

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited (Formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)

**Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited (Formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited) ["the Company"], which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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, 2022, its profit including other comprehensive income/ (loss), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

**Other Information**

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



## **Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income/ (loss), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our



auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

## **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
  - (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022;

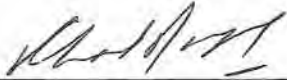


# S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 27 (b) to the Ind AS financial statements;
  - 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.
  - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;  
  
b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and  
  
c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
  - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

  
per Chandra Kumar Rampuria  
Partner  
Membership Number: 055729  
UDIN: 22055729AIYSCM2185  
Place of Signature: Bangalore  
Date: May 13, 2022



# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

**Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph under the heading “Report on other legal and regulatory requirements” of our report of even date.**

**Re: PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited (Formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited) (“the Company”) for the year ended March 31, 2022.**

**In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:**

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
    - (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
  - (b) All property, plant and equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
  - (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.
  - (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)(a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories lying with third parties. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and the procedure for such verification is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory have been noted on such verification and any noted discrepancies have been properly dealt with in the books of account. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at the year end and discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such confirmations.
  - (b) As disclosed in note 10.2(a) to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of trade receivables and inventory of the Company. The quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are not in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company and the details are as follows:



# S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

Quarter ending	Value per quarterly statement (Rs. Mio)	Value per books of account (Rs. Mio)	Discrepancy	Remarks
<b>Trade Receivables</b>				
June 30, 2021	2,383.36	1,513.88	(869.48)	Also refer note 10.2(d) of the financial statements
September 30, 2021	3,071.19	1,470.16	(1,601.03)	
December 31, 2021	2,349.42	1,147.77	(1,201.65)	
March 31, 2022	674.96	674.96	-	-

Quarter ending	Value per quarterly statement (Rs. Mio)	Value per books of account (Rs. Mio)	Discrepancy	Remarks
<b>Inventory</b>				
June 30, 2021	1,285.79	1,513.99	228.20	Also refer note 10.2(d) of the financial statements
September 30, 2021	1,086.12	1,578.07	491.95	
December 31, 2021	1,189.69	1,362.91	173.22	
March 31, 2022	1500.43	1500.43	-	-

- (iii) During the year, the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained by the management, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/ services of the Company.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there have been slight delays in depositing goods and services tax and withholding taxes. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance are not applicable to the Company.



# S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except for the following-

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Amount Demanded (Rs.)	Period to which the amounts relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
Income Tax Act, 1961	Fringe Benefit Tax	351,212	October 2008 to March 2009	December 15, 2008 and March 15, 2009	Unpaid*

\*In view of the stay order issued by the Honorable High Court of Gujarat.

(b) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income tax, sales tax, duty of customs and goods and services tax on account of any disputes, are as follows:

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Amount Demanded (Rs.)	Amount paid under protest	Period to which the amounts relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	407,320,630	16,903,384	Jan 2013 to Dec 2017	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Karnataka VAT Act, 2003	VAT Payable	800,259	240,078	FY 2013-14	Karnataka Appellate Tribunal, Bangalore
Haryana VAT Act, 2003	VAT Payable	106,766	-	FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16	ETO-cum-Assessing Authority
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	224,820,450	-	AY 2017-18	National Faceless Appeal Centre (NFAC)
		16,312,652	-	AY 2018-19	National Faceless Appeal Centre (NFAC)
		250,055	-	AY 2018-19	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		2,053,170	-	AY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)



# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares/ fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud/ material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given by the management, during the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 the Act are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv)(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 37 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



# **S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP**

Chartered Accountants

(xx) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is applicable to the Company. However, the average net profits for the three preceding financial years computed as per section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 is nil. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a),(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Chandra Kumar Rampuria

Partner

Membership Number: 055729

UDIN: 22055729AIYSCM2185

Place of Signature: Bangalore

Date: May 13, 2022



**ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PVH ARVIND FASHION PRIVATE LIMITED (FORMERLY CALVIN KLEIN ARVIND FASHION 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 with reference to Ind AS financial statements of PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited (Formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited) ["the Company"] as of March 31, 2022 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 the 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.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.



## **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements**

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements 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 controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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 authorisations of the management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS financial statements.

## **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Ind AS Financial Statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Ind AS financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004



per Chandra Kumar Rampuria  
Partner

Membership Number: 055729  
UDIN: 22055729AIYSCM2185  
Place of Signature: Bangalore  
Date: May 13, 2022



PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited  
(formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)  
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

	Notes	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment (net)	3.1	260.05	349.27
Capital work in progress	3.2	-	3.95
Intangible assets (net)	4	171.12	201.41
Right-of-use assets	26	372.05	513.73
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Other financial assets	5.4	143.51	158.16
Income tax assets (net)		65.48	65.39
Deferred tax assets (net)	38	140.71	-
Other non-current assets	6	25.58	28.04
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,178.50</b>	<b>1,319.95</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	7	1,500.43	1,478.73
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade receivables	5.1	674.96	1,587.06
Cash and cash equivalents	5.2	745.59	10.05
Other financial assets	5.4	41.28	43.27
Other current assets	6	619.80	639.57
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,582.06</b>	<b>3,758.68</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>4,760.56</b>	<b>5,078.63</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	8	50.03	50.03
Other equity	9	1,953.18	1,338.38
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,003.21</b>	<b>1,388.41</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Security deposits from customers	10.1	92.86	109.36
Lease liabilities	26	276.54	400.91
Other financial liabilities	10.5	25.00	-
Long term provisions	11	7.13	3.54
Other non-current liabilities	12	4.85	0.71
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>406.38</b>	<b>514.52</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	10.2	-	1,406.73
Security deposits from customers	10.1	29.43	27.95
Lease liabilities	26	194.46	223.57
Trade credits	10.3	-	419.81
Trade payables	10.4	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,178.78	620.25
Other financial liabilities	10.5	23.62	37.20
Provisions	11	35.23	31.11
Income tax liability (net)		37.26	8.68
Other current liabilities	12	852.19	400.40
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>2,350.97</b>	<b>3,175.70</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,757.35</b>	<b>3,690.22</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>4,760.56</b>	<b>5,078.63</b>
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2		

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Chandra Kumar Rampuria  
Partner  
Membership No.: 055729

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors of  
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited  
(formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)

Shalish Chaturvedi  
Director  
DIN: 03023079

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022



Pramod Kumar Gupta  
Director  
DIN: 00064041

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022

PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited  
(formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2022

	Notes	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>INCOME</b>			
Revenue from contracts with customers	13	6,605.78	4,718.37
Other income	14	108.39	186.27
Finance income	15	17.51	10.33
<b>Total income (i)</b>		<b>6,731.68</b>	<b>4,914.97</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Purchase of traded goods	16	3,388.59	1,868.23
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of traded goods and right to return asset	17	(99.39)	718.59
Employee benefits expense	18	328.02	306.52
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19	365.53	413.89
Finance costs	20	154.47	302.92
Other expenses	21	2,062.80	1,629.04
<b>Total expenses (ii)</b>		<b>6,200.02</b>	<b>5,239.19</b>
<b>Profit/ (loss) before tax [(iii) = (i) - (ii)]</b>		<b>531.66</b>	<b>(324.22)</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>			
Current tax	38	57.34	-
Deferred tax	38	(140.65)	-
<b>Total tax expense (iv)</b>		<b>(83.31)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Profit/ (loss) for the year [(v) = (iii) - (iv)]</b>		<b>614.97</b>	<b>(324.22)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/ (loss)</b>			
(i) Items not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		(4.10)	(4.45)
Income tax effect on above	38	1.03	-
<b>Net other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</b>		<b>(3.07)</b>	<b>(4.45)</b>
(ii) Items to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges		3.87	(36.09)
Income tax effect on above	38	(0.97)	-
<b>Net other comprehensive income/ (loss) that will be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</b>		<b>2.90</b>	<b>(36.09)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (vi)</b>		<b>(0.17)</b>	<b>(40.54)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of tax [(vii) = (v) + (vi)]</b>		<b>614.80</b>	<b>(364.76)</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share [nominal value per share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 10)]</b>			
Basic in Rs. per share	23	122.92	(64.80)
Diluted in Rs. per share		122.92	(64.80)
<b>Summary of significant accounting policies</b>	2.2		

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

As per our report of even date  
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/ E300004

per Chandra Kumar Rampuria  
Partner  
Membership No. 055729

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors of  
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited  
(formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)

Shailesh Chaturvedi  
Director  
DIN: 03023079

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022



Pramod Kumar Gupta  
Director  
DIN: 00064041

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022

PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited  
(formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)  
Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2022

A. Equity share capital

As at March 31, 2022		
Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Rs. million	Rs. million	Rs. million
50.03	-	50.03

As at March 31, 2021		
Balance as at April 1, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at March 31, 2021
Rs. million	Rs. million	Rs. million
10.09	39.94	50.03

B. Other equity

As at March 31, 2022

	Reserves and surplus			Effective portion of cash flow hedges (Note 9.3)	Total
	Securities premium (Note 9.1)	Retained earnings (Note 9.2)	Capital reserve (Note 9.4)		
	Rs. million	Rs. million	Rs. million		
Balance as at April 1, 2021	1,650.28	(567.61)	259.00	(3.29)	1,338.38
Profit for the year	-	614.97	-	-	614.97
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	(3.07)	-	5.54	2.47
Loss/ (gain) recycled to profit and loss (net)	-	-	-	(2.64)	(2.64)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,650.28	44.29	259.00	(0.39)	1,953.18

As at March 31, 2021

	Reserves and surplus			Effective portion of cash flow hedges (Note 9.3)	Total
	Securities premium (Note 9.1)	Retained earnings (Note 9.2)	Capital reserve (Note 9.4)		
	Rs. million	Rs. million	Rs. million		
Balance as at April 1, 2020	1,650.28	(238.94)	259.00	32.80	1,703.14
Profit for the year	-	(324.22)	-	-	(324.22)
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	-	(4.45)	-	(38.90)	(43.35)
Loss/ (gain) recycled to profit and loss (net)	-	-	-	2.81	2.81
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1,650.28	(567.61)	259.00	(3.29)	1,338.38

Summary of significant accounting policies

Note 2.2

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

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: I01049W/ E300004

per Chandra Kumar Rampuria  
Partner  
Membership No.: 055729

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors of  
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited  
(formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)

Shailesh Chaturvedi  
Director  
DIN: 03023079

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022



Pranod Kumar Gupta  
Director  
DIN: 00064041

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022

PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited  
(formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)  
Statement of cash flows for the period ended March 31, 2022

