



SBP & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

1208/1209, Maker Chamber-V, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021 - (INDIA).

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Arvind True Blue Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Arvind True Blue Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes 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

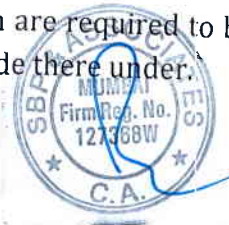
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity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

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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

While conducting the 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 there under.



We conducted our audit 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 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, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 purpose 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, Statement of Profit and Loss, 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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure A'. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy



and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with 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. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. 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 enclose in the 'Annexure B' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

For **SBP & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 127368W



Pankaj K. Jain
Partner
Membership No. 112405

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

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 True Blue Limited** ('the Company') as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, 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 **SBP & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 127368W



Pankaj K. Jain
Partner
Membership No. 112405

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

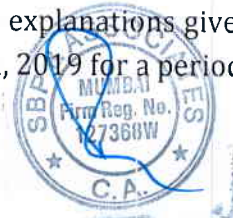
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

- i. (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.

(b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination to the registered sale deed/ transfer deeds / conveyance deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and building which are freehold, are held in the name of the company as at the balance sheet date.
- ii. In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of Inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties. For stocks lying with third parties at the year end, written confirmations have been obtained by the management. No material discrepancies were noticed on the aforesaid verification.
- iii. As informed, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2019 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records by the under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act
- vii. (a) According to the records of the company, undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, GST, Service Tax, Cess to the extent applicable and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st of March, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the



date they became payable.

(b) According to the records of the Company and the information given to us, there are no dues of Income Tax, GST, service tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

- viii. As the Company does not have any borrowings from any financial institution or bank; nor has it issued any debentures as at the balance sheet date, the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ix. The company has not raised any term loan. Accordingly, the provision of Clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. According to the information and explanations furnished by the management, which have been relied upon by us, there were no frauds on or by the Company noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence reporting under clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **SBP & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 127368W



Pankaj K. Jain

Partner

Membership No. 112405

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 15, 2019

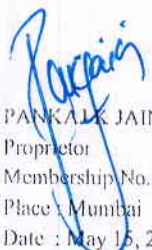
Arvind True Blue Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019


Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019 Rupees	As at March 31, 2018 Rupees
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	3,11,06,206	2,07,82,305
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(c) Financial assets			
Other financial assets	6	2,48,40,283	1,75,34,149
(d) Other non-current assets	7	-	5,54,488
Total non-current assets		5,59,46,489	3,88,70,942
II. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	5,80,11,820	7,94,32,304
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	13,66,84,490	3,26,75,539
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	(9,41,170)	24,283
(iii) Loans	6	-	21,000
(c) Other current assets	7	9,97,27,738	7,06,24,515
Total current assets		29,34,82,878	18,27,77,640
Total Assets		34,94,29,367	22,16,48,581
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	1,14,290	1,14,290
Preference Share Capital	9	16,00,00,000	16,00,00,000
Other equity			
Retained earnings	10	(39,35,93,493)	(22,36,33,639)
Total equity		(23,34,79,203)	(6,35,19,349)
LIABILITIES			
I. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Long-term provisions	11	14,15,745	4,96,174
Total non-current liabilities		14,15,745	4,96,174
II. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	39,38,18,076	18,83,13,929
(ii) Trade payables	11	15,34,96,956	9,11,14,638
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11	2,54,84,114	17,00,001
(b) Other current liabilities	12	83,04,474	35,42,125
(c) Short-term provisions	11	3,89,205	1,063
Total current liabilities		58,14,92,825	28,46,71,756
Total equity and liabilities		34,94,29,367	22,16,48,581
Summary of significant accounting policies	3	(0)	(0)

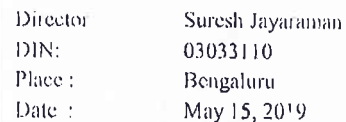
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For SBP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.127368W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind True Blue Limited


PANKAJ JAIN
Proprietor
Membership No.112405
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 15, 2019


