

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Arvind Ruf and Tuf Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements:

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Arvind Ruf and Tuf Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, 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 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 the equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

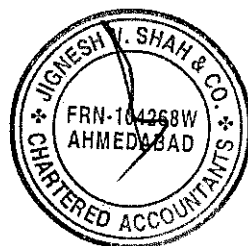
This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments 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 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of 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.

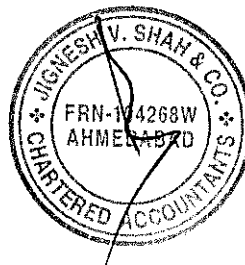
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

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 2018, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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 it 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 Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B "



jignesh v. shah & co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS


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NAVRANG CIRCLE TO STADIUM ROAD,
BESIDE VIMAL HOUSE, NAVRANGPURA,
AHMEDABAD-380 009 GUJARAT INDIA
TEL : +91 79 48924258, 40038021,
TEL/FAX : +91 79 26871477
MOBILE : +91 98240 26097
email : contact@jvsco.in
website : www.jvsco.in

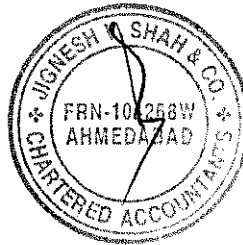
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
- (i) The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial positions.
- (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (iii) There has been no amount required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

PLACE : AHMEDABAD

FOR JIGNESH V SHAH & CO.,
Firm Registration Number FRN 104268W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DATE : 03.05.2018


JIGNESH SHAH
PROPRIETOR
Membership Number 043363

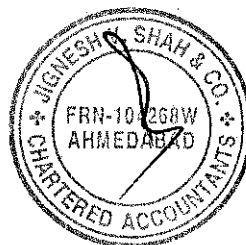


**ANEXURE "A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF
ARVIND RUF AND TUF PRIVATE LIMITED**

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

- (i) The company has no fixed assets and thus requirement of clause (i) (a) (b) & (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 books records were not material have 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 any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, requirement of clauses (iii,a), (iii, b) and (iii,b) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced any loan or given any guarantee or provided any security or made any investment covered under Section 185 of the Act. However, the Company has advanced loans or made investments covered under section 186 of the Act. We are of the opinion that provisions of section 186 of the Act, have been complied with.
- (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 Section 73 to 76 or other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under during the year under review. Consequently, requirement of clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable. 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) The provisions of maintenance of cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 mentioned in clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company during the year under review.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Service Tax, Cess, Good and Service Tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the outstanding statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no disputed outstanding statutory dues as at to 31st March, 2018.
- (viii) According to the records of the company examined by the us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed of any loan or borrowings from financial institution, banks and government. The Company has not issued any debenture. Consequently, requirements of clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.



jignesh v. shah & co.,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

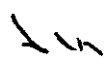
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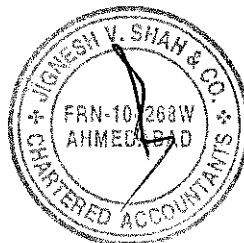
- (ix) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Consequently, requirements of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (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 under review.
- (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) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements 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 private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. However the Company has made preferential allotment of shares during the year under review. We are of the opinion that provision of Section 42 of the Act have been complied with and amount raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- (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) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

PLACE : AHMEDABAD

DATE: 03.05.2018

FOR JIGNESH V SHAH & CO.
Firm Registration Number FRN 104268W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS


JIGNESH SHAH
PROPRIETOR
Membership Number 043363



Annexure – B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ARVIND RUF AND TUF 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 Ruf and Tuf Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31st March 2018 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

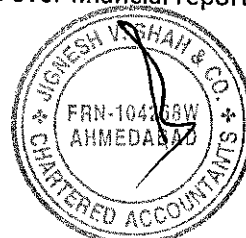
The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the “internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial 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 judgment, 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 controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of 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 or records that, in reasonable details, 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 directions 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

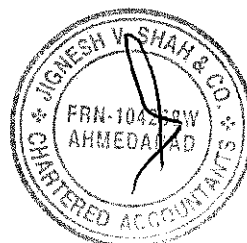
In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2018, based on the "internal control over financial reporting criteria 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."

