss		March 31, 2017	
	Service cost	Net interest expense	Return on plan assets (including amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments
Defined benefit obligator	25,63,430	32,17,891	2,04,049	-	2,38,547	-21,07,276
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	34,21,940	-	-	-18,68,729
Benefit liability	<u>25,63,430</u>	<u>32,17,891</u>	<u>34,21,940</u>	-	<u>2,38,547</u>	<u>-18,68,729</u>
						<u>41,16,641</u>

March 31, 2016: Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	April 1, 2015		Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss		March 31, 2016	
	Service cost	Net interest expense	Return on plan assets (including amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments
Defined benefit obligator	16,12,669	26,92,503	1,30,304	-	44,914	-19,16,960
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	28,22,807	-	-	-18,72,046
Benefit liability	<u>16,12,669</u>	<u>26,92,503</u>	<u>28,22,807</u>	-	<u>44,914</u>	<u>-18,72,046</u>
						<u>25,63,430</u>

Arvind Goodhill Sait Manufacturing Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Central Government Securities	NA	NA
Public Sector/Financial Institutional Bonds	NA	NA
Portfolio with Mutual Fund	NA	NA
Others (including bank balances)	NA	NA
(%) of total plan assets	NA	NA

The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Discount rate	7.57%	7.96%
Future salary increase	4.00%	4.00%
Medical cost inflation	NA	NA
Expected rate of return on plan assets	NA	NA
Attrition rate	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian assumed lives Mortality(2006-08)	Indian assumed lives Mortality(2006-08)
Mortality rate after employment	N.A.	N.A.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	Sensitivity level	In Rs.	
		Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Gratuity			
Discount rate	1% increase	(5,73,998)	-3,65,248
	1% decrease	7,14,093	4,55,510
Salary increase	1% increase	7,33,666	4,69,912
	1% decrease	(5,96,760)	-3,80,948
Attrition rate	1% increase	1,64,998	1,17,079
	1% decrease	(2,25,060)	-1,60,934

The followings are the expected future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Gratuity		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	29,739	16,232
Between 2 and 5 years	4,63,863	2,41,228
Beyond 5 years	12,01,836	6,86,029
Total expected payments	16,95,438	9,43,489

Weighted average duration of defined plan obligation (based on discounted cash flows)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Gratuity	23	20

The followings are the expected contributions to planned assets for the next year:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Gratuity		
	23	20

C. Other Long term employee benefit plans

Leave encashment

Amount of Rs. 18,39,791/- (March 31, 2016: Rs. 8,31,173/-) is recognised as expenses and included in Note No. 21 "Employee benefit expense"

Arvind Goodhill Suit Manufacturing Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 28 : Related Party Disclosure

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (IND AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows :

a Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :

1	Arvind Limited	Holding Company
2	Arvind Internet Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
3	Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
4	Arvind True Blue Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
5	Premium Garment Wholesale Private Limited	Fellow Joint Venture
6	Goodhill Corporation	Associate Company
7	F-One Limited	Associate Company

Note: Related party relationship is as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors.

Arvind Limited

b Disclosure in respect of Related Party Transactions :

Nature of Transactions	Year ended	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Processing Income		
Arvind Internet Limited	-	23,08,000
Arvind Limited	1,54,29,642	99,12,500
Sales		
Arvind Limited	19,26,985	59,67,675
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	5,57,91,391	8,36,70,098
Arvind True Blue Limited	20,52,950	-
Premium Garment Wholesale Private Limited	1,48,43,758	-
Purchase		
Arvind Limited	78,145	11,71,650
Goodhill Corporation	-	85,873
F-One Limited	-	2,60,551
Issue of Equity Shares		
Arvind Limited	-	4,08,00,000
Goodhill Corporation	-	2,32,00,000
F-One Limited	-	1,60,00,000
Outstanding		
Receivable in respect of Current Assets		
Arvind Limited	3,67,567	1,28,38,196
Premium Garment Wholesale Private Limited	24,71,429	-
Arvind Internet Limited	2,21,76,634	55,17,933
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	-	8,00,00,000
Share Application money pending allotment		
Payable in respect of Current Liabilities		
Arvind True Blue Limited	24,416	1,00,13,976
Arvind Limited	86,00,175	-

Handwritten signature/initials

d Transactions and Balances :

