

AUDIT REPORT
&
STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FIN. YEAR: 2025-2026

NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED
SURAT

RPR & Co.
Chartered Accountants
9001, World Trade Center, Near Udhna Darwaja, Ring Road, Surat-395002

R P R & Co.
Chartered Accountants
9001, World Trade Center, Near Udhna Darwaja, Ring Road, Surat – 395002
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of
Nityas Gems and Jewellery Limited
(Formerly known as Nityas Gems and Jewellery Private Limited)
Sector-1, 6th & 7th Floor, Ratih House,
SY – 376, TPS – 4, Pl – 7, Paiki Part – B,
Parshottam Farm Compound, Opp. Podar Arcade,
Varachha Road, A. K. Road, Surat, Gujarat – 395008.

Dear Sirs / Madams,

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Nityas Gems and Jewellery Limited** (the "**Company**") which comprises the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 and April 01, 2024 (the "**Appointed Date**"), the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity, the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026 and for the year ended March 31, 2025, the material accounting policies, and other explanatory information and notes (collectively, the "**Standalone Financial Statements**").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS OF OPINION

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

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OTHER MATTER

We draw attention to Note 43 to the Standalone Financial Statements, which explains that these are the Company's first Standalone Financial Statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), and that Ind AS 101, *First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards*, has been applied.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error; to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the auditor's opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economics decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factor in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the result of our work and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the **Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020** issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as '**order**'), and on the basis of test check as we considered appropriate and according to information and explanation provided to us, we enclose in the "**Annexure A**" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   2.1 We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   2.2 In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company as far as appears from our examination of those books.

   2.3 The Standalone Balance Sheet, Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Cash Flows and the Standalone Statement of Change in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

   2.4 In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

   2.5 On the basis of written representations received from the directors, as on March 31, 2026, taken on record by the Board of directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director under section 164(2) of the Act.

   2.6 With respect to the adequacy of financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operative effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**".

   2.7 With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act; and

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2.8 With respect to the others matters to be included in the auditor's report in accordance with Rule 11 of the companies (audit and auditors) rules 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(i) There were no pending litigations which would impact the financial position of the Company.

(ii) The Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection fund by the Company.

(iv) (a) As per management's representation, no funds other than disclosed by way of notes to accounts have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) As per management's representation, There were no funds which have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) No dividend has been declared by the Company during the year.

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(vi) Based on our examination carried out in accordance with the Implementation Guidance on Reporting on Audit Trail under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014 (Revised 2024 Edition) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, which included test checks, we report that the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Our examination of the audit trail was in the context of an audit of financial statements carried out in accordance with the Standard of Auditing and only to the extent required by Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules,2014. We have not carried out any audit or examination of the audit trail beyond the matters required by the aforesaid Rule 11(g) nor have we carried out any standalone audit or examination of the audit trail.

For **RPR & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 131964W

Raunaq Kankaria
(Partner)
M. No.: 138361
UDIN: 26138361EALSRH2474

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

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ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

1 Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets

(a)	Whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets.	Yes
(b)	Whether these fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; whether any material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if so, whether the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account;	The management conducted physical verification of certain fixed assets in accordance with its policy of physical verification in a phased manner. In our opinion, such frequency is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its fixed assets. As explained to us, the discrepancies noticed on physical verification as compared to book records maintained, were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
(c)	Whether title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company. If not, provide details thereof.	NA
(d)	Whether the company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use Assets) or intangible assets or both during the year and, if so, whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer.	No
(e)	Whether any proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.	No

2 Inventories

(a)	Whether physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and whether any material discrepancies were noticed and if so, how they have been dealt with in the books of account;	Yes
(b)	Whether Company has availed Working Capital Loan(s) from banks or financial institutions by pledging current assets and the sanction limit(s) by combining limit of all banks or financial institutions exceed Rs 5 Crore and if so. Whether quarterly result or statement filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in line with the accounting books.	Yes

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3 Investments, guarantees, securities and loans

	Whether during the year the company has made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, If so,	
(a)	whether during the year the company has provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity, if so, indicate -	NA
(b)	whether the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest;	The investments made during the year are, in our opinion, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
(c)	if amount is overdue then total amount overdue for more than 90 days and whether reasonable steps have been taken by the company for recovery of the principal and interest;	NA
(d)	Whether any loan or advances granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loan given to the same party, If so, specify the aggregate amount of such dues renewed or extended or settled by fresh loan and the percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loan granted during the year.	NA
(e)	whether the company has granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, if so, specify the aggregate amount, percentage thereof to the total loans granted, aggregate amount of loans granted to promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of the section 2 of the companies Act 2013	NA

4 Loans, Investments and guarantees

In respect of loans, investments and guarantees, whether provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with. If not, provide details thereof.	As explained to us and from the records verified, the company has generally complied the provision of section 185 and 186 of The Companies Act, 2013.

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5 Deposit

In case the company has accepted deposits, whether the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, where applicable, have been complied with? If not, the nature of such contraventions be stated; If an order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal, whether the same has been complied with or not?	Nil

6 Cost Records

Whether maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and whether such accounts and records have been so made and maintained;	NA

7 Statutory dues

(a)	whether the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, , service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and if not, the extent of the arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, shall be indicated by the auditor.		According to the information and explanations given to us and the record examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues applicable to it. There were no arrears as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.	
(b)	Where dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax have not been deposited on account of any dispute, then the amounts involved and the forum where dispute is pending shall be mentioned.		Yes	
	Particulars	**F.Y.**	**AMOUNT (In Rs.)**	**STATUS**
	Demand Raised U/s 156 of Income Tax Act 1961	2022-2023	2,88,39,999/-	Appeal Filed before CIT(A)

8 Income Disclosed in Tax Assessment but not properly accounted in Books of Accounts

Whether any transactions not recorded in books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, if so, whether the previously unrecorded income has been properly recorded by the company in the books of accounts during the year.	NA

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9 Default in Repayment

(a)	Whether the company has defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institution or bank or debenture holders? If yes, the period and amount of default to be reported (in case of banks and financial institutions, lender wise details to be provided).	No
(b)	Whether the company has been disclosed wilful defaulter by any financial institution (including Banks)	No
(c)	Whether term loan were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained, if not, the amount of loan so diverted and the purpose for which it is used.	Yes
(d)	Whether fund raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purpose, if yes, the nature and amount to be indicated	No
(e)	Whether the company has taken any fund from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, if so, details thereof with nature of such transaction and the amount in each case.	NA
(f)	Whether the company has raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies, if so, provide details thereof and also report if the company has defaulted in repayment of such loan raised.	NA

10 Money raised

(a)	Whether moneys raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) were applied for the purposes for which those are raised. If not, the details together with delays / default and subsequent rectification, if any, as may be applicable, be reported;	NA
(b)	Whether the company has made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and if so, as to whether the requirement of Section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the fund raised have been used for the purpose for which the fund were raised, if not , the details in respect of amount involved and nature of non compliances.	The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



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11 Fraud

(a)	Whether any fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers/ employees has been noticed or reported during the year; If yes, the nature and the amount involved be indicated.	To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, there have been no cases of fraud on or by the Company noticed or reported during the year under report.
(b)	whether any report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;	No
(c)	whether the auditor has considered whistle-blower complaints, if any, received during the year by the Company	NA

12 Nidhi Company

Whether the Nidhi Company has complied with the Net Owned Fund in the ratio of 1:20 to meet out the liability and whether the Nidhi Company is maintaining 10% liquid assets to meet out the unencumbered liability.	NA

13 Related Parties Transactions

Whether all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc as required by the accounting standards and Companies Act, 2013.	As per the information and explanation provided to us and records produced before us, the company has generally complied with the provisions.

14 Internal Audit

Whether the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business, if Yes, whether the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered.	NA

15 Non-cash Transactions

Whether the company has entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and if so, whether provisions of Section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.	NA

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16 Registration with RBI

(a)	Whether the company is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and if so, whether the registration is obtained.	NA
(b)	Whether the company has conducted Non-Banking or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from RBI as per Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	NA
(c)	Whether the company is Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the RBI, if so, whether it continue to fulfil the criteria of a CIC, and in case the company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfil such criteria.	NA
(d)	Whether the Group has more than one CIC as part of the Group, if yes, indicate the number of CICs which are part of the Group;	NA

17 Cash Losses

Whether the company has incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year if so the amount of cash losses.	No

18 Resignation of Previous Statutory Auditor

Whether there has been any resignation of the Statutory Auditor during the year, if so, whether consideration has been taken for the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors	There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

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19 Material Uncertainty

On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, whether the auditor is of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date;	On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 39 (m) to the Standalone Financial Statements, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of Balance Sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

20 Corporate Social Responsibility

(a)	whether, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has transferred unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act;	The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amounts for the year requiring a transfer to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
(b)	whether any amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act;	

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21 Qualification or Adverse Remark for CFS Companies

Whether there have been any qualification or adverse remark by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the Consolidated Financial Statement, if yes the details of the companies and the paragraph number of the CARO report containing the qualifications or adverse remark.	This clause is applicable only in respect of the audit of consolidated financial statements and, accordingly, is not applicable to the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company.

For RPR & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 131964W

Raunaq Kankaria
(Partner)
Membership No.: 138361
UDIN: 26138361EALSRH2474

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

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ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2.6 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements of **Nityas Gems and Jewellery Limited** (the "**Company**") as at March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements based on the internal control with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI").

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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



R P R & Co.
Chartered Accountants
9001, World Trade Center, Near Udhna Darwaja, Ring Road, Surat – 395002
Email: rprsurat.co@gmail.com, Ph: 0261-3591630

OPINION

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at **March 31, 2026**, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **RPR & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 131964W

Raunaq Kankaria
(Partner)
M. No.: 138361
UDIN: 26138361EALSRH2474

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

CIN NO.: U36996GJ2022PLC131404

Regd. Off.: Sector-1, 6th & 7th Floor, Ratih House, SY-376, TPS-4, Pl-7, Paiki Part-B, Parshottam Farm Compound, Opp. Podar Arcade, Varachha Road, A. K. Road, Surat -395008.

Website: www.nityas.in | Email: nityasjewels@gmail.com

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
I.	**Assets**				
(1)	**Non-Current Assets**				
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	23.01	16.59	16.23
	(b) Right of Use Assets	4.1	17.13	3.30	4.26
	(c) Other Intangible Assets	5	0.54	0.01	0.01
	(d) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments	6	253.86	12.75	0.51
	(ii) Other Financial Assets	7	2.38	0.15	0.13
	(e) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	8	0.90	0.29	0.07
	Total Non-Current Assets		**297.82**	**33.09**	**21.21**
(2)	**Current Assets**				
	(a) Inventories	9	410.54	254.62	51.35
	(b) Financial Assets				
	(i) Trade Receivables	10	160.64	87.52	40.64
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1.25	0.34	0.53
	(c) Other Current Assets	12	9.98	5.37	1.92
	Total Current Assets		**582.41**	**347.85**	**94.44**
	Total Assets		**880.23**	**380.94**	**115.66**
II.	**Equity and Liabilities**				
(1)	**Equity**				
	(a) Equity Share Capital	13	215.69	12.40	10.00
	(b) Other Equity	14	424.78	202.93	43.50
	Total Equity		**640.47**	**215.33**	**53.50**
(2)	**Liabilities**				
	Non-Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	15	0.92	2.72	13.63
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	4.2	14.23	2.56	3.46
	(b) Provisions	16	3.04	0.53	0.42
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		**18.19**	**5.82**	**17.51**
	Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings	15	89.87	63.39	18.95
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	4.2	2.40	0.89	0.81
	(iii) Trade Payables	17			
	(A) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises; and		1.76	23.79	-
	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		79.89	3.82	16.71
	(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	18	6.81	2.59	4.71

NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

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STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	33.70	63.44	0.19
	(c) Provisions	16	0.02	0.00	0.00
	(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	7.11	1.85	3.27
	Total Current Liabilities		**221.57**	**159.78**	**44.65**
	Total Liabilities		**239.76**	**165.60**	**62.16**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**880.23**	**380.94**	**115.66**

The accompanying notes 1 - 47 form an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For RPR & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 131964W

Raunaq Kankaria
(Partner)
Membership No.: 138361

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad
(Managing Director)
DIN: 08715741

Dhruv Janakbhai Savaliya
(Director)
DIN: 09801754

Denish Bharatbhai Kalyanpremchandwala
(Chief Financial Officer)
PAN: CAFPK7064P

Manvi Meet Shah
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A71943

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

CIN NO.: U36996GJ2022PLC131404

Regd. Off.: Sector-1, 6th & 7th Floor, Ratih House, SY-376, TPS-4, Pl-7, Paiki Part-B, Parshottam Farm Compound, Opp. Podar Arcade, Varachha Road, A. K. Road, Surat -395008.