PLACE : AHMEDABAD

DATE: 03.05.2018

FOR JIGNESH V SHAH & CO.
Firm Registration Number FRN 104268W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS


JIGNESH SHAH
PROPRIETOR
Membership Number 043363



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Notes	As at	As at
		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
		Rupees	Rupees
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	14,76,10,360	-
(ii) Other financial assets	5	28,525	28,525
(b) Other non-current assets	6	4,48,180	4,48,180
Total non-current assets		14,80,87,065	4,76,705
II. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	2,87,10,501	5,85,39,120
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	43,71,704	80,19,315
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	3,78,60,997	1,02,226
(c) Current tax assets (net)	12	41,90,411	-
(d) Other current assets	6	33,32,370	21,75,319
Total current assets		7,84,65,983	6,88,35,980
Total Assets		22,65,53,048	6,93,12,685
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I. Equity			
Share capital	8	95,00,000	1,00,000
Other equity	9	8,05,26,704	(72,06,133)
Securities premium account		13,16,00,000	-
Retained earnings		(5,10,73,296)	(72,06,133)
Total equity		9,00,26,704	(71,06,133)
II. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	12,69,04,951	3,94,11,249
(ii) Trade payables	10	46,90,198	3,61,03,095
(iii) Other financial liabilities	10	-	7,73,618
(b) Other current liabilities	11	49,31,195	1,30,856
Total current liabilities		13,65,26,344	7,64,18,818
Total equity and liabilities		22,65,53,048	6,93,12,685
Summary of significant accounting policies		0	0

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

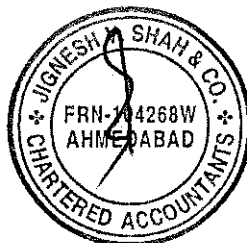
As per our report of even date
For Jignesh V Shah & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.104268W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited

Jignesh Shah
Proprietor
Membership No.043363
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 03/05/2018

Kannan S
Director
DIN: 02526982
Place : Bengaluru
Date :

Suresh Jayaraman
Director
DIN: 03033110
Place : Bengaluru
Date :



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	Notes	Year ended	Year ended
		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
		Rupees	Rupees
Income			
Revenue from operations			
Sale of Products	13	(19,37,972)	92,07,008
Revenue from operations		(19,37,972)	92,07,008
Other income	14	4,19,04,111	-
Total income (I)		3,99,66,139	92,07,008
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	15	22,26,757	6,37,18,744
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	16	2,98,28,620	(5,85,39,120)
Finance costs	17	4,79,16,912	8,59,581
Other expenses	18	38,61,013	1,03,73,936
Total expenses (II)		8,38,33,302	1,64,13,141
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(4,38,67,163)	(72,06,133)
Exceptional items [Income / (Expense)]		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III)=(I-II)		(4,38,67,163)	(72,06,133)
Profit/(Loss) before tax (V) = (III-IV)		(4,38,67,163)	(72,06,133)
Profit/(Loss) for the period (VII) = (V-VI)		(4,38,67,163)	(72,06,133)
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (VII+VIII)		(4,38,67,163)	(72,06,133)
Earning per equity share [nominal value per share Rs.10/- (March 31, 2016: Rs.10/-)]			
Basic	19	-316.12	-720.61
Diluted	19	-316.12	-720.61

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

As per our report of even date

For Jignesh V Shah & Co

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.104268W

Jignesh Shah

Jignesh Shah

Proprietor

Membership No.043363

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 03/05/2018

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited**

Kanna S

Director Kanna S

DIN: 02528982

Place: Bengaluru

Date:

Suresh Jayaraman

Director Suresh Jayaraman

DIN: 03033110

Place: Bengaluru

Date:



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended Mar 31, 2018

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2018 Rupees	Year ended Mar 31, 2017 Rupees
A Operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) Before taxation	(4,38,67,163)	(72,06,133)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(4,38,67,163)	(72,06,133)
Working Capital Changes:		
Changes in Inventories	2,98,28,619	(5,85,39,120)
Changes in trade payables	(3,14,12,896)	3,61,03,095
Changes in other current liabilities	48,00,338	1,30,856
Changes in other financial liabilities	(7,73,618)	7,73,618
Changes in trade receivables	36,47,611	(80,19,315)
Changes in other current assets	(11,57,051)	(21,75,319)
Changes in other financial assets	-	(28,525)
Changes in Other Bank Balances	-	-
Net Changes in Working Capital	49,33,003	(3,17,54,710)
Cash Generated from Operations	(3,89,34,160)	(3,89,60,843)
Direct Taxes paid (Net of Income Tax refund)	(41,90,411)	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	(4,31,24,571)	(3,89,60,843)
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Changes in Capital Advances	-	(4,48,180)
Change in Long Term Investments	(14,76,10,360)	-
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	(14,76,10,360)	(4,48,180)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Issue of Share Capital	94,00,000	1,00,000
Share Application Money Received	13,16,00,000	-
Changes in short term borrowings	8,74,93,702	3,94,11,249
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities	22,84,93,702	3,95,11,249
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	3,77,58,771	1,02,226
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the period	1,02,226	-
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the period	3,78,60,997	1,02,226

Particulars	Period ended Mar 31, 2018 Rupees	Year ended Mar 31, 2017 Rupees
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (Note 1)		
Cash on Hand	-	-
Cheques on Hand	-	-
Balances with Banks*	3,78,60,997	1,02,226
Cash and cash equivalents	3,78,60,997	1,02,226
Cash and cash equivalents as restated	3,78,60,997	1,02,226

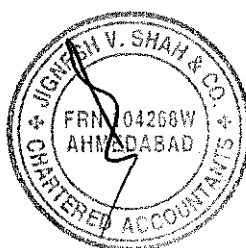
* Includes the following balance which is not available for use by the Company
Unpaid dividend account

As per our report of even date
For Jignesh V Shah & Co
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No. 104268W

JV
Jignesh Shah
Proprietor
Membership No.043363
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 03/05/2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited

Kannan S
Director Kannan S Director Suresh Jayaraman
DIN : 02528982 DIN: 03033110
Place : Bengaluru Place : Bengaluru
Date : Date :



NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. Corporate Information

Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited (“the Company”) is a subsidiary of Arvind Limited, the company sells apparels & accessories under the brand “Ruf & Tuf” through various sales channels. The registered office of the company is located at Naroda Road, Ahmedabad - 380025.

2. Basis of preparation

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

Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the first financial statements that the company had prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

Also, the Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 has been prepared in accordance with Ind AS

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest rupee.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the company in preparing its financial statements:

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.

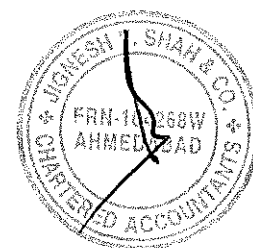
All other assets are classified as non-current.

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 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level 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.

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

3.3 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Finance leases that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except the case where incremental lease reflects inflationary effect and lease expense is accounted in such case by actual rent for the period.

3.4 Borrowing cost

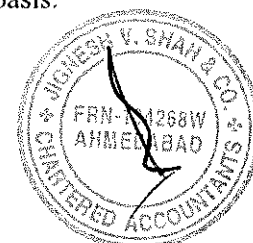
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period 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.

3.5 Inventories

Inventories of Finished goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

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



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.

3.7 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.

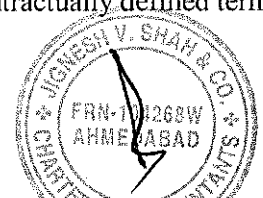
Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, 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.

3.8 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of



payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. 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 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.

3.9 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 cashflows, 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.

3.10 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.

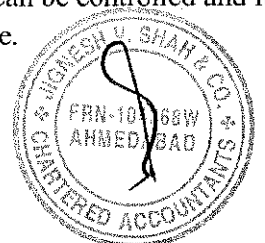
Current income tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss. Current income tax are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates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

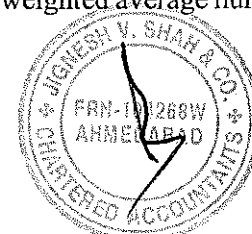
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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.

3.11 Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent 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.