Director
DIN: 08108621
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 15, 2019


Director
DIN: 03033110
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 15, 2019

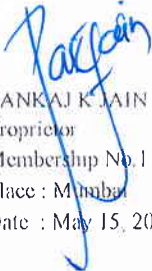
Arvind True Blue Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Rupees	Rupees
A Operating activities		
Profit Before taxation	(16,98,17,049)	(13,36,18,334)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Depreciation /Amortization	41,45,371	33,04,641
Interest and Other Borrowing Cost	2,65,71,568	1,40,27,499
Provision for Doubtful advances	5,54,488	
Provision for Retirement Benefits	(1,42,806)	(4,34,697)
Foreign Exchange Difference	1,20,459	
	<u>3,12,49,080</u>	<u>1,68,97,443</u>
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(13,85,67,968)	(11,67,20,891)
Working Capital Changes:		
Changes in Inventories	2,14,20,484	(3,53,86,454)
Changes in trade payables	6,22,61,859	2,76,15,915
Changes in other current liabilities	47,62,348	22,35,347
Changes in other financial liabilities	2,37,84,113	(47,88,454)
Changes in provisions	13,07,714	(29,101)
Changes in loans and advances	21,000	
Changes in trade receivables	(10,40,08,952)	(2,20,04,259)
Changes in other current assets	(2,91,03,224)	(1,65,97,723)
Changes in other financial assets	(73,06,134)	(18,20,161)
Net Changes in Working Capital	(2,68,60,792)	(5,07,74,890)
Cash Generated from Operations	(16,54,28,760)	(16,74,95,781)
Direct Taxes paid (Net of Income Tax refund)		
Net Cash from Operating Activities	(16,54,28,760)	(16,74,95,781)
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of tangible/intangible assets	(1,44,69,272)	(52,31,926)
Changes in Capital Advances	0	1,28,668
Net cash flow from Investing Activities	(1,44,69,272)	(51,03,258)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Issue of Share Capital	0	8,00,00,000
Changes in short term borrowings	20,55,04,147	10,65,26,453
Interest and Other Borrowing Cost Paid	(2,65,71,568)	(1,40,27,499)
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities	17,89,32,579	17,24,98,954
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	(9,65,453)	(1,00,085)
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	24,283	24,368
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year	(9,41,170)	24,283

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Rupees	Rupees
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (Note 18)		
Cash on Hand	-	-
Balances with Banks*	(9,41,170)	24,283
Cash and cash equivalents	(9,41,170)	24,283
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes		
Cash and cash equivalents as restated	(9,41,170)	24,283

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

As per our report of even date
For SBP & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.127368W


PANKAJ K. JAIN
Proprietor
Membership No.112405
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 15, 2019

Director
DIN:
Place :
Date :



Manikandan B
08168621
Bengaluru
May 15, 2019

Director
DIN:
Place :
Date :

Suresh Jayaraman
03033110
Bengaluru
May 15, 2019

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind True Blue Limited

Arvind True Blue Limited
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

A. Equity share capital

Balance	Amount
As at March 31, 2016	1,00,000
Issue of Equity Share capital	14,290
As at March 31, 2017	1,14,290
Issue of Equity Share capital	1,14,290
As at March 31, 2018	1,14,290
Issue of Equity Share capital	1,14,290
As at March 31, 2019	1,14,290

B. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent						Total equity			
	Capital Reserve	Share based payment reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings		Foreign currency monetary item translation	Net gains / (loss) on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge	Other Reserves
	Note 10	Note 10	Note 10	Note 10	Note 10	Note 10	Note 10	Note 10	Note 10	Note 10
Balance as at April 1, 2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Dividend 2014-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax on final dividend 2014-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments on demerger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other movement (edit / modify based on)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other movement (edit / modify based on)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For SRP & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Company Registration No. 127265W

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Arvind True Blue Limited

Director

DIN

Place

Date

Director

DIN

Place

Date

(Signature)

Suresh Jayaraman
 0303110
 Bengaluru
 May 15, 2019

(Signature)

Manikandan B
 08108621
 Bengaluru
 May 15, 2019

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Arvind True Blue Limited (“the Company”) is a subsidiary of Arvind Limited.