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Companies				Fellow Joint Venture Company		Fellow / Joint Venture Company	
	March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	April 01, 2015	March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	
Transactions										
Processing Income	1,54,29,642	99,12,500	-	23,08,000	-	-	-	1,48,43,758	-	
Sales	19,26,985	59,67,675	5,78,44,341	8,36,70,098	-	-	-	-	-	
Purchases	78,145	11,71,650	-	-	-	-	3,46,424	-	-	
Issue of Equity Shares	-	4,08,00,000	-	-	-	-	3,92,00,000	-	-	
Particulars										
Balance as at year end	3,67,567	1,28,38,196	2,21,76,634	55,17,933	1,93,308	24,416	24,71,429	-	-	
Trade and Other Receivable	-	8,00,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share Application money received pending allotment	-	1,00,13,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trade and Other Payable	86,00,175	-	24,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	

e Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

1) Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances other than loan given & taken and fair value of financial guarantee contract, at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

Note 29 : Earning per share

Particulars	2016-17 In Rs.	2015-16 In Rs.
Earing per share (Basic and Diluted)		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	2,39,57,841	-16,210
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	8,40,000	8,40,000
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For basic EPS	8,40,000	8,40,000
For diluted EPS	8,40,000	8,40,000
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Basic earning per share	28.52	(0.02)
Diluted earning per share	28.52	(0.02)
Weighted average number of equity shares		
<u>Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS</u>	8,40,000	8,40,000

Note 30 : Lease Rent

Operating Lease

a Rent expense includes lease rental payments towards factory buiding and Guest House. Such leases are not having any non-cancellable period and they are generally for a period of 11 to 108 months with the option of renewal against increased rent.

Lease rental : Rs. 24,664,498 /- (Previous year Rs. 23,856,472)

Note 31 : 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 Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Financial assets				
Other financial assets - Derivative Contract	9,56,853	-	-	9,56,853
Total	9,56,853	-	-	9,56,853
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	40,22,37,387	31,05,76,145	27,96,51,459	40,22,37,387
Total	40,22,37,387	31,05,76,145	27,96,51,459	40,22,37,387

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, 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.

The discount for lack of marketability represents the amounts that the Company has determined that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

Note 32 : Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

Assets measured at fair value	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at March 31, 2017				
Assets measured at fair value				
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	March 31, 2017	9,56,853	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts (Cash flow hedge)				9,56,853

Liabilities disclosed at fair value	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at March 31, 2017				
Liabilities disclosed at fair value				
Borrowings	March 31, 2017	40,22,37,387	-	-
As at March 31, 2016				
Liabilities disclosed at fair value				
Borrowings	March 31, 2016	31,05,76,145	-	-
As at April 1, 2015				
Liabilities disclosed at fair value				
Borrowings	April 01, 2015	27,96,51,459	-	-

Note 33 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings and trade & other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Investments, loans given, trade and other receivables and cash & short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign currency option contracts are entered to hedge certain foreign currency exposures and interest rate swaps to hedge certain variable interest rate exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading / speculative instruments.

The Company's risk management is carried out by a Treasury department under policies approved by the Board of directors. 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 management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, deposits, Investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

Within the various methodologies to analyse and manage risk, Company has implemented a system based on "sensitivity analysis" on symmetric basis. This tool enables the risk managers to identify the risk position of the entities. Sensitivity analysis provides an approximate quantification of the exposure in the event that certain specified parameters were to be met under a specific set of assumptions. The risk estimates provided here assume:

- a parallel shift of 50 basis point of the interest rate yield curves in all the currencies.
- a simultaneous, parallel foreign exchange rates shift in which the INR appreciates / depreciates against all currencies by 2%

The potential economic impact, due to these assumptions, is based on the occurrence of adverse / inverse market conditions and reflects estimated changes resulting from the sensitivity analysis. Actual results that are included in the Statement of profit & loss may differ materially from these estimates due to actual developments in the global financial markets.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity, pension and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The following assumption has been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 including the effect of hedge accounting.
- The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow hedges as at March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities to changes in market rates of interest. The Company seeks to mitigate such risk by entering into interest rate derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps or cross-currency interest rate swaps. Interest rate swap agreements are used to adjust the proportion of total debt, that are subject to variable and fixed interest rates.

Under an interest rate swap agreement, the Company either agrees to pay an amount equal to a specified fixed-rate of interest times a notional principal amount, and to receive in return an amount equal to a specified variable-rate of interest times the same notional principal amount or, vice-versa, to receive a fixed-rate amount and to pay a variable-rate amount. The notional amounts of the contracts are not exchanged. No other cash payments are made unless the agreement is terminated prior to maturity, in which case the amount paid or received in settlement is established by agreement at the time of termination, and usually represents the net present value, at current rates of interest, of the remaining obligations to exchange payments under the terms of the contract.

