

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit and other comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report including the annexures thereof, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management and Board of Directors are 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 Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 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 the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.



- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 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 financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 25 to the 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, as disclosed in the note 40(a)(iv)(I) to the financial statements 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, 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.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "J".

- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 40(a)(iv)(II) to the financial statements, 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, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117365W)



Kartikeya Raval

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)
(UDIN: 26106189QRXWHD7394)

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 06, 2026

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements 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 financial statements of Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited (the "Company") as at March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 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 financial statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to 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 financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117365W)



Kartikeya Raval

Kartikeya Raval

(Partner)

(Membership No. 106189)

(UDIN: 26106189QRXWHD7394)

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 06, 2026

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the items once every 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold land and building. In respect of immovable properties of building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the company, where the company is the lessee in the agreement.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories except stock held with third party and Goods in Transit, were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, including the revised submissions made by the Company to all bankers based on closure of books of accounts at the year end, the revised quarterly returns or statements comprising stock statements, book debt statements, statements on ageing analysis of the debtors/other receivables, and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed.
- (iii) The Company has made investments in, provided guarantee and granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, in respect of which:

- (a) The Company has provided loans during the year and stood guarantee during the year and details of which are given below:

(Rs. In crores)		
Particulars	Loans	Guarantee
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:		
- Subsidiaries	30.00	135.00
- Others	1.14	-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases: *		
- Subsidiaries	55.00	135.00
- Others	0.44	-

*Includes opening balances.

The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans to any other entity during the year.

- (b) The investments made, guarantee provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans, during the year are, in our opinion, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) The Company has granted loans to its subsidiaries, which are payable on demand. In our opinion, the repayments of principal and interest amounts (when demanded) are regular. In respect of loans granted by the Company to others, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular as per stipulation.
- (d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- (e) None of the loans granted by the Company which have fallen due during the year, have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.



- (f) During the year, the Company has granted loans which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, details of which are given below:

(Rs. In Crores)

Particulars	All Parties (including related parties)	Related Parties
Aggregate amount loans:	31.14	30.00
- Repayable on demand	30.00	30.00
Percentage of loans/advances in nature of loans to the total loans given	96.33%	100%

- (iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014, as amended, would apply. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
- (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:



Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount involved	Amount unpaid	Period to which the Amount Relates	Forum where Dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.37	0.37	2016-17	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		4.62	4.62	2017-18 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal
		10.13	10.13	2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17	Gujarat High Court
Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	10.22	10.22	October 2013- June 2018	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Employee Provident Fund Act	Provident Fund	0.53	0.53	2012-13 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16	The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner-I
Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods & Services Tax	10.12	9.57	2017-18 2021-22	Assistant Commissioner of Delhi State Tax (Appeals)
		6.94	6.50	2017-18	Joint Commissioner of Haryana State Tax (Appeals)
		2.03	1.83	2018-19	Deputy Commissioner of Telangana State Tax (Appeals)
		2.38	2.26	2018-19	Commissioner of Delhi State Tax (Appeals)
		1.99	1.99	2019-20	Deputy Commissioner of Maharashtra State Tax (Appeals)
		0.21	0.21	2020-21	Assistant Commissioner of Assam State Tax (Appeals)
		1.71	1.56	2018-19 2020-21	Assistant Commissioner of Tamil Nadu State Tax (Appeals)
		1.26	1.26	2020-21	Deputy Commissioner of Rajasthan State Tax (Appeals)
		0.30	0.29	2018-19 2019-20	Asst. Commissioner of Bihar Sales Tax
		0.01	0.01	2021-22	Assistant Commissioner of Tamil Nadu State Tax (Appeals)
		1.33	1.33	2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22 2022-23 2023-24	Additional Commissioner of Chandigarh
		4.79	4.53	2021-22	Commissionerate Of Taxes Government Of Gujarat

The above-mentioned figures represent the unpaid amount as of March 31, 2026 against disputed cases without any assessment of Probable, Possible and Remote, as done in case of Contingent Liabilities.



- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) We report that the Company has neither taken any funds from any entity or person during the year nor it had any unutilised funds as at the beginning of the year of the funds raised through issue of shares or borrowings in the previous year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report) and provided to us, when performing our audit.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.



- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto March 31, 2026.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



- (xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117365W)



Kartikeya Raval

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)
(UDIN: 26106189QRXWHD7394)

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 06, 2026

		Rs. In Crores	
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	100.97	85.25
(b) Right-of-Use Asset	32	412.97	463.03
(c) Intangible assets	6	31.25	24.61
(d) Intangible assets under development		-	1.54
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7 (a)	68.16	68.16
(ii) Loans	7 (c)	0.09	0.01
(iii) Other financial assets	7 (f)	39.60	32.99
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	24	163.20	199.66
(g) Non-Current tax assets (net)	10	10.54	12.44
(h) Other non-current assets	8	0.55	1.06
Total Non-current Assets		827.33	886.75
II. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	856.53	666.79
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7 (b)	443.98	395.01
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7 (d)	13.36	11.36
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	7 (e)	10.37	11.54
(iv) Loans	7 (c)	55.35	26.19
(v) Others financial assets	7 (f)	34.13	48.70
(c) Other current assets	8	262.63	218.44
Total Current Assets		1,676.35	1,378.03
Total Assets		2,503.68	2,266.78
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	157.50	157.50
(b) Perpetual debt	12.1	-	100.00
(c) Other equity	12.2	271.21	165.93
Total Equity		428.71	423.43
LIABILITIES			
I. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13(a)	104.92	8.33
(ii) Lease Liabilities	32	358.96	405.25
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13 (d)	79.58	95.97
(b) Provisions	14	18.26	12.29
Total Non-current Liabilities		561.72	521.84
II. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13(a)	360.11	341.42
(ii) Lease Liabilities	32	103.07	105.29
(iii) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13 (b)	96.08	117.63
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13 (b)	535.89	521.85
(iv) Trade credits	13 (c)	346.53	169.02
(v) Other financial liabilities	13 (d)	45.21	32.55
(b) Other current liabilities	15	12.04	13.19
(c) Provisions	14	2.73	1.96
(d) Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	38	11.59	18.61
Total Current Liabilities		1,513.25	1,321.51
Total Equity and Liabilities		2,503.68	2,266.78
Material Accounting Policies		3	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Kartik Raval
Kartik Raval
Partner

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited

Amisha Hemchand Jain
Amisha Hemchand Jain
Director
DIN: 05114264
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Ashish Kumar Goyal
Ashish Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Girdhar Kumar Chitlangia
Girdhar Kumar Chitlangia
Director
DIN: 00589412
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Lipi Jha
Lipi Jha
Company Secretary
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

(Rs. In Crores except per share data)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
I. Income			
Revenue from operations			
Sale of Products	16	2,870.44	2,386.24
Sale of Services	16	7.75	5.51
Operating Income	16	1.01	0.91
Revenue from operations		2,879.20	2,392.66
Other income	17	23.14	12.50
Total Income (I)		2,902.34	2,405.16
II. Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	18	1,621.77	1,360.45
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	19	(189.74)	(140.30)
Employee benefits expense	20	144.04	128.07
Finance costs	21	114.52	105.61
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	162.21	157.15
Other expenses	23	893.81	758.62
Total Expenses (II)		2,746.61	2,369.60
III. Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from Continuing Operations (I-II)		155.73	35.56
IV. Exceptional items	23(b)	(12.29)	0.22
V. Profit/(Loss) for the year before tax from Continuing Operations (III-IV)		143.44	35.34
VI. Tax Expense	24		
Deferred Tax Charge		36.51	122.78
Total tax expense (VI)		36.51	122.78
VII. Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations (V-VI)		106.93	(87.44)
VIII. Profit/(Loss) for the year after tax from Discontinued Operations	38	(1.21)	(1.42)
IX. Profit/(Loss) for the year after tax from Continuing and Discontinued Operations (VII+VIII)		105.72	(88.86)
X. Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	29	(0.87)	(1.22)
Income tax effect on above		0.05	0.43
Total other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (Net of Tax)		(0.82)	(0.79)
XI. Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (IX+X)		104.90	(89.65)
XII. Earnings Per Share	31		
Nominal Value per share - Rs. 10/- (Previous year - Rs. 10/-)			
For Continuing Operations			
Basic - Rs.		6.79	(5.55)
Diluted - Rs.		6.79	(5.55)
For Discontinued Operations			
Basic - Rs.		(0.08)	(0.09)
Diluted - Rs.		(0.08)	(0.09)
For Continuing and Discontinued Operations			
Basic - Rs.		6.71	(5.64)
Diluted - Rs.		6.71	(5.64)
Material Accounting Policies	3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited

Amita Hemchand Jain

Amita Hemchand Jain
Director
DIN: 05114264
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Girdhar Kumar Chitlangia

Girdhar Kumar Chitlangia
Director
DIN: 00589412
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Ashish Kumar Goyal

Ashish Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Lipi Jha

Lipi Jha
Company Secretary
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited
CIN - U64201GJ1995PLC024598
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital	Rs. In Crores
Balance	Amount (Refer Note - 11)
As at April 01, 2024	157.50
Changes during the year in Equity Share Capital	-
As at March 31, 2025	157.50
Changes during the year in Equity Share Capital	-
As at March 31, 2026	157.50

B. Perpetual Debt	Rs. In Crores
Perpetual Non-Convertible Debentures	Amount (Refer Note - 12.1)
Balance	100.00
As at April 01, 2024	100.00
Changes during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	100.00
Changes during the year (Refer Note below)	(100.00)
As at March 31, 2026	-

Note: The Company had issued 8% Perpetual Non-Convertible Debentures aggregating to ₹100 Crores on 29 March 2022 on a private placement basis to Arvind Fashions Limited, the Parent. The instrument was classified as Perpetual Debt under Equity. No interest was charged or paid on these debentures. During the year, the Company exercised its call option and redeemed the entire outstanding amount at par. Accordingly, no balance remains outstanding as at the reporting date.