The Company trades in Men’s apparel and accessories through its exclusive business outlets, online markets and on sale or retron basis.

The company is a public limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India

The registered office of the company is located at Arvind Limited Premises, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad – 380025 Gujarat.

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.

The Company follows the accrual method of accounting. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and accounting principles generally accepted in India and as the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

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 Foreign currencies

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

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the company's functional currency first at spot rates as on date of the transaction, 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.

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).

3.3 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



3.4 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.

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 on the straight line method over useful lives of the assets 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.

Depreciation on Plant and Machinery and Leasehold Improvements is provided on straight line basis over the useful lives of the assets as estimated by management based on internal assessment. The management estimates the useful lives as follows:

Assets	Useful Life
Computer & Pheripherals	3 Years
Furnitures & Fixtures	10 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Leasehold Improvements	6 Years
Computer Software	5 Years

The management believes that the useful life as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.5 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.

3.6 Inventories

Inventories of Stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing Stock-in-trade 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 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

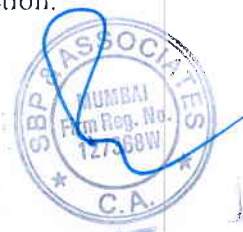
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, which generally coincides with dispatch. Revenue from export sales are recognized on shipment basis. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of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

Sales Returns

The Company recognises provision for sales return, based on the historical results, measured on net basis of the margin of the sale.

Insurance claims

Claims receivable on account of Insurance are accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.



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

3.8 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.

3.9 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.

3.10 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.

3.11 Non-current assets held for sale/ distribution to owners and discontinued operations

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification , and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

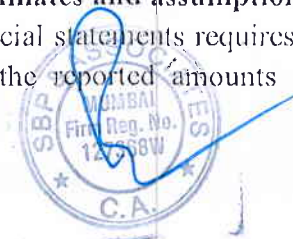
A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit and loss.

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:

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.

Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 3.4 for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 1.

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 Truc Blue Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment

Fixed Assets	Furniture & fixture	Vehicles	Leaschold improvements	Office equipment	Computer, server & network	Total
Gross Block						
Cost						
As at March 31, 2017	40,59,409	-	1,62,46,670	5,73,770	3,05,616	2,11,85,465
Additions	46,61,793	-	-	-	5,70,133	52,31,926
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	87,21,202	-	1,62,46,670	5,73,770	8,75,749	2,64,17,391
Additions	1,15,19,956	10,67,889	3,24,360	1,60,495	45,64,012	1,76,36,713
Deductions	(2,76,597)	-	(49,41,974)	(25,968)	(1,01,872)	(53,46,411)
As at March 31, 2019	1,99,64,562	10,67,889	1,16,29,056	7,08,297	53,37,889	3,87,07,693
Depreciation and Impairment						
As at March 31, 2017	1,68,961	-	20,13,245	72,678	75,562	23,30,446
Depreciation for the year	4,40,995	-	25,72,389	1,09,016	1,82,241	33,04,641
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	6,09,956	-	45,85,634	1,81,694	2,57,803	56,35,087
Depreciation for the year	12,87,286	695	25,12,336	1,14,877	2,30,177	41,45,371
Deductions	(63,258)	-	(20,15,954)	(12,741)	(87,019)	(21,78,971)
As at March 31, 2019	18,33,984	695	50,82,017	2,83,830	4,00,961	76,01,487
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2019	1,81,30,578	10,67,194	65,47,039	4,24,467	49,36,929	3,11,06,206
As at March 31, 2018	81,11,247	-	1,16,61,036	3,92,076	6,17,946	2,07,82,305



Arvind True Blue Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6 : Financial assets

6 (a) Trade receivable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Other receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	13,66,84,490	3,26,75,539
Total Trade and other receivables	13,66,84,490	3,26,75,539
Non-current	-	-
Current	13,66,84,490	3,26,75,539

Refer Note 29 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.