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STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	Incomes:			
I.	Revenue from Operations	21	2,070.50	973.48
II.	Other Income	22	3.61	0.04
III.	**Total Income [I + II]**		**2,074.11**	**973.52**
IV.	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	23	1,761.80	876.94
	(b) Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, and Stock-in-Trade	24	(103.50)	(86.95)
	(c) Manufacturing Expenses		78.28	44.62
	(d) Employee benefit expenses	26	18.20	4.07
	(e) Finance Costs	27	6.27	4.51
	(f) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	28	7.86	4.65
	(g) Other Expenses	29	11.96	5.52
	Total Expenses		**1,780.87**	**853.35**
V.	**Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax [III-IV]**		**293.24**	**120.17**
VI.	Exceptional items	30	0.03	-
VII.	**Profit / (Loss) before tax [V-VI]**		**293.21**	**120.17**
VIII.	**Tax Expenses:**	31		
	(1) Current Year Tax		51.04	20.85
	(2) Deferred Tax/(Benefit)		(0.46)	(0.29)
	(3) Earlier Year Tax		0.61	0.57
	Total Tax Expenses		**51.19**	**21.13**
IX.	**Profit / (Loss) for the year [VII-VIII]**		**242.02**	**99.05**
X.	**Other Comprehensive Income:**	32		
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.89)	0.41
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.15	(0.07)
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**(0.74)**	**0.34**
XI.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year [IX+X]**		**241.28**	**99.39**

R. L Chelas

Agarwal

Manish



NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED
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STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
XII.	**Earnings per equity share (in INR)**	33		
	(1) Basic		5.86	4.42
	(2) Diluted		5.86	4.42

The accompanying notes 1 - 47 form an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For RPR & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 131964W

Raunaq Kankaria
(Partner)
Membership No.: 138361

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad
(Managing Director)
DIN: 08715741

Dhruv Janakbhai Savaliya
(Director)
DIN: 09801754

Denish Bharatbhai Kalyanpremchandwala
(Chief Financial Officer)
PAN: CAFPK7064P

Manvi Meet Shah
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A71943

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

CIN NO.: U36996GJ2022PLC131404

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STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Net Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax	**293.24**	**120.17**
	Adjustments for:		
	Interest Income	(0.05)	(0.03)
	Interest Subsidy Income	(0.38)	-
	Net Unrealised Gain / (Loss) on Foreign Currency Transaction and Translation	(0.20)	(0.01)
	Bad Debts	1.69	-
	Finance Costs	6.27	4.51
	Gratuity Expense (Current service cost)	1.60	0.49
	Gain on termination of lease	(0.83)	-
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	7.86	4.65
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**309.21**	**129.78**
	Adjustments for:		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(74.61)	(46.86)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(2.57)	(0.02)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(4.62)	(3.45)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(155.92)	(203.28)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	54.04	10.90
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	4.22	(1.61)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(32.21)	63.24
	Cash Flow from / (used in) Operations	**97.54**	**(51.29)**
	Income Taxes paid (including TDS Receivable)	(43.92)	(22.84)
	Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Operating Activities (A)	**53.62**	**(74.13)**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(11.79)	(4.41)
	Purchase of Intangible Assets	(0.63)	-
	Payments for initial direct costs of ROU assets	(0.16)	-
	Subsidy Received against Fixed Assets	-	0.37
	Investment in subsidiaries	(241.11)	(12.75)
	Interest Received	0.01	0.03
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)	**(253.68)**	**(16.76)**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital & Share Premium	187.35	62.45
	Expenses on issue of bonus shares	(3.50)	-
	Proceeds from / (Repayment) of Long-term borrowings	(1.81)	(1.81)
	Proceeds from / (Repayment) of Short-term borrowings (Net)	26.48	43.90
	Proceeds from / (Repayment) of Unsecured Loan from Related Parties	-	(8.56)
	Principal Payment of Lease Liabilities	(1.70)	(0.81)
	Interest Subsidy Received	0.38	-
	Finance Cost (including Interest on Lease Liabilities)	(6.23)	(4.48)
	Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)	**200.97**	**90.70**
	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**0.91**	**(0.19)**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.34	0.53
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1.25**	**0.34**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents comprises of:		
	Cash on Hand	1.25	0.34
	Balance in Current Account	-	-
	Cash and Cash equivalents in Cash Flow Statement	**1.25**	**0.34**

The accompanying notes 1 - 47 form an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

CIN NO.: U36996GJ2022PLC131404

Regd. Off.: Sector-1, 6th & 7th Floor, Ratih House, SY-376, TPS-4, Pl-7, Paiki Part-B, Parshottam Farm Compound, Opp. Podar Arcade, Varachha Road, A. K. Road, Surat -395008.

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STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

Notes:

(1) The above statement of cash flow from operating activities has been prepared under the 'Indirect method' as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7-Statement of Cash Flows.

(2) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

PARTICULARS	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Movements in Borrowings (Non-Current & Current):		
Opening Balance	**66.11**	**32.58**
Cash Flows:		
Proceeds from / (Repayments) of borrowings	24.67	33.53
Interest paid	(4.24)	(3.67)
Non-Cash Changes:		
Interest expense accrued	4.24	3.67
Closing Balance	**90.79**	**66.11**
Movements in Lease Liabilities (Non-Current & Current):		
Opening Balance	**3.46**	**4.26**
Cash Flows:		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(2.76)	(1.20)
Non-Cash Changes:		
Recognition of new leases	33.05	-
Deletions, modifications and adjustments of leases	(18.17)	-
Interest expense accrued	1.06	0.39
Closing Balance	**16.64**	**3.46**

As per our report of even date

For RPR & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 131964W

Raunaq Kankaria
(Partner)
Membership No.: 138361

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad
(Managing Director)
DIN: 08715741

Dhruv Janakbhai Savaliya
(Director)
DIN: 09801754

Denish Bharatbhai Kalyanpremchandwala
(Chief Financial Officer)
PAN: CAFPK7064P

Manvi Meet Shah
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A71943

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

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STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (Refer Note 13):

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	12.40	10.00	10.00
Addition during the year	7.21	2.40	-
Bonus shares issued during the year	196.08	-	-
Reduction during the year	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**215.69**	**12.40**	**10.00**

B. OTHER EQUITY (Refer Note 14):

PARTICULARS	RESERVES & SURPLUS		OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	TOTAL
	SECURITY PREMIUM RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**-**	**44.01**	**-**	**44.01**
Add / (Less): Ind AS adjustments on First-Time Adoption	-	(0.51)	-	(0.51)
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**-**	**43.50**	**-**	**43.50**
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	99.05	-	99.05
Add: Credited during the year	60.05	-	-	60.05
Add: Other Comprehensive Income /(Loss) for the year	-	-	0.34	0.34
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**60.05**	**142.55**	**0.34**	**202.93**
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	242.02	-	242.02
Add: Credited during the year	180.15	-	-	180.15
Add: Other Comprehensive Income /(Loss) for the year	-	-	(0.74)	(0.74)
Less: Utilized during the year	(199.58)	-	-	(199.58)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**40.62**	**384.56**	**(0.40)**	**424.78**

The accompanying notes 1 - 47 form an integral part of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For RPR & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 131964W

Raunaq Kankaria
(Partner)
Membership No.: 138361

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad
(Managing Director)
DIN: 08715741

Dhruv Janakbhai Savaliya
(Director)
DIN: 09801754

Denish Bharatbhai Kalyanpremchandwala
(Chief Financial Officer)
PAN: CAFPK7064P

Manvi Meet Shah
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A71943

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

NITYA GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED
(Formerly known as Nityas Gems and Jewellery Private Limited)
CIN NO.: U36996GJ2022PLC131404
Regd. Off.: Sector-1, 6th & 7th Floor, Ratih House, SY-376, TPS-4, Pl-7, Paiki Part-B, Parshottam Farm Compound, Opp. Podar Arcade, Varachha Road, A. K. Road, Surat, Gujarat - 395008.
Website: www.nityas.in | Email: nityasjewels@gmail.com

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

1. Company Information

Nityas Gems and Jewellery Limited *(Formerly known as Nityas Gems and Jewellery Private Limited)* (Corporate Identity Number: U36996GJ2022PLC131404) *(hereinafter referred to as the "**Company**")* is a public company incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company was incorporated on April 26, 2022 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is situated at Sector-1, 6th & 7th Floor, Ratih House, SY-376, TPS-4, Pl-7, Paiki Part-B, Parshottam Farm Compound, Opp. Podar Arcade, Varachha Road, A. K. Road, Surat -395008, Gujarat, India.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of gold, silver and diamond jewellery.

The name of the Company was changed from Nityas Gems and Jewellery Private Limited to Nityas Gems and Jewellery Limited pursuant to the revised Certificate of Incorporation issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") on July 02, 2025, consequent upon conversion into a public company.

2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation of Standalone Financial Statements

2.1. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The Company has transitioned to Ind AS during this year ended March 31, 2026 and accordingly will prepare its first complete Ind AS financials for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company has thereby prepared its Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time), other accounting principles generally accepted in India and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Act, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), considering April 01, 2024 as transition date for the statutory requirements under section 129 of the Act, as applicable.

These Standalone Financial Statements have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on September 01, 2026.

Refer note 43 of the Standalone Financial Statements for information on how the Company has adopted Ind AS.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

2.2. Statement of Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS")

The Standalone Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Ind AS notified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.3. Statement of Consistency of Accounting Policy

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the Standalone Financial Statements. Change in accounting policies is done only in cases where required or permitted by Ind AS 101 – Ind AS on First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. Refer to note 43 for information on how the Company has adopted Ind AS.

2.4. Functional and Presentation Currency and rounding of amounts

The Standalone Financial Statements is presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.) which is also the functional currency of the Company. All amounts disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements and notes have been rounded-off to the nearest million with two decimals thereof as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

All the amounts which are less than Rs. 5,000/- are reported in Standalone Financial Statements as Rs. 0.00/- on account of rounding off.

2.5. Basis of Measurement

The Standalone Financial Statements has been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS.

- Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value or at amortised cost depending on classification;
- Derivative financial instruments and contingent consideration is measured at fair value;
- Assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell;
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value; and
- Lease liability and Right-of-use assets – measured at fair value;

A historical cost is a measure of value used for accounting in which the price of an asset on the Standalone Balance Sheet is based on its historical cost, it is generally fair value of consideration given in exchange for goods and services at the time of transaction or original cost when acquired by the Company.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Fair value is the price that is likely to be received on sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorised into fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are prescribed as follows:

- Level one quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access on measurement data;
- Level two inputs, other than quoted price is included within level one, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level three where observable inputs are used for the valuation of assets or liabilities.

2.6. Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of Standalone Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements are prudent and reasonable. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Following are the critical judgements made by the Management while compiling the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company:

a) Income Taxes

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgement on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods. The recognition of taxes that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by Management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets, Management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, Management believes that the Company will realise the benefits of those deductible differences.

b) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

The Company exercises judgement in determining if a particular matter is possible, probable or remote. The Company also exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

c) Classification of Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Following are the critical estimates made by the Management while compiling the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company:

a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Company's assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

b) Expected credit loss

In accordance with Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, the Company applies ECL model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

For this purpose, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on the trade receivable balances, whereas it uses 'general approach' for other receivables. The application of simplified approach requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

In case of other assets, the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to twelve months ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognised as loss allowance.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

c) Accounting for defined benefit plans

In accounting for post-retirement benefits, several statistical and other factors that attempt to anticipate future events are used to calculate plan expenses and liabilities. These factors include discount rate assumptions and rate of future compensation increases. To estimate these factors, actuarial consultants also use estimates such as withdrawal, turnover and mortality rates which require significant judgement. The actuarial assumptions used by the Company may differ materially from actual results in future periods due to changing market and economic conditions, regulatory events, judicial rulings, higher or lower withdrawal rates, or longer or shorter participant life spans.

d) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which an asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each asset or cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows, management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. The actual results may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets.

e) Fair value of Financial Instruments

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. Details of the assumptions used are given in the notes regarding financial assets and liabilities. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

2.7. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Current and Non-Current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has determined its operating cycle, as explained in schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, as twelve months, having regard to the nature of business being carried out by the Company. The same has been considered for classifying assets and liabilities as current and non-current while preparing the Standalone Financial Statements.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

b) Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work-in-progress

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment, is stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of acquisition or construction of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes net of trade discounts, rebates and any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning.

Property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination are recognised at their carrying value at the acquisition date.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance cost are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment as specified in Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment.

Property, plant and equipment which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress'. 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'.

Capital work-in-progress included in non-current assets comprises of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest. Capital work-in-progress are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

De-recognition

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

c) Intangible Assets

Recognition and Measurement

Intangible assets such as marketing intangibles, trademarks, technical know-how, brands, customer relationship, computer software, product related intangibles, distribution network and non – compete rights acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Further, payments to third parties for in-licensed products, generally take the form of up-front and milestones payments and are capitalised following a cost accumulation approach to variable payments (milestones) when receipt of economic benefits out of the separately purchased transaction is considered to be probable. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Subsequent expenditures are capitalised only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate.

De-recognition

Intangible assets are de-recognised either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Losses arising on such de-recognition are recorded in the profit or loss and are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any and the carrying amount of respective intangible assets as on the date of de-recognition.

d) Inventories

Inventories majorly comprise raw materials, which is fine gold, diamond, alloy, etc., stock-in-trade and finished goods, which consists of Jewellery, which are measured at the lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value (NRV).