3.12 Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit 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.

3.13 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

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 Significant judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

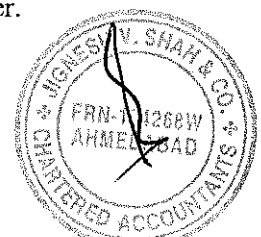
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Finance lease commitments – Company as lessee

The Company has entered into leases whereby it has taken land and building on lease. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term constituting a major part of the economic life of the property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as finance leases.

Revenue recognition

The Company assesses its revenue arrangement in order to determine if its business partner is acting as a principle or as an agent by analysing whether the Company has primary obligation for pricing latitude and exposure to credit / inventory risk associated with the sale of goods. The Company has concluded that certain arrangements are on principal to agent basis where its business partner is acting as an agent. Hence, sale of goods to its business partner is recognised once they are sold to the end customer.

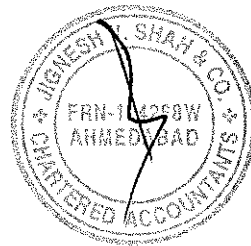


4.2 Estimates and assumption

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.

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 Group 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.



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 : Financial assets

5 (a) Investments

	Face Value per Share (in Rs.) unless otherwise stated	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
		In Rs.	In Rs.
Non-current investment			
Investment in equity shares of Joint Venture			
Unquoted			
Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacturing PLC (31st March, 2018 4640, 31st March, 2017 NIL)	1000 ETB	1,28,11,414	
Total Equity Investment		1,28,11,414	
Share Application money		13,47,98,946	
Total Investments		14,76,10,360	-

5 (b) Trade receivables

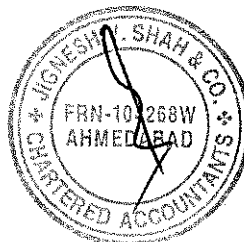
Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Other receivables		
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	43,71,704	80,19,315
Total Trade and other receivables	43,71,704	80,19,315
Non-current	-	-
Total Current	43,71,704	80,19,315

5 (c) Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Balance with Bank		
In Current Account	3,78,60,997	1,02,226
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,78,60,997	1,02,226
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,78,60,997	1,02,226

5 (d) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Unsecured considered Good		
Non-current		
Security deposits	28,525	28,525
To Others		
	28,525	28,525
Total financial liabilities	28,525	28,525



Note 6 : Other current / non-current assets

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018 In Rs.	As at Mar 31, 2017 In Rs.
Unsecured considered Good		
Non-current		
Capital advances	4,48,180	4,48,180
	4,48,180	4,48,180
Current		
Advance to suppliers	5,65,384	10,79,002
Sales tax / VAT / GST / Service tax receivable (net)	27,11,372	10,27,849
Prepaid expenses	55,614	49,720
Other Current Asset	-	18,748
	33,32,370	21,75,319
Total	37,80,550	26,23,499

Note 7 : Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

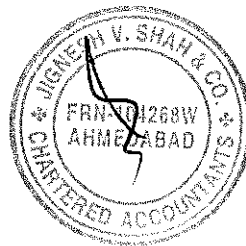
Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018 In Rs.	As at Mar 31, 2017 In Rs.
Stock-in-trade	2,87,10,501	5,85,39,120
Total	2,87,10,501	5,85,39,120

Stock-in-trade

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018 In Rs.	As at Mar 31, 2017 In Rs.
Garments	2,87,10,501	5,85,39,120
Total	2,87,10,501	5,85,39,120

Note 12 : Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018 In Rs.	As at Mar 31, 2017 In Rs.
Tax Paid in Advance (Net of Provision)	41,90,411	-
Total	41,90,411	-



Note 8 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	9,50,000	95,00,000	1,00,000	10,00,000
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	9,50,000	95,00,000		-
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	9,50,000	95,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Total	9,50,000	95,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

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

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.
At the beginning of the year/ period	10,000	1,00,000		
Add :				
Shared issued during the year/ period	9,40,000	94,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the year/ period	9,50,000	95,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

8.2. 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.