6 (b) Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Current		
Unsecured considered good		
Loans to employees	-	21,000
	-	21,000
Total Loans	-	21,000

6 (c) Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Balance with Bank		
Current accounts and debit balance in cash credit accounts	(9,41,170)	24,283
Cash on hand	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	(9,41,170)	24,283

6 (d) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Non-current		
Security deposits	2,48,40,283	1,75,34,149
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	-	-
Total financial assets	2,48,40,283	1,75,34,149



Note 7 : Other current / non-current asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Non-current		
Capital advances	-	5,54,488
Current		
Advance to suppliers	1,00,61,643	2,11,410
Advance to employees	4,17,431	1,04,545
Sales tax / VAT / GST/ Service tax receivable (net)	2,83,98,552	1,92,56,893
Prepaid expenses	2,76,548	1,31,006
Returnable Asset (Note 7.1)	5,88,14,325	4,87,81,767
Other Current Asset (Includes Preliminary Expense not written off Rs.13,92,578, previous Year Rs.20,88,868)	17,59,239	21,38,894
Total	9,97,27,738	7,06,24,515

Note 7.1 :- Returnable asset represent stock lying with customer on sale or return basis as on 31.03.2019 which has been valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

Note 8 : Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Finished goods	5,80,11,820	7,94,32,304
Total	5,80,11,820	7,94,32,304

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Provision for write-downs of inventories amounted to Rs.2,02,74,137/- (March 31, 2018-Rs.2,50,94,275/-). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in 'changes in value of inventories of finished goods' in statement of profit and loss.



Note 9 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,000	10,00,000
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	11,429	1,14,290	11,429	1,14,290
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	11,429	1,14,290	11,429	1,14,290
Total	11,429	1,14,290	11,429	1,14,290

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.
At the beginning of the year	11,429	1,14,290	11,429	1,14,290
Add :				
Shares allotted during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	11,429	1,14,290	11,429	1,14,290

9.2. 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.

9.3. Shares held by holding Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Arvind Limited & its nominees	10,000	87.50	10,000	87.50

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Arvind Limited & its nominees	10,000	87.50	10,000	87.50
Sachin Tendulkar	1,429	12.50	1,429	12.50

9.5. PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.
Authorised share capital				
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs.10 Each	1,99,00,000	19,90,00,000	1,99,00,000	19,90,00,000
Issued and subscribed share capital				
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs.10 Each	1,60,00,000	16,00,00,000	1,60,00,000	16,00,00,000
Subscribed and fully paid up				
0.001% Compulsorily Convertible Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs.10 Each	1,60,00,000	16,00,00,000	1,60,00,000	16,00,00,000
Total	1,60,00,000	16,00,00,000	1,60,00,000	16,00,00,000

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	In Rs.	No. of shares	In Rs.
At the beginning of the year	1,60,00,000	16,00,00,000	80,00,000	8,00,00,000
Add :				
Shares allotted during the year	-	-	80,00,000	8,00,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,60,00,000	16,00,00,000	1,60,00,000	16,00,00,000



Arvind True Blue Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 10 : Other Equity

Balance	As at March 31, 2019 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Note 10.1 Reserves & Surplus		
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(22,36,33,638)	(8,95,80,608)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(16,98,17,049)	(13,36,18,334)
Add / (Less): OCI for the year	(1,42,806)	(4,34,697)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(39,35,93,493)</u>	<u>(22,36,33,639)</u>
Total reserves & surplus	<u>(39,35,93,493)</u>	<u>(22,36,33,639)</u>
Total Other equity	<u>(39,35,93,493)</u>	<u>(22,36,33,639)</u>

Note 11 : Financial liabilities

Unsecured

Intercompany Deposits

From Holding Company*

39,38,18,076 18,83,13,929

Total short-term borrowings

39,38,18,076 18,83,13,929

Total borrowings

39,38,18,076 18,83,13,929

* Arvind Ltd

11 (b) Trade payable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Current		
Other trade payable (Refer note below)	15,34,96,956	9,11,14,638
Total	<u>15,34,96,956</u>	<u>9,11,14,638</u>

