Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

alance Sheet as at 31 March 2018			(Amount in lakhs)
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
ASSETS	110.		
Non-current assets		2,388.45	2,469.33
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3 (a)		9.27
(b) Intangible assets	3 (b)	6.00	7.41
(c) Capital Work in Process		0.53	
(d) Financial assets		* *	222
-Loans	4	0.66	0.72
-Others financial assets	5	8.37	8.22
(e) Other non-current assets	6	3.85	435
Total non-current assets		2,407.85	2,491.90
B Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	1,025.06	870.98
(b) Financial assets			
-Trade receivables	8	1,488,70	1,374.30
-Cash and cash equivalents	9	0.39	0.12
-Othet Bank balances	10		12.06
	11	0.44	0.48
-Loans	12	0.17	3.09
-Other financial assets	12	20.75	24.84
(c) Current tax assets (Net)	13	703.48	536.73
(d) Other current assets	13	3,238,99	2,822,59
Total current assets		3,230,77	# CONTROL
TOTAL ASSETS		5,646,84	5,314.50
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A Equity			F 7
(a) Equity share capital	14	1,400.00	1,400.0
(b) Other equity	15	832.01	866.0
Total equity		567.99	533.9
B Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
-Borrowings	16	1,327.15	1,762.0
(b) Provisions	17	70.96	67.7
(c) Deferred Government grant	18	27.54	31.2
Total Non-current liabilities		1,425.66	1,861.0
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities	19	2,000.19	1,630.8
(a) Financial Liabilities -Borrowings		2,000 19 903.53	
(a) Financial Liabilities -Borrowings -Trade payables	20		557.0
(a) Financial Liabilities -Borrowings -Trade payables -Other financial liabilities	20 21	903.53 703.02	557.0 683.8
(a) Financial Liabilities -Borrowings -Trade payables -Other financial liabilities (b) Other current liabilities	20 21 22	903.53 703.02 38.89	557.0 683.8 40.4
(a) Financial Liabilities -Borrowings -Trade payables -Other financial liabilities (b) Other current liabilities (c) Deferred Government grant	20 21 22 18	903.53 703.02 38.89 3.65	557.0 683.8 40.4 3.6
(a) Financial Liabilities -Borrowings -Trade payables -Other financial liabilities (b) Other current liabilities (c) Deferred Government grant (d) Provisions	20 21 22	903.53 703.02 38.89 3.65 3.92	557 6 683.8 40.4 3.6
(a) Financial Liabilities -Borrowings -Trade payables -Other financial liabilities (b) Other current liabilities (c) Deferred Government grant	20 21 22 18	903.53 703.02 38.89 3.65	1,630.8 557.0 683.8 40.4 3.6 2,919.4
(a) Financial Liabilities -Borrowings -Trade payables -Other financial liabilities (b) Other current liabilities (c) Deferred Government grant (d) Provisions	20 21 22 18	903.53 703.02 38.89 3.65 3.92	557.0 683.8 40.4 3.6 3.6

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

Chartered Accountants

As per our report of even date attached for SCV & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg No. 000235N

(Sanjiv Mohan) Partner Membership No.

Place: Ludhiana Date:-30 April 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited

Neeraj Jain Director DIN: 00340459

Chief Financial Officer

D. L. Sharma Chairman DIN: 00 27581

Sanjay Gupta Company Secretary

Place Ludhiana Date 30 April 2018

Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year				(Amount in lakhs)
Particulars		Note No	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Income				
Revenue from operations		24	5,980.71	5,818.07
Other income		25	17.51	15.09
Total income			5,998.22	5,833.16
Expenses				
Cost of materials consumed		26	3,750.68	3,299.36
Changes in inventories of finished goods	and work-in-progress	27	(239.79)	32.06
Excise duty			26.99	166.96
Employee benefits expense		28	1,218.86	1,040.75
Finance cost		29	278.44	287.10
Depreciation and amortisation expense		30	178.99	167.23
Other expenses		31	756.75	890.66
. Total expenses			5,970.92	5,884.12
I. (Loss)/ profit before tax for the year (I	-II)		27.31	(50.96
/. Tax expense:				
(1) Current tax			4.39	
(2) Deferred tax				
7. Profit for the year (III-IV)			22.92	(50.9)
1. Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subs	equently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefits	plans (net of taxes)		11.09	(2.9)
II. Total comprehensive income for the year	ear (V+VI)		34.00	(53.8)
Earnings per equity share (Rs.) (par v	value of Rs. 10)	32		
Basic			0.16	(0.3
Diluted			0.16	(0.3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached For SCV & Co.

Chartered Accountants Firm Reg No. 000235N

(Saniv Mohan) Partner)

Membership No. 086066

Place: Ludhiana Date:30 April 2018 For and on behalf of the Board of

Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited

Neeraj Jain Director

DIN: 00340459

Chief Financial Officer

D. L. Sharma Chairman

DIN: 00727581

Sanjay Gupta Company Secretary

Place:Ludhiana Date:30 April 2018

Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in lakhs) Other equity Total **Equity share** Particulars Equity component of compound financial instruments (10% non Other comprehensive Retained capital earnings income cumulative convertible preference shares) 614.46 (1430.89) 4.29 587.86 1400.00 Balance as at 1 April 2016 (50.96)(50.96)Profit for the period (2.92)(2.92)Other comprehensive Income for the period 533.99 (1481.85) Balance as at 31 March 2017 1400,00 614.46 1.38

Particulars	Equity share	Othe	r Equity		Total
	capital	Equity component of compound financial instruments (10% non cumulative convertible preference shares)	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 1 April 2017	1400.00	614.46	(1481.85)	1.38	533.99
Profit for the period			22.92		22.92
Other comprehensive Income for the period			12-171120-	11.09	11,09
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1400.00	614,46	(1458,93)	12,46	567,99

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

Chartered Accountants

As per our report of even date attached

For SCV & Co.