The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities), costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the First-in, First-out (FIFO) method.

NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank including fixed deposit with original maturity period of three months or less and short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and have no lien marked against them.

f) Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

Classification
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets excluding trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The Company's trade receivables do not contain any significant financing component and hence are measured at the transaction price measured under Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

Subsequent Measurement
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 for collecting contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

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

Equity instruments, except for the ones held for trading, could also be classified as at FVTOCI, if the Company makes an irrevocable election to do so at the time of initial recognition. Such election is made on instrument-to-instrument basis. In case of equity instruments classified as at FVTOCI, all the fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. The Company has designated certain equity instruments as at FVTOCI.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not categorized as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified and subsequently measured as at FVTPL.

As per the requirements of Ind AS 109 - "Financial Instruments", all investments in equity instruments and contracts on those instruments are to be measured at FVTPL unless designated at FVTOCI. However, there might be situations where cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value. That may be the case if insufficient information is available to measure fair value, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

De-recognition

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

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

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

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities specifically classified and subsequently measured as at fair value through profit and loss.

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company initially measures a financial liability at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

The Company measures its financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts, estimated future cash payments (including all fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost on initial recognition.

The interest expense (calculated based on effective interest method) and any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or is a derivative (except for effective hedge) or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or losses, including any interest expense on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to a provision is presented in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

h) Contingent Assets & Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. The Company does recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the year in which the change occurs.

i) Taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current tax expense and deferred tax expense/benefit. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the provisions of the applicable income tax law of the respective jurisdiction. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the Standalone Balance Sheet approach on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The Company recognises deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- When the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and
- It is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities.

j) Employee Benefit Expenses

Short-Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are measured on undiscounted basis. Benefits such as salaries, wages, bonus, incentives etc. and the expected cost of ex gratia are recognised in the year in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

Defined Contribution Plans (PF & ESIC) Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund (PF) and Employee State Insurance (ESIC) are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund and ESIC scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the Standalone Balance Sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity Obligations – Unfunded

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. 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.

- **Measurement:** The Company's liability is actuarially determined, using the Projected Unit Credit Method, at the end of each reporting period.
- **Unfunded Status:** As the Gratuity plan is unfunded, the liability recognized in the Standalone Balance Sheet represents the Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation without deduction of any plan assets.
- **P&L Recognition:** Current service cost, past service cost and net interest cost are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.
- **OCI Recognition:** Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses (arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions), are recognized immediately in the Standalone Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to Retained Earnings through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the year in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

k) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company applies the *five-step model prescribed under Ind AS 115*, involving the identification of contracts, performance obligations, determination of transaction price, allocation of price, and recognition of revenue upon satisfaction of obligations.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Revenue from the sale of gold, silver, diamond jewellery, and bullion is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. Control is transferred upon shipment or delivery to the customer, depending on the specific contractual terms, and when the customer has accepted the goods and the risks of ownership have passed.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts, and volume rebates. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties, such as Goods and Services Tax (GST), are excluded from revenue.

When goods are sold in exchange for old gold (non-cash consideration), revenue is measured at the fair value of the goods sold (or the fair value of the old gold received if more clearly evident).

For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. A refund liability and an asset for the right to recover products are recognized for expected returns.

Revenue from manufacturing services such as making charges, job work income etc. is recognized when the service is completed and the finished goods are delivered to the customer, as this represents the transfer of the benefit of the service.

l) Other Income

Interest Income
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Other Income (Other than Interest)
Other Non-Operating Income is recognized on an accrual basis when the right to receive payment is established and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

m) Finance Costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use and borrowing cost are being incurred. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year they are incurred.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Borrowing cost includes interest expense, amortisation of discounts and ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

n) Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (other than freehold land) is calculated on pro-rata on the WDV method based on the useful life of the assets as indicated under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for certain assets where management believes and based on the technical evaluation and assessment that the useful lives adopted by it best represent the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use.

Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro – rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition and in case of projects from the date of commencement of commercial production. Depreciation on deductions / disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis up to the month preceding the month of deduction / disposals.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the changes are accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate and adjusted prospectively.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful Life
Office Equipments	3 years
Plant and Equipment	15 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Computer	3 years

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Amortisation
The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the SLM method over the following useful lives:

Intangible Asset	Useful Life
Software	3 years
Trademark	7 years

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite life is recognised in statement of profit and loss under the head depreciation, impairment and amortisation expense.

o) Impairment

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

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost
- Financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI
- Trade or other contractual receivables resulting from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade or other contractual receivables resulting from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115. This approach doesn't require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company follows 'general approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance, on other financial assets, wherein the Company provides for 12-month ECL on 'Low Credit Risk' financial assets and lifetime time ECL on 'Moderate Credit Risk' and 'High Credit Risk' financial assets.

If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant credit risk, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.
- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Standalone Balance Sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, an impairment test is performed at each reporting date.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the cash-generating unit. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

The goodwill acquired in a business combination is, for the purpose of impairment testing, allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

An impairment loss is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss if the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit is lower than it's carrying amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not recognised separately and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire amount of the investment in an associate is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate may be impaired.

p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The average weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

q) Investment in subsidiary

Measurement
Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost in accordance with the option available under Ind AS 27 – 'Separate Financial Statements'.

- Initial Recognition: Investments are recorded at cost, which comprises the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition.
- Subsequent Measurement: Investments are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Impairment

The carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated in accordance with Ind AS 36 – 'Impairment of Assets'. An impairment loss is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss whenever the carrying amount of the investment exceeds its recoverable amount.

Derecognition

On disposal of an investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

r) Exceptional Items

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in statement of profit and loss and in the notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

s) Leases:

As a Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains the lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component based on its relative stand-alone prices.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right- of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re measurements of the lease liability.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and the type of the asset leased.
Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is re measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company has elected not to recognise right-of- use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor
Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

t) Foreign currency translation:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currencies the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss except for foreign currency exchange differences arising from the translation of the qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars		Plant and Equipments	Computer	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
GROSS CARRYING VALUE							
Deemed Cost as at April 01, 2024		**15.24**	**0.70**	**0.17**	**0.12**	**-**	**16.23**
Adj.:	Additions during the year	3.52	0.54	0.07	0.29	-	**4.41**
	Deletions during the year	(0.37)	-	-	-	-	**(0.37)**
	Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2025		**18.39**	**1.24**	**0.24**	**0.41**	**-**	**20.27**
Adj.:	Additions during the year	6.87	0.99	0.45	1.20	2.28	**11.79**
	Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Other Adjustments	(0.01)	(0.28)	-	-	-	**(0.29)**
Balance as at March 31, 2026		**25.24**	**1.95**	**0.69**	**1.61**	**2.28**	**31.76**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION							
Balance as at April 01, 2024		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Adj.:	Depreciation charged for the year	2.95	0.65	0.03	0.06	-	**3.68**
	Disposals made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2025		**2.95**	**0.65**	**0.03**	**0.06**	**-**	**3.68**
Adj.:	Depreciation charged for the year	3.59	0.80	0.25	0.32	0.38	**5.33**
	Disposals made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Other Adjustments	(0.00)	(0.26)	-	-	-	**(0.26)**
Balance as at March 31, 2026		**6.53**	**1.19**	**0.27**	**0.37**	**0.38**	**8.75**
NET CARRYING VALUE							
As at March 31, 2026		**18.71**	**0.76**	**0.42**	**1.24**	**1.89**	**23.01**
As at March 31, 2025		15.44	0.59	0.21	0.35	-	16.59
As at April 01, 2024		15.24	0.70	0.17	0.12	-	16.23

Notes:

(1) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
(2) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment.
(3) Movable fixed assets are hypothecated against the borrowings (refer note 15).
(4) The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised as of April 01, 2024 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Details of Gross Block and Accumulated Depreciation as per IGAAP as at April 01, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Plant and Equipments	Computer	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block as at April 01, 2024	**19.12**	**1.26**	**0.18**	**0.15**	**-**	**20.71**
Accumulated Depreciation	3.88	0.56	0.01	0.03	-	**4.48**
Net Block considered as Deemed Cost	**15.24**	**0.70**	**0.17**	**0.12**	**-**	**16.23**
Ind AS Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Deemed Cost as per PPE Schedule	**15.24**	**0.70**	**0.17**	**0.12**	**-**	**16.23**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

4 Right-of-use assets & Lease liability

4.1 Right-of-use assets

(Rs. in Million)

Particulars		Factory Building
Balance as at March 31, 2024		**-**
Adj.:	Add: Right-of-use assets recognised on transition date	4.26
Balance as at April 01, 2024		**4.26**
Adj.:	Additions during the year	-
	Deletions during the year	-
	Depreciation charge for the year	(0.96)
	Other Adjustments	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025		**3.30**
Adj.:	Additions during the year	33.93
	Deletions during the year	(17.67)
	Depreciation charge for the year	(2.42)
	Other Adjustments	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026		**17.13**

a Outstanding tenure of ROU Assets

Particulars	Factory Building
As at March 31, 2026	**5.00 years**
As at March 31, 2025	3.40 years
As at April 01, 2024	4.40 years

Notes:

(1) The Company has entered into a lease arrangement for an office and factory building located at Sector-1, 5th, 6th and 7th Floor, Ratih House, SY-376, TPS-4, Plot-7, Paiki Part-B, Parshottam Farm Compound, Opp. Podar Arcade, Varachha Road, A. K. Road, Surat – 395008. The lease commenced on March 27, 2026 and is valid for a period of five years, ending on March 25, 2031. The lease rentals are Rs. 3,15,000 per month with an annual escalation of 5% as per the terms of the agreement.

(2) The Company has not revalued its Right-of-use assets.

(3) The aggregate depreciation on Right-of-use assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(4) The Company has not claimed the recognition exemptions for short-term leases or leases of low-value assets under Ind AS 116, as there were no other lease arrangements during the reporting period.

(5) The lease agreements for immovable properties are duly executed in favour of the Company.

(6) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is in the range of 8.85% to 10.10%.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

4.2 Lease Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Current Lease Liabilities	2.40	0.89	0.81
Non-Current Lease Liabilities	14.23	2.56	3.46
Total	**16.64**	**3.46**	**4.26**

a Movement in lease liability

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year		**3.46**	**4.26**	**-**
Adj.:	Ind AS adjustments on First-Time Adoption	-	-	4.26
	Additions during the year	33.05	-	-
	Deletions, modifications and adjustments during the year	(18.17)	-	-
	Finance cost accrued during the year	1.06	0.39	-
	Payment of lease liabilities during the year	(2.76)	(1.20)	-
Balance at the end of the year		**16.64**	**3.46**	**4.26**

b Contractual maturity of lease liability on an undiscounted basis

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Less than one year	3.78	1.20	1.20
One to five years	17.03	2.90	4.10
More than five years	-	-	-
Total	**20.81**	**4.10**	**5.30**
Less: Financial Component	(4.18)	(0.64)	(1.04)
Net lease liability	**16.64**	**3.46**	**4.26**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

5 Other Intangible Assets

Particulars		Software	Trademark	Total
GROSS CARRYING VALUE				
Deemed Cost as at April 01, 2024		**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Adj.:	Additions during the year	-	-	-
	Deletions during the year	-	-	-
	Other Adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025		**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Adj.:	Additions during the year	0.63	-	0.63
	Deletions during the year	-	-	-
	Other Adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026		**0.63**	**0.01**	**0.65**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
Balance as at April 01, 2024		**-**	**-**	**-**
Adj.:	Amortization charged for the year	-	-	-
	Disposals made during the year	-	-	-
	Other Adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025		**-**	**-**	**-**
Adj.:	Amortization charged for the year	0.11	0.00	0.11
	Disposals made during the year	-	-	-
	Other Adjustments	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026		**0.11**	**0.00**	**0.11**
NET CARRYING VALUE				
As at March 31, 2026		**0.53**	**0.01**	**0.54**
As at March 31, 2025		-	0.01	0.01
As at April 01, 2024		-	0.01	0.01

Notes:

(1) The Company has not revalued its intangible assets.