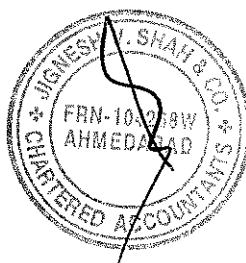
8.3. Shares held by holding Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Arvind Brands & Retail Limited & its nominees			10,000	100
Arvind Limited & its nominees	9,50,000	100		

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Arvind Brands & Retail Limited & its nominees *			10,000	100
Arvind Limited & its nominees	9,50,000	100		

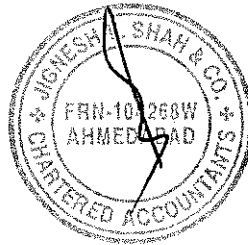
*Arvind Brands & Retail Limited was Amalgamated with Arvind Limited during the financial year 2017-18



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 9 : Other Equity

Balance	As at Mar 31, 2018 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2017 In Rs.
Note 9.1 Reserves & Surplus		
Securities premium account		
Balance as per last financial statements	-	
Add: Received during the year	13,16,00,000	
Add: utilized during the year	-	
Balance at the end of the year	13,16,00,000	
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(72,06,133)	
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(4,38,67,163)	(72,06,133)
Balance at the end of the year	(5,10,73,296)	(72,06,133)
Total reserves & surplus	8,05,26,704	(72,06,133)
Total Other equity	8,05,26,704	(72,06,133)



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 10 : Financial liabilities

10 (a) Long-term Borrowings

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Short-term Borrowings		
Unsecured		
Intercorporate Deposits		
From Related Parties	12,69,04,951	3,94,11,249
Total short-term borrowings	12,69,04,951	3,94,11,249
Total borrowings	12,69,04,951	3,94,11,249

10 (b) Trade payable

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Current		
Other trade payable (Refer note below)	46,90,198	3,61,03,095
	46,90,198	3,61,03,095
Total	46,90,198	3,61,03,095

Acceptance and Other trade payables are not-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 days terms

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.

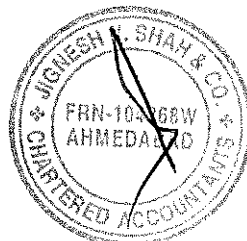
The Company is making efforts to get the confirmations from the suppliers as regard to their status under the said Act.

10 (c) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Current		
Interest accrued but not due	-	7,73,618
	-	7,73,618
Total	-	7,73,618

Note 11 : Other current / Non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Current		
Statutory dues including VAT and tax deducted at source	49,31,195	1,30,856
	49,31,195	1,30,856
Total	49,31,195	1,30,856



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 13 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the period ending Mar 31, 2018	For the period ending Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Sale of products	(19,37,972)	92,07,008
Total	(19,37,972)	92,07,008

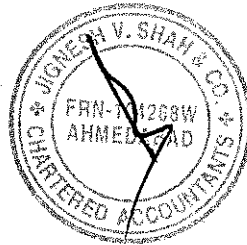
Details of sale of goods and services

Sales of products (gross)

Particulars	For the period ending Mar 31, 2018	For the period ending Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Garments	(19,37,972)	92,07,008
Total	(19,37,972)	92,07,008

Note 14 : Other Income

Other Income		
Interest Income	4,19,04,111	-
Total	4,19,04,111	-

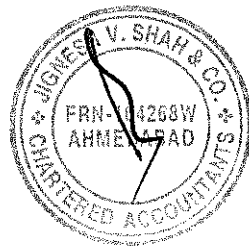


Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 15 : Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the period ending Mar 31, 2018	For the period ending Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Garments	22,26,757	6,37,18,744
Total	22,26,757	6,37,18,744

Note 16 : Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the period ending Mar 31, 2018	For the period ending Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Stock at the end of the year		
Stock-in-trade	2,87,10,501	5,85,39,120
	<u>2,87,10,501</u>	<u>5,85,39,120</u>
Stock at the beginning of the year		
Stock-in-trade	5,85,39,120	-
	<u>5,85,39,120</u>	<u>-</u>
(Increase) / Decrease in stocks	2,98,28,620	(5,85,39,120)
Total	2,98,28,620	(5,85,39,120)



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 17 : Finance costs

Particulars	For the period ending Mar 31, 2018	For the period ending Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Interest expense - others	4,79,16,912	8,59,581
Total	4,79,16,912	8,59,581