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Profit/ (loss) before tax	531.66	(324.22)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	332.49	380.24
Amortisation of other intangible assets	33.04	33.65
Other income - Lease	(40.75)	(105.79)
Finance income	(17.51)	(10.33)
Finance costs (including interest on lease liability)	140.36	290.97
Interest income on financial liabilities at amortised cost	(3.03)	(1.74)
Fair value (gain)/ loss on financial instruments recycled from OCI (net)	(2.64)	2.81
Impairment allowance (Allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	28.69	35.00
Gain on reassessment of lease	(7.39)	(51.30)
Provision for doubtful advances	4.91	5.38
Doubtful advances written off	-	2.10
Unrealised foreign exchange loss	0.51	10.81
(Gain)/ loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8.92	(6.08)
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(21.70)	811.66
Decrease in trade receivables	883.41	107.11
Decrease in other financial assets	34.25	32.21
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	19.31	(55.21)
(Increase)/ decrease in other non-current assets	(0.45)	22.07
Increase/ (decrease) in trade credits	(419.81)	354.77
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	554.23	(539.00)
Decrease in security deposit from customers	(18.01)	(0.13)
Increase/ (decrease) in other non-current liabilities	4.14	(1.56)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current financial liabilities	21.46	(33.57)
Increase in provisions	4.64	0.22
Increase in other current liabilities	454.82	177.68
	<u>2,525.55</u>	<u>1,137.75</u>
Income tax (paid)/ refund received	(28.91)	4.53
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities (A)</b>	<u>2,496.64</u>	<u>1,142.28</u>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(27.98)	(49.61)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1.30	13.00
Interest received (finance income)	1.69	0.06
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)</b>	<u>(24.99)</u>	<u>(36.55)</u>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Repayment of borrowings (net)	(1,406.73)	(684.85)
Payment of principal amount of lease liabilities	(186.76)	(133.51)
Interest paid	(142.62)	(289.68)
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities (C)</b>	<u>(1,736.11)</u>	<u>(1,108.04)</u>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents [(A)+(B)+(C)]</b>	<u>735.54</u>	<u>(2.31)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10.05	12.36
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<u>745.59</u>	<u>10.05</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise of (refer note 5.2):</b>		
Balances with banks on current account	195.53	9.95
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	550.00	-
Cash in hand	0.06	0.10
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>745.59</u>	<u>10.05</u>

**Notes:**


- The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS 7), "Statement of Cash Flows".
- Additions to property, plant and equipment include movement of capital advances and capital creditors.

**Summary of significant accounting policies**

22

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

As per our report of even date  
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/ E300004

  
per Chandra Kumar Rampuria  
Partner  
Membership No.: 055729



Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of  
**PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited**  
(formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)



  
Shailesh Chaturvedi  
Director  
DIN: 03023079

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022

  
Pramod Kumar Gupta  
Director  
DIN: 00064041

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022



## 1. Corporate information

The Company is a private company domiciled in India and was incorporated on March 31, 2011 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company changed the name to 'PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited' from September 9, 2020. The registered office of the Company is located at Arvind Limited Premises, Naroda Road, Ahmedabad Gujarat - 380 025.

The Company is engaged in marketing and wholesale trading activity of 'Calvin Klein' and 'Tommy Hilfiger' brand fashion apparels, accessories and other products, in India and Sri Lanka. The Company is also engaged in retail trading activity of the Tommy Hilfiger brand apparels, accessories and other products. Further the Company has sublicensed its rights to third parties for sale of other Tommy Hilfiger licensed products.

## 2. Significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as issued under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable. Also, refer note 37.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments), which are measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') and all values are rounded off to the nearest millions, except when otherwise indicated.

### 2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

#### a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as 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 equivalents 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 treated as 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.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

#### **b. Foreign currencies**

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. the “functional currency”). The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

##### *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, remaining unsettled at the end of the year, are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of 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 Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

#### **c. Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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; and
- 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.

#### **d. Revenue from contract with customers**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 24.

#### ***Sale of goods***

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The normal credit term is 30 to 180 days upon delivery (March 31, 2021: 30 to 180 days).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.



Goods and service tax (GST) is not received by the Company in its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

**(i) Variable consideration**

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with a right to return and discount. The right to return and discount give rise to variable consideration.

• *Rights to return*

Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Company will be entitled. The requirements in Ind AS 115 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For goods that are expected to be returned, instead of revenue, the Company recognises a refund liability and a right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to change in inventory is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer).

• *Discount*

Discounts are offset against amounts payable by the franchisee. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected discount, the company applies expected value method. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the expected discounts to be given to the end customers. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and is netted off with trade receivables for the expected future discounts.

• *Loyalty points programme*

The Company has loyalty points programme, which allows customers to accumulate points that can be redeemed for free products. The loyalty points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer. A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the loyalty points awarded to customers based on relative stand-alone selling price and recognised as a contract liability until the points are redeemed. Revenue is recognised upon redemption of products by the customer.

When estimating the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points, the Company considers the likelihood that the customer will redeem the points. The Company updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are charged against revenue.



**(ii) Contract balances**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

• *Trade receivables*

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (o) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

• *Contract liabilities*

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

**(iii) Assets and liabilities arising from right to return**

• *Right to return asset*

Right to return asset represents the Company's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods, including any potential decreases in the value of the returned goods. The Company updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

• *Refund liability*

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Refer to above accounting policy on variable consideration.

**(iv) Interest income**

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

**(v) Licence fee / Commission**

Revenue from license fee and commission is recognized as per contractual terms, on an accrual basis.



**e. Taxes**

*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 in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. 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 the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI 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.

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 assessing the probability the Company considers whether the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which will result in taxable amounts against which the unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised before they expire.

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 profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss either in other comprehensive income or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction.



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.

**f. Property, plant and equipment**

All items of property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment, borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. 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 statement of profit and 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 and if the amount is material.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition 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.

Property, plant and equipment under installation or construction as at the balance sheet date is shown as capital work-in-progress and the related advances are shown under non-current assets.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful life estimated by the management. The identified components, if any, are depreciated over their useful life and the remaining assets are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The management believes that depreciation rates used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of fixed assets, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has used the following estimated useful lives to provide depreciation on its fixed assets.

<u>Category of assets</u>	<u>Useful life estimated by management</u>	<u>Useful life as per Schedule II</u>
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 8 years	10 years
Office equipment	3 - 5 years	5 years
Electrical installations	5 years	10 years
Air conditioners	5 years	5 years
Computers and accessories	3 years	3 years
Servers and networks	6 years	6 years
Vehicles	4 years	8 years



Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the useful life of 5 - 8 years or over the period of the lease, whichever is lower.

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.

#### **g. Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss in the period in which expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of amortisation policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

<u>Category of assets</u>	<u>Useful life estimated by management</u>
License Fees	Over the remaining term of license period or 15 years whichever is less
Computer software	3-5 years

#### **h. Borrowing costs**

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 asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability and charged to profit or loss using the effective interest method.





#### i. Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company's lease assets class primarily consist of lease of building or premises.

#### *Company as a lessee*

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

##### *i) Right-of-use assets*

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Leasehold building 1 to 9 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (k) Impairment of non-financial assets.

##### *ii) Lease Liabilities*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.



*iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Company as a lessor**

The Company sublease certain leased premises to its franchisee stores. As intermediate lessor the Company classifies the sublease as a finance lease and derecognise the right-of-use asset under the head lease which it transfers to the sub lessee, recognise the net investment in the sublease as an asset, recognise the difference between the right-of-use asset and the net investment as a gain or loss and continue to recognise the lease liability, i.e., the lease payments owed to the head lessor, for the head lease.

**j. Inventories**

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of goods is ascertained under actual landed cost and is determined by specific identification of the individual cost of inventory.

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.

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

Obsolete and defective inventory are duly provided for basis the management estimates. Refer note 24.

**k. 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 cost of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where 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 cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company basis its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally covers a period of five years. For longer periods,



long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for previously revalued property, plant and equipment with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

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 re-valued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### **l. Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of 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. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of profit and 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. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

#### **m. Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



**n. Retirement and other employee benefits**

**a) Defined contribution plan**

Retirement benefit, in the form of provident fund, is a defined contribution scheme in respect of which the Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

**b) Defined benefit plan**

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year.

The cost of providing defined benefit gratuity plan in case of Calvin Klein Brand is unfunded. In case of Tommy Hilfiger Brand, the Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan. The Company contributes to a gratuity fund maintained by an independent insurance company.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

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

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

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

**c) Leave encashment / compensated absence**

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.



The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, as it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

#### **o. Financial instruments**

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

##### ***Financial assets***

###### ***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

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

###### ***Subsequent measurement***

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

- (i) Debt instruments at amortised cost
- (ii) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- (iii) Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- (iv) Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

###### ***Debt instruments at amortised cost***

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and



- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables, refer note 5.2.

#### *Debt instrument at FVTOCI*

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment loss & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

#### *Debt instrument at FVTPL*

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

#### *De-recognition*

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

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



associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

#### *Impairment of financial assets*

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- d) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL
- e) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

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

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

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

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other



expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

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

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

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

### **Financial liabilities**

#### *Initial recognition and measurement*

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include security deposits, trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

#### *Subsequent measurement*

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

#### *Loans and borrowings*

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer note 10.2.

#### *De-recognition*

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.





*Offsetting of financial instruments*

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

**p. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

**Initial recognition and subsequent measurement**

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

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

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

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

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

Cash flow hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:



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

The Company uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments. The ineffective portion relating to foreign currency contracts is recognised in finance costs. Refer note 31 for more details.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast purchase occurs.

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

#### **q. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of 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.

#### **r. Contingent liabilities**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

#### **s. Segment reporting**

##### *Identification of segments*

The Company's operating businesses are organised and managed separately according to the nature of products and services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different markets. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.



*Segment accounting policies*

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

**2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures**

*New and amended standards*

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 116: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions.

MCA issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 to update the condition for lessees to apply the relief to a reduction in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 from 30 June 2021. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. This amendment has an impact of Rs. 40.75 million on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 105.79 million). Refer note 14.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

The amendment states that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. Therefore, the acquirer does not recognise those costs as part of applying the acquisition method. Instead, the acquirer recognises those costs in its post-combination financial statements in accordance with other Ind AS. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Company but may impact future periods should the Company enter into any business combinations.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 104, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 116: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform- Phase 2

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR).

The amendments include the following practical expedients:

- A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest
- Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued
- Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable.



(iv) Amendments to Ind AS 105, IND AS 16 and Ind AS 28

The definition of “Recoverable amount” is amended such that the words “the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell and its value in use” are replaced with “higher of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use”. The consequential amendments are made in Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(v) Conceptual framework for financial reporting under Ind AS issued by ICAI

The Framework is not a Standard and it does not override any specific standard. Therefore, this does not form part of a set of standards pronounced by the standard-setters. While, the Framework is primarily meant for the standard-setter for formulating the standards, it has relevance to the preparers in certain situations such as to develop consistent accounting policies for areas that are not covered by a standard or where there is choice of accounting policy, and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the Standards.