(2) The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its intangible assets as recognised as of April 01, 2024 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Details of Gross Block and Accumulated Depreciation as per IGAAP as at April 01, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Software	Trademark	Total
Gross Block as at April 01, 2024	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	-
Net Block considered as Deemed Cost	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Ind AS Adjustment	-	-	-
Deemed Cost as per PPE Schedule	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

6 Investments

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Non-Current Investments:			
Unquoted Investments:			
(a) Investments measured at Cost:			
(i) Equity Instruments:			
Investment in Subsidiaries:			
1 Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited *14,10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 Each Fully Paidup* *(NIL in FY 2024-25)* *(NIL in FY 2023-24)*	241.11	-	-
2 Ratna LGD Private Limited *12,75,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 Each Fully Paidup* *(12,75,000 Equity Shares in FY 2024-25)* *(51,000 Equity Shares in FY 2023-24)*	12.75	12.75	0.51
Total	**253.86**	**12.75**	**0.51**
(Less): Provision for diminution in value of Investments	-	-	-
Net Non-Current Investments	**253.86**	**12.75**	**0.51**
Aggregate amount of:			
- Quoted investments	-	-	-
- Market value thereof	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	253.86	12.75	0.51
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-

7 Other Financial Assets

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Non-Current - Other Financial Assets:				
(a)	Bank deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	0.16	0.15	0.13
(b)	Rent deposits [refer note (2)]	0.66	-	-
(c)	Security deposits [refer note (3)]	1.56	-	-
Total Non-Current - Other Financial Assets		**2.38**	**0.15**	**0.13**

Notes:

(1) Summary of lien classification of bank deposits is tabulated below:

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
(a)	Bank deposit for secured loans (refer note 15)	0.16	0.15	0.13

(2) The rent deposit represents an unsecured, non-interest-bearing refundable security deposit paid to the lessor for the leased premise. On initial recognition, the deposit is measured at fair value. The difference between the nominal value of the deposit and its fair value is treated as prepaid rent and included in the cost of the Right-of-Use Asset. Subsequently, the deposit is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with notional interest income recognized over the lease term to accrete the balance to its refundable value upon maturity. This deposit is recoverable upon expiry or termination of the lease agreement, subject to the terms and conditions therein.

(3) Security Deposits represent refundable deposits placed with various parties in the ordinary course of business for obtaining goods and services. These deposits are recoverable in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed with the respective parties.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

8 Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities) (Net)

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
(a)	**Opening Balance**			
	(i) Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	(0.07)	-	-
	(ii) Property, plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	0.15	(0.00)	(0.04)
	(iii) Right-of-Use Asset and Lease Liability	0.03	0.00	-
	(iv) Financial Assets	-	-	-
	(v) Financial Liabilities	0.02	-	-
	(vi) Provisions	0.16	0.07	-
	Total	**0.29**	**0.07**	**(0.04)**
(b)	**Recognised in Profit and Loss/ Retained Earnings**			
	(i) Property, plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	0.12	0.15	0.04
	(ii) Right-of-Use Asset and Lease Liability	(0.11)	0.03	0.00
	(iii) Financial Assets	0.06	-	-
	(iv) Financial Liabilities	0.11	0.02	-
	(v) Provisions	0.28	0.09	0.07
	Total	**0.46**	**0.29**	**0.11**
(c)	**Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	0.15	(0.07)	-
	Total	**0.15**	**(0.07)**	**-**
(d)	**Closing Balance**			
	(i) Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	0.08	(0.07)	-
	(ii) Property, plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	0.26	0.15	(0.00)
	(iii) Right-of-Use Asset and Lease Liability	(0.08)	0.03	0.00
	(iv) Financial Assets	0.06	-	-
	(v) Financial Liabilities	0.14	0.02	-
	(vi) Provisions	0.44	0.16	0.07
	Total	**0.90**	**0.29**	**0.07**

9 Inventories

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
(a)	Raw Materials	201.19	148.77	32.45
(b)	Finished Goods	209.35	105.85	18.90
Total		**410.54**	**254.62**	**51.35**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

Notes:

(1) Detail of inventories

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Raw Materials			
- Diamonds	106.19	79.21	21.36
- Precious Metals / Bullion	93.21	68.63	10.73
- Other Consumables	1.79	0.93	0.36
	201.19	**148.77**	**32.45**
Finished Goods			
- Jewellery	209.35	105.85	18.90
	209.35	**105.85**	**18.90**
	410.54	**254.62**	**51.35**

(2) Inventories have been hypothecated against borrowings (Refer note 15).

(3) Inventory has been valued at on FIFO basis at actual cost incurred or NRV, whichever is less.

(4) Net realisable value (NRV) represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The determination of NRV involves key management estimates regarding the purity, grade, and quality of the inventory, based on technical assessments and prevailing market conditions.

(5) The Company reviews the carrying value of inventories at each reporting date to assess any decline in net realisable value. No write-down of inventories to net realisable value nor any reversal of such write-down was recognised during the reporting periods.

10 Trade Receivables

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Secured Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured Receivables - Considered good	160.64	87.52	40.64
Receivables having significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-	-
Credit Impaired Receivables	-	-	-
	160.64	**87.52**	**40.64**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (using Simplified Approach)	-	-	-
Total	**160.64**	**87.52**	**40.64**
Current Trade Receivables	160.64	87.52	40.64
Non-Current Trade Receivables	-	-	-
Total	**160.64**	**87.52**	**40.64**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

Notes:

(1) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally due upto 60 days.
(2) There are no debts due by Directors or other Officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any Director is a Partner or a Director or a Member except as disclosed in note 36.
(3) Trade Receivables have been hypothecated against borrowings (Refer note 15).
(4) Trade Receivables are carried at amortised cost.
(5) Ageing schedule for outstanding trade receivables:

Ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Not Due / Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:							
(a) Considered Good	-	153.60	7.03	-	-	-	**160.64**
(b) Having significant Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed:							
(a) Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Having significant Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**153.60**	**7.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**160.64**
Less: Provision for ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	**-**	**153.60**	**7.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**160.64**

Ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Not Due / Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:							
(a) Considered Good	-	87.06	0.46	-	-	-	**87.52**
(b) Having significant Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed:							
(a) Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Having significant Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**87.06**	**0.46**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**87.52**
Less: Provision for ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	**-**	**87.06**	**0.46**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**87.52**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

Ageing schedule as at April 01, 2024:

Particulars	Not Due / Unbilled	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:							
(a) Considered Good	-	40.64	-	-	-	-	**40.64**
(b) Having significant Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed:							
(a) Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Having significant Credit Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**40.64**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40.64**
Less: Provision for ECL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Trade Receivables	**-**	**40.64**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**40.64**

11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
(a)	Cash on hand	1.25	0.34	0.39
(b)	Balances with Banks	-	-	0.15
Total		**1.25**	**0.34**	**0.53**

12 Other Current Assets

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Unsecured Considered Good				
(a)	Advance to Suppliers	0.50	0.65	-
(b)	Balance with Government Authorities	2.52	4.61	1.87
(c)	Prepaid Expenses	0.31	0.11	0.05
(d)	Share Issue Expenses	6.46	-	-
(e)	TDS Reimbursements Receivable	0.20	-	-
Total		**9.98**	**5.37**	**1.92**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

13 Equity Share Capital

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 01, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised Capital						
Equity Shares of Face Value INR 5/- each	6,00,00,000	300.00	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares of Face Value INR 10/- each	-	-	20,00,000	20.00	10,00,000	10.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-Up Capital						
Equity Shares of Face Value INR 5/- each	4,31,37,248	215.69	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares of Face Value INR 10/- each	-	-	10,00,000	10.00	10,00,000	10.00
Issued, Subscribed and Partly Paid-Up Capital						
Equity Shares of Face Value INR 10/- each [Partly Paid-up of INR 2.50/- each]	-	-	9,60,784	2.40	-	-
Total Paid-Up Capital		**215.69**		**12.40**		**10.00**

a Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 01, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Opening Balance	**19,60,784**	**12.40**	**10,00,000**	**10.00**	**10,00,000**	**10.00**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	9,60,784	2.40	-	-
Add: Amount received against partly paid up shares*	-	7.21	-	-	-	-
Add: Sub-division of shares	19,60,784	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Bonus shares issued	3,92,15,680	196.08	-	-	-	-
(Less): Buy-back during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add / (Less): Others adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**4,31,37,248**	**215.69**	**19,60,784**	**12.40**	**10,00,000**	**10.00**

*During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Company issued and allotted 9,60,784 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each at an issue price of ₹ 260 per share (including securities premium of ₹ 250 per share). As at March 31, 2025, these shares were partly paid-up to the extent of ₹ 65 per share (comprising ₹ 2.50 towards face value and ₹ 62.50 towards securities premium). During the current reporting year ended March 31, 2026, the Company made the final call for the balance amount of ₹ 195 per share. The entire call money has been received, and consequently, the said shares are classified as 'Subscribed and fully paid-up' as at the reporting date.

b Terms / Rights attached to shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 5 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholder.

c Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 01, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Holding %	No. of Shares	Holding %	No. of Shares	Holding %
Rajnikant L Chanchad	2,24,40,000	52.02%	9,20,000	46.92%	7,80,000	78.00%
Wealthwave Capital Fund	22,00,000	5.10%	-	0.00%		0.00%
MG 369 Finventure	-	0.00%	9,60,784	49.00%	-	0.00%
Nileshbhai G Panchani	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	2,20,000	22.00%

d Details of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash, and shares bought back during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	No. of Equity Shares of Face Value INR 5/- each allotted as fully paid bonus shares	No. of Equity Shares of Face Value INR 5/- each allotted as fully paid without consideration	No. of Equity Shares of Face Value INR 5/- each bought back
As at March 31, 2026	3,92,15,680	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

e Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries, and associates:
As of the reporting date, no shares of the Company are held by any holding company, ultimate holding company, or their subsidiaries and associates.

f Unpaid Calls:
There are no unpaid calls on shares from any Director or Officer of the Company.

g Dividend Disclosure:
The Company has not declared or paid any dividend for the financial years ended March 31, 2026, and March 31, 2025.

h Details of Shares held by Promoters and Promoter Group:

For the period ended March 31, 2026:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		% change during period
	No. of Shares	Holding %	No. of Shares	Holding %	
Promoters:					
Rajnikant L Chanchad	2,24,40,000	52.02%	9,20,000	46.92%	10.87%
Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad*	17,16,000	3.98%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Raj Dineshbhai Monpara**	-	0.00%	80,000	4.08%	-100.00%
Promoter Group:					
Janakbhai N Savaliya***	9,05,520	2.10%	-	0.00%	0.00%

**Mrs. Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad has been recognised as Promoter of the Company with effect from May 24, 2025.*
***Mr. Raj Dineshbhai Monpara was recognised as Promoter of the Company with effect from January 11, 2025. However, he has been removed from the promoter and promoter group category, with effect from July 22, 2025.*
****Mr. Janakbhai N. Savaliya has been recognised as a part of Promoter Group of the the Company, with effect from September, 26, 2025.*

For the year ended March 31, 2025:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at April 01, 2024		% change during period
	No. of Shares	Holding %	No. of Shares	Holding %	
Promoters:					
Rajnikant L Chanchad	9,20,000	46.92%	7,80,000	78.00%	-39.85%
Raj Dineshbhai Monpara	80,000	4.08%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Nileshbhai G Panchani****	-	0.00%	2,20,000	22.00%	-100.00%

*****Mr. Nileshbhai G. Panchani has ceased to be Promoter or form part of Promoter Group of the Company, with effect from January 17, 2025.*

For the year ended April 01, 2024:

Particulars	As at April 01, 2024		As at March 31, 2023		% change during period
	No. of Shares	Holding %	No. of Shares	Holding %	
Promoters:					
Rajnikant L Chanchad	7,80,000	78.00%	7,80,000	78.00%	0.00%
Nileshbhai G Panchani	2,20,000	22.00%	2,20,000	22.00%	0.00%

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

14 Other Equity

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
(a)	**Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss**			
	Opening Balance	142.55	43.50	44.01
	Add: Profits / (Loss) for the year	242.02	99.05	-
	Add: Deferred Tax Adjustments on First-Time Adoption	-	-	0.07
	(Less): Recognition of Liabilities on First-Time Adoption	-	-	(0.43)
	(Less): Preliminary Expenses Written off on First-Time Adoption	-	-	(0.16)
	Closing Balance	**384.56**	**142.55**	**43.50**
(b)	**Security Premium**			
	Opening Balance	60.05	-	-
	Add: Credited during the year	180.15	60.05	-
	Less: Utilized during the year	(199.58)	-	-
	Closing Balance	**40.62**	**60.05**	**-**
(c)	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Opening Balance	0.34	-	-
	Add: Remeasurement gain / (losses) net of taxes	(0.74)	0.34	-
	Closing Balance	**(0.40)**	**0.34**	**-**
Total Reserves and Surplus		**424.78**	**202.93**	**43.50**

Notes:

(a) Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends, or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(b) Other Comprehensive Income includes impact of remeasurement gain/(losses) net of taxes on defined benefit plans on account of changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments within the plans.

(c) Securities Premium Securities premium represents the excess of the consideration received for the issue of shares over their face value. This reserve is utilized strictly in accordance with the provisions of Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013, for purposes such as the issuance of fully paid bonus shares, writing off preliminary expenses, or providing for the premium payable on redemption of debentures or preference shares.