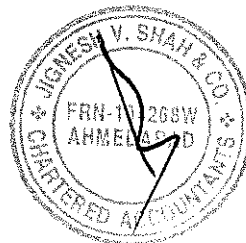
Note 18 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the period ending Mar 31, 2018	For the period ending Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Insurance	94,766	4,986
Printing, stationery & communication	1,893	1,26,852
Rent	17,97,061	-
Commission, Brokerage & discount	3,48,780	-
Rates and taxes	548	8,969
Freight, insurance & clearing charge	4,67,715	1,89,143
Legal & Professional charges	4,65,075	20,63,360
Conveyance & Travelling expense	82,016	23,03,749
Advertisement and publicity	56,826	36,35,954
Miscellaneous Labour charges	1,97,410	59,603
Auditor's remuneration	68,400	28,750
Bank charges	25,926	633
Share Issue Expenses	1,41,000	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,13,597	19,51,937
Total	38,61,013	1,03,73,936

Payment to Auditors (Net of service tax) *

Particulars	For the period ending Mar 31, 2018	For the period ending Mar 31, 2017
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Payment to Auditors as Auditors	68,400	28,750
Total	68,400	28,750

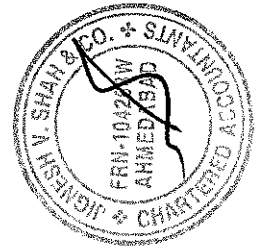
* Above is part of Other expenses disclosed under Note 18



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 19 : Earning per share

Particulars	For the period ending Mar 31, 2018		For the period ending Mar 31, 2017	
	In Rs.		In Rs.	
Earing per share (Basic and Diluted)				
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	(4,38,67,163)		(72,06,133)	
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	10,000		10,000	
Weighted average number of equity shares				
For basic EPS	9,50,000		10,000	
For diluted EPS	9,50,000		10,000	
Nominal value of equity shares	10		10	
Basic earning per share	-316.12		-720.61	
Diluted earning per share	-316.12		-720.61	
Weighted average number of equity shares				
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS				
Effect of dilution: Share options				
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution				



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 20 : 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 :

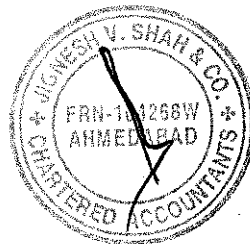
1	Arvind Limited	Holding Company
3	Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	Fellow Stepdown Subsidiary
4	Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Mnuufacture	Fellow Subsidiary
5	Anveshan Textile Limited	Related Party
6	Syntel Telecom Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

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 :

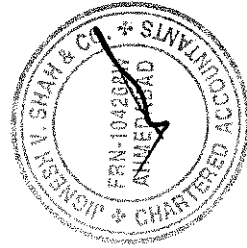
Nature of Transactions	Period ended	Period ended
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Purchase of Goods and Materials		
Arvind Limited		34,34,714
Receiving of Services		
Arvind Limited		1,11,087
Share Capital		
Arvind Limited	94,00,000	
Arvind Brands & Retail Limited		1,00,000
Expenses -		
Commission		
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	3,94,121	
Interest		
Arvind Limited	4,79,16,912	
Income		
Syntel Telecom Limited	4,19,04,111	
Expenses -		
Fund Transfer		
Arvind Limited	4,78,61,871	
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	12,03,641	
Syntel Telecom Limited	4,19,04,111	
Investment -		
in Equity Share (Allotted)		
Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacture, Ethiopia	1,28,11,414	
in Equity Share (Allotment Pending)		
Arvind Lifestyle Apparel Manufacture, Ethiopia	13,47,98,946	
Loan Taken /(Repaid) (Net)		
Arvind Limited	8,67,20,079	3,94,11,249



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

20. c. Transactions and Balances :

Particulars	Holding Companies	
	Year ended March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Transactions		
Sales of Goods and Materials		34,34,714
Purchase of Goods and Materials		1,11,087
Receiving of Services	3,94,121	
Commission Expenses	4,79,16,912	
Interest Expenses	4,19,04,111	
Interest Income	8,67,20,079	
Loan Given/(Repaid) (Net)	9,09,69,623	
Other Payables	1,28,11,414	
Investment in in Equity Share (Allotted)	13,47,98,946	
Investment in in Equity Share (Allotment Pending)		
Issue of Share capital	94,00,000	1,00,000