The amendments made in following standards due to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS .includes amendment of the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument in Ind AS 102- Share Based Payments, footnote to be added for definition of liability i.e. definition of liability is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework in case of Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The MCA has notified the Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS vide notification dated June 18, 2021, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Accordingly, the Conceptual Framework is applicable for preparers for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

**Standards notified but not yet effective**

There are no new standards that are notified, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company’s financial statements.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*



3.1: Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") (net)

	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Electrical installations	Leasehold improvements	Air conditioners	Computers and accessories	Vehicles	Total
(Rs. million)								
<b>Cost</b>								
As at April 1, 2020	122.31	29.02	10.68	680.82	3.81	48.22	4.94	899.80
Additions	3.59	0.28	-	33.52	-	2.33	-	39.72
Disposals/ deletions	(0.69)	(0.34)	(0.14)	(38.82)	(0.19)	(4.65)	(1.22)	(46.05)
As at March 31, 2021	125.21	28.96	10.54	675.52	3.62	45.90	3.72	893.47
Additions	5.28	0.47	-	19.48	-	3.46	1.70	30.39
Disposals/ deletions	(30.18)	(2.18)	(5.81)	(51.60)	(1.26)	(3.51)	(1.02)	(95.56)
As at March 31, 2022	100.31	27.25	4.73	643.40	2.36	45.85	4.40	828.30
<b>Depreciation</b>								
As at April 1, 2020	69.67	17.76	9.51	321.82	3.20	31.85	3.76	457.57
Depreciation for the year	13.45	4.62	0.34	98.40	0.14	8.18	0.63	125.76
Disposals/ deletions	(0.59)	(0.26)	(0.07)	(32.24)	(0.18)	(4.57)	(1.22)	(39.13)
As at March 31, 2021	82.53	22.12	9.78	387.98	3.16	35.46	3.17	544.20
Depreciation for the year	12.88	3.37	0.25	86.09	0.14	6.40	0.26	109.39
Disposals/ deletions	(27.24)	(2.02)	(5.79)	(45.19)	(1.16)	(3.45)	(0.49)	(85.34)
As at March 31, 2022	68.17	23.47	4.24	428.88	2.14	38.41	2.94	568.25
<b>Net book value</b>								
As at March 31, 2021	42.68	6.84	0.76	287.54	0.46	10.44	0.55	349.27
As at March 31, 2022	32.14	3.78	0.49	214.52	0.22	7.44	1.46	260.05

Note: The company does not hold any immovable property during the financial year ending on March 31, 2022.

3.2: Capital work-in-progress

	(Rs. million)
<b>Total</b>	
As at March 31, 2021	3.95
As at March 31, 2022	-

Note: Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of pending capitalization of leasehold improvements for office premises and stores under construction.

Capital work-in-progress for the previous year does not include projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan. Hence the disclosure has been dispensed with.

Capital work in progress (CWIP) aging schedule

	Amounts in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(Rs. million)					
As at March 31, 2022					
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021					
(Rs. million)					
Projects in progress	0.82	1.82	1.31	-	3.95
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	0.82	1.82	1.31	-	3.95

4: Intangible assets (net)

	Goodwill (refer note 4a)	License fee (refer note 4b & note 4c)	Computer software	Total
(Rs. million)				
<b>Cost</b>				
As at April 1, 2020	1.80	368.96	31.07	401.83
Additions	-	-	0.10	0.10
Disposals/ deletions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	1.80	368.96	31.17	401.93
Additions	-	-	2.75	2.75
Disposals/ deletions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.80	368.96	33.92	404.68
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>				
As at April 1, 2020	1.80	139.79	25.28	166.87
Amortisation for the year	-	30.78	2.87	33.65
Disposals/ deletions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	1.80	170.57	28.15	200.52
Amortisation for the year	-	30.78	2.26	33.04
Disposals/ deletions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.80	201.35	30.41	233.56
<b>Net book value</b>				
As at March 31, 2021	-	198.39	3.02	201.41
As at March 31, 2022	-	167.61	3.51	171.12



**4a: Impairment testing of goodwill**

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to the business as whole for impairment testing and the carrying amount was Rs. 1.8 million as on April 1, 2015.

As a result of management analysis, the Company recognised an impairment charge of Rs. 1.8 million in the financial year ending March 31, 2017 against goodwill. The impairment charge is recorded in the Statement of profit and loss of that year.

**4b: License fee related to Calvin Klein brand**

On March 23, 2018, the Company had entered into an addendum to the license agreements dated December 1, 2015 and March 19, 2014 with Calvin Klein Inc., to add certain product categories to licensed products for a consideration of Rs. 71.42 million (equivalent to USD 1.1 million), which has been capitalised as an intangible asset, in accordance with Ind AS 38, "Intangible Assets". The license agreement is to grant the Company a license to use approved form of trademarks in connection with the manufacture, sale, distribution and promotion of the Calvin Klein licensed products in India.

The initial term of license shall end on December 31, 2033. However, the same can be renewed for a further period of 10 years without any additional consideration, subject to compliance with certain terms and conditions under the aforesaid agreement. Management has determined that it is virtually certain that the Company would renew the license agreement for a further period of 10 years. Accordingly, the Company is amortising the trademark license fee over remaining term of license agreement (including renewal period) till December 31, 2033.

**4c: License fee related to Tommy Hilfiger brand**

On September 7, 2011, Tommy Hilfiger brand had entered into a License Agreement with Tommy Hilfiger Europe BV and obtained an exclusive and assignable license to use the Trademark Tommy Hilfiger, in connection with the manufacture, import, distribution, promotion, advertising and sale of Tommy Hilfiger products in India for a consideration of Rs. 377.98 million (equivalent to USD 7.5 million), which has been capitalised as an intangible asset, in accordance with Ind AS 38, "Intangible Assets". The ownership of aforesaid Trademark rests with Tommy Hilfiger Europe BV.

Under the aforesaid agreement, Tommy Hilfiger brand must achieve certain minimum sales level with respect to the licensed products and pay royalty on higher of the actual and minimum sales value of license products. As at March 31, 2022, Rs. 1,047.3 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 153.56 million) is the total minimum royalty to be paid under this agreement, which is in the process of being renewed for a further period of 5 years, over the balance period of the term. The Company is required to spend 1% of net sales on advertising the license products and trademarks on an annual basis. As per the agreements entered by Tommy Hilfiger brand with sub-franchisees, certain minimum sales level with respect to the licensed products must be achieved by the sub-franchisees and royalty is earned on the higher of the actual and minimum sales value of the licensed products.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*



5: Financial assets

5.1: Trade receivables

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Carried at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	651.54	1,561.97
Receivable from related parties (refer note 28)	23.42	25.09
	<u>674.96</u>	<u>1,587.06</u>

Break-up for security details:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	674.96	1,587.06
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	70.02	52.17
	<u>744.98</u>	<u>1,639.23</u>
Impairment allowance (Allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Trade Receivables - credit impaired *	(70.02)	(52.17)
	<u>674.96</u>	<u>1,587.06</u>

Trade receivables aging schedule:

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue Rs. million	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total Rs. million
		Current but not due Rs. million	Less than 6 months Rs. million	6 months - 1 year Rs. million	1 - 2 years Rs. million	2 - 3 years Rs. million	More than 3 years Rs. million	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	6.63	591.29	119.00	4.50	4.93	0.27	-	719.99
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired *	-	9.00	11.70	3.70	-	-	-	24.40
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	-	0.59
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>6.63</u>	<u>600.29</u>	<u>130.70</u>	<u>8.20</u>	<u>5.52</u>	<u>0.27</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>744.98</u>

\*Expected credit loss includes specific provision of Rs. 24.4 million basis management's estimates of credit risk.

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Unbilled Revenue Rs. million	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total Rs. million
		Current but not due Rs. million	Less than 6 months Rs. million	6 months - 1 year Rs. million	1 - 2 years Rs. million	2 - 3 years Rs. million	More than 3 years Rs. million	
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	5.46	1,222.35	391.27	5.49	8.18	5.68	-	1,632.97
Undisputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired *	-	-	-	-	0.67	-	5.00	5.67
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	-	0.59
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>5.46</u>	<u>1,222.35</u>	<u>391.27</u>	<u>5.49</u>	<u>9.44</u>	<u>5.68</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>1,639.23</u>

\*Expected credit loss includes specific provision of Rs. 5.67 million basis management's estimates of credit risk.



**Notes:**

- a. No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.  
b. For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer note 28.  
c. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms of 30 to 180 days (March 31, 2021: 30 to 180 days).  
d. As the company chooses to calculate impairment under the simplified approach for trade receivables the impairment allowance for trade receivables is shown at total.

**5.2: Cash and cash equivalents**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	195.53	9.95
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	550.00	-
Cash in hand	0.06	0.10
	<u>745.59</u>	<u>10.05</u>

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	195.53	9.95
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	550.00	-
Cash in hand	0.06	0.10
	<u>745.59</u>	<u>10.05</u>

**5.3: Other bank balances**

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Other deposits (refer note below)	5.73	5.53	-	-
Amount disclosed under "Other financial assets" - note 5.4	(5.73)	(5.53)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: The above deposit is under lien with bank as security for guarantee facility to the Sales Tax Department of various states [Rs. 5.73 million (March 31, 2021: 5.53 million)].

**5.4: Other financial assets**

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>				
Security deposits	137.78	152.63	7.62	2.20
Other bank balances	5.73	5.53	-	-
Accrued interest on bank deposits	-	-	1.19	0.34
Loans to employees	-	-	0.40	0.39
Unbilled revenue	-	-	6.63	5.46
Other receivables	-	-	20.58	32.39
Other receivables from related party (refer note 28)	-	-	1.64	2.49
	<u>143.51</u>	<u>158.16</u>	<u>38.06</u>	<u>43.27</u>
<b>Unsecured, considered doubtful</b>				
Security deposits	6.17	4.74	-	-
	<u>6.17</u>	<u>4.74</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Provision for doubtful deposits	(6.17)	(4.74)	-	-
	<u>143.51</u>	<u>158.16</u>	<u>38.06</u>	<u>43.27</u>
<b>Carried at fair value</b>				
<b>Derivative instrument at fair value through OCI</b>				
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges				
Foreign exchange forward contracts (refer note 31)	-	-	3.22	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.22</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>143.51</u>	<u>158.16</u>	<u>41.28</u>	<u>43.27</u>

Note: Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI reflect the positive change in fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable forecast purchases in US dollars (USD).