C. Other equity		Rs. In Crores			
Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total Other Equity
	Contribution from Parent for ESOP	Securities premium	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	
	Note 12.2	Note 12.2	Note 12.2	Note 12.2	
As at April 01, 2024	5.46	1,650.91	(1,460.38)	59.05	255.04
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(88.86)	-	(88.86)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	(0.79)	-	(0.79)
Total Comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	(89.65)	-	(89.65)
Contribution received during the year	0.54	-	-	-	0.54
Balance as at March 31, 2025	6.00	1,650.91	(1,550.03)	59.05	165.93
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	105.72	-	105.72
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	(0.82)	-	(0.82)
Total Comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	104.90	-	104.90
Contribution received during the year	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
Balance as at March 31, 2026	6.38	1,650.91	(1,445.13)	59.05	271.21

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

AS per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Kartikya Raval

Kartikya Raval
Partner

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited

Amisha Hemchand Jain
Amisha Hemchand Jain
Director
DIN: 05114264
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Girdhar Kumar Chitlangia
Girdhar Kumar Chitlangia
Director
DIN: 00589412
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Ashish Kumar Goyal
Ashish Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Lipi Jha
Lipi Jha
Company Secretary
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026



Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax		
Continuing Operations	143.44	35.34
Discontinued Operations	(1.21)	(1.42)
Profit/(Loss) before taxation from Continuing and Discontinued Operations	142.23	33.92
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	162.21	157.15
Interest Income	(9.63)	(7.95)
Finance Cost	114.52	105.61
Allowance/(Reversal) of doubtful debts	0.79	8.69
Net unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	1.89	(0.70)
Loss/(Gain) of mark to market of derivatives financial instruments	(0.13)	0.68
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets (net)	0.36	(0.66)
Equity settled share-based payment expense	0.38	0.54
Gain on Reassessment of Lease	(11.73)	(3.32)
Provision for Non-moving Inventory and Returnable assets	15.52	(3.29)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	416.41	290.68
Adjustments for changes in working capital :		
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(199.62)	(140.14)
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivables	(49.55)	47.80
(Increase) / Decrease in Other assets	(49.27)	7.10
(Increase) / Decrease in Other financial assets	5.94	(17.19)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade payables and Trade credits	160.89	149.27
Increase / (Decrease) in Other liabilities	(1.15)	(11.35)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	(3.39)	3.99
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	5.87	1.41
Net Changes in Working Capital	(130.28)	40.89
Cash Generated from Operations	286.13	331.57
Income Taxes paid (Net of Income Tax refund)	1.89	21.50
Net Cash flow received from/ (used in) Operating Activities	288.02	353.07
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets (including capex payable and capex advances)	(63.38)	(62.60)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets	1.77	7.56
Changes in other bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	2.04	1.12
Loans (given)/received back (ret)	(29.24)	(25.36)
Interest received	4.74	3.48
Net Cash flow received from/ (used in) Investing Activities	(84.07)	(75.80)
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Redemption of Perpetual debt of Parent	(100.00)	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings	140.00	20.00
(Repayment) of long term borrowings	(13.40)	(11.28)
Proceeds/(Repayment) from short term borrowings (net)	(11.32)	(73.08)
Principal payment of Lease Liabilities	(103.46)	(105.01)
Interest paid on lease Liabilities	(50.75)	(53.13)
Finance Cost Paid	(63.02)	(52.71)
Net Cash flow received from/ (used in) Financing Activities	(201.95)	(275.21)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents(A+B+C)	2.00	2.06
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	11.36	9.30
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year	13.36	11.36
Figures in brackets indicate outflows.		

Reconciliation of Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:		
Cash on Hand	-	-
Balances with Banks	13.36	11.36
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Note 7d)	13.36	11.36
Cash and cash equivalents	13.36	11.36

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.



Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)

Rs. In Crores

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Note No.	As at April 1, 2025	Net cash flows	Non Cash Changes		As at March 31, 2026
				Impact of Ind AS 116	Other Changes*	
Borrowings:						
Long term borrowings	13(a)	14.99	126.60	-	-	141.59
Short term borrowings	13(a)	334.76	(11.32)	-	-	323.44
Lease Liabilities	32	510.54	(154.21)	54.94	50.75	462.03
Interest accrued but not due	13(d)	9.28	(9.28)	-	10.03	10.03
Total		869.57	(48.21)	54.94	60.78	937.09

Rs. In Crores

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	Note No.	As at April 1, 2024	Net cash flows	Non Cash Changes		As at March 31, 2025
				Impact of Ind AS 116	Other Changes*	
Borrowings:						
Long term borrowings	13(a)	6.27	8.72	-	-	14.99
Short term borrowings	13(a)	407.84	(73.08)	-	-	334.76
Lease Liabilities	32	453.24	(158.14)	162.31	53.13	510.54
Interest accrued but not due	13(d)	9.51	(9.51)	-	9.28	9.28
Total		876.86	(232.01)	162.31	62.41	869.57

* The same relates to amount charged in statement of profit and loss.

Notes:

- 1) The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the 'indirect method' as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) "Statement of Cash Flows".

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited

Ajan

Amisha Hemchand Jain
Director
DIN: 05114264
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Ravi

Girdhar Kumar Chitlangia
Director
DIN: 00589412
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Ashish

Ashish Kumar Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026

Lipi

Lipi Jha
Company Secretary
Place : Bengaluru
Date : May 06, 2026



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Corporate Information

Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited ('the Company') is engaged in the business of distribution and retailing of Readymade Garment Apparels and Accessories. The brands portfolio of the Company includes Domestic and International brands.

The Company is a Subsidiary of Arvind Fashions Limited and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Naroda Road, Ahmedabad – 380025 having CIN U64201GJ1995PLC024598.

The financial statements have been authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 06, 2026.

2 Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation and Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act as applicable. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention, except certain assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The Financial Statements comprising of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant schedule III) as applicable to Financial Statement.

2.2 Historical Cost Convention

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

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



2.3 Rounding off

The Financials Statement are prepared in Indian Rupees (INR) and all the values are rounded to nearest crores as per the requirement of Schedule III, except when otherwise indicated. Figures less than Rs.50,000 which are required to be shown separately, have been shown in actual brackets.

3 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its financial statements consistently to all the periods presented:

3.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent. For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents



3.2 Non-Current Assets classified as held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts are recoverable principally through a sale rather than through continuing use of the assets and actions required to complete such sale indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan to sell will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Also, such assets are classified as held for sale only if the management expects to complete the sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortized.

Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a business of the entity that has been disposed-off or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose-off such a line of business or area of operations. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

3.4 Foreign currencies

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

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement of such transaction and on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rate are recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges.



Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

3.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful life and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided so as to write off the cost of assets less residual values over their useful life of the assets, using the straight line method as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 except for following assets category as shown in Table below.

Asset	Estimated Useful Life
Plant & Machinery	5 to 8 Years
Office Equipment	6 to 8 Years
Furniture & Fixture	6 to 9 Years
Vehicles	4 Years
Computers, Servers and Network	3 Years



However, Leasehold Improvements have been depreciated considering the lease term or useful life whichever is lower.

The management believes that the useful life as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful life for these assets are different from the useful life as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013. Any change in useful life are being applied prospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 – "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major Components) and are depreciated over their useful life or over the remaining useful life of the principal assets whichever is less.

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

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

3.6 Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that



are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

3.7 Intangible Assets

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

The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite life are amortised over their 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 life is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets under development comprises cost of development cost and other operating cost incurred during development phase and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Amortisation

Computer Software has been amortized on Straight Line basis over the period of three to six years.

3.8 Inventories

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

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

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



3.9 Impairment

Assessment for impairment is done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortisation and assets representing investments in subsidiary are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environment.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. To calculate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risk specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the cost of disposal.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in depreciation and amortisation expense. Impairment losses, on assets other than goodwill are reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

3.10 Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of traded goods and related services. 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, except for the agency services below, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer and sales under sale or return basis arrangements.

a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, i.e., generally on delivery of the goods and when the property in goods and control are transferred for a price and no effective ownership control is retained. 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 accounts contractually defined terms of payment excluding taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government. In case of sales made through franchisee revenue is measured on gross basis and consideration payable to franchisee is recognised as expenses. Goods and Services (GST) is not received by the Company in its own accounts. Rather, it is collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue. A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered to the



customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

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 of return and discounts. The rights of return and discounts give rise to variable consideration.

i. Rights of 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 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 refundable liability. A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to change in inventory is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

ii. Discounts

Discounts are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future discounts, the Company applies the expected value method. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract.

b) Assets and liabilities arising from returns

i. Returnable Asset

Right of 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 decrease 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 decrease in the value of the returned products.

ii. Refundable liabilities

A refundable 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 refundable liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period. Refer to above accounting policy on variable consideration.



c) Sale of goods – customer loyalty programme (deferred revenue)

The Company has loyalty points programme, which allows customers to accumulate points that can be redeemed to settle the price of a future sale. 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 customers.

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

d) Rendering of services

Revenue from store displays and sponsorships are recognised based on the period for which the products or the sponsors' advertisements are promoted/ displayed. Facility management fees are recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract.

Revenue from other services is recognised based on the services rendered in accordance with the terms of contracts on the basis of work performed.

e) Gift Vouchers

The amount collected on sale of a gift voucher is recognized as a liability and transferred to revenue (sales) when redeemed or to revenue (sale of services) on expiry

f) Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

g) Profit or loss on sale of Investments

Profit or Loss on sale of investments is recorded on transfer of title from the Company, and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of investment and other incidental expenses.



3.11 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

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

- **Financial assets at amortised cost:**

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset,



or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

a) Financial Assets

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- 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 109 and Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified 12 months approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 115, if they do not contain a significant financing component
- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 115 that contain a significant financing component, if the Company applies practical expedient to ignore separation of time value of money, and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

The application of simplified 12 months 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



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instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

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

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

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

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contract assets and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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

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

b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

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

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



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

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

- **Loans and Borrowings**

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

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

As at March 31, 2026, the company was in compliance with all financial covenants under its borrowing facilities, with no breaches occurring during the year or subsequent to the reporting date. Pursuant to the amendments to Ind AS 1 effective April 1, 2025, liabilities are classified as non-current if the entity has a substantive right at the reporting date to defer settlement for at least twelve months, determined without considering future covenant tests projected to fail solely due to events after the reporting date. Accordingly, all borrowings continue to be classified as non-current, as no covenant waivers were required and projected compliance ratios as at the reporting date remain within lender thresholds.



(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.12 Investment in subsidiary Companies

The Company has elected to recognise its investments in subsidiary companies at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'. Cost includes cash consideration paid on initial recognition and adjusted for embedded derivative, if any.

Subsidiaries are all the entities over which Company has direct or indirect control. Control is achieved when:

- Has power over its investee,
- Is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns

The details of such investments are given in Note 7(a). Impairment policy applicable on such investments is explained in note 3.9 above.

3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.



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3.14 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are



re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

The Company recognizes tax credits in the nature of MAT credit as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to the Statement of profit and loss. The Company reviews such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

3.15 Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. and the same are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

The Company's approved provident fund scheme, superannuation fund scheme, employees' state insurance fund scheme and Employees' pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution paid/payable under such schemes. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Defined benefit plan

The employee's gratuity fund scheme and post-retirement medical benefit schemes are Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.