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

b) 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,



Arvind True Blue Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

11 (c) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Current		
Interest accrued and due	2,37,84,114	-
Deposits from customers and others	17,00,000	17,00,000
Total	2,54,84,114	17,00,001

Note 11(d) : Provision

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Long-term		
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note 34)		
Provision for leave encashment	6,43,091	-
Provision for Gratuity	7,72,654	4,96,174
	14,15,745	4,96,174
Short-term		
Provision for employee benefits (refer Note)		
Provision for leave encashment	2,93,333	-
Provision for Gratuity	95,872	1,063
	3,89,205	1,063
Total	3,89,205	1,063

Note 12 : Other current / Non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 In Rs.	As at March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Current		
Payable to Employees	23,72,640	8,73,344
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	59,31,833	26,68,781
Total	83,04,474	35,42,125



Arvind True Blue Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 13 : Revenue from operation

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Sale of products	28,06,62,877	12,18,80,057
Total	28,06,62,877	12,18,80,057

Reconciliation of revenue from operation with contract price

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Revenue from contract with customers as per the contract price	60,85,84,876	23,57,60,124
Adjustment made to contract price on account of:		
a) Discounts and Rebates	28,19,24,423	9,93,87,854
b) Sales Return	4,57,47,361	1,44,92,213
c) Customer loyalty programme	2,50,215	-
Revenue from Operations	28,06,62,877	12,18,80,057

Note 14 : Other income

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Interest income	-	118
Total	-	118

Note 15 : Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Garments	15,93,69,785	8,29,54,313
Total	15,93,69,785	8,29,54,313

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

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Stock at the end of the year		
Finished goods	5,80,11,820	7,94,32,304
	5,80,11,820	7,94,32,304
Stock at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	7,94,32,304	9,28,27,617
	7,94,32,304	9,28,27,617
(Increase) / Decrease in stocks	2,14,20,484	1,33,95,313
Total	2,14,20,484	1,33,95,313



Arvind True Blue Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 17 : Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Salaries, wages, gratuity, bonus, commission, etc	3,41,69,470	1,81,36,367
Contribution to provident and other funds	3,91,969	32,376
Welfare and training expenses	9,23,241	7,63,852
Total	3,54,84,680	1,89,32,595

Note 18 : Finance costs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Interest expense - others	2,65,71,568	1,40,27,499
Total	2,65,71,568	1,40,27,499

Note 19 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Depreciation	41,45,371	33,04,641
Total	41,45,371	33,04,641

Note 20 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019 In Rs.	Year Ended March 31, 2018 In Rs.
Power and fuel	22,42,661	23,67,790
Insurance	3,19,018	1,12,225
Printing, stationery & communication	11,62,934	12,49,001
Rent	4,48,01,149	3,39,23,006
Commission, Brokerage & discount	3,69,45,169	2,63,85,558
Rates and taxes	12,39,571	36,448
Repairs :		
To others	72,25,078	57,50,064
Freight, insurance & clearing charge	25,29,094	24,50,677
Legal & Professional charges	10,88,266	55,10,424
Conveyance & Travelling expense	20,95,286	18,49,027
Advertisement and publicity	7,49,79,089	2,17,39,642
Product Development Expenses	50,93,244	78,91,329
Miscellaneous Labour charges	1,58,29,827	1,02,59,201
Preliminary Expenses Written off	6,96,290	6,96,290
Provision for doubtful debts	-	2,04,155
Bank charges	7,01,001	4,43,750
Exchange difference (net)	1,79,033	(1,11,255)
Miscellaneous expenses	63,61,327	21,26,816
Total	20,34,88,038	12,28,84,148



Note 21 : Capital commitment and other commitments

Particulars	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2019	2018
	In Rs.	In Rs.
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	40,17,071	-
Other commitments	-	-