**Break-up of financial assets carried at amortised cost:**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Trade receivables (note 5.1)	674.96	1,587.06
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5.2)	745.59	10.05
Other financial assets (note 5.4)	181.57	201.43
	<u>1,602.12</u>	<u>1,798.54</u>

**Break-up of financial assets carried at fair value through OCI:**

Other financial assets (note 5.4)	3.22	-
-----------------------------------	------	---





6: Other assets

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>				
Capital advances	1.67	1.56	-	-
Prepaid expenses	4.13	5.34	10.82	18.21
Employee advances	-	-	2.45	3.08
Advances to suppliers	-	-	46.74	94.63
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	19.78	21.14	335.27	376.79
Right to return asset	-	-	223.86	146.17
Other advances	-	-	0.66	0.69
	<b>25.58</b>	<b>28.04</b>	<b>619.80</b>	<b>639.57</b>
<b>Unsecured, considered doubtful</b>				
Capital advances	3.27	3.27	-	-
Employee advances	-	-	0.46	-
Advances to suppliers	5.86	2.84	-	-
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	1.50	1.50	-	-
	<b>10.63</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>-</b>
Provision for doubtful advances	(10.63)	(7.61)	(0.46)	-
	<b>25.58</b>	<b>28.04</b>	<b>619.80</b>	<b>639.57</b>

7: Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Traded goods [including stock-in-transit Rs. 228.50 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 175.45 million)]	1,500.43	1,478.73
	<b>1,500.43</b>	<b>1,478.73</b>

Note: During the year ended March 31, 2022: Rs. 335.42 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 220.33 million) was recognised as expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



8: Equity share capital

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Rs. million	No. of shares	Rs. million
<b>Authorised share capital</b>				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	32,000,000	320.00	32,000,000	320.00
	<b>32,000,000</b>	<b>320.00</b>	<b>32,000,000</b>	<b>320.00</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital</b>				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	5,003,178	50.03	5,003,178	50.03
	<b>5,003,178</b>	<b>50.03</b>	<b>5,003,178</b>	<b>50.03</b>

8.1. Terms/ rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having face value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

8.2. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	Rs. million	No. of shares	Rs. million
At the beginning of the year	5,003,178	50.03	1,009,296	10.09
Add: Issue of shares during the year	-	-	3,993,882	39.94
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>5,003,178</b>	<b>50.03</b>	<b>5,003,178</b>	<b>50.03</b>

8.3. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Arvind Fashions Limited	2,501,589	50%	2,501,589	50%
PVH B.V.	2,501,589	50%	2,501,589	50%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

8.4. Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

As at March 31, 2022

	No. of shares	% of shareholding	% Change during the year
Arvind Fashions Limited	2,501,589	50%	0%
PVH B.V.	2,501,589	50%	0%

As at March 31, 2021

	No. of shares	% of shareholding	% Change during the year
Arvind Fashions Limited	2,501,589	50%	0%
PVH B.V.	2,501,589	50%	0%

9: Other equity

9.1 Securities premium:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,650.28	1,650.28
Changes during the year	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,650.28</b>	<b>1,650.28</b>

Note: Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.



	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>9.2 Retained earnings:</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(567.61)	(238.94)
Add: Profit for the year	614.97	(324.22)
Add: Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	(3.07)	(4.45)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>44.29</b>	<b>(567.61)</b>
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>9.3 Effective portion of cash flow hedges:</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(3.29)	32.80
Add: Profit/ (loss) recognised during the year (net)	6.51	(38.90)
Less: Tax impact on additions	(0.97)	-
Less: Loss/ (gain) recycled to Statement of profit and loss (net)	(2.64)	2.81
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(0.39)</b>	<b>(3.29)</b>
<b>9.4 Capital reserve:</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	259.00	259.00
Add: Change during the year	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>259.00</b>	<b>259.00</b>
<b>Total other equity</b>	<b>1,953.18</b>	<b>1,338.38</b>

Note: The Company uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk associated with purchases. For hedging foreign currency risk, the Company uses foreign currency forward contracts. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the effective portion of cash flow hedges through Other Comprehensive Income. Amounts recognised in the effective portion of cash flow hedges is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

*This space is intentionally left blank*



10: Financial liabilities

10.1: Security deposits from customers

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Security deposits from customers	92.86	109.36	29.43	27.95
	<u>92.86</u>	<u>109.36</u>	<u>29.43</u>	<u>27.95</u>

10.2: Borrowings

	Effective interest rate (%)	Maturity	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
			Rs. million	Rs. million
Short-term borrowings (secured)				
Working capital demand loans from banks	Refer Note below	30 to 180 days	-	987.20
Cash credit (Overdraft) facility from banks	Refer Note below	Repayable on demand	-	419.53
			<u>-</u>	<u>1,406.73</u>

Notes:

- a. The Company has obtained a borrowing facility with a combined limit of Rs. 2,800 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 2,800 million) from banks which can be used towards working capital loan, cash credit (overdraft) facility, buyers' credit arrangement etc. The interest rate for the working capital facility ranges between 7.95% to 8.5% (March 31, 2021: 8.05% to 9.1%) and for cash credit (overdraft) facility is Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) subject to fluctuation at Bank's discretion.
- b. The above working capital loan/ overdraft are secured by (i) first exclusive charge over current assets of the borrower for Rs. 2,800 million, both present & future; (ii) Corporate Guarantee from (a) PVH Corp., USA for Rs. 1,000 million and (b) Arvind Fashion Limited for Rs. 1,000 million, of the exposure, and (iii) letter of comfort from PVH Corp., USA.
- c. Refer note 33(c) for liquidity risk.
- d. The Company files quarterly stock and receivables statement with the banks. Below tables show the current assets as per the statements filed with the banks and as per books of account, along with summary of reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies, if any.

Details of current assets as per the statements filed with the banks for the year ended March 31, 2022

Name of Bank(s)	Quarter ended	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per statement filed Rs. million	Amount as per books of account Rs. million	Variance Rs. million	Reasons of material discrepancies
HSBC and HDFC Bank	March 31, 2022	Trade receivables	674.96	674.96	-	
		Inventory	1,500.43	1,500.43	-	
HSBC and HDFC Bank	December 31, 2021	Trade receivables	2,349.42	1,147.77	(1,201.65)	Refer note 1
		Inventory	1,189.69	1,362.91	173.22	Refer note 2
HSBC and HDFC Bank	September 30, 2021	Trade receivables	3,071.19	1,470.16	(1,601.03)	Refer note 1
		Inventory	1,086.12	1,578.07	491.95	Refer note 2
HSBC and HDFC Bank	June 30, 2021	Trade receivables	2,383.36	1,513.88	(869.48)	Refer note 1
		Inventory	1,285.79	1,513.99	228.20	Refer note 2

Details of current assets as per the statements filed with the banks for the year ended March 31, 2021

Name of Bank(s)	Quarter ended	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per statement filed Rs. million	Amount as per books of account Rs. million	Variance Rs. million	Reasons of material discrepancies
HSBC and HDFC Bank	March 31, 2021	Trade receivables	2,132.43	1,587.06	(545.37)	Refer note 1
		Inventory	1,516.41	1,478.73	(37.68)	Refer note 2
HSBC and HDFC Bank	December 31, 2020	Trade receivables	2,506.41	1,732.87	(773.54)	Refer note 1
		Inventory	1,728.28	1,843.05	114.77	Refer note 2
HSBC and HDFC Bank	September 30, 2020	Trade receivables	2,583.15	1,995.15	(587.99)	Refer note 1
		Inventory	2,314.71	2,330.98	16.27	Refer note 2
HSBC and HDFC Bank	June 30, 2020	Trade receivables	2,255.20	1,602.55	(652.65)	Refer note 1
		Inventory	2,175.07	2,317.23	142.17	Refer note 2

Note 1: The trade receivable as per statements submitted to bank is over-stated due to inclusion of SOR receivable and interim return provision. Further the trade receivables balance is understated due to exclusion of sublicensing fees and receivable from certain online customers.

Note 2: The inventory as per statement submitted with bank is understated due to exclusion of inventory lying with third party and overstated due to exclusion of inventory provisions on account of net realisable value (NRV).

10.3: Trade credits

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Trade credits	-	419.81

The Company enters into an arrangement whereby banks make direct payments to suppliers for goods and services. The banks are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. These trade credits are largely repayable within 180 days from drawdown. Interest cost on such facilities are ranging from 8.35% to 8.55% (March 31, 2021: 8.4% to 9.25%) and are recognised in finance cost. The facility is secured by Corporate Guarantee from (a) PVH Corp., USA for Rs. 290 million and (b) Arvind Fashion Limited for Rs. 290 million, of the exposure.



10.4: Trade payables

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Trade payables	851.99	457.21
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 28)	326.79	163.04
	<u>1,178.78</u>	<u>620.25</u>

Trade payables aging schedule:

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Unbilled dues Rs. million	Not due Rs. million	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total Rs. million
			Less than 1 year Rs. million	1 - 2 years Rs. million	2 - 3 years Rs. million	More than 3 years Rs. million	
Outstanding dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding dues of trade payables other than MSME	393.04	712.34	51.09	9.62	4.75	7.94	1,178.78
Disputed dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of trade payables other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>393.04</u>	<u>712.34</u>	<u>51.09</u>	<u>9.62</u>	<u>4.75</u>	<u>7.94</u>	<u>1,178.78</u>

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Unbilled dues Rs. million	Not due Rs. million	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total Rs. million
			Less than 1 year Rs. million	1 - 2 years Rs. million	2 - 3 years Rs. million	More than 3 years Rs. million	
Outstanding dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding dues of trade payables other than MSME	321.50	148.23	120.00	19.33	4.27	6.92	620.25
Disputed dues of MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of trade payables other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>321.50</u>	<u>148.23</u>	<u>120.00</u>	<u>19.33</u>	<u>4.27</u>	<u>6.92</u>	<u>620.25</u>

Notes:

- Trade payables are generally non-interest bearing except in case of overdue payments and are normally settled as per credit terms varying between 30 and 90 days.
- For terms and conditions with related parties, refer note 28.
- The disclosures with regard to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises ('MSME') Development Act is based on the information collected by the management based on enquiries made with the creditors which have been relied upon by the auditors. As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, there were no parties registered under the said Act.
- Where date of invoice is not available, date of transaction has been considered for aging.

10.5: Other current financial liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>Carried at amortised cost</b>				
Payable for capital supplies/ services	-	-	6.60	5.28
Payable to employees	25.00	-	17.02	20.56
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-	5.25
	<u>25.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23.62</u>	<u>31.09</u>
<b>Carried at fair value</b>				
<b>Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI</b>				
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges				
Foreign exchange forward contracts (refer note 31)	-	-	-	6.11
	<u>25.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23.62</u>	<u>37.20</u>

Note: Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI reflect the negative change in fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable forecast purchases in US dollars (USD).

Break-up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Borrowings (note 10.2)	-	1,406.73
Lease liabilities (note 26)	471.00	624.48
Security deposits from customers (note 10.1)	122.29	137.31
Trade credits (note 10.3)	-	419.81
Trade payables (note 10.4)	1,178.78	620.25
Other financial liabilities (note 10.5)	48.62	37.20
	<u>1,820.69</u>	<u>3,245.78</u>
<b>Break-up of financial liabilities carried at fair value through OCI:</b>		
Other financial liabilities (note 10.5)	-	6.11
	<u>-</u>	<u>6.11</u>



11: Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>Provision for employee benefits (refer note 25)</b>				
Provision for leave encasement	-	-	17.44	13.33
Provision for gratuity	7.13	3.54	0.29	0.28
<b>Provision for litigation/ dispute (refer note below)</b>	-	-	17.50	17.50
	<u>7.13</u>	<u>3.54</u>	<u>35.23</u>	<u>31.11</u>

Note: Provision made in earlier years for litigation/ dispute represents provision made in respect of claims against the Company for on-going tax disputes.