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, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
March 31, 2017		
Increase in 50 basis points	16,02,312	16,02,312
Decrease in 50 basis points	-16,02,312	-16,02,312
March 31, 2016		
Increase in 50 basis points	15,52,881	15,52,881
Decrease in 50 basis points	-15,52,881	-15,52,881
April 1, 2015		
Increase in 50 basis points	13,98,257	13,98,257
Decrease in 50 basis points	-13,98,257	-13,98,257

Exclusion from this analysis are as follows:

- Fixed rate financial instruments measured at cost : Since a change in interest rate would not change the carrying amount of this category of instruments, there is no net income impact and they are excluded from this analysis

- The effect of interest rate changes on future cash flows is excluded from this analysis.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currency, primarily in USD. The Company has obtained foreign currency loans and has foreign currency trade payables and receivables etc. and is, therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company 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 company.

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging appropriate percentage of its foreign currency exposure, as approved by Board as per established risk management policy. Details of the hedge & unhedged position of the Company given in Note no.26

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR and GBP rates to the functional currency of respective entity, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of foreign currency monetary items designated as cash flow hedge.

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
March 31, 2017			
March 31, 2016	+2%	1,92,092	1,92,092
	-2%	(1,92,092)	(1,92,092)
April 1, 2015	+2%	(1,30,420)	(1,30,420)
	-2%	1,30,420	1,30,420
	+2%	69,190	69,190
	-2%	(69,190)	(69,190)

	Change in EUR rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
March 31, 2017			
March 31, 2016	+2%	159	159
	-2%	(159)	(159)
April 1, 2015	+2%	-	-
	-2%	-	-

	Change in GBP rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
March 31, 2017			
March 31, 2016	+2%	3,52,379	3,52,379
	-2%	(3,52,379)	(3,52,379)
April 1, 2015	+2%	1,77,557	1,77,557
	-2%	(1,77,557)	(1,77,557)

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 is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 14 days to 30 days credit term. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actual incurred historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 7. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meets the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process. The Company monitors the ratings, credit spreads and financial strength of its counterparties. Based on its on-going assessment of counterparty risk, the group adjusts its exposure to various counterparties. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance sheet as of March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 & April 1, 2015 is the carrying amount as disclosed in Note 31.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including bilateral loans, debt and overdraft from both domestic and international banks at an optimised cost. It also enjoys strong access to domestic capital markets across equity.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	In Rs.				
	On demand	less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	year to 5 year	more than 5 year
Year ended March 31, 2017					
Interest bearing borrowings*	17,71,38,941	1,60,00,000	4,80,00,000	16,10,98,446	-
Trade payables	17,18,08,368	2,68,72,876	23,85,720	-	-
Other financial liabilities#	1,78,38,835	-	-	-	-
	36,67,86,144	4,28,72,876	5,03,85,720	16,10,98,446	-
Year ended March 31, 2016					
Interest bearing borrowings*	5,08,22,623	1,09,00,000	3,53,00,000	20,67,96,072	67,57,450
Trade payables	10,01,37,250	34,70,245	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities#	1,65,87,116	-	-	-	-
	16,75,46,989	1,43,70,245	3,53,00,000	20,67,96,072	67,57,450
Year ended April 1, 2015					
Interest bearing borrowings*	2,96,51,459	94,00,000	2,82,00,000	21,24,00,000	-
Trade payables	2,57,81,531	33,84,508	13,811	-	-
Other financial liabilities#	3,47,52,468	-	-	-	-
	9,01,85,458	1,27,84,508	2,82,13,811	21,24,00,000	-

* 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 of Rs. 17,368 (March 31, 2016 : Rs.60,000 and April 1, 2015 : Rs.Nil). Current maturity of long-term borrowings is included in interest bearing borrowing part in above note.

Note 34 : 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 maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. 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).

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016	Year ended April 1, 2015
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (Note 13 a)	40,22,37,387	31,05,76,145	27,96,51,459
Less: cash and cash equivalent (including other bank balance) (Note 7 c)	(2,81,27,406)	(2,94,15,171)	(1,78,28,790)
Net debt	37,41,09,981	28,11,60,974	26,18,22,669
Equity share capital (Note 11)	84,00,000	84,00,000	68,00,000
Other equity (Note 12)	37,13,47,093	34,54,36,775	26,57,59,401
Total capital	37,97,47,093	35,38,36,775	27,25,59,401
Capital and net debt	75,38,57,074	63,49,97,749	53,43,82,070
Gearing ratio	49.63%	44.28%	49.00%

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 interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015.

Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Company has complied with the required financial covenants through out the reporting periods.