Arvind True Blue Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 23 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans:

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

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, 2019 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

	Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss		Benefit paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income		Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	March 31, 2019
	April 1, 2018	Service cost			Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (Note 30)			
Defined benefit obligation	4,97,237	1,89,698	38,685	-	51,147	53,932	37,727	1,42,806	8,68,426
Fair value of plan assets	0	-	2,28,383	-	-	-	-	-	0
Benefit liability	4,97,237	1,89,698	38,685	-	51,147	53,932	37,727	1,42,806	8,68,426
Total benefit liability	4,97,237	1,89,698	38,685	-	51,147	53,932	37,727	1,42,806	8,68,426

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2019
Discount rate	7%	8%
Future salary increase	Retail-8%	5%
Attrition rate	Corporate-6%	5%
	Store-67%	
	Mgt-23%	

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

Particulars	Sensitivity level	(Increase) / decrease in defined benefit obligation (Impact)	
		Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2019
Gratuity		Rs.	Rs.
Discount rate	1% increase	-32,988	-53,682
	1% decrease	34,234	63,629
Salary increase	1% increase	19,884	64,795
	1% decrease	-25,148	-55,471
Attrition rate	1% increase	19,898	2,128
	1% decrease	39,354	-4,383



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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Rs.	Rs.
Gratuity		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	95,872	1,063
Between 2 and 5 years	10,61,936	1,14,357
Beyond 5 years	11,72,039	2,00,570
Total expected payments	23,29,847	3,15,990
	23,29,847	3,15,990

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Years	Years
Gratuity	4	13

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Rs.	Rs.
Gratuity	-	-



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

24(a) Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :

1	Sachin Tendulkar	Joint Venture Partner
2	Arvind Limited	Holding Company
3	Arvind Premium Retail Limited Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company Fellow Stepdown Subsidiary till 29.11.2018. Company under the Control of KMP of Holding Company from 30.11.2018 to 31.03.2019
4	Arvind Fashions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary till 29.11.2018. Company under the control of KMP of Holding Company from 30.11.2018 to 31.03.2019
5		

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

24(b) Disclosure in respect of Related Party Transactions :

Nature of Transactions	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Purchase of Goods and Materials Arvind Limited	3,13,088	18,57,198
Purchase of Fixed Assets Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited(Company under the control of KMP of Holding company)	7,99,826	-
Arvind Limited	10,67,889	-
Sales of Fixed Assets Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited(Company under the control of KMP of Holding company)	31,61,943	-
Rendering of Services Arvind Limited		
Receiving of Services Arvind Limited	25,87,332	10,44,689
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited (Fellow Step Down Subsidiary)	1,15,51,961	81,24,568
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited(Company under the control of KMP of Holding company)	2,99,41,777	-
Arvind Fashions Limited	5,77,998	-
Sachin Tendulkar	1,00,00,000	1,06,50,000
Interest Expense Arvind Limited	2,64,26,779	1,40,14,787
Other Expenses Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	-	2,54,950
Arvind Limited	-	7,35,948

Disclosure in respect of Related Party Transactions :

Nature of Transactions	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Loan Given/(Repaid) (Net) Arvind Limited	20,55,04,147	8,88,91,323



24(c) Transactions and Balances :

Rs.

Particulars	Holding Companies		Joint Venture/ Limited Liability Partnership	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Transactions				
Purchase of Goods and Materials	3,13,088	18,57,198	-	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	18,67,715	-	-	-
Sale of Fixed Assets	31,61,943	-	-	-
Receiving of Services	4,46,59,068	91,69,257	-	-
Interest Expense	2,64,26,779	1,40,14,787	1,00,00,000	1,06,50,000
Other Expenses	-	9,90,898	-	-
Loan Given/(Repaid) (Net)	20,55,04,147	8,88,91,323	-	-

Particulars	Holding Companies		Joint Venture/ Limited Liability Partnership	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balances as at year end				
Payable in respect of Loans	39,38,18,076	18,83,13,929	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	2,37,84,114	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payable	4,26,14,797	1,45,87,272	-	-

d **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.