Chartered Accountants Firm Reg No. 000235N

(Saniv Mohan) Partner

Membership No. 086066

Place: Ludhiana Date: 30 April 2018 For and on behalf of the Board of

Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited

Neeraj Jain Director DIN: 00340459

Chief Financial Officer

D. L. Sharma Chairman DIN: 90727581

Sanjay Gupta
Company Secretary

Place:Ludhiana Date:30 April 2018

Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

ash l	Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2018		(A in Inliha)
		Vded	(Amount in lakhs) Year ended
		Year ended 31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Cash flow from operating activities		
A	Net profit before tax	22.92	(50.96)
	Adjustments for:		
	Amortisation of deferred government grants	(3.65)	(3.65)
	Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	(5.52)	(7.12)
	Interest income	(0.01)	(0.71)
	Finance cost	266.47	277.93
		178.99	167.23
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	13.39	
	Bad debts	(13.39)	7.50
	Provision for doubtful debts	(13.37)	0.00
	Loss on sale of Property Plant and Equipments (net)		0.21
	Property Plant and Equipments written off		
	Excise duty on closing stock	(2.74)	(0.52)
	Unrealized foreign exchange loss (net)	(3.74)	0.60
	Operating profit before working capital changes	455.46	390.51
	Adjustments for:		
	(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	2.23	(6.56)
	(Increase)/ decrease in other non current assets	0.51	(4.29)
	Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	(154.09)	127.63
	Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	(110.65)	232.00
-	(Increase) in other current assets	(166.74)	(118.43)
	Increase in other financial liabilities	21.34	36.36
		14,60	15.85
	Increase in provisions	351.99	(248.34)
	(Decrease) in trade payables	(1.60)	(5.25)
	Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	413.04	419.46
	Cash generated from operations	413.04	417.40
	Income tax paid / tax deducted at source (net of refund and interest on refund)	4.08	(22.95)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	417.13	396.51
В	Cash flows from investing activities		
	Payment made for Purchase of Property Plant and Equipments (including capital advances)	(95.22)	(110.06)
	Sale of Property Plant and Equipments	380 - 2000	
	Bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	12.06	(10.55)
	Interest received	0.66	0.11
	Net cash used in investing activities	(82.50)	(120.50)
C	Cash flows from financing activities (refer note 46)		
		250.00	200.00
	Proceeds from Inter-corporate deposits	250.00 (250.00)	(200.00)
	Payment made for repayment of Inter-corporate deposits		
	Proceeds from cash credit account	369.37	55.79
	Term loan repaid	(490.13)	(101.87)
	Interest paid	(213.60)	(232.01)
	Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities	(334.36)	(278.09)
	Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.27	(2.08)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year*	0.12	2.20
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year*	0.39	0.12
	Same and seed educations at the end of the Same	-	

As per our report of even date attached

For SCV & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg No. 000235N

Partner

Chartered Accountants (Saniv Mohan)

Membership No. 086066

Place: Ludhiana Date:30 April 2018 For and on behalf of the Board of

Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited

Meeraj Jain Director DIN: 00340459

April Sood Chief Financial Officer

D. L. Sharma
Chairman

DIN: 00727581

Sanjay Gupta Company Secretary

> Place:Ludhiana Date:30 April 2018

1. Corporate Information

Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited (the Company), a subsidiary of Vardhman Textiles Limited, is a public limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 on 17 April, 2009 domiciled in India and has its registered office at Vardhman Textiles Limited, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana. Vardhman Textiles Limited has entered into a joint venture with Nisshinbo Textile Inc., Japan for establishment of the Company for manufacture and sale of garments (mainly shirts).

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(a) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013. The Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Amounts for the year ended and as at March 31, 2017 were audited by previous auditors - B S R & Co LLP.

The 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.

(b) Functional and Presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in INR, which is the Company's functional currency.

(c) Going concern assumption

The accumulated losses of the Company as at 31 March 2018 are more than fifty percent of its net-worth as of that date. However, the management strongly believes that the losses are only temporary in nature and based on the orders in hand, expected orders from existing customers and expected growth in export business, the business of the Company would be rewarding going forward and the accumulated losses of the Company would be reduced within a few years. Additionally, the parent company has also given the support letter. On the basis of above, the management is of the view that the present accumulated losses do not have an impact on the going concern assumption of the Company.

(d) Use of Estimates

Chartered Accountants

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 2(e).

Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(e) Critical accounting estimates

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, internal assessment of user experience and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting date.

Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment

The recoverable amount of property plant and equipment is based on estimates and assumptions regarding the expected market outlook and expected future cash flows. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.

Post-retirement benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions including any changes in these assumptions that may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Recognition of deferred tax assets depends upon the availability of future profits against which tax losses carried forward can be used.

(f) Fair value measurement

Chartered Accountants

The Company certain financial instruments at the fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability. Or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the assets or liability.

The fair value of financial instruments is determined using the valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure

fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- -Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- -Level 2: inputs other quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices)or(unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- -Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

In case of financial instruments where the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of those instruments, carrying amount is considered as fair value.

(g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue inclusive of excise duty and net of returns, trade discounts, value added tax.

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:

- (i) the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer;
- (ii) the entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- (iii) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- (iv) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- (v) the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

In accordance with Ind AS 18 on "Revenue" and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, Sales for the previous year ended 31 March 2017 and for the period 1 April to 30 June 2017 are reported gross of Excise Duty and net of VAT/CST. Further, Excise Duty is reported as a separate expense line item. Consequent to the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from 1 July 2017, VAT/CST, Excise Duty etc. have been subsumed into GST and accordingly the same is not recognised as part of sales.

Sales of Services

Revenue from job work services rendered to the customers is recognised in accordance with the terms of the agreement, when the outcome of such transactions involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably.



Export Incentives

Export entitlements in respect of exports made under the various schemes are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss when right to receive credit as per the terms of scheme is established.

Interest

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR). It 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 gross 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 but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Insurance and Other Claims

Revenue in respect of claims is recognized when no significant uncertainty exists with regard to the amount to be realized and the ultimate collection thereof.

(h) Leases

Leases under which the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease under which the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred to lessee is classified as operating lease. Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis in net profit in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term.

(i) Employees benefits

Short term employee benefits:

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, short-term bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

Post Employment Benefits

-Defined Contribution Plan:

Provident Fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

-Defined Benefit Plans:



The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the gratuity plan') covering eligible employees of the Company. The gratuity plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with 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 recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as a liability. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period when they are incurred and transferred to retained earnings immediately. All other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of profit and loss.

-Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- (a) its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- (b) any attributable expenditure directly attributable for bringing an asset to the location and the working condition for its intended use and
- (c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is provided on straight line method on the basis of useful lives of such assets specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of



profit and loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets in the form of purchased computer software are stated at cost less accumulated amount of amortization. Intangible assets are amortized (software) are amortised over a period of 4 years on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. The amortization method and useful lives are reviewed periodically at end of each financial year.

(l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

(m) Inventories

Inventories comprising raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. The cost in respect of the various items of inventory is computed as under:

Cost of raw materials, packing materials and stores and spares is determined using the weighted average cost and includes costs incurred in bringing the goods to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Work-in-progress includes the cost of materials consumed and an appropriate portion of allocable conversion costs and other overheads depending upon the stage of completion.

Finished goods include the cost of materials consumed and an appropriate portion of allocable conversion costs and other overheads incurred in bringing the goods to their present location and condition.