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

c) Other long-term employment benefits:

The employee's long term compensated absences are Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.

d) Termination Benefits:

Termination benefits such as compensation under voluntary retirement scheme are recognised in the year in which termination benefits become payable.

3.16 Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

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

The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

3.17 Provisions and Contingencies

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



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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.

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

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the Financial Statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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

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

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

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the assets to fair value less cost to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in the fair value less cost to sell of an asset but not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss previously not recognised by the date of sale of the non-current assets is recognised on the date of de-recognition.



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

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

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

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

3.19 Segment Reporting

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

3.20 Events after the reporting period

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorisation for issue. Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted but disclosed.

3.21 Exceptional Items

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts

4 Significant accounting Judgements, estimate and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Such judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are evaluated based on historical experience and various other factors, including estimation of the effects of uncertain future events, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements that may have a



significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4.1 Revenue recognition

The Company assesses its revenue arrangement in order to determine if its business partner is acting as a principle or as an agent by analysing whether the Company has primary obligation for pricing latitude and exposure to credit / inventory risk associated with the sale of goods. The Company has concluded that certain arrangements are on principal to agent basis where its business partner is acting as an agent. Hence, sale of goods to its business partner is recognised once they are sold to the end customer. Where the company is the principal in the transaction, the sales are recorded at the gross value. Where the company is effectively the agent in the transactions, the difference between the revenue and the cost of the merchandise is disclosed as the other operating income. (Refer Note 16)

4.2 Provision for discount and sales return

- a) The Company provides for sales return based on season wise, brand wise and channel wise trend of previous years. The Company reviews the trend at regular intervals to ensure the applicability of the same in the changing scenario. Provision is created based on the management's assessment of market conditions.
- b) At each balance sheet date, management estimates the adequacy of provision for discounts to be given to its customers on the sales made by the Company on the basis of historical trend, past experience and discount policies. Refer Note 7 (b) for further details.

4.3 Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balance and historical experience. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables is Grouped into homogeneous Groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. The carrying amount of allowance for doubtful debts under ECL method is Rs. 48.00 Crore (March 31, 2025 – Rs. 47.21 Crore). Refer Note 7 (b) for further details.

4.4 Share-based payments

The Company initially measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees using a binomial model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be measured at the time of grant. The expenses recognised for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 42.



4.5 Taxes

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

The Company has taxable temporary difference and tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these credits as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has determined that it can recognise deferred tax assets on the tax credits carried forward and unused losses carried forward.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 24.

4.6 Inventories

An inventory provision is recognised for cases where the realisable value is estimated to be lower than the inventory carrying value. The inventory provision is estimated taking into account various factors, including prevailing sales prices of inventory item, the seasonality of the item's sales profile and losses associated with obsolete / slow-moving inventory items. Refer Note 9.

4.7 Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company.

Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability (Refer Note 25).

4.8 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules from time to time. MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (classification of liabilities as current or non-current, including liabilities with covenants), Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules), Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability), and Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements), effective from April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed these amendments and based on its evaluation, has determined that they do not have any impact on the Company's financial statements. However, pursuant to the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107, the Company



has provided the required disclosures relating to liabilities under supplier finance arrangements in the notes to the financial statements.

4.9 New standards or amendments not yet adopted

The below amendments to the existing standard which are notified by Ministry of Corporate affairs but are not yet effective:

Amendment to Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'- Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. The amendment includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively, as outlined below: a) Breach of material covenant for long-term loan arrangement on or before end of reporting period with effect that liability becomes payable on demand as on reporting date, then it shall be classified as current liability, if lender agreed after reporting period and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment as a consequence of breach. b) Classify as non-current liability, if lender agreed by end of reporting period to provide grace period ending at least 12 months after reporting period within which entity can rectify the breach provided lender does not demand immediate repayment. c) Disclose information about the timing of settlement to understand the impact of the liability on the financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.



Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited
CIN - U64201GJ1955PLC024598

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixture	Vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Computers, Servers and Network	Total
Gross Carrying Amount							
As at March 31, 2024	18.02	105.00	0.87	68.57	6.57	22.35	221.38
Additions	8.57	22.24	-	15.59	2.33	4.84	53.57
Deductions	0.42	2.19	0.09	2.11	0.66	6.32	11.79
As at March 31, 2025	26.17	125.05	0.78	82.05	8.24	20.87	263.16
Additions	6.22	21.90	-	14.92	2.70	2.96	48.70
Deductions	0.58	1.88	-	3.03	0.53	1.85	7.87
As at Mar 31, 2026	31.81	145.07	0.78	93.94	10.41	21.98	303.99
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at March 31, 2024	14.16	75.98	0.61	53.90	4.86	14.12	163.63
Depreciation for the year	2.05	8.26	0.09	4.45	0.58	3.75	19.18
Deductions	0.23	1.22	0.06	1.04	0.25	2.09	4.89
As at March 31, 2025	15.98	83.02	0.64	57.31	5.18	15.78	177.91
Depreciation for the year	3.30	15.65	0.07	8.68	1.27	1.90	30.87
Deductions	0.50	1.31	-	2.11	0.26	1.58	5.76
As at Mar 31, 2026	18.78	97.36	0.71	63.88	6.19	16.10	203.02
Net Carrying Value							
As at March 31, 2026	13.04	47.71	0.07	30.06	4.22	5.88	100.97
As at March 31, 2025	10.19	42.03	0.14	24.74	3.06	5.09	85.25

Notes:

- 1) For properties pledged as security, refer Note 13 (a).
- 2) Refer Note 26 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.



Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited
CIN - U64201GJ1995PLC024598
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 6 : Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Technical Process development	Product Development	Total Intangible Assets
Gross Carrying Amount				
As at March 31, 2024	41.81	37.97	1.49	81.27
Additions	11.88	-	-	11.88
Deductions	-	-	-	-
Adjustments*	39.45	(37.97)	(1.49)	-
As at March 31, 2025	93.15	-	-	93.15
Additions	15.10	-	-	15.10
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	108.25	-	-	108.25
Amortisation				
As at March 31, 2024	27.13	31.62	1.49	60.24
Amortisation for the Year	8.30	-	-	8.30
Deductions	-	-	-	-
Adjustments*	33.11	(31.62)	(1.49)	-
As at March 31, 2025	68.54	-	-	68.54
Amortisation for the Year	8.46	-	-	8.46
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	77.00	-	-	77.00

Net Carrying Value

As at March 31, 2026	31.25	-	-	31.25
As at March 31, 2025	24.61	-	-	24.61

* Adjustments includes Intra-head re-grouping.

Note 6(a) : Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
As on 31st March, 2026				
Project in Progress	-	-	-	-
As on 31st March, 2025				
Project in Progress	1.54	-	-	-
				1.54



Note 7 : Financial assets

7 (a) Investments

(a) Investments		Rs. in Crores	
Particulars	Face Value per share in Rs.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current investment			
Investment in equity shares (fully paid up)			
Subsidiaries - measured at cost (Unquoted)			
(a) Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited (March 31, 2026: 6,80,68,879 ; March 31, 2025: 6,80,68,879)	10	68.16	68.16
(b) Value Fashion Retail Limited (March 31, 2026: 10,000 ; March 31, 2025: 10,000) Provision for Impairment (Refer Note 23(b))	10	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
		=	=
Total Investments		68.16	68.16
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		=	=
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		68.17	68.17
Aggregate impairment in value of investment		(0.01)	(0.01)
* Includes 6,50,00,027 shares (March 31, 2025: 6,50,00,027) which are pledged against borrowings of the Company. (Refer Note 13(a))			

* Includes 6,50,00,027 shares (March 31, 2025: 6,50,00,027) which are pledged against borrowings of the Company. (Refer Note 13(a))

1. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
2. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Arvind Fashions Limited, Parent Company which has prepared consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026. Accordingly, the Company has availed an exemption as per Ind AS 110 paragraph 4(a) for not preparing the consolidated financial statements.

7 (b) Trade receivables - Current

Particulars	Rs. in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good	777.75	658.83
Credit Impaired	40.00	47.21
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts	(48.00)	(47.21)
Less : Provision for Refundable liability (Refer Note No. 3 below)	(333.77)	(263.82)
Total Trade and other receivables	443.98	395.01

Notes:

1) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any person. For details of trade receivables from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member, subsidiary and associate companies Refer note 30.

2) Trade receivables are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under Note 13(a).

3) Refundable Liability recognized pursuant to Ind AS 115 - revenue from contracts with customer.

Allowance for doubtful debts

The Company has provided allowance for doubtful debts based on the simplified 12 months ECL approach using provision matrix.

Movement in allowance for doubtful debt :

Particulars	Rs. in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	47.21	38.52
Add : Allowance for the year (Refer Note 23)	0.79	8.69
Balance at the end of the year	48.00	47.21

Trade receivables ageing Schedule:

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	508.87	255.10	13.78	-	-	-	777.75
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	3.15	3.12	25.06	31.33
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	6.09	10.58	16.67
Total	508.87	255.10	13.78	3.15	9.21	35.64	825.75
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts							(48.00)
Less : Provision for Refundable liability							(333.77)
Net trade receivables							443.98

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered Good	439.68	216.81	2.34	-	-	-	658.83
Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	2.36	3.12	16.34	8.72	30.54
Disputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	6.09	5.50	5.08	16.67
Total	439.68	216.81	4.70	9.21	21.84	13.80	706.04
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts							(47.21)
Less : Provision for Refundable liability							(263.82)
Net trade receivables							395.01



7 (c) Loans

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Loans to employees	0.09	0.01
	0.09	0.01
Current		
Loans to employees	0.35	1.19
Loans to related parties (Refer Note 30)	55.00	25.00
	55.35	26.19
Total Loans	55.44	26.20

Notes:

(1) No loans are due from directors or promoters of the Company either severally or jointly with any person.

7 (d) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with Bank		
In Current accounts and debit balance in cash credit accounts	13.36	11.36
Total cash and cash equivalents	13.36	11.36

7 (e) Other bank balance

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Held as Margin Money*	10.37	11.54
Total other bank balances	10.37	11.54

* Under lien with bank as Security for working capital & Guarantee Facility; also given to tax authorities.