2) Loans in INR taken from the related party carries interest rate 8.75% (March 31, 2018 : 8%, March 31, 2017 : 10.25%, March 31, 2016 : Nil & April 1, 2015 : Nil)

e **Commitments with related parties**

The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 : Rs. Nil, March 31, 2017 : Rs. Nil, March 31, 2016: Rs.Nil and April 1, 2015: Rs.Nil)



Arvind True Blue Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 25 : Earning per share

Particulars	2018-19 In Rs.	2017-18 In Rs.
Earing per share (Basic and Diluted)		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	-16,99,59,855	-13,40,53,031
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	11,429	11,429
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For basic EPS	11,429	11,429
For diluted EPS	11,429	11,429
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Basic earning per share	-14,871	-11,729
Diluted earning per share	-14,871	-11,729
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	11,429	11,429



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Note 26 : Lease Rent

Operating Lease

- (A) The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain facilities and office premises. The leases are non-cancellable.

The particulars of these leases are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Future Minimum lease payments obligation on non-cancellable operating leases:	3,65,33,453	17,83,75,707.5
Not later than one year	1,38,32,996	3,15,90,444
Later than one year and not later than five years	2,27,00,457	9,84,35,264
Later than five years	-	4,83,50,000
Lease Payment recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	4,48,01,149	3,39,23,006



Note 27 : 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	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	13,66,84,490	3,26,75,539	13,66,84,490	3,26,75,539
Cash and cash equivalents	(9,41,170)	24,283	(9,41,170)	24,283
Loans	-	21,000	-	21,000
Other financial assets	2,48,40,283	1,75,34,149	2,48,40,283	1,75,34,149
Total	16,05,83,603	5,02,54,970	16,05,83,603	5,02,54,970
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	39,38,18,076	18,83,13,929	39,38,18,076	18,83,13,929
Trade payables	15,34,96,956	9,11,14,638	15,34,96,956	9,11,14,638
Other financial liabilities	2,54,84,114	17,00,001	2,54,84,114	17,00,001
Total	57,27,99,146	28,11,28,568	57,27,99,146	28,11,28,568

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



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Note 28 : 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, 2019, March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using		
		Total	Quoted prices in (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs
		In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at March 31, 2019				
Assets measured at fair value				
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Loans	March 31, 2019	-	-	-
Trade receivables	March 31, 2019	13,66,84,490	-	13,66,84,490
Cash & cash equivalents	March 31, 2019	(9,41,170)	-	(9,41,170)
Other financial assets	March 31, 2019	2,48,40,283	-	2,48,40,283

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using		
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)
		In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at March 31, 2018				
Assets for which fair values are disclosed				
Loans	March 31, 2018	21,000	-	21,000
Trade receivables	March 31, 2018	3,26,75,539	-	3,26,75,539
Cash & cash equivalents	March 31, 2018	24,283	-	24,283
Other financial assets	March 31, 2018	1,75,34,149	-	1,75,34,149

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and

	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using		
		Total	Quoted prices in (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs
		In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
As at March 31, 2019				
Liabilities disclosed at fair value				
Borrowings	March 31, 2018	39,38,18,076	-	39,38,18,076
Trade payables	March 31, 2018	15,34,96,956	-	15,34,96,956
Other financial liabilities#	March 31, 2018	2,54,84,114	-	2,54,84,114
As at March 31, 2018				
Liabilities disclosed at fair value				
Borrowings	March 31, 2018	18,83,13,929	-	18,83,13,929
Trade payables	March 31, 2018	9,11,14,638	-	9,11,14,638
Other financial liabilities#	March 31, 2018	17,00,001	-	17,00,001

Other financial liabilities consists of interest accrued and due of Rs 2,37,84,114 Nil. (March 31, 2018: Nil, March 31, 2017 : Rs 59,88,455, March 31, 2016 : Rs Nil and April 1, 2015 : Rs Nil).