Slow and non-moving material, obsolesces, defective inventories are duly provided for and valued at net realisable value. Goods and material in transit are valued at actual cost incurred upto the date of balance sheet. Material and supplies held for use in the production of inventories are not written down if the finished products in which they will be used are expected to be sold at or above cost.



(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

(o) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

MAT credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the Minimum Alternative tax (MAT) credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.



(p) Government Grants

The government grants are recognized only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them shall be complied with and the grants will be received. Government grants related to assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Government grants related to revenue are recognized on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

(q) Foreign Currency Transactions

The foreign currency transactions are recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

The foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements shall be recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statements of profit and loss, within finance cost. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on net basis.

(r) Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the company's board of directors.

(s) Financial instruments

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

Initial Recognition

The Company recognizes financial asset and financial liabilities when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.



Subsequent Recognition

Non-derivative financial instruments

-Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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 on the principal amount outstanding.

-Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

-Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently measured at fair valued through profit or loss.

-Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated a hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets/ liabilities in this category are presented as current assets/current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.



Equity shares

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Compound financial instruments-convertible preference Shares

Compound financial instruments comprise convertible preference shares have been separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not re-measured in subsequent years. Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

-Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

(t) Impairment of assets

Financial assets

The company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss.

Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets



Property, plant and equipment and intangible 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 CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

(u) Cash and cash equivalents

The Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash in hand and short-term deposits with a maturity period of three months or less from the balance sheet date, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(v) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

(w) Current - non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current on the basis of the following criteria:



Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or use to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterpart, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current

Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing/servicing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

(x) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.



3a. Property, plant and equipment As at 31 March 2018

		Gross block	block			Accumulated Depreciation	Depreciation		Net Block
Description	As at 1 April 2017	Additions	Adjustments / Sale	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017	For the year	Adjustments /	As at	As at
									OT OF THE SHAPE OF
Freehold land	163.81	24.46		188.27	н		1		188
Buildings	1,130.48			1,130.48	71.16	36.01		107.17	1.023
Plant and equipment	1,423.83	25.11		1,448.93	224.92	117.47		342 39	1 106
Furniture and fixtures	44.07	8.00		52.07	10.55	10.00		20.56	31
Vehicles	1.87	8.99		10.86	0.96	0.52		1.48	9
Office equipment	23.25	22.11		45.36	10.78	9.18		19.97	25
Computer equipment	2.64	6.17		8.81	2.24	2.53		4.77	4.04
Total	2,789.95	94.84		2,884.79	320.61	175.72		496.34	2.388.45

As at 31 March 2017

		Gross block	block			Accumulated Depreciation	Depreciation		Net Block
Description	As at 1 April 2016	Additions	Adjustments / Sale	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016	For the year	Adjustments / Sale	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2017
Freehold land	119.57	44.24		163.81					18.59
oildings	1,128.17	2.31		1,130.48	35.38	35.79		71.16	1 059 32
ant and equipment	1,372.91	51.15	0.23	1,423.83	110.59	114.34	0.02	224.92	
Furniture and fixtures	40.61	3.46		44.07	4.62	5.93		10.55	
Vehicles	1.87			1.87	0.48	0.48		0.96	
Office equipment	14.43	8.82		23.25	6.86	3.93		10.78	12.46
Computer equipment	2.64			2.64	0.64	1.60		2.24	
Total	2,680.19	109.98	0.23	2,789.95	158.56	162.07	0.02	320.61	2,469.3

3b. Intangible assets As at 31 March 2018

6.06	16.38		3.27	13.11	22.38			22.38	Total
6.00	16.38		3.27	13.11	22.38			22.38	Computer software
As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2018	Adjustments / Sale	For the year	As at 1 April 2017	As at 31 March 2018	Adjustments / Sale	Additions	As at 1 April 2017	Description
Net Block		Amortisation	Accumulated /			Gross block	Gres		

As at 31 March 2017

Accumulated For the year 5.16	Accumulated Amortisation For the year Adjustments / Sale 5.16 S.16	GFOSS DIOCK	Description 1 April 2016 Additions Adjustments / Sale 31 March 2017 1 April 2016	Omputer software 22.38 7.94	otal 22.38 22.38 7.94
		Accumulated	For the year		.94 5.16
As at 31 March 2017		Net Block	As at 31 March 2017	9	0.77

The company has availed the exemption available under Ind AS 101, whereas the carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been carried forwarded at the amount as determined under the previous GAAP netting of Ind AS adjustment such as government grants and processing fee etc.. Considering the FAQ issued by the ICAI regarding application of deemed cost, the company has disclosed the cost as at 1st April 2015 net of accumulated depreciation. However, information regarding gross block of assets, accumulated depreciation has been disclosed by the company seperately as follows (Amount in lakhs)

Property, plant and equipment

Description	Gross Carrying Value as on 1st April 2015	Accumulated Depreciation as on 1st April 2015	Accumulated Net Carrying Value Depreciation as on as on 1st April 2015 1st April 2015
Freehold land	119.57		119 57
Buildings	1,278.94	152 10	1 126 84
Plant and equipment	1,640.55	324 76	1315 79
Furniture and fixtures	77.82	43.88	VO LL
Vehicles	3.49	1.63	1 86
Office equipment	16.72	4.26	12.46
Computer equipment	10.93	9.62	1.31
	3,148.02	536.25	2.611.77

Intangible assets

8.55	18.33	26.88	
8.55	18.33	26.88	omputer software
Net Carrying Value as on 1st April 2015	Accumulated Net Carrying Value Depreciation as on as on 1st April 2015	Gross Carrying Value as on 1st April 2015	Description

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as on 31st March 2018 would have been as under Had the company not disclosed the cost (Gross block) as at 1st April 2015 net of accumulated depreciation, the status of the Gross block, Accumulated Depreciation and Net block of the

(Amount in lakhs)

Description	Gross Carrying Value as on 31st March 2018	Accumulated Depreciation as on 31st March 2018	Net Carrying Value as on 31st March 2018
Freehold land	188.27		188.27
Buildings	1,282.58	259.28	1.023.31
Plant and equipment	1,764.01	657.46	1,106.55
Furniture and fixtures	87.10	55.58	31.52
Vehicles	12.49	3.11	9.38
Office equipment	49.51	24.12	25.39
Computer equipment	18.43	14.39	4.04
	3,402.39	1,013.94	2.388.45

Intangible assets

on Gross Carrying Accumulated Value as on 31st Depreciation as on March 2018 31st March 2018 c 40.71 34.71	6.00	34.71	40.71	
Gross Carrying Accumulated Net C Value as on 31st Depreciation as on as on March 2018 31st March 2018	6.00	34.71	40.71	Computer software
	Net Carrying Values on 31st March 2018	2016	Gross Carrying Value as on 31st March 2018	Description