7 (f) Other financial assets

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Security deposits	39.55	31.90
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 12 months	0.05	1.09
	39.60	32.99
Current		
Security deposits		
- Considered Good	26.12	29.61
- Considered Doubtful	2.01	2.01
Less : Allowance for Doubtful Deposits	(2.01)	(2.01)
	26.12	29.61
Accrued Interest	0.29	0.21
Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	0.13	-
Bank deposits with maturity of less than 12 months*	0.17	-
Insurance claim receivable	2.38	1.66
Other Receivables		
- Considered Good	4.13	5.65
- Considered Doubtful	0.11	0.11
Less : Allowance for Doubtful Other Receivables	(0.11)	(0.11)
	4.13	5.65
Other Receivables - Related Party (Refer Note 30)		
- Considered Good	0.91	11.57
- Considered Doubtful	0.21	0.41
Less : Allowance for Doubtful Other Receivables (Refer Note 23(b)(i))	(0.21)	(0.21)
	34.13	48.70
Total other financial assets	73.73	81.69

Note : Other Current Financial assets are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under Note 13(a).

*Original maturity is more than 12 months

Movement in allowance for doubtful deposits

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.01	2.01
Add : Allowance for the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	2.01	2.01

Movement in allowance for Doubtful other receivables

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.32	0.11
Add : Allowance for the year (Refer Note 23(b)(i))	-	0.21
Balance at the end of the year	0.32	0.32



7 (g) : Financial Assets by category

Particulars	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Rs. In Crores Amortised Cost
March 31, 2026			
Trade Receivables	-	-	443.98
Loans	-	-	55.44
Cash & Bank balance	-	-	23.73
Other financial assets	-	-	73.73
Total Financial Assets	-	-	596.88
March 31, 2025			
Trade Receivables	-	-	395.01
Loans	-	-	26.20
Cash & Bank balance	-	-	22.90
Other financial assets	-	-	81.69
Total Financial Assets	-	-	525.80

For financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 36.
Fair value disclosure for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 34 and fair value hierarchy disclosures are in Note 35.

Note 8 : Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Non-current		
Capital advances	0.09	0.08
Prepaid expenses	0.46	0.98
Sales tax paid under protest (Net of Provision)	-	-
	0.55	1.06
Current		
Advance to suppliers		
Considered Good	13.34	8.30
Considered Doubtful	1.56	1.56
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(1.56)	(1.56)
	13.34	8.30
Advance to Employee	0.48	0.49
Export Incentive receivable	-	0.05
Prepaid expenses	17.27	13.54
Returnable Asset (Refer Note No. 3 below)	124.53	102.09
Balance with Government Authorities (Refer Note No. 1 below)	61.75	58.55
GST paid under protest	1.71	1.16
Other Current Assets (Refer Note No. 5 below)	43.55	34.16
	262.63	218.44
Total	263.18	219.50

Notes:

- Balance with Government Authorities mainly consist of input tax credit availed.
- Other current assets are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under Note 13(a).
- Returnable Asset recognized pursuant to Ind AS 115 and are accounted, considering the nature of inventory, ageing and net realisable value. Accordingly, Rs.5.07 Crores (March 31, 2025 Rs. 7.68 Crores) has been provided. The changes in write downs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit & loss.
- No advances are due from directors or promoters of the Company either severally or jointly with any person.
- Other current assets includes Goods and Service Tax paid on primary sales / stock transfer of traded goods amounting Rs 43.55 Crores (March 31, 2025 Rs. 34.15 crores) on "Sale or Return basis" and tax on refund liability component. Balance outstanding as at year end will be adjusted against secondary sale of traded goods and actual credit note issued for sales returns.

Provision for Doubtful Advances

Movement in provision for doubtful advances:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.56	1.56
Add : Provision made during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1.56	1.56

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Stock-in-trade (Branded Apparel and Accessories)	856.53	666.79
Total	856.53	666.79

- Inventory write downs are accounted, considering the nature of inventory, ageing and net realisable value. Accordingly Rs. 54.14 Crores (Previous year - Rs. 44.26 Crores) has been provided. The changes in write downs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss.
- Inventories are given as security for borrowings as disclosed under Note 13(a).

Note 10 : Non- Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tax Paid in Advance (Net of Provision)	10.54	12.44
Total	10.54	12.44



Note 11 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Rs. In Crores	No. of shares	Rs. In Crores
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2025: Rs. 10 each)	20,00,00,000	200.00	20,00,00,000	200.00
Issued and subscribed share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2025: Rs. 10 each)	15,75,00,000	157.50	15,75,00,000	157.50
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2025: Rs. 10 each)	15,75,00,000	157.50	15,75,00,000	157.50
Total	15,75,00,000	157.50	15,75,00,000	157.50

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Rs. In Crores	No. of shares	Rs. In Crores
At the beginning of the period	15,75,00,000	157.50	15,75,00,000	157.50
Add: Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	15,75,00,000	157.50	15,75,00,000	157.50

11.2. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. However no such preferential amount exists currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by shareholders.

11.3. Shares Held by Parent Company and Promoter Group :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Rs. In Crores	No. of shares	Rs. In Crores
Arvind Fashions Limited (along with nominees)	15,75,00,000	157.50	15,75,00,000	157.50

11.4. Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Arvind Fashions Limited (along with nominees)	15,75,00,000	100%	15,75,00,000	100%

11.5. Objective, policy and procedure of capital management:

Refer Note 37.



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Note 12 : Other Equity

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 12.1 Perpetual Debt		
Perpetual Non-Convertible Debentures		
At the beginning of the year	100.00	100.00
Changes during the year	(100.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	100.00
Total Perpetual debt	-	100.00
Note 12.2 Reserves & Surplus		
Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	59.05	59.05
Balance at the end of the year	59.05	59.05
Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,650.91	1,650.91
Balance at the end of the year	1,650.91	1,650.91
Contribution from Parent for ESOP (Refer Note 39)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	6.00	5.46
Contribution received during the year	0.38	0.54
Balance at the end of the year	6.38	6.00
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,550.03)	(1,460.38)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	105.72	(88.86)
OCI for the year	(0.82)	(0.79)
Balance at the end of the year	(1,445.13)	(1,550.03)
Total reserves & surplus	271.21	165.93
Total Other equity	271.21	265.93

a. Perpetual Non-Convertible Debentures

The Company had issued 8% Perpetual Non-Convertible Debentures aggregating to ₹100 Crores on 29 March 2022 on a private placement basis to Arvind Fashions Limited, the Parent. The instrument was classified as Perpetual Debt under Equity. No interest was charged or paid on these debentures. During the year, the Company exercised its call option and redeemed the entire outstanding amount at par. Accordingly, no balance remains outstanding as at the reporting date.

b. Capital reserve

Capital reserve represents capital reserve on amalgamation/business combination. This reserve arose pursuant to scheme of arrangement and shall not be considered to be reserve created by the Company.

c. Securities premium

Securities premium is created due to premium on issue of shares. These reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies, Act.

d. Contribution from Parent for ESOP

This reserve relates to share options granted by Arvind Fashions Limited (Parent Company) under its employee share option plan. Further information about share-based payments to employees is set out in Note 39.

e. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profit that the company has earned to date, less dividends, or other distributions paid to equity shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes, that will not be reclassified to the statement of Profit & Loss.

f. Scheme for arrangement-Capital Reduction

The Board of Directors of the Company approved a Scheme of Arrangement on March 27, 2026, providing for the reduction and reorganisation of the Company's reserves. The Scheme has been filed with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) for approval during the year ended March 31, 2026. Upon becoming effective, the Scheme is expected to result in the rationalisation and reclassification of various components presented under 'Other Equity'.

Note 13 : Financial liabilities

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
13 (a) Borrowings		
Long-term Borrowings (Refer Note 1(a) below)		
Secured (At amortised cost)		
Term loan from Banks	104.92	8.33
Total long-term borrowings	104.92	8.33
Short-term Borrowings (Refer Note 1(b) below)		
Secured (At amortised cost)		
Current Maturities of long term borrowings (Refer Note 1(a) below)	36.67	6.66
Working Capital Loans repayable on demand from Banks (Refer Note 1(b) below)	223.44	234.76
(Including channel financing)		
Unsecured		
Intercompany Deposits		
From Related Parties (Refer Note 2(a) below and Refer Note-30)	100.00	100.00
Total short-term borrowings	360.11	341.42
Total borrowings	465.03	349.75



1. Secured Borrowings

(a) Long term

Particulars	Rate of interest (%)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Security	Terms of Repayment
Rupee Loans	7.60%	8.31	14.99	1. First charge over the entire movable fixed assets of the Company both present and future and second charge is created over the entire stock & receivables of the Company. 2. Corporate Guarantee given by Arvind Fashions Limited	Repayable in 12 instalments in 3 years, starting from August 2024.
Rupee Loans	7.60%	33.33	-	First charge over the entire movable fixed assets of the Company both present and future and second charge is created over the entire stock & receivables of the Company.	Repayable in 12 instalments starting from November 2025.
Rupee Loans	7.75%	99.93	-	First charge over the entire movable fixed assets of the Company both present and future and second charge is created over the entire stock & receivables of the Company.	Repayable in 18 Equal Quarterly instalments starting from July 2026.

(b) Short term

Particulars	Rate of interest (%)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Security	Pledge of shares
Working capital loans	7.90%	-	80.00	1. First charge over entire stocks, receivables and other current assets (present and future) and second charge over entire movable fixed assets of the Company both present and future 2. Corporate Guarantee given by Arvind Fashions Limited	Secured against Pledge of 1,09,60,183 equity shares of AYBPL owned by the Company.
Working capital loans	7.35%	154.81	154.76		1. Secured against Pledge of 3,25,57,884 equity shares of AYBPL owned by the Company. 2. Secured against Pledge of 4,63,51,265 equity shares of the Company held by Arvind Fashions Limited ('AFL')
Working capital loans	7.90%	35.00	-		Secured against Pledge of 43,84,074 equity shares of AYBPL owned by the Company.
Working capital loans	8.59%	26.00	-		Secured against Pledge of 61,37,703 equity shares of AYBPL owned by the Company.
Working capital loans	9.95%	7.63	-		Secured against Pledge of 1,09,60,183 equity shares of AYBPL owned by the Company.

2. Unsecured Borrowings

(a) Short Term

Particulars	Rate of interest	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Intercompany Deposits	8.50%	100.00	100.00

3. All necessary charges or satisfaction are registered with ROC within the statutory period.

4. The Company has Fund based and Non-fund based limits of working capital from Banks and Financial Institutions. For the said facility, the revised submissions made by the Company to its lead bankers based on closure of book of accounts at the year end, the revised quarterly returns or statements comprising stock statements, book debt statements, statements on ageing analysis of the debtors/other receivables, and other stipulated financial information filed by the Company with such banks or financial Institutions are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed.