Note 29 : 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 points of the interest rate yield curves in all currencies.
- a simultaneous, parallel foreign exchange rates shift in which the INR appreciates / depreciates against all currencies by 2%
- 10% increase / decrease in equity prices of all investments traded in an active market, which are classified as financial asset measured at FVOCI.

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, 2018, March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015 including the effect of hedge accounting

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.

As at March 31, 2019, after taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps, the Company's Borrowings are at fixed rate of interest of approximately 8.75% (March 31, 2018 : 8%, March 31, 2017 : 10.25%, March 31, 2016 : 20% and April 1, 2015 : 20%)

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, 2019		
Increase in 50 basis points	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Decrease in 50 basis points	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
March 31, 2018		
Increase in 50 basis points	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Decrease in 50 basis points	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
March 31, 2017		
Increase in 50 basis points	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Decrease in 50 basis points	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
April 1, 2015		
Increase in 50 basis points	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Decrease in 50 basis points	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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.

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, 2019	+2%	-30,085	Not Applicable
	-2%	30,085	
March 31, 2018	+2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	-2%		
March 31, 2017	+2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	-2%		
April 1, 2016	+2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	-2%		

	Change in EUR rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
March 31, 2019	+2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	-2%		
March 31, 2018	+2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	-2%		
March 31, 2017	+2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	-2%		
April 1, 2016	+2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	-2%		



	Change in GBP rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on pre-tax equity
March 31, 2019	+2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
March 31, 2018	-2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
March 31, 2017	+2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
April 1, 2016	-2%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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 10. 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.

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		
March 31, 2019		2,23,92,580	4,05,07,252	16,82,334	7,23,02,324	13,66,84,490
March 31, 2018		2,46,83,249	79,92,290	-	-	3,26,75,539
March 31, 2017		32,03,846	8,72,625	-	65,94,809	1,06,71,280
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 is the carrying amount as disclosed in Note 6 except for financial guarantees.

(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, 2019					
Interest bearing borrowings*	-	39,38,18,076	-	-	-
Trade payables	9,10,68,096	3,77,49,930	2,46,78,930	-	-
Other financial liabilities#	2,54,84,114	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
	11,65,52,210	43,15,68,006	2,46,78,930	-	-
Year ended March 31, 2018					
Interest bearing borrowings*	-	18,83,13,929	-	-	-
Trade payables	5,20,96,367	3,67,29,160	22,97,114	-	-
Other financial liabilities#	17,00,001	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
	5,37,96,368	22,50,43,089	22,97,114	-	-
Year ended March 31, 2017					
Interest bearing borrowings*	-	8,17,87,476	-	-	-
Trade payables	4,17,92,461	2,17,06,262	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities#	64,88,455	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
	4,82,80,916	10,34,93,738	-	-	-

* 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 and due of Rs.2,37,84,114/- (March 31, 2018 : Rs.1/-, March 31, 2017 : Rs.59,88,455/-, March 31, 2016 : Nil and April 1, 2015 : Nil).



Arvind True Blue Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 30 : Application of new accounting standard

Ind AS 115 : Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 - A new accounting standard on revenue recognition w.e.f. 01 April, 2018

- Principle changed from 'transfer of risks and rewards' to 'transfer of control'
- Applied the retrospective approach and hence the financial statement of 2017-18 have also been reinstated.
- Key impact of applying new accounting standard: Sales made on 'Sale or return' (SOR) have been recorded on gross basis and dealer margin as cost. This has resulted in increase in sales value in the period FY 2018-19 and FY 2017-18.

Note 31 : Regrouped, Recast, Reclassified

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

Note 32 : Standards issued but not yet effective

The standard issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements is disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt this standard from the start of the accounting period commencing from 1 April 2019.

Ind AS 116 - LEASES

In Feb 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amended Rules, 2018 ("Amended Rules"). As per the amended rules, IND AS 116 "Leases" is applicable for all accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2019. However the option of early application of Ind AS 116 from 01 April 2018 is proposed. The Company is evaluating its impact on Accounting and Disclosures