Note 35 : First- time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2017, are the first annual Ind AS financial statements, the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2015 and the previously published Indian GAAP financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016.

Exemptions applied

Ind AS 101. "First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards" allows first-time adopter certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

Ind AS optional exemptions

1 Deemed cost

Transition to Ind AS

Property, Plant & Equipment

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to measure all items of property, plant and equipment at cost eligible under Ind AS 16 less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible Assets

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to measure items of Intangible assets at cost eligible under Ind AS 38 less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Ind AS mandatory exceptions

1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2016.

2 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets (investment in debt instruments) on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS:

Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS

1. Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2016 & April 1, 2015

	Notes	As at March 31 2016	(Amount in Rs.) As at April 2015
Equity under previous GAAP			
Other adjustments		35,30,88,463	27,25,59,401
Tax impact on Ind AS adjustments		-	-
Equity as per Ind AS		35,30,88,463	27,25,59,401

2. Reconciliation of total comprehensive income reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2016

	Notes	(Amount in Rs.) 2015-16
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		5,29,062
Reclassification of Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans to Other comprehensive income	i	(18,72,046)
Other adjustments	ii	10,82,941
Tax impacts on Ind AS adjustments	iii	2,43,833
Profit after tax as per Ind AS		(16,210)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	i.	12,93,584
Total Comprehensive Income under Ind AS, net of tax		12,77,374

Notes to the reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 and total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2016

i. Re-measurements gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans

Under Ind AS, re-measurement i.e. actuarial gain loss and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these re-measurement were forming part of the profit or loss for the year. As a result of this change, the profit for the year ended on March 31, 2016 increased by Rs.12,24,168. There is no impact on the total equity as at March 31, 2016.

ii. Other adjustments

Other adjustments includes adjustments due to the GAAP differences related to recognition and measurement of employee benefits, financial charges etc.

iii. Tax impacts on Ind AS adjustments

The impact of transition adjustments together with Ind AS mandate of using balance sheet approach (against profit and loss approach under previous GAAP) for computation of deferred tax has resulted in adjustment to Reserves, with consequential impact in the subsequent periods to the Statement of profit and loss or Other comprehensive income, as the case may be.

iv. Retained earnings

Retained earnings as at April 1, 2015 has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

v. Classification & Presentation

a. Recognition of certain Government grant as deferred income

The government grant related to fixed assets was netted off with the cost respective PPE under previous GAAP. Under Ind AS, PPE has been recognised at gross cost and government grant has been recognised as deferred income.

vi. Statement of cash flows

The impact of transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS on the statement of cash flows is due to various reclassification adjustments recorded under Ind AS in Balance sheet and Statement of profit and loss and difference in the definition of cash and cash equivalents under these two GAAPs like bank overdraft.

Note 36 : Standards issued but not yet effective

The standard issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements is disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt this standard when it becomes effective.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. The effect on the financial statements is being evaluated by the Company.

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Note 37 : Operating segment

The Company's business activity falls within a single primary business segment of manufacture of garments. Accordingly the Company is a single segment company in accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment".

Further, no single customer contributes to more than 10% of the company's revenue.

Geographical segment

Geographical segment is considered based on sales within India and rest of the world.

Particulars	In Rs.	
	March 31,2017	March 31,2016
Segment Revenue*		
a) In India	24,82,12,145	28,62,82,791
b) Rest of the world	33,54,79,707	20,52,12,120
Total Sales	58,36,91,852	49,26,69,912
Carrying Cost of Segment Assets**		
a) In India	98,63,34,719	81,10,33,716
b) Rest of the world	6,63,90,252	1,76,05,983
Total	1,05,27,24,971	82,86,39,699
Carrying Cost of Segment Non Current Assets**@		
a) In India	50,21,18,101	51,75,49,170
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	50,21,18,101	51,75,49,170

* Based on location of Customers

** Based on location of Assets

@ Excluding Financial Assets and deferred tax asset.

Note 38 : Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes (SBNs)

During the year, the Company had specified bank notes or other denomination notes as defined in MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 31, 2017 on the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs) held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per notification is given below:

Particulars	Amount in Rs.		
	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash balance as on November 8, 2016	2,06,500	8,833	2,15,333
(+) Permitted Receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted Payments	2,000	-	2,000
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	2,04,500	7,090	2,11,590
Closing cash balance as on December 30, 2016	-	1,743	1,743

*For the purposes of this clause, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' shall have the same meaning provided in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S.O. 3407(E), dated November 8, 2016.

39 Regrouped, Recast, Reclassified

Figures of the earlier year have been regrouped or reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements of the payables and receivables