5. The company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken.



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Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
13 (b) Trade payables		
Trade Payables		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 1 below)	96.08	117.63
-Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	535.89	521.84
Total	631.97	639.47

Note:

1. Based on the information available, the disclosures as required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are presented as follows:

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
i) Principal	91.28	105.87
ii) Interest	4.80	11.76
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year:	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:	-	11.76
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	4.80	11.76
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:	4.80	11.76

**Trade payable ageing schedule
As at March 31, 2026**

Particulars	Rs. In Crores					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	96.08	-	-	-	-	96.08
Other	280.60	43.50	1.76	2.00	2.43	330.29
Unbilled Dues	205.60	-	-	-	-	205.60
Total	582.28	43.50	1.76	2.00	2.43	631.97

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Rs. In Crores					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	117.63	-	-	-	-	117.63
Other	344.74	41.17	2.55	2.77	8.88	400.11
Unbilled Dues	171.74	-	-	-	-	171.74
Total	584.11	41.17	2.55	2.77	8.88	639.48

13 (c) Trade Credits

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Trade Credits (Refer Note below)	346.53	169.02
Total	346.53	169.02

Note : The Company participates in a supplier finance arrangement under which its suppliers may elect to receive early payment of their invoices from a bank. Under this arrangement, the bank agrees to pay amounts due to participating suppliers in respect of invoices owed by the Company and the Company repays the bank at a later date. The principal purpose of this arrangement is to facilitate efficient payment processing and provide the willing suppliers early payment terms, compared with the related invoice payment due date.

From the Company's perspective, the arrangement does not significantly extend the payment terms beyond the normal terms agreed with other suppliers that are not participating; however, the arrangement does provide participating suppliers with the benefit of early payment. The financing terms are negotiated by the Company, and it bears interest in the range of 6-9% on the credit availed beyond the due date, and the interest cost has been presented under finance costs.

During the current year, the Company has regrouped interest-bearing short term trade credits which are availed from financial institutions and banks for payments to suppliers, have been reclassified from trade payable and shown as a separate line item under financial liabilities as trade credits, to provide user with a clearer assessment of the impact on the liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risk. The comparative figures have also been classified in line with the current year's presentation. The said reclassification by the Company is for better presentation and does not have any impact on profit or total equity of the Company.



Carrying amount	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025*
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement of which supplier has received the payment from finance provider	346.53 346.53	Not Applicable Not Applicable
Range Of Payment Dues		
Liabilities under supplier finance arrangement of which supplier has received the payment from finance provider	Upto 180 days Upto 180 days	Not Applicable Not Applicable

*The Company has applied transitional relief and accordingly comparative information, wherever applicable, for the above disclosures is not presented in the first year of adoption of the amendment.
The Company doesn't provide any collateral or guarantees to the finance provider.

13 (d) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Security Deposits	79.58	95.97
	79.58	95.97
Current		
Security Deposits	14.60	0.71
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings & security deposit	10.03	9.28
Payable to employees	12.21	9.85
Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	-	0.68
Payable for capital goods	7.82	8.91
Payable to Related Parties (Refer Note 30)	-	0.11
Others	0.56	3.01
	45.22	32.59
Total	124.80	128.52

13(e) : Financial Liabilities by category

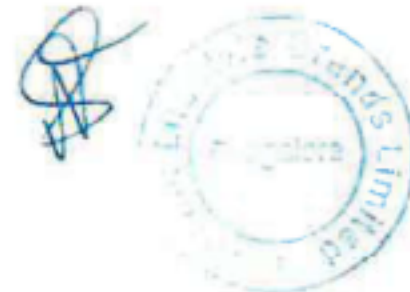
Particulars	Rs. In Crores		
	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
March 31, 2026			
Borrowings	-	-	455.03
Trade payables	-	-	631.97
Trade Credits	-	-	346.53
Security Deposits	-	-	94.18
Payable to employees	-	-	12.21
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	10.03
Lease Liabilities	-	-	462.03
Payable for capital goods	-	-	7.82
Other Payables - Other than Related Party	-	-	0.56
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	2,030.36
March 31, 2025			
Borrowings	-	-	349.75
Trade payables	-	-	639.47
Trade Credits	-	-	169.02
Security Deposits	-	-	96.68
Payable to employees	-	-	9.85
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	9.28
Lease Liabilities	-	-	510.54
Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	-	0.68	-
Payable for capital goods	-	-	8.91
Other Payables - Related Party	-	-	0.11
Other Payables - Other than Related Party	-	-	3.01
Total Financial Liabilities	-	0.68	1,796.62

For financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note 36.

Fair value disclosure for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 34 and fair value hierarchy disclosures are in Note 35.

Note 14: Provisions

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long-term		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 29)		
Provision for leave encashment	5.74	4.15
Provision for Gratuity	12.52	8.14
	18.26	12.29
Short-term		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 29)		
Provision for leave encashment	1.41	1.21
Provision for Gratuity	1.32	0.75
	2.73	1.96
Total	20.99	14.25



Note 15 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Advance from customers	3.59	4.16
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source etc.	5.68	5.54
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred Revenue (Refer Note 16 (II) and Note (c) below)	0.32	0.85
Deferred Revenue for Gift Voucher (Refer Note 16 (II) and Note (b) below)	1.01	1.85
Deferred income of loyalty program reward points (Refer Note 16 (II) and Note (a) below)	1.44	0.79
Total	12.04	13.19

(a) Deferred income of Loyalty Program Reward Points

The Company has deferred the revenue related to the customer loyalty program reward points. The movement in deferred revenue for those reward points are given below :

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.79	0.35
Add: Provision made during the year (Net) (Refer Note 16)	5.23	3.53
(Less): Redemption made during the year	4.58	3.09
Balance at the end of the year	1.44	0.79

(b) Deferred income of Gift Vouchers issued

The Company has deferred the revenue related to the gift voucher issued. The movement in deferred revenue for those gift vouchers are given below :

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.85	2.83
Add : Issued During the year	31.43	45.56
(Less): Redemption made during the year(Net)	32.27	46.54
Balance at the end of the year	1.01	1.85

(c) Deferred Revenue

The Company has deferred the revenue and the movement in deferred revenue are given below :

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.85	0.14
Addition during the year	8.74	0.85
Deduction during the year	9.27	0.14
Balance at the end of the year	0.32	0.85



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 16 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products	2,870.44	2,386.24
Sale of services	7.75	5.51
	2,878.19	2,391.75
Operating income		
Export incentives	0.21	0.21
Miscellaneous receipts	0.80	0.70
	1.01	0.91
Total	2,879.20	2,392.66

I. Disaggregation of revenue from Contracts with Customers		Rs. In Crores
Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Revenue based on Geography		
i. Domestic	2,858.94	2,378.01
ii. Export	20.26	14.65
	2,879.20	2,392.66
B. Revenue based on Business Segment		
Branded Apparels and Accessories	2,879.20	2,392.66

II. Contract Balances		Rs. In Crores
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2025
Contract Assets		
Trade receivables (Refer note 7(b))	443.98	395.01
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from customers (Refer note 15)	3.59	4.16
Deferred Revenue (Refer Note 15)	0.32	0.85
Deferred Revenue for Gift Voucher (Refer Note 15)	1.01	1.85
Deferred income of loyalty program reward points (Refer Note 15(a))	1.44	0.79

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

III. Reconciliation of Revenue from Operation with Contract Price		Rs. In Crores
Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Contract Price	3,771.43	3,181.57
Less:		
Sales Return	662.03	569.39
Schemes and Discounts	230.39	216.97
Gift Vouchers	(0.84)	(0.98)
Customer Loyalty Program	0.65	3.53
Total Revenue from Operations	2,879.20	2,392.66

Note 17 : Other income

Particulars		Rs. In Crores
	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on ICD (Refer Note 30)	4.06	0.05
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	0.75	3.25
Interest on Fair valuation of Security Deposit	4.82	4.65
Gain on Cancellation of Lease (Refer Note 32)	11.73	3.32
Profit on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment (Net)	-	0.66
Gain of mark to market of derivatives financial instruments	0.80	-
Miscellaneous income	0.98	0.57
Total	23.14	12.50



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Note 18 : Purchases of stock-in-trade

Rs. In Crores

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Branded Apparels and Accessories	1,621.77	1,360.45
Total	1,621.77	1,360.45

Note 19 : Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Rs. In Crores

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Stock at the end of the year	856.53	666.79
Stock at the beginning of the year	666.79	526.49
Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories	(189.74)	(140.30)

Note 20 : Employee benefits expense

Rs. In Crores

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages, gratuity, bonus, commission, etc. (Refer Note 29)	124.28	114.54
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 29)	6.84	6.48
Welfare and training expenses	12.54	6.51
Share based payment to employees (Refer Note 39)	0.38	0.54
Total	144.04	128.07

Note 21 : Finance costs

Rs. In Crores

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Interest Expenses on		
Loans	21.90	18.55
Related Parties (Refer Note 30)	8.50	10.16
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 32)	50.75	53.13
Others	10.16	9.00
B. Other borrowing cost	23.21	14.77
Total	114.52	105.61

Note 22 : Depreciation and amortization expense

Rs. In Crores

Particulars	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer Note 5)	30.87	19.18
Depreciation of Right-of-Use assets (Refer Note 32)	122.88	129.67
Amortization of Intangible assets (Refer Note 6)	8.46	8.30
Total	162.21	157.15



Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 23 : Other expenses

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Power and fuel	6.68	4.28
Insurance	1.34	1.29
Processing charges	3.33	1.91
Printing, stationery & communication	4.08	3.98
Rent		
- Short Term leases and leases of low-value assets (Refer Note 32)	9.31	8.06
Commission & Brokerage	288.66	262.24
Rates and taxes	4.45	4.79
Repairs :		
To Building	1.39	1.07
To Others	19.76	20.85
Royalty on Sales	100.63	74.06
Freight, insurance & clearing charge	60.69	66.02
Legal & Professional charges	19.27	13.67
Housekeeping Charges	1.56	1.42
Security Charges	0.80	0.83
Computer Expenses	30.55	21.36
Conveyance & Travelling expense	13.82	11.60
Advertisement and Publicity	140.78	110.38
Packing Materials Expenses	6.87	5.71
Outsource Services	118.29	100.71
Sampling and Testing Expenses	6.24	4.10
Director's sitting fees	0.01	0.01
Allowance for doubtful debts	0.79	8.69
Auditor's remuneration (Refer Note 23(a) below)	0.85	0.71
Business Conducting Fees	-	0.14
Business Support Service (Refer Note 30(b))	11.34	-
Bank charges	8.63	8.43
Warehouse Charges	25.14	17.83
Spend on CSR activities (Refer Note 33)	0.61	-
Sale or discard of Property plant and equipment	0.36	-
Foreign Exchange Difference (Net)	5.56	0.39
Miscellaneous expenses	2.02	4.09
Total	893.81	758.62

23 (a) Break up of Auditor's Remuneration

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Payment to Auditors as :		
Statutory auditor Fees	0.74	0.70
Certification Fee	0.10	0.01
For reimbursement of expenses	0.01	*(Rs.10,603/-)
Total	0.85	0.71



Note 23(b) : Exceptional Items

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended Mar 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Provision for impairment & other receivables (Refer Note (a) below)	-	0.22
Provision for Gratuity and Leave encashment as per new Labour code (Refer Note (b) below)	12.29	-
Total	12.29	0.22

Note :

(a) In the year 2024-25 the company has made provision for impairment of investment and other receivable for one of the subsidiary.