12: Other liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Advance from customers	-	-	152.77	60.50
Statutory dues (refer note below)	-	-	47.83	16.20
Deferred income on account of fair valuation of security deposits from customers	4.85	0.71	2.43	1.49
Refund liability for expected sales return	-	-	639.88	316.67
Contract liabilities				
Deferred income of loyalty program reward points (refer note 13.2)	-	-	9.28	5.54
	<u>4.85</u>	<u>0.71</u>	<u>852.19</u>	<u>400.40</u>

Note: Undisputed statutory dues are settled in next month except in few cases. Statutory dues include provident fund, professional tax, bonus, withholding taxes, customs duty and goods and services tax payable.



(This space has been intentionally left blank)



**13: Revenue from contracts with customers**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Sale of traded goods	6,368.72	4,584.75
Sale of services:		
Trademark sublicensing fees	233.77	131.65
Other operating income:		
Commission from franchisee	0.26	0.23
Interest income on financial liabilities at amortised cost	3.03	1.74
<b>Total Revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>6,605.78</b>	<b>4,718.37</b>

**13.1 Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:**

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2022 by brand of goods. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Brands	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Brand - Tommy Hilfiger	4,199.99	3,043.21
Brand - Calvin Klein	2,405.79	1,675.16
	<b>6,605.78</b>	<b>4,718.37</b>

**13.2 Contract balances**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Trade receivables (refer note 5.1)	674.96	1,587.06
Right to return asset (refer note 6)	223.86	146.17
Contract liabilities		
Deferred income of loyalty program reward points (refer note 12)	9.28	5.54

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 180 days.

Contract liabilities include transaction price of loyalty points and gift vouchers not yet redeemed.

**Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from:**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	5.54	6.91
Performance obligations satisfied (net)	(3.74)	1.37

**13.3 Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the Statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:**

Particulars	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Revenue as per contracted price	6,983.14	5,001.29
Adjustments:		
Loyalty points	(9.28)	(5.54)
Expected sales return	(488.33)	(283.81)
Expected discount	(116.81)	(127.19)
<b>Revenue from contract with customers for sale of traded goods</b>	<b>6,368.72</b>	<b>4,584.75</b>

**13.4 Performance obligation**

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods and payment is generally due within 30 to 180 days from delivery of goods.

Sale of services/ Other operating income: The performance obligation is satisfied as and when the services are rendered i.e., invoices are raised and revenue is recognised on accrual basis and payment is generally due within 30 days from raising of invoice.

**Remaining performance obligations**

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognised as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognise these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures as the contracts have original expected duration of less than one year.



**14: Other income**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Exchange difference (net)	10.53	-
Other non-operating income:		
Rental income from subleases	45.42	22.16
Other income - Lease	40.75	105.79
Gain on reassessment of lease	7.39	51.30
Fair value gain on financial instruments recycled from OCI (net) [refer note 32]	2.64	-
Sale of scrap	0.98	0.51
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	6.08
Miscellaneous income	0.68	0.43
	<b>108.39</b>	<b>186.27</b>

Note : Fair value gain on financial instruments recycled from OCI (net) relates to foreign exchange forward contracts for which the hedged forecast transaction has been recorded in the Statement of profit and loss.

**15: Finance income**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Interest on deposit with banks	2.70	0.42
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	14.77	9.90
Interest income - others	0.04	0.01
	<b>17.51</b>	<b>10.33</b>

**16: Purchase of traded goods**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Purchase of traded goods	3,388.59	1,868.23
	<b>3,388.59</b>	<b>1,868.23</b>

**17: (Increase)/ decrease in inventories of traded goods and right to return asset**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Inventories at the beginning of the year	1,478.73	2,290.39
Less: Inventories at the end of the year	1,500.43	1,478.73
<b>(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of traded goods (A)</b>	<b>(21.70)</b>	<b>811.66</b>

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Right to return asset at the beginning of the year	146.17	53.10
Less: right to return asset at the end of the year	223.86	146.17
<b>(Increase)/ decrease in right to return asset (B)</b>	<b>(77.69)</b>	<b>(93.07)</b>

**(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of traded goods and right to return asset (A) + (B)**

<b>(99.39)</b>	<b>718.59</b>
----------------	---------------

**18: Employee benefits expense**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Salaries, wages and bonus	282.79	269.95
Contribution to provident and other funds	10.04	9.71
Gratuity expense (refer note 25)	3.14	2.51
Staff welfare expense	32.05	24.35
	<b>328.02</b>	<b>306.52</b>

**19: Depreciation and amortisation expense**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 3)	109.39	125.76
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	33.04	33.65
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 26)	223.10	254.48
	<b>365.53</b>	<b>413.89</b>





**20: Finance costs**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Interest		
- on bank borrowings	43.86	169.13
- on trade credits	36.80	40.48
- on security deposit received from customers	5.60	6.14
- on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	2.99	1.97
- on income tax	1.73	-
Bank charges	14.11	11.95
Interest on lease liability (refer note 26)	49.38	73.25
	<u>154.47</u>	<u>302.92</u>

**21: Other expenses**

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Rent	18.83	17.51
Advertising and sales promotion	126.03	62.47
Selling expense	684.20	520.53
Travelling and conveyance	27.76	10.64
Packing material consumed	51.49	42.13
Freight, insurance and clearing charges	47.87	43.07
Royalty on sales	495.05	329.64
Power and fuel	11.46	11.34
Foreign exchange fluctuations, net	-	17.67
Outsourced services	310.76	286.86
Legal and professional fees	46.53	34.66
Repairs and maintenance		
-Building	42.80	56.09
-Plant and machinery	13.36	6.03
-Others	9.34	9.56
Printing, stationery and communication	9.74	10.60
Insurance	14.97	13.58
Payments to auditors (refer below for details)	7.12	6.80
Rates and taxes	7.57	9.36
Warehousing charges	81.98	80.45
Corporate social responsibility (refer note 39)	-	0.30
Property, plant and equipment discarded	8.92	-
Doubtful advances written off	-	2.10
Impairment allowance (Allowance for bad and doubtful debts) (net)	28.69	35.00
Provision for doubtful advances	4.91	5.38
Fair value loss on financial instruments recycled from OCI (net)	-	2.81
Miscellaneous expenses	13.42	14.46
	<u>2,062.80</u>	<u>1,629.04</u>
	<u>March 31, 2022 Rs. million</u>	<u>March 31, 2021 Rs. million</u>
<b>Payment to auditors as:</b>		
Statutory audit fees	6.42	5.80
Tax audit fees	0.70	0.70
Other services (certification fees)	-	0.15
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.15
	<u>7.12</u>	<u>6.80</u>

**22: Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million		March 31, 2021 Rs. million	
	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Retained earnings	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Retained earnings
Net movement on effective portion of cash flow hedges	2.90	-	(36.09)	-
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	(3.07)	-	(4.45)
	<u>2.90</u>	<u>(3.07)</u>	<u>(36.09)</u>	<u>(4.45)</u>



**23: Earnings per share (EPS)**

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Earnings per share (basic and diluted)</b>		
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS - Rs. in million	614.97	(324.22)
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	5,003,178	5,003,178
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For basic EPS	5,003,178	5,003,178
For diluted EPS	5,003,178	5,003,178
Nominal value of equity shares - Rs.	10	10
<b>Basic earnings per share - Rs.</b>	<b>122.92</b>	<b>(64.80)</b>
<b>Diluted earnings per share - Rs.</b>	<b>122.92</b>	<b>(64.80)</b>

**24: 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, liabilities, 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 amounts of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating 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.

**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 Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the Cash Generating Unit (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. These estimates are most relevant to intangibles with definite useful lives recognised by the Company.

When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

**Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

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

**Defined benefits plans (gratuity benefits)**

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans, the actuary considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 25.

**Provision on inventory**

The provision on inventory is based on policy, future expectation, inventory seasons and current realisable value of the materials depending on the category of goods. Historical data is used to make these estimates.

**Provision on receivables and advances/ deposits**

The Company estimates the credit allowances as per practical expedient based on the historical credit loss experience under simplified approach as enumerated in note 5.1. Further the Company also has defined policy for specific provision of receivables which is based on ageing and reconciliations with the customers on a periodic basis. The Company reviews the policy at regular intervals to ensure the applicability of the same in the changing scenario.



**Revenue from contracts with customers**

The Company has applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

**a. Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint**

Certain contracts for the sale of goods include a right of return and discount that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Company has determined that the expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the sale of goods with rights of return. In estimating the variable consideration for the sale of goods with future discounts, the Company has determined that using expected value method is appropriate. The selected method that better predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the expected discounts to be given to the end customers.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

**b. Estimating variable consideration for right to return and discounts**

The Company estimates variable considerations to be included in the transaction price for the sale of goods with rights of return and discounts.

The Company developed a statistical model for forecasting sales returns. The model uses the historical return data of each product to come up with expected return percentages. These percentages are applied to determine the expected value of the variable consideration. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical return pattern will impact the expected return percentages estimated by the Company.

The Company applied a statistical model for estimating expected discounts. The model uses the historical purchasing patterns and discounts entitlement of end customers to determine the expected discount percentages and the expected value of the variable consideration. Any significant changes in experience as compared to historical purchasing patterns and discount entitlements of customers will impact the expected discount percentages estimated by the Company.

**c. Estimating stand-alone selling price – loyalty programme**

The Company estimates the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points awarded issued. The stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points issued is calculated by multiplying to the estimated redemption rate and to the monetary value assigned to the loyalty points. In estimating the redemption rate, the Company considers breakage which represents the portion of the points issued that will never be redeemed.

The Company applies statistical projection methods in its estimation using customers' historical redemption patterns as the main input. In estimating the value of the points issued, the Company considers the mix of products that will be available in the future in exchange for loyalty points and customers' preferences. The Company ensures that the value assigned to the loyalty points is commensurate to the stand-alone selling price of the products eligible for redemption (i.e., the value of each point is equivalent to the stand-alone selling price of any products eligible for redemption divided by number of points required).

Estimates of the stand-alone selling price are subject to significant uncertainty. Any significant changes in customers' redemption patterns will impact the estimated redemption rate. As at March 31, 2022, the estimated liability for unredeemed points was Rs. 9.28 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 5.54 million).

**d. Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee**

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



25: Gratuity and other post employment benefit plans

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employee's last drawn salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of completed years of service.

In case of Brand Tommy Hilfiger, the Company contributes to the fund based on the latest actuarial valuation report. The Company has contributed to the Insurer Managed Fund (managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India), details of which is available in the table of investment pattern of plan assets. Hence, the Company is not exposed to any market risk.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Brand - Calvin Klein:

Unfunded defined benefit plan

a. Amounts recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of profit and loss in respect of gratuity:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Current service cost	0.57	1.00
Interest on defined benefit obligation (DBO)	0.19	0.25
Net gratuity cost	0.76	1.25

b. Changes in the present value of DBO and fair value of plan assets:

Changes in present value of the obligation:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Opening DBO	2.92	4.29
Current service cost	0.57	1.00
Interest on DBOs	0.19	0.25
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	0.87	(0.83)
Increase/ (decrease) due to transfer	(0.14)	-
Benefits paid	(0.83)	(1.79)
Closing DBO	3.58	2.92

c. Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Present value of the DBO at the end of the year	3.58	2.92
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability	3.58	2.92

d. Net liability is bifurcated as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current	0.29	0.28
Non-current	3.29	2.64
	3.58	2.92

e. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity (unfunded) DBOs are shown below:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	7.1%	6.8%
Salary escalation rate	12.0%	10.0%
Attrition rate	13.0%	13.0%

The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

f. Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as follows:

Sensitivity level:	March 31, 2022 Rs. million		March 31, 2021 Rs. million	
	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Discount rate Impact on DBO	(0.12)	0.12	(0.10)	0.10
Salary escalation rate Impact on DBO	0.08	(0.08)	0.06	(0.08)
Attrition rate Impact on DBO	(0.04)	0.04	(0.03)	0.02

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on DBO as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.