4 Loans (Non current)

(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Other loans		
-Loans to employees	1.09	1.20
Less: Current matuirities of loan to employees classified as short term loans (refer note 11)	-0.44	-0.48
(refer note 11)	0.66	0.72

5 Other financial assets (Non current)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Security deposits	8.37	8.22
	8.37	8.22

6 Other non-current assets

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	
Prepaid expenses	3.84	4.32	
Deferred employee benefit expense	0.01	0.03	
77 - 170 - 12 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 1	3.85	4.35	

7 Inventories

(at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	
Raw materials			
-fabric	95.82	115.53	
-trims	126.58	141.19	
Stores and spares	67.97	94.62	
Work-in-progress - shirts	400.35	261.64	
Finished goods - manufactured shirts	333.97	232.89	
Raw material in transit	0.37	25.11	
	1,025.06	870.98	

8 Trade receivables

(unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)

and considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
	As at	As at
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Receivable from related parties		
Receivable from others		
-considered good	1,488.7	0 1,374.30
-considered doubtful	15.2	1 28.60
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-15.2	-28.60
	1,488.7	0 1,374.30
	4	
	1,488.7	0 1,374.30
	St.	

Refer note 41 in respect of the company's exposure to credit and currency risk related to trade receivables.



Cash and cash equivalents - cash in hand Balance with banks	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
- current accounts 10 Other bank balances	0.39	0.12 0.12
- Bank deposits (due to mature within twelve months from the reporting date) Margin money deposit#	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017 0.50

11.56 12.06

11 Loans (Current)

Financial assets at amortized cost	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Other loans		
-Loans to employees	0.44	0.48
	0.44	0.48

12 Other financial assets (Current)

Financial assets at amortized cost Interest accrued but not due:	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
- fixed deposits with banks Advances to employees		0.65
Derivative Instruments at fair value through profit and loss Derivative Instruments not designated as hedges	0.17	0.04
		2.41
	0.17	3.09

13 Other current assets

(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Prepaid expenses	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Deferred employee benefit expense	7.50	5.02
Interest subsidy claim receivable (refer note 35)	0.04	0.03
Capital subsidy receivable (refer note 35)	466.66	404.47
Other recoverables	53.42	53.42
GST Recoverable	88.63	46.77
Advances to suppliers and contractors	52.17	
Considered good		
Considered doubtful	35.06	27.03
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	3.55	3.55
and adultar advances	-3.55	-3.55
CY & C)	703.48	536.73



[#] These are not freely remissible to the company as these are held with the government authorities as guarantees.

14 Equity Share capital

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Authorised		
28,000,000 (previous year 28,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,800	2,800
	2,800	2,800
Issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares		
14,000,000 (previous year 14,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1,400	1,400
	1,400	1,400

(a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

- (b) During the current year and in the previous year, there have been no movements in the number of equity shares outstanding.
- (c) Shares held by ultimate holding company/ holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

	As at 31 March 20	18	As at 31 March 2	
Vardhman Textiles Limited (Joint Venture Partner)	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	7,140,000	714.00	7,140,000	714.00
	7,140,000	714.00	7,140,000	714.00

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by	Number of shares	% holding in the class	Number of shares	% holding in the class
Vardhman Textiles Limited (Joint Venture Partner)	71.40	51%	71.40	51%
Nisshinbo Textile Inc.	68.60	49%	68.60	49%
	140.00	100%	140.00	100%

(e) During the five years period ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017, neither any bonus shares or shares issued for consideration other than cash that have been issued nor any shares that have been bought back.



	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Retained Earning	we means assets	
Balance at the begining of the year	(1,481.85)	(1,430.89)
-Profit for the year	22.92	(50.96)
Balance at the end of the period	(1,458.93)	(1,481.85)
Equity component of compound financial instruments #	211.22	C14.46
Balance at the begining of the year	614.46	614.46
-Transfer during the year	8	*****
Balance at the end of the period	614.46	614.46
	As at	As at
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at the begining of the year	1.38	4.29
-Other comprehensive Income for the year	11.09	(2.92)
Balance at the end of the period	12.46	1.38
Total	(832.01)	(866.01)

Convertible Preference Shares

The Company has issued 10,000,000 10% non-cumulative convertible preference shares of Rs.10 each on 28 June 2013 having tenure of 10 years. These preference Shares can be converted into equity shares of Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited at par any time after its allotment at the option of preference shareholders. The preference shares are presented in the balance sheet as follows:-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Face value of preference shares issue Liability component of 10% non cumulative convertible preference shares (shown under borrowings	1,000.00 385.54	1,000.00 385.54
(Non-Current) (refer note-16) Equity component of convertible preference shares	614.46	614.46



16 Borrowings (Non current) (refer note 46)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Term loans		
From banks	1,212.00	1,702.13
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 21)	492.00	492.00
	720.00	1,210.13
Liability component of 10% non cumulative convertible preference shares #	607.15	551.96
	1,327.15	1,762.09

Liability component of 10% non cumulative convertible preference shares includes interest expense of Rs.221.61 lakhs recognised upto current year (including Rs.166.41 lakhs recognised upto year 2016-17). Interest expense is calulated by applying the effective interest rate of 10% to the liability component.

- (a) Term loan from bank is secured by first charge on entire Property, Plant and Equipments of the Company, both present and future, including factory land and building and hypothecation of all current assets, both present and future.
- (b) Term loan from bank is repayable in equal quarterly installments with aggregated annual amounts reported as under:

Repayment	31-March-2018	31-March-2017
11 Control (1) Con	(in millions)	(in millions)
2017-18		49.2
2018-19	49.2	49.2
2019-20	71.8	71.8

Term loan from bank carries a floating interest rate of base rate plus 1.35 % per annum, payable monthly.

(c) Liability component of 10% non cumulative convertible preference shares having tenure of 10 years can be converted into equity shares of Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited at par any time after its allotment at the option of the preference shareholder.

17 Provisions (non current)

	As at	As at
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences	14.69	15.05
Gratuity (refer note 38)	56.27	52.70
	70.96	67.75

18 Deferred government grant

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Capital Subsidy*	31.20	34.85
	31.20	34.85
Non-current	27.54	31.20
Current	3.65	3.65

^{*} The company has recognised government grant as deferred which has been received for the Property, plant & equipment, the same is being amortised over the useful life of the plant & equipment in proportion in which the related depreciation expense is recognised. Their are no unfufilled conditions or contigencies attached to this grant.