(b) On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes — the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 — consolidating 29 existing labour laws (collectively, the "New Labour Codes"). Based on its assessment, the Company has recognised a one-time incremental provision towards gratuity and compensated absences payable to its own employees and contract workforce, aggregating to Rs 12.29 crores, which has been presented as an Exceptional item. Such increase is primarily arising due to change in the definition of "wages" for employees and contract labours. The Company continues to monitor the developments pertaining to the New Labour Codes and the impact, if any, will be accounted in accordance with applicable accounting standards.



Note 24 : Income Tax

The major component of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are:

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Statement of Profit & Loss (Continuing and discontinued)		
Deferred Tax		
Deferred tax Charge/(Credit)	36.51	122.78
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit & loss	36.51	122.78

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
OCI Section		
Statement to Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Deferred tax Charge/(Credit)	(0.05)	(0.43)
Deferred tax charged to OCI	(0.05)	(0.43)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A) Current tax		
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	142.23	33.91
Tax Rate	25.168%	25.168%
Current Tax Expenses on Profit before tax at the enacted income tax rate in India	35.80	8.54
Adjustments		
Expenditure not deductible for Tax	0.71	(0.13)
MAT credit reversal	-	6.33
Difference on account of moving to new tax regime as per section 115BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961(Refer Note below)	-	88.32
Others (Reversal on account of expired losses)	-	19.72
At the effective income tax	36.51	122.78
Effective Income Tax Rate %	25.67%	361.96%

Note:

In the previous year the management of the company has opted to exercise the option under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. As a result, the company has remeasured its deferred tax assets and liabilities according to the tax rate specified in the section, leading to a deferred tax charge of Rs. 88.32 crores. Additionally, the company has written off Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit of Rs. 6.33 crores.



B) Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	
	Rs. In Crores		Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2025
Accelerated depreciation for book purposes	62.06	3.56	65.62	32.84
Effective Interest Method on Term Loans	-	0.03	0.03	0.01
ECL on Trade receivables, Security deposits and Vendor Debit Balances	18.68	0.41	19.09	(8.53)
Expenditure allowable on payment basis	6.96	14.65	21.61	(18.01)
Unused losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	68.00	4.51	72.51	102.14
Unused tax credit available for offsetting against future taxable income (MAT credit)	-	-	-	6.33
Impact of Ind AS 116	5.86	14.14	20.00	7.18
Reversal of past period's Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Others	1.64	(0.84)	0.80	0.39
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	163.20	36.46	199.66	122.35

Note :

- (i) The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.
- (ii) At the reporting date, the company has unused tax losses of Rs. 1111.52 Crores (March 31, 2025: Rs. 1189.76 crores) available for offset against future profits, out of which deferred tax asset has been recognised on Rs. 270.17 Crores (March 31, 2025: Rs. 288.10 crores). No deferred tax asset has been recognised on Rs.841.35 crores (March 31, 2025: Rs. 901.66 crores) as it is not considered probable that there will be future taxable profits available against such losses. Included in unrecognised tax losses are losses of Rs. 615.75 crores (March 31, 2025: Rs.736.03 crores) that will expire during the period from FY 2027-28 to FY 2030-31. Other losses may be carried forward indefinitely.

Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of the year	199.66	322.01
Deferred Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(36.51)	(122.78)
Deferred Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	0.05	0.43
Balance at end of the year	163.20	199.66



Note 25 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Rs. in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Contingent liabilities not provided for		
a. Claims against Company not acknowledged as debts	4.04	4.27
b. Disputed demands in respect of		
Custom Duty (Refer note (g) below)	10.22	10.22
Income tax (Refer note (f) below)	4.99	4.87
GST	33.07	18.34
Provident Fund	0.53	-

Notes :

- (a) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.
- (b) The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above Contingent liabilities.
- (c) The Company believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.
- (d) Disputed demand for Sales Tax and VAT includes demand raised mainly due to non-submission of various statutory forms to appropriate authority. Subsequent to the demand, the Company has collected forms covering substantial amount of demand. The Company is in the process of collecting balance forms and hence no provision is considered necessary for the same.
- (e) The Company has opted for the concessional tax regime under Section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961. In line with Ind AS 37, contingent liabilities are disclosed based on the best estimate of potential outflows as at the reporting date. Accordingly, contingent liabilities relating to income-tax matters have been reassessed using the revised tax rate under Section 115BAA, replacing the earlier applicable rate. This affects only the estimated exposure, not the nature of the contingencies.
- (f) The company had received demand cum show cause notice under section 28(4) read with section 124 of the Customs Act, 1962 from the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence ('DRI'), for short payment of duty due to non inclusion of certain payments to vendors for determining assessable value for payment of Custom Duty. The Company is confident that it's position will likely to be upheld in the appellate process against the above demand.

Note 26 : Capital commitment

Particulars	Rs. in Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of advances)	36.93	30.63

Note 27 : Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures

The Company has taken various derivatives to hedge its risk associated with foreign exchange fluctuations. These transactions have been undertaken to act as economic hedges for the Company's exposures to various risks in foreign exchange markets. Foreign exchange contracts (being derivative instruments), which are not intended for trading or speculative purposes but for hedge purpose are entered, which are available at the settlement date of certain payables and receivables.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Amount (In Crores)	Amount (Rs. In Crores)	Amount (In Crores)	Amount (Rs. In Crores)
Hedging of Trade Payables				
Forward Contracts	USD 0.21	19.94	USD 0.71	61.10

The Details of Foreign Currency exposures not hedged by derivative instruments are as under.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Amount (In Crores)	Amount (Rs. In Crores)	Amount (In Crores)	Amount (Rs. In Crores)
Trade Receivables	USD 0.02	2.20	USD 0.04	3.75
Trade Payables	USD 0.47	44.76	USD 0.24	20.60
	EUR 0.00*	0.07	EUR 0.00*	0.06
	SEK 0.00*	0.05	SEK 0.00*	0.04

*Represents amount less than Rs.50,000/-



Note 28 : Segment Reporting

Operating segment has been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the 1st AS 108. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company i.e. board of directors of the company.

The Company's business activity falls within a single operating business segment of Branded Apparels (Garments and Accessories) through Retail and Departmental Store facilities.

Geographical segment

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

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Segment Revenue from continuing operation*		
a) In India	2,858.94	2,378.01
b) Rest of the world	20.26	14.65
Total Sales	2,879.20	2,392.66
Segment Revenue from discontinued operation*		
a) In India	-	1.59
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total Sales	-	1.59
Carrying Cost of Segment Non Current Assets from continuing operation**		
a) In India	585.43	608.48
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	585.43	608.48
Carrying Cost of Segment Non Current Assets from discontinued operation**		
a) In India	-	-
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	-	-

* Based on location of Customers

** Excluding Investment, Deferred Tax Assets & Non-current tax asset

Note:

Considering the nature of business of the Company in which it operates, the Company deals with various customers including multiple geographics. Consequently, none of the customers contribute materially to the revenue of the Company.



Note 29 : Disclosure pursuant to Employee benefits

A Defined Contribution Plans

The following amounts are recognised as expense and included in Note 20 "Employee benefit expenses"

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Contribution to Provident Fund	6.50	6.24
Contribution to National Pension Scheme	0.32	0.23
Contribution to ESI	(Rs. 12,154/-)	(Rs. 25,472/-)
Contribution to Labour Welfare Fund	0.02	0.01
	6.84	6.48

Notes:

Employees of the Company, other than covered in Provident Fund Trust, receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The eligible employees and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The remaining portion is contributed to the government-administered pension fund. Employees of the Company, other than covered in Provident Fund Trust, receive benefits from a government administered provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Such contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and are recognised as employee benefits expenses when they are due in the Statement of profit and loss.

B Defined Benefit Plans

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

Gratuity

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

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The Company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Life Insurance Corporation - Insurance product.

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income.

Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Rs. In Crores
			Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	(9.57)	0.68	(8.89)
Past Service cost	(2.64)	-	(2.64)
Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss			
Current Service cost	(1.72)	-	(1.72)
Net Interest (expense)/ income	(0.58)	0.04	(0.54)
Sub-total (a) included in statement of profit and loss	(2.30)	0.04	(2.26)
Benefit paid	0.98	(0.98)	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense/income)	-	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.63)	-	(0.63)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.72	-	0.72
Actuarial changes arising from changes in Experience adjustments	(0.95)	-	(0.95)
Sub-total (b) included in OCI	(0.86)	-	(0.86)
Change on Account of Inter-company transfer	0.02	-	0.02
Contributions by employer	-	0.80	0.80
Total	(14.37)	0.54	(13.83)

Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Rs. In Crores
			Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	(8.74)	1.87	(6.87)
Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss			
Current Service cost	(1.26)	-	(1.26)
Net Interest (expense)/ income	(0.53)	0.13	(0.40)
Sub-total (a) included in statement of profit and loss	(1.79)	0.13	(1.66)
Benefit paid	2.28	(2.28)	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense/income)	-	(0.04)	(0.04)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.85)	-	(0.85)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.37	-	0.37
Actuarial changes arising from changes in Experience adjustments	(0.70)	-	(0.70)
Sub-total (b) included in OCI	(1.18)	(0.04)	(1.22)
Change on Account of Inter-company transfer	(0.14)	-	(0.14)
Contributions by employer	-	1.00	1.00
Total	(9.57)	0.68	(8.89)

Expenses recognized in statement of profit/loss

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net Interest Cost	0.54	0.40
Current Service Cost	1.72	1.26
Past Service Cost (Refer Note 23 (b))	2.64	-
Sub-total (a) included in statement of profit and loss	4.90	1.66



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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Others (Insurance company Products)	100%	100%
(%) of total plan assets	100%	100%

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	6.90%	6.50%
Future salary increase	8.76 % for Retail employees, 9.67 % for Corporate employees	9.73 % for Retail employees, 10.24 % for Corporate employees
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.90%	6.50%
Attrition rate	36.5% for Retail employees, 18.1% for Corporate employees	48.7% for Retail employees, 20.6% for Corporate employees
Mortality rate during employment	Indian assured lives Mortality(2012-14) Ult.	Indian assured lives Mortality(2012-14) Ult.