15 Borrowings

	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
A.	**Non-Current Borrowings**			
(a)	Secured Borrowings			
	(i) Term Loans:			
	(1) From Banks	2.71	4.51	6.32
	Less: Current Maturities of Term Borrowings	(1.79)	(1.79)	(1.25)
		0.92	**2.72**	**5.07**
(b)	Unsecured Borrowings			
	(i) Loans from Related Parties	-	-	8.56
Total Non-Current Borrowings		**0.92**	**2.72**	**13.63**
B.	**Current Borrowings**			
(a)	Secured Borrowings			
	(i) Loans repayable on demand:			
	(1) Cash Credit From Banks	88.08	61.60	17.70
	(ii) Current maturities of Term Borrowings	1.79	1.79	1.25
Total Current Borrowings		**89.87**	**63.39**	**18.95**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

Notes:

(1) Terms of Borrowings:

Terms and Conditions related to Term Loan from Bank:

Amount: Rs. 4.18 Million
Rate of interest: Repo Rate + 3.60% margin p.a.
Tenor: 60 Months
Repayment terms: "Equal Principal Monthly Installment," the monthly principal repayment is Rs. 1,49,167.
Security Details:

i. Exclusive Charge - on property situated at Floor No. 5, 6 & 7 of Ratih House, Plan Sub Plot no. 7 Paikee, Moje - Katargam, RS no. 376 Paikee, TPS no. 4, FP no. 151, City Survey no. 1771, Sub Dist. - Choryasi, Dist. - Surat, Gujarat-395004

ii. Exclusive Charge - on property situated at Floor No. 4 of Ratih House, Plan Sub Plot no. 7 Paikee, Moje- Katargam, RS no. 376 Paikee, TPS no. 4, FP no. 151, City Survey no. 1771, Sub Dist. - Choryasi, Dist. - Surat, Gujarat-395006
iii. Exclusive charge on Book Debts, on Stock and on Movable Fixed Assets.
iv. Personal Guarantee of 1) Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad 2) Raj Dineshbhai Monpara and 3) Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad

Terms and Conditions related to Cash Credit facility from Bank:

Amount: Rs. 95.80 Million
Rate of interest: Repo Rate + 2.75% margin p.a.
Repayment Terms: Payable on Demand
Security: Same as mentioned above for Term Loan from Bank

Terms and Conditions related to Loans from Related Parties:

i. Loans from directors are unsecured and interest-free. These loans are repayable on demand.

(2) Funds raised on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.
(3) Borrowed funds were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
(4) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(5) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(6) Borrowings do not include any amounts due to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP), or other Officers of the Company, nor to any entities in which such persons have significant influence, except for those specifically classified under 'Loans from Related Parties' and disclosed in Note 36.

16 Provisions

	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
A.	**Non-Current Provisions:**			
	(a) Provision for Employee Benefits	3.04	0.53	0.42
	Total	**3.04**	**0.53**	**0.42**
B.	**Current Provisions:**			
	(a) Provision for Employee Benefits	0.02	0.00	0.00
	Total	**0.02**	**0.00**	**0.00**

RPR & Co. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SURAT

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

17 Trade Payables

	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
A.	**Non-Current Trade Payables**			
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-
		-	-	-
B.	**Current Trade Payables**			
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	1.76	23.79	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues creditors other than micro and small enterprises	79.89	3.82	16.71
		81.65	**27.62**	**16.71**
	Total Payables	**81.65**	**27.62**	**16.71**

Notes:

(1) Trade payables are non-interest bearing.

(2) There are no debts due to Directors or other Officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due to firms or private companies respectively in which any Director is a Partner or a Director or a Member except as disclosed in note 36.

(3) The details of amounts outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises based on information available with the Company is as under:

Disclosures required under section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006:

	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	1.76	23.79	-
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier	-	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-	-
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-	-

(4) The Company has not received the required information/intimation from its suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Hence, the Company is unable to identify the amounts due to Micro and Small Enterprises as at April 01, 2024. Accordingly, trade payables unpaid as at April 01, 2024, have been reported as Non-MSME.

(5) Trade Payables are carried at amortised cost.

(6) Ageing schedule for outstanding trade payables:

RPR & Co. SURAT CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED
CIN NO.: U36996GJ2022PLC131404
Regd. Off.: Sector-1, 6th & 7th Floor, Ratih House, SY-376, TPS-4, Pl-7, Paiki Part-B, Parshottam Farm Compound, Opp. Podar Arcade, Varachha Road, A. K. Road, Surat -395008.
Website: www.nityas.in | Email: nityasjewels@gmail.com

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

Ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026:

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:						
(a) MSME	-	1.76	-	-	-	**1.76**
(b) Others	-	79.89	-	-	-	**79.89**
Disputed:						
(a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**-**	**81.65**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**81.65**

Ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:						
(a) MSME	-	23.79	-	-	-	**23.79**
(b) Others	-	3.78	0.04	-	-	**3.82**
Disputed:						
(a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**-**	**27.57**	**0.04**	**-**	**-**	**27.62**

Ageing schedule as at April 01, 2024:

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:						
(a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(b) Others	-	16.71	-	-	-	**16.71**
Disputed:						
(a) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(b) Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**-**	**16.71**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16.71**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

18 Other Financial Liabilities

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Current - Other Financial Liabilities:				
(a)	Credit card dues payable	0.18	-	-
(b)	Expenses payable	0.93	0.07	0.30
(c)	Employee dues payable	5.70	2.52	3.90
(d)	Payable for Investments	-	-	0.51
Total		**6.81**	**2.59**	**4.71**

19 Other Current Liabilities

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
(a)	Statutory dues payables			
	(i) Employee benefit dues payable	0.26	0.25	-
	(ii) Other Statutory dues payable	0.84	0.41	0.19
(b)	Advance from Customers	32.59	0.33	-
(c)	Call in Advance	-	62.45	-
Total		**33.70**	**63.44**	**0.19**

20 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
(a)	**Provision for Tax for the current year**	**51.04**	**20.85**	**8.57**
(b)	Less: Advance Tax paid	41.50	18.50	5.05
(c)	Less: TDS / TCS receivable for current year	2.42	0.50	0.26
		43.92	19.00	5.30
Total		**7.11**	**1.85**	**3.27**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

21 Revenue from Operations

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Sales of Products	1,928.73	964.69
(b)	Sale of Services	141.77	8.79
Total Revenue from Operations		**2,070.50**	**973.48**

Notes:

(1) Disaggregation of Revenue based on product type:

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	**Sales of Products**		
	Diamonds	1.75	30.84
	Precious Metals / Bullion	106.76	63.85
	Jewellery	1,820.22	870.00
		1,928.73	**964.69**
(b)	**Sale of Services**		
	Certification and Making Charges	141.77	8.79
		141.77	**8.79**
Total		**2,070.50**	**973.48**

(2) Disaggregation of Revenue based on customer type:

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Revenue from retail operations	0.90	0.07
(b)	Revenue from non-retail operations	2,069.60	973.41
Total		**2,070.50**	**973.48**

(3) Disaggregation of Revenue based on geography:

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Domestic Sales	2,018.65	972.80
(b)	Export Sales	51.85	0.68
Total		**2,070.50**	**973.48**

(4) Reconciliation of Revenue:

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Contract Price	2,317.28	1,147.40
(b)	Less: Sales Returns	(246.69)	(171.76)
(c)	Less: Discounts and Rebates	(0.09)	(2.15)
Total		**2,070.50**	**973.48**

(5) Contract Balances:

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Contract Assets	160.64	87.52
(b)	Contract Liabilities	32.59	0.33
Net Contract Balances		**128.05**	**87.19**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

(6) The Company has assessed its revenue contracts and determined that there are no arrangements giving rise to expected refunds, returns, rebates, or similar obligations. Accordingly, no refund asset or refund liability has been recognised as at the reporting dates.

(7) Revenue from Operations is presented exclusive of goods and services tax.

22 Other Income

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Interest Income on:		
	(i) Fixed Deposit	0.01	0.02
	(ii) Income Tax Refund	-	0.01
	(iii) Rent Deposit	0.04	-
(b)	Gain on termination of lease	0.83	-
(c)	Subsidy Income	0.38	-
(d)	Net Realised Gain / (Loss) on Foreign Currency Transaction and Translation	2.16	(0.00)
(e)	Net Unrealised Gain / (Loss) on Foreign Currency Transaction and Translation	0.20	0.01
Total Other Income		**3.61**	**0.04**

23 Cost of materials consumed

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	148.77	32.45
Add: Purchases during the year (net of return)	1,814.22	993.26
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	201.19	148.77
Total	**1,761.80**	**876.94**

24 Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, and Stock-in-Trade

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a	**Inventories at the beginning of the year**		
	(i) Finished Goods	105.85	18.90
		105.85	**18.90**
b	**Inventories at the end of the year**		
	(i) Finished Goods	209.35	105.85
		209.35	**105.85**
Net Changes in Inventory		**(103.50)**	**(86.95)**

25 Manufacturing Expenses

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Certification and Hallmarking Charges	14.56	9.51
(b)	Labour and Job Work Charges	2.15	0.91
(c)	Other Making Charges	11.17	7.48
(d)	Power & Fuel Expenses	3.00	1.74
(e)	Wages & Salary	47.39	24.99
Total		**78.28**	**44.62**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

26 Employee benefit expenses

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Salaries and wages (including bonus)	8.29	2.88
(b)	Staff welfare expenses	0.79	0.36
(c)	Gratuity Expense (Current service cost)	1.60	0.49
(d)	Contribution to provident and other funds:		
	(i) Provident Fund	1.08	0.15
	(ii) Employee State Insurance Corporation	0.28	0.07
	(iii) Labour Welfare Fund	0.00	-
(e)	Director's remuneration	6.15	0.12
Total		**18.20**	**4.07**

27 Finance Costs

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Interest Expense:		
	(i) On borrowings	4.24	3.67
	(ii) On lease liabilities	1.06	0.39
	(iii) On net defined benefit liability	0.04	0.03
	(iv) On delayed statutory dues	0.07	0.02
(b)	Other Borrowing Costs	0.86	0.39
Total		**6.27**	**4.51**

28 Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	5.33	3.68
(b)	Depreciation on Right-of-Use Assets	2.42	0.96
(c)	Amortization on Intangible Assets	0.11	-
Total		**7.86**	**4.65**

29 Other Expenses

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Advertisement and business promotion	2.76	1.80
(b)	Audit Fees (refer note (i) below)	0.30	0.08
(c)	Bank Charges	0.14	0.02
(d)	Computer & Website Maintenance Expense	0.14	0.03
(e)	CSR Expenditure (refer note (ii) below)	1.16	-
(f)	Director Sitting Fees	0.12	-
(g)	Donation	-	0.03
(h)	Bad Debts	1.69	-
(i)	Insurance	0.21	0.06
(j)	Legal, professional and consultancy charges	1.29	1.01
(k)	Membership Expenses	0.01	0.02
(l)	Miscellaneous Expenses	0.29	0.14
(m)	Packing, Clearing and Forwarding Expenses	1.73	1.64
(n)	Preliminary Expenses	-	-
(o)	Printing & Stationery	0.22	0.10
(p)	Lease Rent Expense	-	-
(q)	Repair, Running and Maintenance	1.00	0.32
(r)	Telephone & Internet Expenses	0.10	0.02
(s)	Travel and conveyance expenses	0.94	0.27
(t)	Round Off & Discount	(0.15)	(0.00)
Total		**11.96**	**5.52**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

(i) Payment to auditors:

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Audit Fee		
	(i) Statutory Audit Fee	0.25	0.05
	(ii) Tax Audit Fee	0.05	0.03
Total		**0.30**	**0.08**

(ii) Details of CSR Expenditure:

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	1.16	-
(b)	Excess spend of previous year utilised	-	-
(c)	Obligation to spend during the year [a-b]	1.16	-
(d)	Amount spent during the year	1.16	-
(e)	Of which amount recognied in:		
	(i) Balance Sheet	-	-
	(ii) Statement of Profit and Loss		
	(a) Charge for relevant year	1.16	-
	(b) Excess spend shown as asset in previous year charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on its utilisation	-	-

30 Exceptional items

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Fixed Assets Write-off	0.03	-
Total		**0.03**	**-**

31 Tax Expenses:

PARTICULARS		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a)	Current Year Tax	51.04	20.85
(b)	Deferred Tax / (Benefit)	(0.46)	0.25
(c)	Earlier Year Tax	0.61	0.57
Total Tax Expenses		**51.19**	**21.67**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

A Reconciliation of Current Tax Expense with accounting profit:

	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Profit Before Tax	293.21	120.17
	Applicable Tax Rate (%)	17.16%	17.16%
	Tax Expense on Book Profit	**50.31**	**20.62**
(i)	**Current Tax Provision**		
	Tax effect on expenses disallowed	0.63	0.08
	Tax effect on difference between accounting depreciation and depreciation as per Income Tax Act, on Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	0.12	0.15
	Tax effect on other allowances / Deduction	(0.02)	-
	Current Tax Provision (A)	**51.04**	**20.85**
(ii)	Deferred Tax Adjustments (B)	(0.46)	0.25
(iii)	Earlier Year Taxes (C)	0.61	0.57
	Tax Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss for respective year (A + B + C)	**51.19**	**21.67**
	Effective Tax Rate (%)	*17.46%*	*18.03%*

**Provision for current tax is made in the accounts on the basis of estimated tax liability as per the applicable provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.*

32 Other Comprehensive Income

	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A.	**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**		
	Re-measurement of post-employement benefits	(0.89)	0.41
	Less: Tax on above	0.15	(0.07)
		(0.74)	**0.34**
B.	**Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss**		
	Other Ind AS adjustments	-	-
	Less: Tax on above	-	-
		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income	**(0.74)**	**0.34**

33 Earnings per equity share (in INR)

	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A.	**Profit attributable to the Owners for the year**	**242.02**	**99.05**
B.	**Effective weighted average number of equity shares**		
	Weighted average number of shares outstanding as on the reporting date	18,75,893	10,18,426
	Impact of share split (2:1) (Refer Note 1 below)	18,75,893	10,18,426
	Impact of bonus issue (10:1) (Refer Note 2 below)	3,75,17,860	2,03,68,520
	Effective weighted average number of equity shares for EPS calculation	**4,12,69,646**	**2,24,05,372**
C.	**Earnings per equity share (A/B) (in INR):**		
	Basic earnings per equity share (in INR)	5.86	4.42
	Diluted earnings per equity share (in INR)	5.86	4.42

Notes:

(1) With effect from March 13, 2026, the equity shares have been split in two, thereby reducing the face value per share to Rs. 5/- per share.