19 Borrowings (Current) (refer note 46)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Loan repayable on demand		
-From banks (secured)	801.07	431.69
- From related parties-Vardhman Textiles Limited, the Joint Venture Partner (unsecured)	1,199.12	1,199.12
	2,000.19	1,630.81

The cash credit facilities from State Bank of India are repayable on demand and are secured by hypothecation of entire stock of raw material, stock in process and finished goods, receivables / book debts and other current assets of the Company, both present and future. These limits are also secured by second pari passu charge on entire fixed assets of the Company, both present and future, including factory land and building. The rate of interest as on 31 March 2018 is 9.25% per annum.

20 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Due to micro and small enterprises (refer note 39)		
Creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
- Related parties - Vardhman Textiles Limited, the Joint Venture Partner	668.13	212.69
- Related parties - Vardhman Yarns and Threads Limited, a Associate of Joint Venture Partner	40.06	56.26
- Others	195,34	288.08
	903.53	557.04

21 Other financial liabilities (Current)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	492.00	492.00
Interest accrued but not due on short term borrowings	80.75	83.07
Creditors for purchase of property, plant and equipments	12.96	12.81
Other payables:		
-employee dues	108.70	90.70
-others	8.62	5.28
	703.02	683.86

22 Other current liabilities

	As at larch 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Statutory dues payable		
-sales tax		7.80
-provident fund	11.09	11.41
-employee state insurance (ESI)	4.43	3.92
-Labour welfare fund payable	0.79	0.92
-tax deducted at source	12.30	11.39
Advance from customers	10.28	5.05
	38.89	40.49

23 Provisions (Current)

As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
1.76	1.74
2.16	1.87
3.92	3.61
	1.76 2.16



24	Revenue from operations	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
	Sale of products		
	-own manufactured textile garments (shirts)	5,824.45	5,640.73
	-traded goods (fabric)	6.09	42.74
		5,830.55	5,683.47
	Sale of services - stitching charges / job work	1.56	8.41
	Other operating income -scrap sales	9.67	17.14
	-export benefits	124.47	94.76
	-Foreign exchange gain (net)	14.46 5,980.71	14.29 5,818.07
25	Other income	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
	Interest income on:	0.01	0.24
	 fixed deposits with banks Fair value gain on derivaties not designated as hedges 	0.01	2.41
	Interest income from financial assests measured as amortised cost	0.03	0.05
	Liabilites / provisions no longer required written back	5.52	7.12
	Amortisation of deferred government grant	3.65	3.65
	Others	8.30	1.61
	Others	17.51	15.09
		Year ended	Year ended
26	Cost of materials consumed	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Raw Material Fabric	3,256.11	2,840.96
	Trims	494.57	458.40
	Times	3,750.68	3,299.36
27	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	Year ended	Year ended
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
-			
	Opening stock (shirts)		
	-work-in-progress	261.64	254.24
	-finished goods - own manufactured	232.89	272.35
	Less: Closing stock (shirts)	100.00	****
	-work-in-progress	400.35	261.64
	-finished goods - own manufactured	333.97	232.89
	Net Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	(239.79)	32.06
28	Employee benefits expense	Year ended	Year ended
		31 March 2018	31 March 2017
	Salaries, wages, gratuity, compensated absences and bonus	1,089.99	938.74
	Contribution to provident and other funds	110.19	99.81
	Workmen and staff welfare expenses	7.55	5.08
	Amortisation of defered employee benefit expense on employee loan	0.03	0.05
		1,207.77	1,043.67
	Less: Acturial loss/ (gain) presented in other comprehensive income	(11.09)	
		1,218.86	1,040.75
	EN & O	N/ 1	V
29	Finance cost	Year ended	Year ended

31 March 2018

31 March 2017

Interest expense		
Interest expense on liability component of 10% non cumulative convertible preference shares Other borrowing cost	211.28 55.20	227.76 50.18
	11.96	9.17
_	278.44	287.10

30 Depreciation and amortisation expense

31

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment Amortisation of intangible asset	175.72	Year ended 31 March 2017 162.07
	3.27	5.16
	178.99	167.23

Other expenses Year ended Year ended 31 March 2018 31 March 2017 Consumption of stores and spare parts Packing materials consumed 29.52 35.49 Power and fuel 274.88 328.95 Freight, clearing and forwarding 98.94 98.82 Repairs and maintenance 73.82 110.88 - machinery - others 75.80 49.39 Insurance 7.88 41.00 Rates and taxes 5.90 2.24 Legal and professional 3.88 3.25 Payment to Auditor (refer note 36) 28,42 76.75 Travelling and conveyance 1.62 11.07 Printing and stationery 38.46 40.87 Communication expenses 9.51 7.88 Sales promotion & commission on export 9.24 6.20 Shirt Testing Charges 21.83 19.16 Expense for group corporate services 10.26 6.07 Processing charges 2.96 3.28 Provision for doubtful debts/advances 23.65 15.50 Sundry balances written off (13.39)Property, plant and equipments written off 7.50 13.39 (Increase)/ decrease in excise duty on change in inventories of finished goods Prior period expenses (refer note 42) 0.21 (0.52)Miscellaneous expenses 6.94 33.25 26.66

756.75

890.66



Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

32. Earnings per share:

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is set out below:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018	Amounts in Lakh Year ended 31 March 2017
Net Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders	22.92	(50.96
Number of weighted average equity shares Basic Add: Effect of dilutions and in the state of dilutions and dilutions are discounted by the state of dilutions and dilutions are discounted by the state of dilutions and dilutions are discounted by the dilutions and dilutions and dilutions and dilutions are dilutions an	140.00	140.00
Add: Effect of dilutive equity shares 10% - non- cumulative convertible preference share	_*	140.00
Diluted	11000	
	140.00	140.00
Nominal value of equity share		
Nominal value of 10% non-cumulative convertible preference share	10	10
Earnings now against 1	10	10
Earnings per equity share Basic		
Diluted	0.16	(0.36)
	0.16	(0.36)
*10% non-cumulative convertible preference shares are the		()
Accordingly these have not been adjusted to arrive at the dilutive arrings per share.	-	

33. Capital commitments and others:

(a) Exports obligations under Export	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme	Nil	735.57

⁽b). As per the sanction letter for the term loan taken from a bank, the company is required to create a reserve before December 2017 equivalent to 50% of repayment of installments of the year 2018, 2019

The above commitment has been waived off by the bank during the year on a special request by the



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

34. Related parties:

(i) Related parties and nature of related party relationship:

Description of relationship	Name of the party			
Joint Venture Partner Joint venture Partner	Vardhman Textiles	Limited, India (VTL)		
A Associate of Joint Venture Partner	Nisshinbo Textile Inc., Japan Vardhman Yarns and Threads Limited, India			
Subsidiary of Joint Venture	Naigai Shirts Co. Lto Nisshinbo Shanghai	d, Japan		
Key managerial person	Mr. D.L. Sharma Mr. Anil Sood Mr. Sanjay Gupta Ms. Apinder Sodhi Ms. Monika Sethi	Whole-Time Director Chief Financial Officer from 10 Mar 15 Company Secretary from 04 Aug 2017 Independent Director till 04 Aug 2017 Independent Director till 04 Aug 2017		