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

Particulars	Sensitivity level	Rs. In Crores	
		Increase / (Decrease) in defined benefit	
		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Gratuity			
Discount rate	50 basis points increase	(0.36)	(0.22)
	50 basis points decrease	0.40	0.24
Salary increase	50 basis points increase	0.35	0.20
	50 basis points decrease	(0.32)	(0.20)
Attrition rate	50 basis points increase	(0.09)	(0.07)
	50 basis points decrease	0.11	0.07

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period.

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

The company has a Gratuity plan as a part of its employee benefit program. This is a defined benefit scheme that exposes the company to various risks. Some of the common risks associated with similar schemes are as follows:

Interest Rate Risk: The defined benefit obligation represents the present value of future cash flows expected to be paid from the plan, calculated using prevailing interest rates. Although changes in interest rates do not impact the actual cash flows from the scheme, they do not affect the value of the liability (defined benefit obligation), thereby impacting the Company's balance sheet and profit & loss statement.

Investment Risk: Plans funded with assets are exposed to market fluctuations in asset values. The company may experience these fluctuations impacting its balance sheet and profit & loss statement.

Demographic Risk: When determining the defined benefit scheme, it is assumed that employees will follow certain patterns of attrition or mortality. If the actual trend differ from these assumptions, the company may incur costs different from those provisioned.

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Gratuity		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1.86	1.43
Between 2 and 5 years	10.23	7.22
Beyond 5 years	56.09	11.15
Total expected payments	28.17	19.81

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Gratuity	5 years	4 years

Asset Liability matching strategy

The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the company is exposed to movement in interest rates (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset).

C Leave encashment

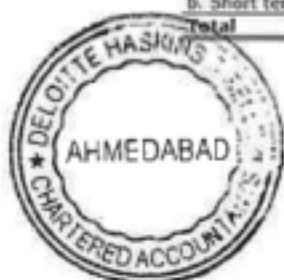
The Company has a policy on leave encashment which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating leave encashment is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

The Company has recognised following as expenses and included in Note No. 20 "Employee benefit expense".

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Leave encashment	1.22	2.05
Total	1.22	2.05

Liability recognised in Balance Sheet

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a. Long term provisions	5.74	4.15
b. Short term provisions	1.41	1.21
Total	7.15	5.36



Note 30 : Related Party Transactions

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

A Name of Related Parties	Nature of Relationship
Arvind Fashions Limited	Parent Company
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	Subsidiary Company
Value Fashion Retail Limited	Subsidiary Company
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Arvind Limited	Enterprise on which Non - Executive Director of Parent exercise significant Influence
Arvind Smart Textile Limited	Enterprise on which Non - Executive Director of Parent exercise significant Influence
Arvind Envisol Limited	Enterprise on which Non - Executive Director of Parent exercise significant Influence
Arvind Technical Products Private Limited	Enterprise on which Non - Executive Director of Parent exercise significant Influence
Arvind Advanced Materials Limited	Enterprise on which Non - Executive Director of Parent exercise significant Influence
Retailers Association of India	Enterprise on which Non - Executive Director of Parent exercise significant Influence
India Retails & Hospitality Private Limited	Enterprise on which Non - Executive Director of Parent exercise significant Influence
J Suresh Consults	Enterprise having significant influence by Key Managerial Personnel
Raghupathy S, Chief Financial Officer	Key Managerial Personnel (upto September 26, 2024)
Shailesh Shyam Chaturvedi	Director (upto September 30, 2025)
Suresh Jayaraman, Director	Key Managerial Personnel (Whole time director)
Girdhar Kumar Chitlangia	Non Executive Director
Lipi Jha, Company Secretary	Key Managerial Personnel
Ananya Tripathi	Non Executive Director
Amisha Hemchand Jain, Director	Key Management Personnel, Managing Director & CEO (W. e. f. November 03, 2025)
Vinayak Hegde, Chief Financial Officer	Key Managerial Personnel (upto December 12, 2025)
Ashish Kumar Goyal, Chief Financial Officer	Key Managerial Personnel (W. e. f. January 28, 2026)



Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited
CIN - U64201GJ1995PLC024598
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

B. Transactions with related parties for the Period ended Mar 31, 2026 and year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase of Goods (Net of Returns)		
Arvind Fashions Limited	152.02	197.10
Arvind Limited	(0.76)	12.62
Arvind Smart Textile Ltd	1.52	6.87
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited	17.19	13.12
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	76.82	125.91
Arvind Technical Products Pvt Ltd	2.60	-
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets		
Arvind Limited	0.05	5.39
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	0.02	-
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets		
Arvind Fashions Limited	2.05	2.93
Transfer of Deposits		
Arvind Fashions Limited	8.17	2.79
Sales of Goods and Materials (Net of Returns)		
Arvind Limited	0.01	0.02
India Retails & Hospitality Private Limited	2.75	7.23
Receipt of Services-Shared services		
Arvind Limited	8.45	8.31
Arvind Envisol Ltd	0.04	0.05
Arvind Fashions Limited	18.24	8.91
Commission Expense		
India Retails And Hospitality Private Limited	1.82	3.43
Receipt of Services-Others		
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited	-	0.65
Retailers Association Of India	0.04	0.02
Commission Income		
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited	6.89	4.89
Rendering of Services-Shared service		
Arvind Limited	1.33	0.95
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited	0.49	0.45
Arvind Fashions Limited	1.75	6.24
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	14.52	20.40
Arvind Advanced Materials Ltd	0.20	-
Rendering of Services-Others		
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	11.57	2.73
Interest Expense		
Arvind Fashions Limited	8.50	10.16
Sitting Fees	0.01	0.01
Remuneration	-	0.29
Gift Voucher Issued		
Arvind Limited	1.43	1.56
Interest Income		
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	4.06	0.05
Loan Given/(Repaid)		
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	30.00	25.00
Arvind Fashions Limited	-	(67.00)
Loan Taken/(Repayment of Loan)		
Arvind Fashions Limited	-	30.00
(Liabilities)/Assets assumed on Inter-company transfer of employees(amount realisable)		
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	0.01	0.40
Arvind Fashions Limited	(0.04)	(0.23)
Consultancy Charges		
J.Suresh Consults	-	0.25



C. Balances

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Guarantee Given		
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	135.00	67.50
Guarantee Availed		
Arvind Fashions Limited	645.13	651.80
Trade and Other Receivable		
Value Fashion Retail Limited	0.82	0.28
Arvind Envisol Ltd	-	0.00
India Retails And Hospitality Private Limited	0.23	0.40
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	-	11.49
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited	0.09	-
Arvind Advanced Materials Ltd	0.23	-
Trade and Other Payable		
Arvind Fashions Limited	121.47	153.66
Arvind Limited	6.05	4.36
Arvind Smart Textile Ltd	0.30	3.38
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	51.08	49.47
PVH Arvind Fashion Private Limited	5.13	3.91
Arvind Technical Products Pvt Ltd	1.53	-
Payable in respect of Loans and Deposits		
Arvind Fashions Limited	100.00	100.00
Receivable in respect of Loans and Deposits		
Arvind Youth Brands Private Limited	55.00	25.00
India Retails And Hospitality Pvt Ltd	0.75	0.75

D. Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

- 1) Outstanding balances other than loan given & taken at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.
- 2) Loans in INR taken from the related party carries interest rate of 8.50% (March 31, 2025 : 8.50%)
- 3) Loans in INR given to the related party carries interest rate of 8.50 % (March 31, 2025 : 8.50%)

E. Commitments with related parties

The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil)

F. Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel of the company

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Short-term employee benefits	-	0.29
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	-	0.29



Note 31 : Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted)

Rs. In Crores#

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders		
Continuing Operations	106.93	(87.44)
Discontinued Operations	(1.21)	(1.42)
	105.72	(88.86)
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	15,75,00,000	15,75,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For basic EPS	15,75,00,000	15,75,00,000
For diluted EPS	15,75,00,000	15,75,00,000
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Continuing Operations		
Basic earning per share	6.79	(5.55)
Diluted earning per share	6.79	(5.55)
Discontinued Operations		
Basic earning per share	(0.08)	(0.09)
Diluted earning per share	(0.08)	(0.09)
Continuing and Discontinued Operations		
Basic earning per share	6.71	(5.64)
Diluted earning per share	6.71	(5.64)
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	15,75,00,000	15,75,00,000
Effect of dilution: Share options	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	15,75,00,000	15,75,00,000

#All numbers are Rs. in crore except weighted average number of equity shares, nominal value of Shares and Basic and Diluted EPS



Note 32 : Leases

A. The Company has adopted modified retrospective approach as per para C8 (C) (i) of Ind-AS 116 "Leases" to its leases.
B. The Company has taken Showrooms, office building and warehouse on lease period of 1 to 11 years with option of renewal. Disclosures as per Ind AS 116 - Leases are as follows:

C. Changes in the carrying value of right of use assets (Showrooms, office building and warehouse)			Rs. In Crores
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	
Balance at the beginning of the year	463.03	418.81	
Recognition of ROL Asset on Deposits	6.17	8.27	
Additions	128.45	192.24	
Deletions	(61.80)	(26.62)	
Depreciation (charged to statement of profit and loss)	(122.88)	(129.67)	
Balance at the end of the year	412.97	463.03	

D. Movement in lease liabilities			Rs. In Crores
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	
Balance at the beginning of the year	510.54	453.24	
Additions	128.48	192.24	
Deletions	(73.54)	(29.93)	
Finance cost accrued during the year (charged to statement of profit and loss)	50.76	53.13	
Payment of lease liabilities	(154.21)	(158.14)	
Balance at the end of the year	462.03	510.54	

E. Contractual maturities of lease liabilities

The undiscounted Maturity analysis of lease liability over the remaining lease term

As at 31st March, 2026	Undiscounted Lease Payment	Interest Expense	Discount Lease Payments	Rs. In Crores
Less than one year	148.56	45.49	103.07	
One to five years	409.53	91.43	318.11	
More than five years	50.47	9.61	40.86	
Total	608.56	146.53	462.04	

As at 31st March, 2025	Undiscounted Lease Payment	Interest Expense	Discount Lease Payments	Rs. In Crores
Less than one year	155.46	50.17	105.29	
One to five years	441.06	113.07	327.99	
More than five years	89.20	11.94	77.26	
Total	685.72	175.18	510.54	

F. The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

G. The amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	Rs. In Crores
Depreciation of Right-of-Use assets	122.88	129.67	
Interest expense on Lease Liabilities	50.75	53.13	
Rent expense - short-term lease and leases of low value assets	9.31	8.06	
Gain on Reassessment/Cancellation of Lease	11.73	3.32	

Note 33 : Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Rs. In Crores
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	0.61	-	
b) Amount spend during the year (in cash)			
i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	
ii) on purposes other than (i) above*	0.61	-	
c) Amount unspent during the year	-	-	
d) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-	
e) Reasons for shortfall	-	-	
f) Details of related party transactions			
Name	-	-	
Relationship	-	-	
Amount	-	-	
g) Movement of CSR Provision			
Balance as per last financial statements	-	-	
Add: Provision made during the year	-	-	
(Less): Utilised during the year	-	-	
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	

*Contribution made to a charitable institution engaged in promoting education, healthcare, skill development, and community welfare initiatives for underprivileged and marginalized sections of society.