	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
g. The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.29	0.28
From 2 to 5 years	2.33	1.92
Beyond 5 years	4.15	3.22
<b>Total expected payments</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>5.42</b>

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 7 years (March 31, 2021: 8 years).

**Brand - Tommy Hilfiger**  
**Funded defined benefit plan**

**a. Net benefit expense recognised through Statement of profit and loss:**

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Amounts recognised in Employee benefits expense in the Statement of profit and loss in respect of gratuity:		
Current service cost	2.39	1.44
Interest expense on DBO	1.07	0.85
Interest income on plan asset	(1.08)	(1.03)
<b>Net gratuity cost</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>1.26</b>

**b. Changes in the present value of DBO and fair value of plan assets:**

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Changes in present value of the obligation:		
Opening balance	17.83	13.57
Current service cost	2.39	1.44
Interest on DBOs	1.07	0.85
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in OCI	3.16	5.15
Increase/ (decrease) due to transfer	(1.17)	(2.00)
Benefits paid	(0.97)	(1.18)
<b>Closing DBO</b>	<b>22.31</b>	<b>17.83</b>

**c. Change in fair value of plan assets:**

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Change in fair value of plan assets:		
Opening fair value of the plan assets	16.93	15.71
Contributions by the employer	1.50	1.49
Interest on plan assets	1.08	1.03
Actuarial gain/ (loss) recognised in OCI	(0.07)	(0.13)
Benefits paid	(0.97)	(1.17)
<b>Closing fair value of the plan assets</b>	<b>18.47</b>	<b>16.93</b>

**d. Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet:**

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Present value of the DBO at the end of the year	22.31	17.83
Fair value of plan assets	(18.47)	(16.93)
<b>Net liability</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>0.90</b>

**e. Net liability is bifurcated as follows:**

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Current	-	-
Non-current	3.84	0.90
	<b>3.84</b>	<b>0.90</b>

**f. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity (funded) DBOs are shown below:**

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	6.9%	6.4%
Salary escalation rate	12.0%	10.0%
Attrition rate	13.0%	13.0%

The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The overall expected rate of return on plan assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing as on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is expected to be settled.



g. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Sensitivity level:	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Rs. million		Rs. million	
<b>Discount rate</b>				
Impact on DBO	0.5% increase (0.59)	0.5% decrease 0.62	1% increase (0.49)	1% decrease 0.52
<b>Salary escalation rate</b>				
Impact on DBO	0.5% increase 0.27	0.5% decrease (0.25)	1% increase 0.26	1% decrease (0.34)
<b>Employees turnover</b>				
Impact on DBO	1% increase 0.02	1% decrease (0.04)	1% increase (0.01)	1% decrease 0.00

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on DBO as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

h. The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	2.82	2.11
From 2 to 5 years	14.58	11.79
Beyond 5 years	19.78	15.57
<b>Total expected payments</b>	<b>37.18</b>	<b>29.47</b>

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 6 years (March 31, 2021: 6 years).

**Defined benefit and contribution plans:**

Amount recognised as an expense and included in note 18 as "Contribution to provident and other funds":

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Contribution to government provident fund	10.04	9.71
	<b>10.04</b>	<b>9.71</b>

**26: Leases**

The Company has lease contracts for various leasehold building/ premises used in its operations. Leases of leasehold building generally have lease terms between 3 and 9 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated July 24, 2020, issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 - Leases, by inserting a practical expedient w.r.t. Covid-19 - related rent concessions effective from the period beginning on or after April 01, 2020 and any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021. Further, during the current year the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through Notification no. G.S.R. 419(E) dated June 18, 2021 has extended the practical expedient relaxation by another one year i.e. up to June 30, 2022 through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021 dated June 18, 2021. Pursuant to the above amendment, the Company has applied the practical expedient and has accounted the unconditional rent concessions of Rs. 40.75 million during the year ended March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: Rs. 105.79 million) in Other income - Lease in the Statement of profit and loss.

The Company has subleased some of its right to use assets which has been recognised in the books at fair value of the future lease rental receivables. The sublease rentals received during the year has been recognised in the Statement of profit and loss during the year.

a. Set out below are the carrying amount of right-of-use ('ROU') assets of building recognised and the movement during the period:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
<b>Cost</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	513.73	766.95
Additions including Rs. Nil (March 31, 2021: 45.94 million) on account of ROU assets subleased	115.15	125.76
Deletions/ de-recognition	(33.73)	(124.50)
Depreciation expense (refer note 19)	(223.10)	(254.48)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>372.05</b>	<b>513.73</b>



b. Set out below are the carrying amount of lease liabilities and the movement during the period:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Balance at the beginning of the year	624.48	929.22
Additions	112.24	89.84
Accretion of interest (refer note 20)	49.38	73.25
Payments	(233.23)	(206.75)
Rent concessions received during the year	(40.75)	(105.79)
Deletions	(41.12)	(155.29)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>471.00</b>	<b>624.48</b>
Current	194.46	223.57
Non-current	276.54	400.91
	<b>471.00</b>	<b>624.48</b>

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 33.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9%, with maturity between 2022 and 2028.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*



27: Commitments and contingencies

a. Capital and other commitments

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	7.54

b. Contingent liabilities not provided for

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>i. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:</b>		
Matters relating to Income taxation	18.62	2.30
Matters relating to Customs Duty claims (Refer note a)	389.82	389.82
Matters relating to Labour Regulation under dispute (Refer note b)	2.16	2.16
Matters relating to indirect tax matters (Refer note c)	0.91	0.91
Bank guarantees towards Customs department	4.05	2.21
	<b>415.56</b>	<b>397.40</b>

The contingent liabilities, if materialised, shall entirely be borne by the Company, as there is no likely reimbursement from any other party.

**Note a:** The Company had received demand cum show cause notice under section 28(4) read with section 124 of the Customs Act, 1962, in the earlier years, from the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence ('DRI'), for short payment of duty due to non-inclusion of certain payments to vendor for determining assessable value for payment of Custom Duty. The Company has deposited Rs. 16.90 million under protest.

During the previous year, the Company has received orders from the Commissioner of Customs, in which the said Authority has confirmed the demand of differential duty and imposed penalty to the extent of 100% of the differential duty demanded as per the Act. Further redemption fine of Rs. 90 million has also been imposed.

Pursuant to this, appeal has been preferred to Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the orders of the Commissioner of Customs. The Company is confident that its position will likely be upheld in the said appellate process.

**Note b:** During the previous year, the Company has received a notice from the District Court to give effect of the order passed by the Labour Court in favour of the claim made by the ex-employee alleging wrongful termination and claiming back wages with full consequential benefit along with Interest. Further, the Company has filed writ petition in the High court and the matter is next listed on July 21, 2022 for further proceedings.

The Company estimated the maximum amount involved in the aforesaid matter to be Rs. 2.16 million. However it is currently difficult to assess and provide an estimated time period for resolution.

**Note c:** The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed the contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements.

The Company is in the process of filing appeal or contesting demands with various appellate authorities. The management believes that its position would likely be upheld in all the above cases. Hence, no further tax liability has been accrued in the financial statements as the management believes that the ultimate outcome of the proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operation.

(ii) **Provident Fund matter:** The Company is in the process of assessing retrospective applicability of the recent Supreme Court (SC) judgement on definition of basic wages for PF contributions. In absence of clarity, the Company has not made any provisions for retrospective application of the said SC ruling.





28: Related party disclosure

a) Name of related parties and nature of relationship:

i. Joint venture partner

Arvind Fashions Limited  
PVH B.V.

ii. Members of the group of the joint venture partners

Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited  
Arvind Limited  
Arvind Internet - A division of Arvind Limited  
Calvin Klein Europe B.V.  
Calvin Klein Inc.  
PVH Asia Limited  
PVH Corp.  
PVH Europe B.V.  
PVH Far East Limited  
Tommy Hilfiger (HK) Limited  
Tommy Hilfiger Asia Limited  
Tommy Hilfiger Europe B.V.  
Tommy Hilfiger Licensing LLC

iii. CEO & Managing Director

Mr. Shailesh Chaturvedi (till January 31, 2021)

b) Disclosure in respect of related party transactions:

Nature of transactions	Rs. million	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Issue of equity shares</b>		
Arvind Fashions Limited	-	19.97
PVH B.V.	-	19.97
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers (net of returns)</b>		
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	21.97	13.77
Arvind Limited	-	0.12
<b>Cross charge of expenses by Company</b>		
Arvind Fashions Limited	1.78	4.92
<b>Other income</b>		
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	-	4.81
<b>Selling expense</b>		
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	15.46	2.45
Arvind Limited	-	0.04
<b>Cross charge of expenses to Company (administrative support services)</b>		
Arvind Fashions Limited	26.28	-
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	0.62	-
<b>Royalty on sales</b>		
Tommy Hilfiger Europe B.V.	338.64	234.71
Calvin Klein Inc.	156.41	94.93
<b>Advertising and sales promotion</b>		
Calvin Klein Inc.	15.88	7.99
Tommy Hilfiger Asia Limited	-	0.26
<b>Legal and professional fees</b>		
Calvin Klein Inc.	2.77	0.73
<b>Repairs and maintenance</b>		
Arvind Limited	-	0.05



Nature of transactions	Rs. million	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Purchase of traded goods</b>		
PVH Asia Limited	328.00	226.07
PVH Far East Limited	5.46	6.57
Tommy Hilfiger Europe B.V.	-	1.38
Calvin Klein Europe B.V.	0.30	-
<b>Buying office commission</b>		
Tommy Hilfiger Europe B.V.	24.65	9.84
Tommy Hilfiger (HK) Limited	2.55	10.83
PVH Far East Limited	93.74	32.10
PVH Corp.	3.33	1.71
Calvin Klein Europe B.V.	5.18	1.96
PVH Asia Limited	14.12	10.16
Tommy Hilfiger Licensing LLC	0.35	0.17
<b>Salaries, bonus and contribution to provident fund</b>		
Key management personnel	-	25.37

c) Outstanding balances payable/ receivable from related parties:

Nature of transactions	Rs. million	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Trade payables (including provisions)</b>		
PVH Asia Limited	118.79	24.01
Tommy Hilfiger Europe B.V.	96.62	78.74
PVH Far East Limited	54.19	17.95
Calvin Klein Inc.	49.96	35.53
Tommy Hilfiger (HK) Limited	4.02	5.51
PVH Corp.	0.87	-
Tommy Hilfiger Asia Limited	0.03	0.03
Tommy Hilfiger Licensing LLC	0.32	0.32
Calvin Klein Europe B.V.	1.86	0.84
PVH Europe B.V.	0.13	0.11
<b>Other current liabilities</b>		
<b>Advances from customers</b>		
Arvind Limited	1.01	1.01
<b>Other payables</b>		
Arvind Fashions Limited	29.54	-
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	1.21	-
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Security deposits</b>		
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	1.17	1.17
<b>Advances to suppliers</b>		
Arvind Fashions Limited	0.02	0.02
<b>Trade receivables</b>		
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	19.79	21.46
Arvind Internet - A division of Arvind Limited	3.63	3.63
<b>Other current assets</b>		
<b>Other receivables</b>		
Arvind Fashions Limited	-	0.32
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited	1.64	2.17



d) Other transactions

The working capital loan/ overdraft, trade credits and other banking facilities of the Company are secured by Corporate Guarantee from (a) PVH Corp., USA for Rs. 1,390 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1,390 million) and (b) Arvind Fashion Limited for Rs. 1,390 million (March 31, 2021: Rs. 1,390 million) and by letter of comfort from PVH Corp., USA.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and normally interest free except in cases of overdue payments and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party payables or receivables. For the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

29: Foreign currency exposure

a) Derivatives outstanding as at the reporting date

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Forward contract to buy	USD 8,600,000 Rs. 652.92 million	USD 9,264,829 Rs. 677.35 million

b) Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Trade payables (USD)*	USD 1,774,248 Rs. 134.7 million	USD 1,608,586 Rs. 117.75 million
Trade payables (EUR)*	EUR 369,303 Rs. 31.03 million	EUR 18,246 Rs. 1.57 million

\*INR equivalent at closing exchange rates

(This space has been intentionally left blank)



### 30: Segment reporting

#### Business segments

The Company was primarily engaged in a single business segment viz., trading of readymade garments and accessories of Calvin Klein branded products. Pursuant to the scheme of merger, the company has identified segments in line with Indian Accounting Standard on Operating Segments (Ind AS-108), taking into account the nature of the products and services, differential risks and returns, the organisational structure and internal reporting system.

The business segment comprise of the following

SEGMENT	ACTIVITIES
Brand - Calvin Klein	Wholesale trading of fashion apparels and accessories of Calvin Klein brand in India.
Brand - Tommy Hilfiger	Marketing and wholesale trading activity of apparels, accessories and other products of Tommy Hilfiger brand in India

Inter-segment revenues, if any, are recognised at sales price.

Finance income and costs are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a Company basis.

Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a Company basis.

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the 'Adjustments and eliminations/ others' column. All other adjustments and eliminations are part of detailed reconciliations presented further below

#### Segment reporting for the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Rs. million				Total
	Calvin Klein	Tommy Hilfiger	Others	Unallocated	
Segment revenue	2,413.00	4,301.17	-	-	6,714.17
Segment cost	2,117.90	3,895.21	-	-	6,013.11
<b>Segment result</b>	<b>295.10</b>	<b>405.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>701.06</b>
Corporate expense	-	-	-	(32.44)	(32.44)
Finance cost	(28.20)	(82.41)	-	(43.86)	(154.47)
Finance Income	-	-	-	17.51	17.51
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>295.10</b>	<b>405.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(58.79)</b>	<b>531.66</b>
Income tax expense	-	-	-	(83.31)	(83.31)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>295.10</b>	<b>405.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24.52</b>	<b>614.97</b>
<b>Other information</b>					
Segment assets	1,470.67	3,412.52	-	-	4,883.19
Unallocated corporate assets	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-segment elimination	-	-	(122.63)	-	(122.63)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,470.67</b>	<b>3,412.52</b>	<b>(122.63)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,760.56</b>
Segment liabilities	1,005.67	1,874.31	-	-	2,879.98
Unallocated corporate liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-segment elimination	-	-	(122.63)	-	(122.63)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,005.67</b>	<b>1,874.31</b>	<b>(122.63)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,757.35</b>

#### Segment reporting for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Rs. million				Total
	Calvin Klein	Tommy Hilfiger	Others	Unallocated	
Segment revenue	1,689.56	3,215.08	-	-	4,904.64
Segment cost	1,754.71	3,147.73	-	-	4,902.44
<b>Segment result</b>	<b>(65.15)</b>	<b>67.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.20</b>
Corporate expense	-	-	-	(33.83)	(33.83)
Finance cost	(30.68)	(103.11)	-	(169.13)	(302.92)
Finance Income	-	-	-	10.33	10.33
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>(65.15)</b>	<b>67.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(192.63)</b>	<b>(324.22)</b>
Income tax expense	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>(65.15)</b>	<b>67.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(192.63)</b>	<b>(324.22)</b>
<b>Other information</b>					
Segment assets	1,383.60	3,793.59	-	-	5,177.19
Unallocated corporate assets	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-segment elimination	-	-	(98.56)	-	(98.56)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,383.60</b>	<b>3,793.59</b>	<b>(98.56)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,078.63</b>
Segment liabilities	701.17	1,675.63	-	-	2,376.80
Unallocated corporate liabilities	-	-	-	1,411.98	1,411.98
Inter-segment elimination	-	-	(98.56)	-	(98.56)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>701.17</b>	<b>1,675.63</b>	<b>(98.56)</b>	<b>1,411.98</b>	<b>3,690.22</b>



31: Hedging activities and derivatives

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange forward contracts entered in the current year are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast purchases in USD. These forecast transactions are highly probable. The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency purchases and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the foreign exchange forward contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions (i.e., notional amount and expected payment date). The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the foreign exchange forward contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. To test the hedge effectiveness, the Company uses the Dollar offset method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Differences in the timing of the cash flows of the hedged items and the hedging instruments
- Different indexes (and accordingly different curves) linked to the hedged risk of the hedged items and hedging instruments
- The counterparties' credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instruments and hedged items
- Changes to the forecasted amount of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments

At March 31, 2022

	Maturity				Total
	Less than 1	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	
Foreign exchange forward contracts for highly probable forecast purchases					
Notional amount (in INR million)	138.94	300.45	214.73	-	654.12
Notional amount (in USD million)	1.85	3.95	2.80	-	8.60
Average forward rate (INR/USD)	75.10	76.06	76.69	-	76.06

At March 31, 2021

	Maturity				Total
	Less than 1	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	
Foreign exchange forward contracts for highly probable forecast purchases					
Notional amount (in INR million)	12.78	134.12	388.42	162.05	697.37
Notional amount (in USD million)	0.17	1.78	5.16	2.15	9.26
Average forward rate (INR/USD)	75.18	75.35	75.28	75.37	75.31

The impact of the hedging instruments on the balance sheet is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>Cash flow hedge</b>		
Foreign currency risk arising from	Purchases	Purchases
Nominal amount of hedging instruments	654.12	697.37
Carrying amount of hedging instruments		
Assets (refer note 5.4)	3.22	-
Liabilities (refer note 10.5)	-	6.11
Line item in balance sheet where hedging instrument is disclosed	Derivative instrument under Other financial asset	Derivative instrument under Other financial liability
Changes in fair value for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	NA	NA

The impact of the hedging item on the balance sheet is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Foreign currency risk arising from	Purchases	Purchases
Changes in fair value for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	NA	NA
Balances in Cash flow hedge reserve		
For continuing hedge (refer note 9.3)	(0.39)	(3.29)
For hedge no longer applied	-	-



The effect of the cash flow hedge in the Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Foreign currency risk arising from		
Hedged Gain/ (Loss) recognised in OCI (refer note 22)	Purchases 2.90	Purchases (36.09)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit and loss	-	-
Line item in Statement of profit and loss in which hedge ineffectiveness is recognised	NA	NA
Amount reclassified to Statement of profit and loss for which future cash flows are no longer expected to occur	NA	NA
Amount reclassified to Statement of profit and loss as hedged item has affected profit and loss	(2.64)	2.81
Line item in the Statement of profit and loss that includes reclassification adjustment	Fair value gain on financial instruments recycled from OCI (net)	Fair value loss on financial instruments recycled from OCI (net)

### 32: Fair values and fair value hierarchy

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, other financial assets, borrowings, trade credits, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values.

The carrying values of security deposits from customers and security deposit paid are considered to be reasonably same as their fair values.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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 categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

#### Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022

	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
	Rs. million	Rs. million	Rs. million
<b>Assets measured at amortised cost :</b>			
<b>Other financial assets</b>			
Security deposits	-	-	145.40
<b>Liabilities measured at amortised cost :</b>			
Security deposits from customers	-	-	122.29
Lease liabilities	-	-	471.00
<b>Assets measured at fair value :</b>			
Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI			
Foreign exchange forward contracts (refer note 5.4)	-	3.22	-

#### Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021

	Fair value measurement using		
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
	Rs. million	Rs. million	Rs. million
<b>Assets measured at amortised cost :</b>			
<b>Other financial assets</b>			
Security deposits	-	-	154.83
<b>Liabilities measured at amortised cost :</b>			
Security deposits from customers	-	-	137.31
Lease liabilities	-	-	624.48
<b>Liabilities measured at fair value :</b>			
Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI			
Foreign exchange forward contracts (refer note 10.5)	-	6.11	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2022 and during the year ended March 31, 2021.



### 33: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, security deposit, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to support the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, foreign exchange forward contract, are entered to hedge foreign currency exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purpose and not as trading/ speculative instruments. The Board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

#### 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 two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, trade and other payable.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks, this is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 including the effect of hedge accounting.

#### i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

#### Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Rs. million		Rs. million	
	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Basis points				
Effect on profit before tax [increase/ (decrease)]	-	-	(7.03)	7.03

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

The interest rate sensitivity is based on the closing balance of short term borrowings bearing variable interest rates.

#### ii) 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's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities denominated in foreign currency.

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging its foreign currency exposure using foreign currency forward contracts. As at March 31, 2022, the Company has hedged 70% (March 31, 2021: 56%) of its payables in foreign currency.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge, the Company negotiates the terms of those derivatives to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecast transactions the derivatives cover the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

#### Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Rs. million		Rs. million	
	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Change in USD				
Effect on profit before tax and on pre-tax equity [increase/ (decrease)]	(0.67)	0.67	(0.59)	0.59
Change in EUR				
Effect on profit before tax and on pre-tax equity [increase/ (decrease)]	(0.16)	0.16	(0.01)	0.01

#### b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that 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 and other receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

#### (i) Trade and other receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

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 exchange losses historical data. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in different geographical regions and operate in largely independent markets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade and other receivables as disclosed in note 5.1, 5.4 and 6. The movement in allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

#### Allowance for credit loss for trade receivables

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Opening balance	52.17	35.28
Provision made/ (utilised) during the year	17.85	16.89
Closing balance	70.02	52.17

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had 12 customers (March 31, 2021: 31 customers) that owed the Company more than Rs. 10 million each and accounted for approximately more than 81% (March 31, 2021: 87%) of all the receivables outstanding.