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 21(a) : Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities

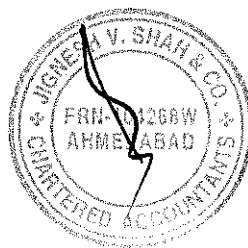
Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Financial assets						
Investments measured at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	43,71,704	80,19,315	-	43,71,704	80,19,315	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3,78,60,997	1,02,226	-	3,78,60,997	1,02,226	-
Other bank balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	28,525	28,525	-	28,525	28,525	-
Total	4,22,61,226	81,50,066	-	4,22,61,226	81,50,066	-
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	12,69,04,951	3,94,11,249	-	12,69,04,951	3,94,11,249	-
Trade payables	46,90,198	3,61,03,095	-	46,90,198	3,61,03,095	-
Other financial liabilities	-	7,73,618	-	-	7,73,618	-
Total	13,15,95,149	7,62,87,962	-	13,15,95,149	7,62,87,962	-

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.



Arvind Ruf & Tuf Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 21(b) : Fair value hierarchy

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

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Quoted prices (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at March 31, 2018					
Assets measured at fair value					
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Investment property	March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Loans	March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	March 31, 2018	43,71,704	-	43,71,704	-
Cash & cash equivalents	March 31, 2018	3,78,60,997	-	3,78,60,997	-
Other bank balance	March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	March 31, 2018	28,525	-	28,525	-

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at March 31, 2017					
Assets measured at fair value					
Assets for which fair values are disclosed					
Investment property	March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-
Loans	March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	March 31, 2017	80,19,315	-	80,19,315	-
Cash & cash equivalents	March 31, 2017	1,02,226	-	1,02,226	-
Other bank balance	March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	March 31, 2017	28,525	-	28,525	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial liabilities as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Quoted prices (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at March 31, 2018					
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial liabilities	March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Financial guarantee contract	March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
Liabilities disclosed at fair value					
Borrowings	March 31, 2018	12,69,04,951	-	12,69,04,951	-
Trade payables	March 31, 2018	46,90,198	-	46,90,198	-
Other financial liabilities#	March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-

Other financial liabilities includes interest accrued but not due of Rs.NIL (March 31, 2017 : Rs.7,73,618 and March 31, 2016 : Rs.Nil).

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial liabilities as at March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
		In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at March 31, 2017					
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial liabilities	March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-
Payable to employees	March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-
Liabilities disclosed at fair value					
Borrowings	March 31, 2017	3,94,11,249	-	3,94,11,249	-
Trade payables	March 31, 2017	3,61,03,095	-	3,61,03,095	-
Other financial liabilities#	March 31, 2017	7,73,618	-	7,73,618	-

Other financial liabilities includes interest accrued but not due of Rs.7,73,618 (March 31, 2016 : Rs.Nil and April 1, 2015 : Rs.Nil).



Note 22 : 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.

(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 30 days to 45 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.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follow:

Trade receivables as at	Neither past due nor impaired (including unbilled)	Past due but not impaired				Total
		Less than 30 days	30 to 60 days	60 to 90 days	Above 90 days	
March 31, 2018		10,56,168	1,59,095		31,56,441	43,71,704
March 31, 2017		6,91,984	15,96,120	35,57,907	21,73,304	80,19,315
March 31, 2016						-
April 1, 2015						-

The requirement of impairment is analysed as each reporting date. Refer Note 8 for details on the impairment of trade receivables.

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, 2018, March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 & April 1, 2015 is the carrying amount as disclosed in Note 21.

(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	Less than 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	more than 5 years
Year ended March 31, 2018					
Interest bearing borrowings*		12,69,04,951			
Trade payables	32,33,356	14,56,843			
Other financial liabilities#					
Derivatives					
	32,33,356	12,83,61,794	-	-	-

* 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.NIL (March, 17 Rs.7.73,618/-, March 31, 2016 : Rs.Nil and April 1, 2015 : Rs.Nil).