(iii) Transactions with related parties:

Particulars	Amounts in Lakhs		
	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended	
Short-term borrowings taken during the year	Zur en 2016	31 March 2017	
Vardhman Textiles Limited	250.00	200.00	
Short-term borrowings repaid during the year			
Vardhman Textiles Limited	250.00	200.00	
Interest expense on short-term borrowings			
Vardhman Textiles Limited	89.72	92.29	
Interest paid on short-term borrowings			
Vardhman Textiles Limited			
2 miles	92.30	97.02	
Expenses paid on behalf of the others Vardhman Textiles Limited			
Expenses paid by others on behalf of the Company	16.46	1.73	
Vardhman Textiles Limited			
Vardhman Yarns and Threads Limited	6.29	15.55	
Purchase of raw materials	100.31	108.51	
Vardhman Textiles Limited			
Nisshinbo Shanghai Co .Ltd.	1596.83	1343.32	
	0.45	Nil	
Purchase of stores and spares/ capital items			
Vardhman Textiles Limited (capital items)	0.27	1.59	



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Vardhman Yarns and Threads Limited	43.77	40.96
Nisshinbo Textile Inc.	0.94	0.08
Revenue		
Vardhman Textiles Limited	31.31	3.87
Vardhman Yarns and Threads Limited	2.52	0.38
Nisshinbo Textile Inc.	179.70	497.76
Remuneration paid to Key managerial personnel		
Mr. Anil Sood	7.60	7.14
Remuneration paid to Independent Director		
Ms. Apinder Sodhi	0.14	0.44
Ms. Monika Sethi	0.14	0.34

iv) Balances due from/ to the related parties:

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars		Amounts in Lakhs
raruculars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Short-term borrowings		
Vardhman Textiles Limited	1199.12	1199.12
Interest accrued but not due on short-term borrowings (net of TDS)		
Vardhman Textiles Limited	80.74	83.06
Advance to suppliers		
Naigai Shirts Co. Ltd	Nil	1.36
Nisshinbo Textile Inc.	Nil	0.04
Nisshinbo Shanghai Co. Ltd.	Nil	0.43
Trade payables		
Vardhman Textiles Limited	668.12	212.69
Vardhman Yarns and Threads Limited	40.06	56.26
Trade receivables	-	
Nisshinbo Textile Inc.	54.04	Nil



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

35. The Government introduced the modified Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the textiles and jute industries with effect from 1 April 2007 in order to provide the financial and operational parameters of the scheme in respect of loans sanctioned with effect from 1 April 2007. Complying with the conditions of the Scheme, the Company received initial approval under TUFS, to the extent of Rs.1952.00 lakhs. On account of savings in the project cost post implementation this amount is being worked out to Rs.1699.32 lakhs on the basis of which claims have been acknowledged by the bank.

The Scheme provides the following benefits to the Company:

- a reimbursement of 5% on the interest charged by the lending agency on technology upgradation project in conformity with the Scheme.
- 10% capital subsidy on specified machinery required in manufacture of technical textiles and garmenting machines.

As per the above Scheme, the Company has recognised:

- Interest subsidy of 5% amounting to Rs.531.10 lakhs recognized upto current year (previous year Rs. 46,8.91 lakhs) in the Statement of Profit and Loss, with a recoverable Rs. 466.65 lakhs (previous year Rs.404.46 lakhs previous year) under the head "Other current assets" in the balance sheet.
- 10% capital subsidy amounting to Rs.53.41 lakhs (previous year Rs. 5,3.41 lakhs) on specified machinery by showing the same as a deferred government grant with a recoverable under the head "Other current assets" in the Balance Sheet.

36. Auditor's remuneration:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018	Amounts in lakhs Year ended 31 March 2017
Audit fee (excluding GST)		
- statutory audit -Tax audit fee - certification work	1.00 0.50	8.50 0.2:
- reimbursement of expenses	0.11	0.56
Total	1.61	9.31

37. Segment reporting

The Company is in the business of manufacture and sales of textile garments (mainly shirts). This is the only activity performed and is thus also the main source of risks and returns. Company has a single reportable segment which is reviewed by top management. Further company operates in more than one geographical segment hence the relevant disclosures as per IND AS 108 are applicable to the company.

Geographical information

The geography wise revenue and assets based on domicile of customer and location of assets respectively are as follows:



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

Amount in Lakhs

Particul	Year ended	India	Belgium	Japan	Korea	Peru	USA	Germany	Total
Revenue from	31 March 2018	4617.15	431.74	179.69	550.77	Nil	44.09	7.08	5830.54
sale of products	31 March 2017	4862.69	217.11	499.51	54.90	49.24	Nil	Nil	5683.46

Revenue from Five major customers amounted to Rs.3671.21 aggregating to 62.96% of total revenue during the year ended 31 March 2018 (Rs. 2200.10 aggregating to 39% of total revenue during the year ended 2017).

38. Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 19 - "Employee benefits"

General description of defined benefit plan:

Gratuity plan: The Company has a gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Company on retirement, separation, death or permanent disablement, in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act or as per the Company's plan, whichever is more beneficial.

The following tables set out the disclosures in respect of the gratuity plan as required under Ind AS 19.

(A) Reconciliation of benefit obligations for gratuity for the year:

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	
Opening defined benefit obligation	54.56	39.46	
Current service cost	16.82	14.53	
Interest cost	4.01	3.15	
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(11.08)	2.91	
Benefits paid	(5.87)	(5.51)	
Closing defined benefit obligation	58.43	54.56	

(B) The amounts recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income are as follows:

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year – obligation	11.08	(2.91)
Actuarial gain / (loss) recognized in the year	11.08	(2.91)
Unrecognized actuarial gains / (losses) at the end		
of the year	Nil	Ni



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

(C) The amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet are as follows:

Amounts in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	58.43	54.56
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	Nil	Ni
Funded / (unfunded) status	Nil	Ni
Unrecognized actuarial (gains) / losses at the end of the year	Nil	Ni
Net assets / (liability) recognised in Balance Sheet	(58.43)	(54.56)

(D) The amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss are as follows:

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Current service cost	16.82	14.53
Past service cost	Nil	Nil
Interest cost	4.01	3.15
Expected return on plan assets	Nil	Nil
Total amount recognized in statement of Profit and loss	20.83	17.69

(E) Principal actuarial assumptions in respect of provision for gratuity are as under:

Economic assumptions	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Discount rate	7.71%	7.35%
Expected rate of salary increase	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	Nil	Nil