(2) Consequent to the share split stated above, the Company with effect from March 13, 2026 issued 10 bonus equity shares having Face Value of Rs. 5/- each against every equity share held, i.e., a bonus issue ratio of 10:1.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

34 Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Other Litigations (to the extent not provided for):

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Contingent Liabilities:			
(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt			
(i) Tax matters in dispute under appeal [Refer note (1)]	28.84	26.36	-
Total contingent liability	**28.84**	**26.36**	**-**

Notes:

(1) An assessment u/s. 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, was done in the case of the Company for the A.Y. 2023-24. In the said assessment an addition of Rs. 2,32,40,476/- was made to its income, on which a tax liability of Rs. 2,25,27,140/- was determined. The Company has preferred an appeal against the same before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Income Tax Department. The said appeal is yet to be adjudicated.

The total contingent liability thus stands at Rs. 2,88,39,999/- as of March 31, 2026 and Rs. 2,63,56,747/- as of March 31, 2025, on account of cumulation of interest on aforesaid demand.

The management believes that the Company has a strong case on merits and expects a favorable outcome; consequently, no provision has been made in the books of accounts.

35 Employee benefit - Post Employment benefit plan

(I) Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered Provident Fund scheme and Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) scheme.

The Company has recognized the following amounts as an expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Contribution to Provident Fund	1.08	0.15	-
Contribution to Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIC)	0.28	0.07	-
Total amount recognized in Profit and Loss	**1.37**	**0.22**	**-**

(II) Defined Benefit Plans (Gratuity Obligations - Unfunded)

The following table sets out the funded status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognized in the Company's Standalone Financial Statements:

a. The following table sets out the funded status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognized in the Company's Standalone Financial Statements:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Present value of Obligation at the Beginning of the year	**0.54**	**0.43**	**0.43**
Current Service Cost	1.60	0.49	-
Interest Cost	0.04	0.03	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations:	0.89	(0.41)	-
Present value of Obligation at the end of the year	**3.06**	**0.54**	**0.43**

R. L Chokshi

SURAT

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

b. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the Fair Value of Plan Assets:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the year	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-
Contributions by the Employer	-	-	-
Assets Transferred In/ Acquisitions	-	-	-
Benefit Paid from the Fund	-	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the year	-	-	-

c. Net liability / (asset) recognized in the Balance Sheet:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Present value of unfunded obligations	3.06	0.54	0.43
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	-	-	-
Net Liability / (Asset)	**3.06**	**0.54**	**0.43**

d. Bifurcation of liability as per schedule III:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Current Liability*	0.02	0.00	0.00
Non-Current Liability	3.04	0.53	0.42
Net Liability	**3.06**	**0.54**	**0.43**

**The current liability is calculated as expected payout for the next 12 months.*

e. Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefits expense and finance cost:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Current Service Cost	1.60	0.49	-
Interest Cost	0.04	0.03	-
Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit & loss Account	**1.63**	**0.52**	**-**

f. Amount recognized in the other comprehensive income:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Actuarial (Gains)/ Losses	0.89	(0.41)	-
Return/(Loss) on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	-	-
Net (Income)/ Expenses recognised in OCI	**0.89**	**(0.41)**	**-**

g. Actuarial Assumptions:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Mortality Rate	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years
Discount rate	7.75% p.a.	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	5.00% p.a.	5.00% p.a.	5.00% p.a.
Attrition / Withdrawal Rate	10.00% p.a.	10.00% p.a.	10.00% p.a.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

h. Sensitivity analysis:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	2.86	0.50	0.40
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	3.29	0.58	0.46
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Escalation	3.30	0.58	0.46
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Escalation	2.85	0.50	0.39
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Withdrawal rate	3.02	0.52	0.41
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Withdrawal rate	3.09	0.55	0.44

Sensitivity analysis is performed by varying a single parameter while keeping all the other parameters unchanged. Sensitivity analysis fails to focus on the interrelationship between underlying parameters. Hence, the results may vary if two or more variables are changed simultaneously. The method used does not indicate anything about the likelihood of change in any parameter and the extent of the change if any.

i. Expected Benefit Payments in Future Years:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Year 1	0.02	0.00	0.00
Year 2	0.06	0.00	0.00
Year 3	0.06	0.00	0.00
Year 4	0.09	0.00	0.01
Year 5	0.10	0.01	0.01
After Year 5	2.72	0.51	0.41

36 Related Party Disclosures

I. List of related parties:

A. Directors and Key Managerial Personnels:

Ajit Velayudhan Nair (Independent Director)
Anu Ashish Amodia (Independent Director)
Denish Bharatbhai Kalyanpremchandwala (Chief Financial Officer)
Dhruv Janakbhai Savaliya (Director)
Dineshbhai Manjibhai Bhimani (Director)
Manvi Meet Shah (Company Secretary)
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad (Managing Director)
Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad (Director)

Notes:

(i) Dhruv Janakbhai Savaliya was appointed on the post of Director w.e.f. 22/07/2025 as Additional Director. His directorship was regularised w.e.f. 30/09/2025.
(ii) Dineshbhai Manjibhai Bhimani has appointed on the post of Independent Director w.e.f. 17/07/2025.
(iii) Raj Monpara has resigned from the post of Director w.e.f. 22/07/2025.
(iv) Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad was appointed as Director w.e.f. 26/04/2022, while his designation was changed to Managing Director w.e.f. 17/07/2025.
(v) Ritesh Tulsyan has appointed on the post of Independent Director w.e.f. 17/07/2025, however, w.e.f. 12/01/2026 he has resigned from the said designation.
(vi) Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad has appointed on the post of Director w.e.f. 24/05/2025.
(vii) Nilesh G. Panchani was appointed as Director w.e.f. 26/04/2022, however, w.e.f. 17/01/2025 he has resigned from the said designation at the Company.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

(viii) Denish Bharatbhai Kalyanpremchandwala was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Manvi Meet Shah was appointed as the Company Secretary (CS) of the Company, with effect from 05/01/2026.
(ix) Ajit Velayudhan Nair has appointed on the post of Independent Director w.e.f. 12/01/2026.
(x) Anu Ashish Amodia has appointed on the post of Independent Director w.e.f. 13/03/2026.

B. Subsidiary Companies:

Ayaani Diamond and Jewellery Private Limited (Subsidiary Company)
Ratna LGD Private Limited (Subsidiary Company)

C. Relatives of Directors and Key Managerial Personnels:

Abhishek Ajit Nair	Himmatbhai M Bhimani	Jagrutiben Rameshbhai Babariya
Ajay Velayudhan Nair	Jagrutiben D Bhimani	Jignaben Pareshbhai Bhimani
Aruna Ajit Nair	Jayantibhai M Bhimani	Champaben Karashanbhai Thummar
Velayudhan Kunjunni Nair	Jinal D Bhimani	Karshanbhai Popatbhai Thummar
Ashish Amodia	Jitendrebhai M Bhimani	Vijaybhai Karshanbhai Thummar
Lakhan Birla	Muktaben Bhimani	Asha Tulsyan*
Monika Birla	Shardaben Bhimani	Hriday Tulsyan*
Nirbhay Amodia	Rahul Sumatilal Rokani	Prabha Shah*
Reenu Rathi	Shital Rahulbhai Rokani	Ram Tulsyan*
Santosh Birla	Yug Rahulbhai Rokani	Rohit Tulsyan*
Bharatkumar Jamiyatram Kalyanpremchandwala	Silvi Rahulbhai Rokani	Sonia Tulsyan*
Chetan Bharatkumar Kalyanpremchandwala	Meet Hasmukhbhai Shah	Dineshbhai Pragjibhai Monpara*
Maltiben Bharatkumar Kalyanpremchandwala	Jayaben Lallubhai Chanchad	Nehaben Dineshbhai Monpara*
Priyanka Denish Kalyanpremchandwala	Lallubhai Madhubhai Chanchad	Drashtiben Rajbhai Monpara*
Janakbhai Naranbhai Savaliya	Milanbhai Lallubhai Chanchad	Kenilbhai Dineshbhai Monpara*
Pinal Dhruv Savaliya	Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad (HUF)	Ghanshyambhai Govindbhai Panchani*
Vilasben J Savaliya	Aarya Rajnikant Chanchad	Karunaben Nileshbhai Panchani*
Janakbhai Naranbhai Savaliya (HUF)	Nivedan Rajnikant Chanchad	Shardaben Ghanshyambhai Panchani*
Adarsh D Bhimani	Asmitaben Dahyabhai Kumbhani	

Related parties of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) who have resigned.

D. Entities where there is Significant Influence through Director / KMP / their relatives:

JJS Jewels LLP	Bhatia Colour Chem Limited
Ratih Jewels LLP [refer note (i)]	Growit Agro Sciences Private Limited [refer note (ii)]
Shree Radhe Jewellers	Growit Technology Private Limited [refer note (ii)]
Shree Radhe Jewellers (Prop. Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad)	K K Agarwal Wellbeing Foundation [refer note (ii)]
Roongta Entertainment Limited	Shree Siddheshwar Developer

(i) Rajnikant Chanchad and Sonal Chanchad resigned as partners of Ratih Jewels LLP with effect from 25/08/2025.
(ii) Entities over which Significant Influence exists through Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs), or their relatives, where the respective Directors and/or Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) have resigned from the Company.

II. Transactions with Related Parties:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Investment in Equity Shares of Subsidiaries:		
Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited	241.11	-
Ratna LGD Private Limited	-	12.24
	241.11	**12.24**
B. Unsecured Loan Taken:		
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad	1.00	22.10
Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad	10.00	-
	11.00	**22.10**

RPR & Co. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SURAT

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

C. Unsecured Loan Repaid:		
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad	1.00	30.07
Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad	10.00	-
Nilesh G Panchani	-	0.59
	11.00	**30.66**
D. Rent Deposit Paid:		
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad	1.00	-
	1.00	**-**
E. Sales / (Sales Return):		
Ratna LGD Private Limited	(2.66)	41.75
Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited	226.79	194.19
Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad	0.50	0.07
Shree Radhe Jewellers	9.73	7.30
	234.36	**243.31**
F. Purchases:		
Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited	90.11	52.14
Ratna LGD Private Limited	-	1.42
Shree Radhe Jewellers	-	0.03
Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad	0.53	-
	90.64	**53.58**
G. Director's Remuneration:		
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad	5.10	-
Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad	0.90	-
Raj Dinesbhai Monpara	0.15	0.12
	6.15	**0.12**
H. Rent Expense:		
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad	2.36	-
Ratih Jewels LLP	0.40	1.20
	2.76	**1.20**
I. Salary Expense:		
Denish Bharatbhai Kalyanpremchandwala	0.21	-
Kenil Dineshbhai Monpara	0.05	-
Manvi Meet Shah	0.05	-
	0.30	**-**
J. Director Sitting Fees:		
Ajit Velayudhan Nair	0.03	-
Anu Ashish Amodia	0.01	-
Dineshbhai Manjibhai Bhimani	0.08	-
	0.12	**-**
K. Machinery Purchase:		
Ratih Jewels LLP	-	1.40
	-	**1.40**

Notes:

(1) In accordance with Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosures, the Company has disclosed transactions with related parties. It may be noted that the gratuity provisioning in respect of Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) has not been separately identified. The Company determines and accounts for gratuity obligations for all employees, including KMPs, on a lump sum basis as a whole. Consequently, the portion of gratuity provisioning pertaining to KMPs is not included in the related party disclosures.