Allowance for credit loss for other receivables	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Opening balance	12.35	6.97
Provision made/ (utilised) during the year	4.91	5.38
Closing balance	17.26	12.35

No single party balance accounted for more than 10% of the gross receivables as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

**(ii) Financial instruments and deposits:**

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

**c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligation without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum level of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements.

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts/ bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be moderate. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments except for Security deposits from customers:

As at March 31, 2022	(Rs. million)			
	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Security deposits from customers	29.43	92.86	-	122.29
Lease liabilities	194.46	276.54	-	471.00
Trade payables	1,178.78	-	-	1,178.78
Other financial liabilities	23.62	25.00	-	48.62

As at March 31, 2021	(Rs. million)			
	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	1,406.73	-	-	1,406.73
Security deposits from customers	27.95	109.36	-	137.31
Lease liabilities	223.57	400.91	-	624.48
Trade credits	419.81	-	-	419.81
Trade payables	620.25	-	-	620.25
Other financial liabilities	37.20	0.71	-	37.91

**Excessive risk concentration**

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

The Company deals in leading apparel brands, Calvin Klein and Tommy Hilfiger, and is the sole supplier of the brands' products in India.

**34: Capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. million	Rs. million
Borrowings (note 10.2)	-	1,406.73
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 5.2)	(745.59)	(10.05)
Net debt (A)	-	1,396.68
Equity share capital (note 8)	50.03	50.03
Other equity (note 9)	1,953.18	1,338.38
Total capital (B)	2,003.21	1,388.41
Capital and net debt C = (A + B)	2,003.21	2,785.09
Gearing ratio (A/C)	-	50%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest bearing borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any borrowing in the current period.

The Company has repaid all its borrowings during the year ended March 31, 2022 since the Company is having surplus cash flows from operations. Apart from the same, no other changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.





**35: Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19**

In view of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic and economic forecasts, the Management has evaluated the impact on its financial results and made appropriate adjustment to revenue, inventory, expected credit loss provisioning and actuarial assumptions. In assessing the recoverability of its assets including receivables and inventories, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these financial statements including economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

**36: Transfer pricing**

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has entered into certain transactions with its related parties as defined under section 92BA of Income Tax Act, 1961 ("the Act"). The Company, as required under the Act, is in the process of getting the transfer pricing evaluation conducted for International and Specified Domestic Transactions undertaken during the year. The Company is confident that the International and Specified Domestic Transactions with associated/ related enterprises are at arm's length, and accordingly does not expect any material financial adjustment on completion of the transfer pricing evaluation.

**37: Ratio analysis and its elements**

Ratio	UOM#	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	% Change	Explanation for variance
<b>i) Current ratio:</b>					
Current assets (a)	Rs. million	3,582.06	3,758.68		There is an improvement primarily on account of repayment of borrowings through collections from trade receivables.
Current liabilities (b)	Rs. million	2,350.97	3,175.70		
Current ratio (a/b)	Times	1.5	1.2	29%	
Numerator - Total current assets Denominator - Total current liabilities					
<b>ii) Debt-equity ratio:</b>					
Debt (a)	Rs. million	-	1,406.73		No borrowings as at balance sheet date, hence not applicable for the current year.
Equity (b)	Rs. million	2,003.21	1,388.41		
Debt - equity ratio (a/b)	%	-	101%	(100%)	
Numerator - Total borrowings Denominator - Total equity					
<b>iii) Debt service coverage ratio:</b>					
Earnings available for debt services (a)	Rs. million	1,134.97	392.59		There is an improvement primarily on account of reduced interest cost due to reduction in bank borrowings with a corresponding increase in earnings,
Interest on borrowings (b)	Rs. million	280.00	375.89		
Debt service coverage ratio (a/b)	Times	4.1	1.0	288%	
Numerator - Profit after taxes + Depreciation and amortisation expenses + Finance costs Denominator - Interest on bank borrowings + Interest on leases liability + Lease liabilities					
<b>iv) Return on equity ratio:</b>					
Profit/ (loss) after taxes (a)	Rs. million	614.97	(324.22)		There is an improvement in profitability primarily on account of increase in sales, reduction in sales discount and other costs.
Equity (b)	Rs. million	1,695.81	1,570.79		
Return on equity ratio (a/b)	%	36%	(21%)	276%	
Numerator - Profit/ (loss) after taxes Denominator - Average total equity					
<b>v) Inventory turnover ratio:</b>					
Sale of traded goods (a)	Rs. million	6,368.72	4,584.75		There is an improvement primarily on account of increased sale of goods during the year and decreased average inventory at the year end.
Average inventory (b)	Rs. million	1,489.58	1,884.56		
Inventory turnover ratio (a/b)	Times	4.3	2.4	76%	
Numerator - Sale of traded goods Denominator - (opening inventory + closing inventory)/2					
<b>vi) Trade receivables turnover ratio:</b>					
Annual net credit sales (a)	Rs. million	6,605.78	4,718.37		There is an improvement primarily on account of increase sale and collections from trade receivables during the year.
Average trade receivable (b)	Rs. million	1,131.01	1,660.33		
Trade receivables turnover ratio (a/b)	Times	5.8	2.8	106%	
Numerator - Revenue from contracts with customers Denominator - (opening trade receivable + closing trade receivable)/2 (including unbilled revenue)					



Ratio	UOM#	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	% Change	Explanation for variance
<b>vii) Trade payables turnover ratio:</b>					
Costs (a)	Rs. million	5,451.39	3,497.27		Improvement primarily on account of increase of credit period with suppliers of goods.
Average trade payable (b)	Rs. million	1,109.42	1,132.48		
Trade payables turnover ratio (a/b)	Times	4.9	3.1	59%	
Numerator - Purchase of traded goods + other expenses Denominator - Average trade payables and trade credits i.e. (Opening trade payables and trade credits + closing trade payables and trade credits)/2					
<b>viii) Net capital turnover ratio:</b>					
Revenue (a)	Rs. million	6,605.78	4,718.37		Primarily on account of increase in revenue with a corresponding increase in working capital.
Working capital (b)	Rs. million	1,231.09	582.98		
Net capital turnover ratio (a/b)	Times	5.4	8.1	(34%)	
Numerator - Revenue from contracts with customers Denominator - Working capital (current assets - current liabilities)					
<b>ix) Net profit ratio:</b>					
Profit/ (loss) after tax (a)	Rs. million	614.97	(324.22)		There is an improvement in profitability primarily on account of increase in sales, reduction in sales discount and other costs.
Revenue (b)	Rs. million	6,605.78	4,718.37		
Net profit ratio (a/b)	%	9%	(7%)	235%	
Numerator - Profit/ (loss) after tax Denominator - Revenue from contracts with customers					
<b>x) Return on capital employed (ROCE):</b>					
Earnings before interest and taxes (a)	Rs. million	686.13	(21.30)		Improvement is primarily due to increase in profit before taxes offset with a corresponding increase in capital employed.
Capital employed (b)	Rs. million	2,474.21	3,424.87		
Return on capital employed (a/b)	%	28%	(1%)	4559%	
Numerator - Profit before tax + Finance cost Denominator - (Total equity + total borrowings + interest accrued but not due on borrowings + lease liabilities)					
<b>xi) Return on investment (ROI):</b>					
Return or profit or earnings (a)	Rs. million	614.97	(324.22)		Improvement is primarily due to increase in profit before taxes offset with a corresponding increase in shareholders fund.
Shareholders fund (b)	Rs. million	1,695.81	1,570.79		
Return on investment (a/b)	%	36%	(21%)	276%	
Numerator - Profit/ (loss) after tax Denominator - Average total equity					

# Unit of measurement

### 38: Income tax

#### A. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate

The Company has exercised the option to pay income tax at the rate of 22% (plus applicable surcharge and cess), as per Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on September 20, 2019 which is effective from April 1, 2019, domestic companies had the option to pay income tax at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess (new tax regime) subject to certain conditions. The Company has adopted the reduced rates of tax as per Income Tax Act, 1961 from April 1, 2020.

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Accounting profit before tax	531.66	-
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168%	133.81	-
<b>Deductible expenses disallowed in earlier years for tax purpose:</b>		
Utilisation of previously unrecognised deferred taxes	(113.99)	-
Utilisation of carried forward business losses	(91.70)	-
Utilisation of interest disallowed u/s 94B in earlier years	(12.92)	-
Others	1.43	-
<b>Total tax expense</b>	<b>(83.37)</b>	<b>-</b>



B. Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet	
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for financial reporting	67.72	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	21.97	-
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis in subsequent years	17.53	-
Revaluation of cash flow hedges, Right-of- use assets and lease liabilities and other Ind AS Adjustments	28.13	-
Expenses disallowed u/s 40a	5.36	-
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	<b>140.71</b>	<b>-</b>

C. Deferred tax expense/ income relates to the following:

	Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income	
	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for financial reporting	(67.72)	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	(21.97)	-
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis in subsequent years	(17.53)	-
Revaluation of cash flow hedges, Right-of- use assets and lease liabilities and other Ind AS Adjustments	(28.13)	-
Expenses disallowed u/s 40a	(5.36)	-
<b>Deferred tax expense/ (income)</b>	<b>(140.71)</b>	<b>-</b>

D. Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities), net:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	-	-
Tax income/ (expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	140.65	-
Tax income/ (expense) during the period recognised in OCI	0.06	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>140.71</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: In the absence of convincing evidence, the Company had not recognised deferred tax assets during the year ended March 31, 2021. During the current year, the Company has adjusted Rs 364.35 million of carried forward income tax losses and basis management's estimate of future taxable income, the Company has during the year recognised deferred tax assets on the timing differences as of March 31, 2022.

39: Disclosure in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure u/s 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereon:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. million	March 31, 2021 Rs. million
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year*	-	-
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	-	-
c) Amount spent during the year (in cash)		
i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) on purposes other than (i) above	-	0.30
d) Amount unspent during the year	-	-
e) Details related to spent / unspent obligations		
i) Contribution to Charitable Trust	-	0.30

\* As the Company does not fulfil the criteria stated by section 135(1) of the Companies Act, the CSR provisions are not applicable to the Company. Hence the gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is nil.

40: Other statutory information

(i) No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder, as the Company has neither transacted nor holding any benami property during the financial year ended on March 31, 2022.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956, during the year ending March 31, 2022.

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year ending March 31, 2022.

(iv) The Company has registered all charges with the Registrar of Companies within the statutory period.

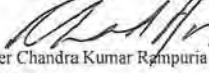
(v) The Company does not have number of layers of companies as prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.



- (vi) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender during the financial year ending on March 31, 2022.
- (vii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding the intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate beneficiaries) or
  - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- (viii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
  - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
- (ix) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

  
per Chandra Kumar Rampuria  
Partner  
Membership No.: 055729

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors of  
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited  
(formerly Calvin Klein Arvind Fashion Private Limited)

  
Shailesh Charuryedi  
Director  
DIN: 03023079

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022

  
Pramod Kumar Gupta  
Director  
DIN: 0006404

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 13, 2022