As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
58 years	58 years
IALM (2006-08) ultimate	IAL (2006-08) ultimate
5%	5%
	31 March 2018 58 years IALM (2006-08) ultimate



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

(F) History of defined benefit obligations and experience gains and (losses):-

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	Year ended	year ended
	31 March 18	31 March 17	31 March 16	31 March 15	31 March
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	58.43	54.56	39.43	31.02	19.81
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-	-	-	
Deficit	(58.43)	(54.56)	(39.43)	(31.02)	(10 pt)
Experience adjustment gain /(loss) for plan liability	(11.08)	2.91	4.40	(3.39)	(7.80)
Experience adjustment loss/ (gain) for plan assets	-	-		-	-

(G) The quantitative sensitivity analysis on net liability recognized on account of change in significant assumptions:

Amounts in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March	As at 31 March
Discount Rate	2018	2017
0.50% Increase	(3.32)	(3.08)
0.50% decrease	3.65	3.38
Future Salary increase		
0.50% Increase	3.69	3.41
0.50% decrease	(3.39)	(3.14)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant.



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

(H) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Amounts in Lakhs

As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
2.16	1.87
9.16	7.22
47.11	45.47
	31 March 2018 2.16 9.16

39. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondences with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Based on the information available with the management there are no amounts payable to micro and small enterprises as at 31 March 2018.

40. (A) Deferred taxes

The Company has significant accumulated brought forward losses from earlier years and the management is of the view that it is not probable to realise the deferred tax assets in the near future. Accordingly, in the absence of probability of future profits, the deferred tax assets have been recognized only to the extent of deferred tax liability.

(a) The components of net deferred tax assets are as follows:-

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Deferred tax liabilities (a)		
Accelerated depreciation	283.60	283.67
Derivatives instruments not designated as hedges	Nil	0.74
Total	283.60	284.41
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for leave encashment	5.08	5.19
Provision for gratuity	18.05	16.86
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	5.79	9.93
Provision for bonus	Nil	1.85
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation Deferred government grant	619.18	647.72
	9.63	10.76
Total	657.75	692.33
Deferred tax assets restricted to deferred tax liabilities (b)	283.60	284.41
Net deferred tax assets [(a)-(b)]	Nil	Nil



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

(b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets:

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the company can use the benefits therefrom:

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Tax losses including unabsorbed depreciation	374.15	407.91
MAT credit entitlement	4.38	-

The tax losses will expire in 2019-2022, MAT credit in 2033-2034 and unabsorbed depreciation has no expiry.

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the Profit before tax:

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Accounting profit before tax	27.30	(50.96)
Add:		
1/5th of transition amount	98.02	98.02
Provision for doubtful debt	-	7.50
Re measurements of the defined benefits plans recognized in OCI	11.08	-
Less:		
Re measurements of the defined benefits plans recognized in OCI	-	(2.91)
Provision for doubtful debt written back	(13.38)	
Unabsorbed depreciation	(101.29)	(51.64)
Book Profit	21.73	-
Tax @ 19.055% (incl interest Rs. 24708)	4.38	-



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

41. Financial Risk Management

The principal financial assets of the Company include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The principal financial liabilities of the company, other than derivatives include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and the main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the day to day operations of the company.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company.

This note explains the risks which the company is exposed to and policies and framework adopted by the company to manage these risks:

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 prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and investment risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The company operates internationally and business is transacted in several currencies. Further the company also imports certain assets and material from outside India. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. Consequently the company is exposed to foreign currency risk and the results of the company may be affected as the rupee appreciates/ depreciates against foreign currencies. Foreign exchange risk arises from the future probable transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than company's functional currency.

The company measures the risk through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows and manages its foreign currency risk by hedging the transactions that are expected to occur within a period of twelve months. The Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk was based on the following amounts as at the reporting dates:



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
Trade receivables		
-In USD	2.63	0.31
-In EURO	0.04	Nil
-Foreign exchange forward contracts sell foreign currency in USD#	Nil	(0.69)
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	Nil	Nil
Trade Payables		
-In USD	0.16	0.07
-In JPY	0.42	0.39
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)		
-In USD	2.47	0.07
-In JPY	0.42	0.39
-In EURO	0.04	Ni

[#] Excess forwards are taken by the company on the basis of past performances.

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year

Particulars	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
	(Average exchange rate)	(Average exchange rate)	(Year end rates)	(Year end rates)
INR/USD	65.00	65.58	65.17	64.84
INR/JPY	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.58
INR/EURO	80.81	Nil	80.81	Nil



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Any changes in the exchange rate of JPY and USD against INR is not expected to have significant impact on the Company's profit due to the less exposure of these currencies. Accordingly, a 10% appreciation/depreciation of the INR as indicated below, against the JPY and USD would have increased/reduced profit by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on the foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variable remains constant:

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
10% Strengthening/weakening of USD against INR	16.12	0.47
10% Strengthening/weakening of JPY against INR	0.02	0.02
10% Strengthening/weakening of EURO against INR	0.36	Nil

The following table gives details in respect of outstanding foreign currency forward held by the company to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures.

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Contracts against export		
-In USD	Nil	0.69
Contracts against Import		
-In USD	Nil	Nil

(ii) Investment Risk

The company has not made any investment hence it is not exposed to investment risk.

(iii) Interest Rate Risk



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

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

As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates, which are included in interest bearing loans and borrowings in these financial statements. The company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instrument is at its fair value:

Amount in Lakhs

Variable rate instruments	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	
Long term borrowings	720.00	1210.13	
Current maturities of long term debt	492.00	492.00	
Short term borrowings	2000.18	1630.81	

Amount in Lakhs

Fixed rate instruments	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Liability component of 10% non cumulative preference shares term borrowings	607.15	551.95

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. A change of 100 basis points in interest rates for variable rate instruments at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss for the below years by the amounts shown below. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Amount in Lakhs

31 March 2018	31 March 2017
32.12	33.32
	32.12



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

b) Liquidity Risk

The financial liabilities of the company, other than derivatives, include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The company monitors its risk of shortage of funds to meet the financial liabilities using a liquidity planning tool.