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Note 34 : Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities

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

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings		
Carrying Amount	465.03	349.75
Fair Value	465.03	349.75

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans trade receivables, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values

The fair value of borrowings and other financial liabilities is calculated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debts on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Note 35 : Fair value hierarchy

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

Particulars	Date of valuation	Fair value measurement using			Rs. In Crores
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at Fair Value					
Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	March 31, 2026	0.13		0.13	
	March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at Fair Value					
Mark to market of derivative financial instruments	March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2025	0.68	-	0.68	-

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

There are no transfer between level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.



Note 36 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

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

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

The Company's risk management is carried out by a Treasury department under policies approved by the Board of directors. Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

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

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

- a parallel shift of 50-basis points of the interest rate yield curves in all currencies.

- a simultaneous, parallel foreign exchange rates shift in which the INR appreciates / depreciates against all currencies by 2%

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

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

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

The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at respective period/year end including the effect of hedge accounting.

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 the 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.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. As at March 31, 2026, approximately 21.50% of the Company's Borrowings are at fixed rate of interest (March 31, 2025: 28.59%)

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Rs. In Crores	
Particulars	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2026	
Increase in 50 basis points	(1.83)
Decrease in 50 basis points	1.83
March 31, 2025	
Increase in 50 basis points	(1.25)
Decrease in 50 basis points	1.25

Exclusion from this analysis are as follows:

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

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

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currency, primarily in USD. The Company has obtained foreign currency loans and has foreign currency trade payables and receivables etc. and is, therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company may use forward contracts or foreign exchange options towards hedging risk resulting from changes and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rate.

The company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging appropriate percentage of its foreign currency exposure, as approved by Board as per established risk management policy. Details of the hedge & unhedged position of the company given in Note 27.

Foreign currency sensitivity

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



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Rs. In Crores						
Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in EUR rate	Effect on profit before tax	Change in SEK rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2026	+2% -2%	(0.69) 0.60	+2% -2%	(0.00) 0.00	+2% -2%	(0.00) 0.00
March 31, 2025	+2% -2%	(0.17) 0.17	+2% -2%	*(0.00) *0.00	+2% -2%	*(0.00) *0.00

*Represents amounts less than Rs. 50,000/-

The movement in the pre-tax effect is a result of a change in the fair value of financial instruments not designated in a hedge relationship. Although the financial instruments have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as an economic hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. To manage this, the Group periodically assesses financial reliability of customers and other counterparties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets. Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such information. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days to 180 days credit term. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit. The company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically.

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

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meets the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process. The Company monitors the ratings, credit spreads and financial strength of its counterparties. Based on its on-going assessment of counterparty risk, the Company adjusts its exposure to various counterparties. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance sheet as is the carrying amount as disclosed in Note 34.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

Rs. In Crores				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026				
Interest bearing borrowings	369.76	118.01	-	487.77
Lease Liabilities	148.56	409.53	50.47	608.56
Trade payables	631.97	-	-	631.97
Trade Credits	346.53	-	-	346.53
Other financial liabilities#	45.21	79.58	-	124.79
	<u>1,542.03</u>	<u>607.11</u>	<u>50.47</u>	<u>2,199.62</u>
As at March 31, 2025				
Interest bearing borrowings	342.44	8.80	-	351.24
Lease Liabilities	155.46	441.06	89.20	685.72
Trade payables	639.47	-	-	639.47
Trade Credits	169.02	-	-	169.02
Other financial liabilities#	32.55	95.97	-	128.52
	<u>1,338.94</u>	<u>545.83</u>	<u>89.20</u>	<u>1,973.97</u>

Other financial liabilities includes interest accrued but not due of Rs.10.03 Crores (March 31, 2025: Rs. 9.28 Crores)

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. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company has a diversified portfolio and policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.



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Note 37 : Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements to optimise return to our shareholders through continuing growth. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and other non-current borrowings. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (Note 13)	465.03	349.75
Lease Liability (Note-32)	462.03	510.54
Less: Cash and Cash equivalent (including other bank balance) (Note 7(f), 7(e))	(23.73)	(22.90)
Net debt	903.33	837.39
Equity share capital (Note 11)	157.50	157.50
Other equity (Note 12)	271.21	265.93
Total capital	428.71	423.43
Capital and net debt	1,332.04	1,260.82
Gearing ratio	67.82%	66.42%

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.



Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026
Note 38 : Discontinued operation

1) During the financial year 2023-24 year the company had decided to discontinue Brands Aeropostale and Ed Hardy. Accordingly, business of these brands are considered as discontinued operation in accordance with Ind As 105. Consequently, Profit before tax and tax expenses relating to these business have been disclosed separately as discontinued operations as part of the financial statements. The previous year figures have been re-classified to give effect to the presentation requirements of Ind AS 105: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

Assets and liabilities classified as Held for Sale:

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	-	-
Non Current Financial assets	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-
Inventories	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-
Other Current Assets	-	-
Total assets	-	-
Other Equity		
Reserves & Surplus	-	-
Liabilities		
Trade payables	11.59	18.61
Total liabilities	11.59	18.61

Discontinued operations for the year are presented below:

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income		
Revenue from operations	-	1.59
Other income	-	-
Total Income	-	1.59
Expenses		
Purchases of stock-in-trade	-	2.37
Change in inventories of stock in trade	-	-
Employee benefits expense	-	-
Finance costs	-	-
Depreciation, Amortization & Impairment expense	-	-
Other expenses	1.21	0.64
Total expenses	1.21	3.01
Profit before tax	(1.21)	(1.42)
Tax expense		
Deferred tax	-	-
Profit after tax	(1.21)	(1.42)

Net cashflows of discontinued operations are presented below:

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net cashflows from operating activities	(8.23)	(2.34)
Net cashflows from investing activities	-	-
Net cashflows from financing activities	-	-
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from discontinued operations	(8.23)	(2.34)



Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**Note 39 : Share based payments**

Arvind Fashions Limited, the Parent (AFL) has instituted Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016 ("ESOP 2016"), Employee Stock Option Scheme 2022 ("ESOP 2022"). Employee Stock Option Scheme 2025 ("ESOP 2025") pursuant to the approval of the shareholders of the Company at their General Meeting held on October 15, 2016, September 26, 2022 and August 26, 2025 respectively. Up to March 31, 2026, 2,31,626 (March 31, 2025 - 2,68,463) options under ESOP 2016, and 1,00,000 (March 31, 2025 - 1,19,000) options under Employee Stock Option Scheme 2022 are outstanding which are convertible into equal number of Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 4 each pertaining to the employees of the Company.

Expense arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefit expense were as follows :

Particulars	Rs. In Crores	
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Employee option plan	0.38	0.54
Total employee share based payment expense	0.38	0.54

Note 40(a) : Additional Regulatory Disclosures as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

- (i) The Company does not have any benami property held in their name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Parent and Indian subsidiaries for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.
- (iii) The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- (iv) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
- a. 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 that 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 Parent Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- b. 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 to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- (v) The Company has not invested or traded in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year.
- (vi) The Company not surrendered or disclosed as income any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts in the course of tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961) during the year.
- (vii) The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year.

Note 40(b) : Audit Trail

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs(MCA) has issued a notification(Companies(Accounts) Amendments Rules,2021) which is effective from April 01, 2023, State that every Company which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, and further creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention for accounting software used by Company during the year.



Note 41 : Ratio Analysis

Sl No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	% Variance	Reason for Variance
1	Current Ratio (In times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.11	1.04	6%	Not Applicable
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (In times)	Total Debt	Total Equity	1.08	0.83	31%	Note (a) below
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	Earnings available for Debt Service	Debt Service	1.66	0.83	101%	Note (e) below
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Average Equity	25.10%	-18.68%	-234%	Note (b) below
5	Inventory turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventories	3.78	4.01	-6%	Not Applicable
6	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	6.66	5.65	21%	Not Applicable
7	Trade Payables turnover Ratio (In times)	Purchase of Goods	Average Trade Payables	2.55	2.39	7%	Not Applicable
8	Net capital turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from operations	Working Capital	17.65	42.33	-58%	Note (c) below
9	Net profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from operations	3.71%	-3.65%	-202%	Note (b) below
10	Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before Interest, Exceptional Items and Tax	Total Capital Employed	35.31%	24.58%	44%	Note (d) below
11	Return on investment (%)						
	Return on Fixed Deposits (%)	Income during the year	Time Weighted Average of Investment	7.13%	5.71%	25%	Not Applicable

Notes :

- (a) Increase in debt as compared to previous year
(b) Increase in net profit after tax as compared to previous year
(c) Increase in working capital compared to previous year
(d) Increase in Profit before Interest , Exceptional Items and tax as compared to previous year
(e) Increase in Earnings available for Debt Service as compared to previous year



(Signature)



Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited

CIN - U64201GJ1995PLC024598

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 42 : Events occurring after the reporting period

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of May 06, 2026, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited



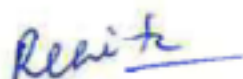
Amisha Hemchand Jain

Director

DIN: 05114264

Place : Bengaluru

Date : May 06, 2026



Girdhar Kumar Chitlangia

Director

DIN: 00589412

Place : Bengaluru

Date : May 06, 2026



Ashish Kumar Goyal

Chief Financial Officer

Place : Bengaluru

Date : May 06, 2026



Lipi Jha

Company Secretary

Place : Bengaluru

Date : May 06, 2026