The below is the detail of contractual maturities of the financial liabilities of the company at the end of each reporting period:

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
Long Term Borrowings including current maturity of long		
term debts (Carrying amount)	1819.15	2254.09
Contractual cash flows of long term borrowings	2770.32	3008.25
0-3 months	172.11	167.16
3-12 months	495.68	482.33
1-2 years	837.36	597.10
2-5 years	265.16	761.64
More than 5 years	1000.00	1000.00
Short Term Borrowings (Carrying amount)	2000.18	1630.81
Contractual cash flows of short term borrowings	2000.18	1630.81
0-3 months	2000.18	1630.81
3-12 months	•	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-5 years	-	
More than 5 years	-	
Trade Payables (Carrying amount)	903.52	557.04
Contractual cash flows of trade payables	903.52	557.04
0-3 months	903.52	557.04
3-12 months		



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

1-2 years	-	-
2-5 years	-	-
More than 5 years	-	_
Other Financial liabilities (Carrying amount)	211.02	191.85
Contractual cash flows of other financial liabilities	211.02	191.85
0-3 months	211.02	191.85
3-12 months	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-5 years	-	-
More than 5 years	-	-

c) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables which are typically unsecured. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances is limited as the company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by credit rating agencies. The Company's credit risk in case of all other financial instruments is negligible.

The company also assesses the creditworthiness of the customers internally to whom goods are sold on credit terms in the normal course of business. The credit limit of each customer is defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other means of credit insurance.

The impairment analysis is performed on client to client basis for the debtors that are past due at the end of each reporting date. The company has not considered an allowance for doubtful debts in case of Trade receivables that are past due but there has not been a significant change in the credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. On account of adoption of IND AS 109, the company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit ratings from external credit rating agencies and company's historical experience for customers.



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

The following table gives the detail of revenues generated from top five customers of the company:

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
(a)Revenue from top five customers		
- Amount of sales	3671.21	3652.55
-% of total sales	62.96	62.82

Credit Risk Exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balance for the year ended 31 March 2018 was Rs. Nil and for the year ended 31 March 2017 was Rs.750,000.

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
(b)Allowance for doubtful debt	, ,	
-Balance at the beginning of the period	28.59	21.09
-Impairment loss recognized	Nil	7.50
-Amount written off	13.39	Nil
-Balance at the end of the period	15.21	28.59

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables as disclosed at Note 8.

d) Capital Management

The capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maintain optimum capital structure to reduce cost of capital and to maximize the shareholder value.



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's gearing ratio was as follows:

Amount in Lakhs

As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	
3819.33	3884.90	
• (0.39)	(0.11)	
3818.95	3884.78	
565.44	533.98	
4384.39	4418.87	
87%	88%	
	31 March 2018 3819.33 (0.39) 3818.95 565.44 4384.39	

Further, there have been no such breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period which would have permitted the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

There were no changes in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2018 & 31 March 2017.

42. Following prior period expenses have been identified during the previous year ended 31 March 2018:

Financial statement caption	Amount in Lakhs
Telephone Expenses	2.66
Machinery Repair	1.34
Cost of material consumed	0.30
Legal and Professional Charges	0.05
Consumption of Store & Spare	2.58
Total	6.94

Since the Amount of previous year expenses is immaterial, hence it has not been reclassified in respective heads.



43 Disclosures of Financial instruments

(a) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

As at 31 March 2018

Particulars 4		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		SINGLE PROJECT ANY PROPERTY.	
	Amortized cost	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Total carrying value	Total Fair value
Financial assets:		10.				0.66	0.66
Loans (Non-Current)	0.66					0.66	
Other financial assets (Non-Current)	8.37					8.37	8.37
Trade receivables Other bank balances	1,488.70					1,488,70	1,488.70
Cash and cash equivalents	0.39					0.39	0.39
Loans (Current)	0.44					0.44	0.44
Other financial assets (Current)	0.17					0.17	0.17
Total	1,498.72					1,498.72	1,498.72
Financial liabilities:						of the Constitution and a	
Borrowings (Non-Current)	1,327.15					1,327.15	1,327.15
Borrowings (Current)	2,000.19					2,000.19	2,000.19
Trade Payables	903.53					903.53	903.53
Other financial liabilities (current)	703.02					703.02	703.02
Total	4,933.89					4,933,89	4,933.89

As at 31 March 2017

Particulars	Amortized cost	At fair value through profit or loss		At fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total Fair value
de la		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Financial assets:						-	0.70
Loans (Non-Current)	0.72					0.72	0.72
Other financial assets (Non-Current)	8.22					8.22	8.22
Trade receivables	1,374.30					1,374.30	1,374.30
Other bank balances	12.06					12.06	12.06
Cash and cash equivalents	0.12					0.12	0.12
Loans (Current)	0.48					0.48	0.48
Other financial assets (Current)	0.69		2.41			3.09	3.09
Total	1,396,58		2.41			1,398.99	1,398.99
Financial liabilities:							
Borrowings (Non-Current)	1,762.09					1,762.09	1,762.09
Borrowings (Current)	1,630.81					1,630.81	1,630.81
Trade Payables	557.04					557.04	557.04
Other financial liabilities (current)	683.86					683.86	683.86
Total	4,633.80					4,633.80	4,633.80



(b) Basis of Fair value of Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Fair Value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(ii) The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

As at 31 March 2018

Particulars	Fair value	Fair value measurement at the end of rep period/year using		
	As at 31 March 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other financial current assets				
-Derivative financial instruments				

As at 31 March 2017

Particulars	Fair value	Fair value measurement at the end of rep period/year using		
	As at 31 ^M March 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Other financial current assets				
-Derivative financial instruments		2.41		



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

In accordance with Ind AS 18 on "Revenue" and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, Sales for the previous year ended 31 March 2017 and for the period 1 April to 30 June 2017 were reported gross of Excise Duty and net of VAT/ CST. Excise Duty was reported as a separate expense line item. Consequent to the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from 1 July 2017, VAT/CST, Excise Duty etc. have been subsumed into GST and accordingly the same is not recognised as part of sales as per the requirements of Ind AS 18. This has resulted in lower reported sales in the current year in comparison to the sales reported under the pre-GST structure of indirect taxes. With the change in structure of indirect taxes, certain expenses where credit of GST is available are also being reported net of taxes.

45. Recent Accounting pronouncements

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration:

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration" which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The amendment is applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material..

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers:

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is expected to be insignificant.

46. Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes as per the requirement of Ind AS-7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	Borrowings (Non current) (incl current maturities)	Borrowings (Current)
A. Borrowings from banks		



Notes to Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2018

1702.13	431.69
-490.13	369.37
	-
	_
	_
1212.00	801.07
*	1199.12
	-
	-
	-
	1199.12
	-490.13

Note: The Company is not required to provide comparative information for preceding year i.e. 2016-17.

47. Previous Year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever considered necessary

As per our report of even date attached

Charlered Accountants

For SCV & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No. 0002351

(Sanjiv Mohan)

Partner

Membership No.:

Place: Ludhiana Date: 30 April 2018 For and on behalf of the Board of

Vardhman Nisshinbo Garments Company Limited

Neeraj Jain

Director

DIN: 00340459

D. L. Sharma

Chairman

DIN: 00727581

Anil Sood

Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Place: Ludhiana

Date:30 April 2018