(2) Certain financial assets and financial liabilities with related parties, are measured in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Ind AS. Accordingly, such transactions / balances are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method, resulting in recognition of notional fair valuation adjustments and unwinding of discounts through interest income or interest expense. These notional accounting adjustments do not represent separate transfers of resources, services or obligations between related parties and, accordingly, have not been considered as separate related party transactions for disclosure purposes under Ind AS 24.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

III. Outstanding Balances with Related Parties:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
A. Employee Dues Payable:			
Denish Bharatbhai Kalyanpremchandwala	0.07	-	-
Manvi Meet Shah	0.01	-	-
Raj Dinesbhai Monpara	-	0.04	-
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad	0.61	-	-
Sonalben Rajnikant Chanchad	0.25	-	-
	0.94	**0.04**	**-**
B. Unsecured Loans:			
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad	-	-	7.97
Nilesh G Panchani	-	-	0.59
	-	**-**	**8.56**
C. Investment in Equity Shares of Subsidiaries:			
Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited	241.11	-	-
Ratna LGD Private Limited	12.75	12.75	0.51
	253.86	**12.75**	**0.51**
D. Trade Payables:			
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad (Rent)	0.34	-	-
Raj Dinesbhai Monpara	-	-	1.33
Ratih Jewels LLP	-	1.65	(0.07)
	0.34	**1.65**	**1.26**
E. Advance from Customers:			
Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited	19.92	-	-
	19.92	**-**	**-**
F. Trade Receivables:			
Ratna LGD Private Limited	(23.79)	(13.55)	-
Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited	-	10.82	4.38
Shree Radhe Jewellers	3.28	1.96	-
	(20.51)	**(0.77)**	**4.38**
G. Expense Payables:			
Ajit Velayudhan Nair	0.03	-	-
Anu Ashish Amodia	0.01	-	-
Dineshbhai Manjibhai Bhimani	0.08	-	-
	0.12	**-**	**-**
H. Rent Reposit Paid:			
Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad	1.00	-	-
	1.00	**-**	**-**

37 Segment Information:

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of gold, silver and diamond (including lab grown diamonds) jewellery. The operations of the Company are managed and evaluated as a single operating segment by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance.

In accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 – Operating Segments, segment reporting is applicable only when financial information is available and evaluated regularly by the CODM in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance of different operating segments. Since the Company's business activities fall within a single operating segment and are reviewed as a whole by the CODM, the management has concluded that the Company constitutes a single reportable segment. Accordingly, no separate segment disclosures have been presented in the Standalone Financial Statements.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

38 Disclosure pursuant to Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Details of Loans given, Investments made, and Guarantees given or Security provided:

Name of the Entity	Relation	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Investments in Equity Share	241.11	-	-
Ratna LGD Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Investments in Equity Share	12.75	12.75	0.51

39 Additional disclosure with respect to amendments to Schedule III:

a. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against them for holding any Benami property.

b. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

c. The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

d. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

e. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

f. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

g. The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.

h. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, and there are no companies beyond the specified layers.

i. The Company does not have any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 as of and for the year ended on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

j. The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:
(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

k. The Company has complied with the audit trail (edit log) requirements as mandated by the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, with effect from April 01, 2025.

l. The Company has been sanctioned working capital facilities by Bank against the security of current assets. In lieu of the same, it submits its stock statements with the bank on quarterly basis. The same duly reconcile with the books of accounts of the Company.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

m. Analytical Ratios:

	PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
1	**Current Ratio:**			
	Current Assets (CA)	582.41	347.85	94.44
	Current Liabilities (CL)	221.57	159.78	44.65
	Current Ratio (CA/CL) (in times)	**2.63**	**2.18**	**2.12**
	Variance (%)	20.74%	2.91%	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	NA	NA	NA
2	**Debt-Equity Ratio:**			
	Total Debt (A)	107.43	69.57	36.84
	Shareholder's Equity (B)	640.47	215.33	53.50
	Debt-Equity Ratio (A/B) (in times)	**0.17**	**0.32**	**0.69**
	Variance (%)	-48.08%	-53.09%	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	**a**	**b**	NA
a	Variance due to substantial rise in equity.			
b	Variance due to substantial rise in equity.			
3	**Debt Service Coverage Ratio:**			
	Earnings available for debt service (A)	307.23	129.28	NA
	Debt Service (B)	9.65	7.05	NA
	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (A/B) (in times)	**31.83**	**18.33**	**NA**
	Variance (%)	73.66%	NA	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	**a**	NA	NA
a	Variance due to substantial rise in profits.			
4	**Return on Equity Ratio:**			
	Net Profits after taxes (A)	242.02	99.05	NA
	Average Shareholder's Equity (B)	427.90	134.42	NA
	Return on Equity Ratio (A/B) (in %)	**56.56%**	**73.69%**	**NA**
	Variance (%)	-23.24%	NA	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	NA	NA	NA
5	**Inventory Turnover Ratio:**			
	Cost of Goods Sold (A)	1,736.58	834.61	NA
	Average Inventory (B)	332.58	152.98	NA
	Inventory Turnover Ratio (A/B) (in times)	**5.22**	**5.46**	**NA**
	Variance (%)	-4.29%	NA	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	NA	NA	NA

NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

CIN NO.: U36996GJ2022PLC131404

Regd. Off.: Sector-1, 6th & 7th Floor, Ratih House, SY-376, TPS-4, Pl-7, Paiki Part-B, Parshottam Farm Compound, Opp. Podar Arcade, Varachha Road, A. K. Road, Surat -395008.

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NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

6	**Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio:**			
	Revenue from Operations (A)	2,070.50	973.48	NA
	Average Trade Receivables (B)	124.08	64.08	NA
	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (A/B) (in times)	**16.69**	**15.19**	**NA**
	Variance (%)	9.85%	NA	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	NA	NA	NA
7	**Trade Payables Turnover Ratio:**			
	Net credit purchases and other expenses (A)	1,842.10	1,011.15	NA
	Average Trade Payables (B)	54.63	22.16	NA
	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (A/B) (in times)	**33.72**	**45.62**	**NA**
	Variance (%)	-26.10%	NA	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	**a**	NA	NA
a	The same is due to substantial rise in trade payables.			
8	**Net Capital Turnover Ratio:**			
	Revenue from Operations (A)	2,070.50	973.48	NA
	Working Capital (B)	360.84	188.07	NA
	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (A/B) (in times)	**5.74**	**5.18**	**NA**
	Variance (%)	10.85%	NA	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	NA	NA	NA
9	**Net Profit Ratio:**			
	Net Profit after Tax (A)	242.02	99.05	NA
	Revenue from Operations (B)	2,070.50	973.48	NA
	Net Profit Ratio (A/B) (in %)	**11.69%**	**10.17%**	**NA**
	Variance (%)	14.88%	NA	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	NA	NA	NA
10	**Return on Capital Employed:**			
	Earnings before interest and taxes (A)	299.37	124.63	NA
	Capital Employed (B)	746.99	284.61	NA
	Return on Capital Employed (A/B) (in %)	**40.08%**	**43.79%**	**NA**
	Variance (%)	-8.48%	NA	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	NA	NA	NA
11	**Return on Investment:**			
	Interest income (A)	0.01	0.01	NA
	Average investment (B)	0.15	0.14	NA
	Return on Investment (A/B) (in %)	**7.67%**	**7.83%**	**NA**
	Variance (%)	-1.99%	NA	NA
	Explanation for variances exceeding 25%:	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

(1) Total debt includes current and non-current borrowings and lease liability.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

40 Capital Management:

A. Risk Management:

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amounts of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell new assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in Industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio: (net debt divided by total 'equity').

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Total debt	107.43	69.57	36.84
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (including current investments and bank deposits)	1.25	0.34	0.53
Net debt (A)	**106.18**	**69.23**	**36.31**
Total equity (B)	640.47	215.33	53.50
Net debt to equity ratio (A/B)	**0.17**	**0.32**	**0.68**

41 Information about Subsidiaries:

	PARTICULARS	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	Proportion of Equity Interest (%)		
			As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
1)	Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited	India	50.04%	NA	NA
2)	Ratna LGD Private Limited	India	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%

Notes:

(1) The Company acquired 50.04% equity shareholding in Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited on July 22, 2025. Ayaani Diamonds and Jewellery Private Limited is engaged in the business of designing and selling eco-friendly lab-grown diamond and gold jewellery through owned retail outlets and an expanding franchise network, with a focus on ethical sourcing, sustainability, and customised jewellery.

(2) The Company initially acquired a 51.00% equity shareholding in Ratna LGD Private Limited on March 18, 2024. Subsequently, on June 6, 2024, the Company acquired 12,24,000 additional equity shares of Ratna LGD Private Limited. Post this acquisition, the Company continues to hold 51.00% equity shareholding in the said entity. Ratna LGD Private Limited is engaged in the business of manufacturing, trading and processing of lab-grown diamonds and jewellery.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

42 Financial Instruments:

A. Accounting classification and fair value measurement:

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:
The carrying amount of trade receivable, trade payable, loans, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other receivables as at March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and April 01, 2024 are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Financial Instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rate and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

Fair value hierarchy
The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of following:

Level 1 - Category includes financial assets and liabilities, that are measured in whole or in significant part by reference to published quoted price (unadjusted) in an active market.

Level 2 - Category includes financial assets and liabilities measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions. These include assets and liabilities for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market, financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes and assets that are valued using the Company's own valuation models whereby the material assumptions are market observable. The majority of Company's over-the-counter derivatives and several other instruments not traded in active markets fall within this category.

Level 3 - Category includes financial assets and liabilities measured using valuation techniques based on non market observable inputs. This means that fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data. However, the fair value measurement objective remains the same, that is, to estimate an exit price from the perspective of the Company. The main asset classes in this category are unlisted equity investments as well as unlisted funds.

R L Chheda

Dkpwals

For RPR & Co. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SURAT

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2026 were as follows:

PARTICULARS	CARRYING AMOUNT				FAIR VALUE			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	AMORTISED COST / COST	TOTAL	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS								
Non-Current Investments:								
- Investment in Subsidiary	-	-	253.86	**253.86**	-	-	253.86	**253.86**
Other Non-Current Financial Assets:								
- Bank Deposits	-	-	0.16	**0.16**	-	-	0.16	**0.16**
- Rent Deposits	-	-	0.66	**0.66**	-	-	0.66	**0.66**
- Security Deposits	-	-	1.56	**1.56**	-	-	1.56	**1.56**
Trade Receivables	-	-	160.64	**160.64**	-	-	-	**-**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1.25	**1.25**	-	-	-	**-**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**418.12**	**418.12**	**-**	**-**	**256.24**	**256.24**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Non-Current Borrowings	-	-	0.92	**0.92**	-	-	0.92	**0.92**
Current Borrowings	-	-	89.87	**89.87**	-	-	89.87	**89.87**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	16.64	**16.64**	-	-	16.64	**16.64**
Trade Payables	-	-	81.65	**81.65**	-	-	-	**-**
Other Financial Liabilities:								
- Credit Card Dues Payable	-	-	0.18	**0.18**	-	-	0.18	**0.18**
- Expenses Payable	-	-	0.93	**0.93**	-	-	0.93	**0.93**
- Employee dues payable	-	-	5.70	**5.70**	-	-	5.70	**5.70**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**195.89**	**195.89**	**-**	**-**	**114.23**	**114.23**

Note: Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Trade Payables are stated at cost.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as on March 31, 2025 were as follows:

PARTICULARS	CARRYING AMOUNT				FAIR VALUE			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	AMORTISED COST / COST	TOTAL	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS								
Non-Current Investments:								
- Investment in Subsidiary	-	-	12.75	**12.75**	-	-	12.75	**12.75**
Other Non-Current Financial Assets:								
- Bank Deposits	-	-	0.15	**0.15**	-	-	0.15	**0.15**
Trade Receivables	-	-	87.52	**87.52**	-	-	-	**-**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	0.34	**0.34**	-	-	-	**-**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**100.76**	**100.76**	**-**	**-**	**12.90**	**12.90**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Non-Current Borrowings	-	-	2.72	**2.72**	-	-	2.72	**2.72**
Current Borrowings	-	-	63.39	**63.39**	-	-	63.39	**63.39**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	3.46	**3.46**	-	-	3.46	**3.46**
Trade Payables	-	-	27.62	**27.62**	-	-	-	**-**
Other Financial Liabilities:								
- Expenses Payable	-	-	0.07	**0.07**	-	-	0.07	**0.07**
- Employee dues payable	-	-	2.52	**2.52**	-	-	2.52	**2.52**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**99.77**	**99.77**	**-**	**-**	**72.16**	**72.16**

Note: Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Trade Payables are stated at cost.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as on April 01, 2024 were as follows:

PARTICULARS	CARRYING AMOUNT				FAIR VALUE			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	AMORTISED COST / COST	TOTAL	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
FINANCIAL ASSETS								
Non-Current Investments:								
- Investment in Subsidiary	-	-	0.51	**0.51**	-	-	0.51	**0.51**
Other Non-Current Financial Assets:								
- Bank Deposits	-	-	0.13	**0.13**	-	-	0.13	**0.13**
Trade Receivables	-	-	40.64	**40.64**	-	-	-	**-**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	0.53	**0.53**	-	-	-	**-**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**41.82**	**41.82**	**-**	**-**	**0.64**	**0.64**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Non-Current Borrowings	-	-	13.63	**13.63**	-	-	13.63	**13.63**
Current Borrowings	-	-	18.95	**18.95**	-	-	18.95	**18.95**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	4.26	**4.26**	-	-	4.26	**4.26**
Trade Payables	-	-	16.71	**16.71**	-	-	-	**-**
Other Financial Liabilities:								
- Expenses Payable	-	-	0.30	**0.30**	-	-	0.30	**0.30**
- Employee dues payable	-	-	3.90	**3.90**	-	-	3.90	**3.90**
- Payable for Investments	-	-	0.51	**0.51**	-	-	0.51	**0.51**
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**58.27**	**58.27**	**-**	**-**	**41.56**	**41.56**

Note: Trade Receivables, Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Trade Payables are stated at cost.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

B. Financial risk management objectives and policies:

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of trade payable and other liabilities to manage its operation and financial assets include trade receivables, security deposits, loans and advances, etc, arises from its operation.

The Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee consisting of a majority of directors and senior managerial personnel. The Company has implemented a robust Business Risk Management framework to identify, evaluate business risks and opportunities. This framework seeks to create transparency, minimise adverse impact on the business objectives and enhance the Company's competitive advantage. The business risk framework defines the risk management approach across the enterprise at various levels including documentation and reporting. The framework has different risk models which help in identifying risks trend, exposure and potential impact analysis at a Company level. The Audit Committee of the Board periodically reviews the risk management framework.

(i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices. The Company's size and operations result in it being exposed to a variety of market risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. Market risks usually comprises following three types of risks:
(a) currency risk;
(b) Interest rate risk; and
(c) Other price risk, such as equity price risk or commodity price risk;

The above risks may affect the Company's income and expenses, or the value of its financial instruments. The Company's exposure to and management of these risks are explained below.

(a) Currency Risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue, expense or capital expenditure is denominated in foreign currency). The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies.

The Company's exposure to currency risk at the end of the year is as follows:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 01, 2024	
	USD Actual	INR Equivalent	USD Actual	INR Equivalent	USD Actual	INR Equivalent
Trade Receivables	44,896	4.25	5,201	0.44	-	-

Note: USD dealings outstanding has been reported in actual figures as against millions.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

Sensitivity analysis of Currency Risk:

A 5% change in the exchange rate of INR against USD would result in the following impact on the Group's profit before tax:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
5% weakening of INR	0.21	0.02	-
5% strenghtening of INR	(0.21)	(0.02)	-

(b) Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing financial assets or borrowings because of fluctuations in the interest rates if such assets/borrowings are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing borrowings will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its borrowings with floating interest rates.

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Fixed Rate Borrowings	-	-	-
Floating Rate Borrowings	90.79	66.11	24.02
Interest-Free Borrowings	-	-	8.56
Total Borrowings	**90.79**	**66.11**	**32.58**

Sensitivity Analysis:

A 1% change in the interest rate would result in the following impact on the Company's profit before tax:

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
1% Increase	(0.91)	(0.66)	(0.24)
1% Decrease	0.91	0.66	0.24

(c) Other Price Risk:

The Company is not an active investor in equity or commodity markets. Accordingly, it is not exposed such other price risks.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(ii) Credit Risk **(Rs. in Million)**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. The Company establishes an allowance for credit losses and impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and investments.

(a) Trade and Other Receivables:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Trade Receivables	160.64	87.52	40.64
Provision for expected credit loss (Using Simplied Approach)	-	-	-
Provision for ECL as a % of Trade Receivables	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

Notes:

(1) The Company based on its estimate has not created any provision for expected credit loss on Trade Receivables.

(b) Other Financial Assets:

Other financial assets mainly comprises of investments, performance and other security deposits, loans to related parties, bank deposits & other term deposits. Credit risk arising from these financial asset is limited.

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Bank Deposits	0.16	0.15	0.13
Rent Deposits	0.66	-	-
Security Deposits	1.56	-	-
Provision for expected credit loss (Using General Approach)	-	-	-
Provision for ECL as a % of Other Receivables	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

Notes:

(1) The Company based on its estimate has not created any provision for expected credit loss on Other Financial Assets, which include term deposits with banks, other security deposits, etc.

(Rs. in Million)

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents and investments:

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating.

The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. The Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025, and April 01, 2024.

Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis. The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Exposure to Liquidity Risk:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities on undiscounted basis as on March 31, 2026:

PARTICULARS	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Non-Derivative:			
Borrowings	89.87	0.92	**90.79**
Lease Liabilities	3.78	17.03	**20.81**
Trade Payables	81.65	-	**81.65**
Other Financial Liabilities	6.81	-	**6.81**
Total	**182.11**	**17.95**	**200.06**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities on undiscounted basis as on March 31, 2025:

PARTICULARS	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Non-Derivative:			
Borrowings	63.39	2.72	**66.11**
Lease Liabilities	1.20	2.90	**4.10**
Trade Payables	27.62	-	**27.62**
Other Financial Liabilities	2.59	-	**2.59**
Total	**94.80**	**5.62**	**100.42**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities on undiscounted basis as on April 01, 2024:

PARTICULARS	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Non-Derivative:			
Borrowings	18.95	13.63	**32.58**
Lease Liabilities	1.20	4.10	**5.30**
Trade Payables	16.71	-	**16.71**
Other Financial Liabilities	4.71	-	**4.71**
Total	**41.57**	**17.73**	**59.31**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

43 First-Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):

The Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 are the first Annual Standalone Financial Statements of the Company prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time. The date of transition for the same is April 01, 2024.

The transition to Ind AS was carried out from the accounting principles generally accepted in India (referred to as "Previous GAAP"). The Company has applied Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards for the purpose of transition.

Ind AS 101 'First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards' requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are issued and effective for the first Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements which is for the year ended March 31, 2026 for the Company, be applied retrospectively and consistently for all financial years presented. Consequently, in preparing these Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements, the Company has availed certain exemptions and complied with the mandatory exceptions provided in Ind AS 101, as explained below.

A. Exemptions and Exceptions availed:

Set out below are the Ind AS 101 optional exemptions availed as applicable and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

(a) Deemed Cost Exemption:

The Company has opted para D7 AA and accordingly considered the carrying value of property, plant and equipments, and Intangible assets as deemed cost as at transition date.

(b) Classification and measurement of Financial Assets:

The Company has classified the financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition to Ind AS.

(c) Estimates:

Upon an assessment of the estimates made under Previous GAAP, the Company has concluded that there was no necessity to revise such estimates under Ind AS except as a part of transition where following estimates were required by Ind AS and not required by Previous GAAP, i.e., Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

(d) De-recognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

The Company has elected to apply de-recognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities under Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

(e) Lease Accounting:

The Company has measured the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition. The Right-of-Use (ROU) Asset has been measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

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Website: www.nityas.in | Email: nityasjewels@gmail.com

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

B. Reconciliation between previous GAAP and Ind AS:

(a) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2024:

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	PREVIOUS GAAP*	EFFECT OF IND AS TRANSITION	IND AS
I.	**Assets**				
(1)	**Non-Current Assets**				
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		16.23	-	16.23
	(b) Right of Use Assets	b	-	4.26	4.26
	(c) Other Intangible Assets		0.01	-	0.01
	(d) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments		0.51	-	0.51
	(ii) Other Financial Assets		0.13	-	0.13
	(e) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	d	(0.00)	0.07	0.07
	Total Non-Current Assets		**16.88**	**4.33**	**21.21**
(2)	**Current Assets**				
	(a) Inventories		51.35	-	51.35
	(b) Financial Assets				
	(i) Trade Receivables		40.64	-	40.64
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		0.53	-	0.53
	(c) Other Current Assets	c	2.07	(0.16)	1.92
	Total Current Assets		**94.60**	**(0.16)**	**94.44**
	Total Assets		**111.48**	**4.18**	**115.66**
II.	**Equity and Liabilities**				
(1)	**Equity**				
	(a) Share Capital		10.00	-	10.00
	(b) Other Equity		44.01	(0.51)	43.50
	Total Equity		**54.01**	**(0.51)**	**53.50**
(2)	**Liabilities**				
	Non-Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings		13.63	-	13.63
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	b	-	3.46	3.46
	(b) Provisions	a	-	0.42	0.42
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		**13.63**	**3.88**	**17.51**
	Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings		18.95	-	18.95
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	b	-	0.81	0.81
	(iii) Trade Payables				
	(A) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises; and		-	-	-
	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		16.71	-	16.71
	(iv) Other Financial Liabilities		4.71	-	4.71
	(b) Other Current Liabilities		0.19	-	0.19
	(c) Provisions	a	-	0.00	0.00
	(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		3.27	-	3.27
	Total Current Liabilities		**43.84**	**0.81**	**44.65**
	Total Liabilities		**57.47**	**4.69**	**62.16**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**111.48**	**4.18**	**115.66**

**The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.*

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NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

(b) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025:

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	PREVIOUS GAAP*	EFFECT OF IND AS TRANSITION	IND AS
I.	**Assets**				
(1)	**Non-Current Assets**				
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		16.59	-	16.59
	(b) Right of Use Assets	b	-	3.30	3.30
	(c) Other Intangible Assets		0.01	-	0.01
	(d) Financial Assets				
	(i) Investments		12.75	-	12.75
	(ii) Other Financial Assets		0.15	-	0.15
	(e) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	d	0.02	0.27	0.29
	Total Non-Current Assets		**29.52**	**3.57**	**33.09**
(2)	**Current Assets**				
	(a) Inventories		254.62	-	254.62
	(b) Financial Assets				
	(i) Trade Receivables		87.52	-	87.52
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents		0.34	-	0.34
	(c) Other Current Assets		5.37	-	5.37
	Total Current Assets		**347.85**	**-**	**347.85**
	Total Assets		**377.37**	**3.57**	**380.94**
II.	**Equity and Liabilities**				
(1)	**Equity**				
	(a) Share Capital		12.40	-	12.40
	(b) Other Equity		202.82	0.11	202.93
	Total Equity		**215.22**	**0.11**	**215.33**
(2)	**Liabilities**				
	Non-Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings		2.72	-	2.72
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	b	-	2.56	2.56
	(b) Provisions		0.53	-	0.53
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		**3.25**	**2.56**	**5.82**
	Current Liabilities				
	(a) Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Borrowings		63.39	-	63.39
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	b	-	0.89	0.89
	(iii) Trade Payables				
	(A) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises; and		23.79	-	23.79
	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises.		3.82	-	3.82
	(iv) Other Financial Liabilities		2.59	-	2.59
	(b) Other Current Liabilities		63.44	-	63.44
	(c) Provisions		0.00	-	0.00
	(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		1.85	-	1.85
	Total Current Liabilities		**158.89**	**0.89**	**159.78**
	Total Liabilities		**162.15**	**3.46**	**165.60**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**377.37**	**3.57**	**380.94**

**The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.*

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NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

(c) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025:

SR. NO.	PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	PREVIOUS GAAP*	EFFECT OF IND AS TRANSITION	IND AS
A.	**Continuing Operations :**				
I.	Revenue from Operations		973.48	-	973.48
II.	Other Income		0.04	-	0.04
III.	**Total Income [I + II]**		**973.52**	**-**	**973.52**
IV.	**Expenses**				
	(a) Cost of materials consumed		876.94	-	876.94
	(b) Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade.		(86.95)	-	(86.95)
	(c) Manufacturing Expenses		44.62	-	44.62
	(d) Employee benefit expenses	a	4.11	(0.05)	4.07
	(e) Finance Costs	a & b	4.08	0.42	4.51
	(f) Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	b	3.68	0.96	4.65
	(g) Other Expenses	b & c	6.88	(1.36)	5.52
	Total Expenses		**853.36**	**(0.01)**	**853.35**
V.	**Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax [III-IV]**		**120.16**	**0.01**	**120.17**
VI.	Exceptional items		-	-	-
VII.	**Profit / (Loss) before tax [V-VI]**		**120.16**	**0.01**	**120.17**
VIII.	**Tax Expense:**				
	(1) Current Year Tax		20.85	-	20.85
	(2) Deferred Tax	d	(0.02)	(0.27)	(0.29)
	(3) Earlier Year Tax		0.57	-	0.57
IX.	**Profit / (Loss) for the year [VII-VIII]**		**98.76**	**0.28**	**99.05**
X.	**Other Comprehensive Income:**				
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	a	-	0.41	0.41
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	d	-	(0.07)	(0.07)
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**-**	**0.34**	**0.34**
XI.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year [IX+X]**		**98.76**	**0.62**	**99.39**

**The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.*

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

(d) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2025:

PARTICULARS	NOTE NO.	March 31, 2025
Net Profit / (Loss) as per Previous GAAP		**98.76**
Various components of gratuity expense	a	0.05
Interest component of gratuity expense	a	(0.03)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	b	(0.39)
Depreciation on Right-of-Use Assets	b	(0.96)
Preliminary expense written-off reversed back	c	0.16
Lease rent transferred to lease liability	b	1.20
Acturial Gain / (Loss) component of gratuity expense	a	0.41
Deferred Tax implications	d	0.20
Total Comprehensive Income as per Ind AS		**99.39**

(e) Reconciliation of equity as at March 31, 2025 and April 01, 2024:

NATURE OF ADJUSTMENT	NOTE NO.	March 31, 2025	April 01, 2024
Total Equity as per previous GAAP		**215.22**	**54.01**
Recognition of Provisions not recognised earlier	a	(0.43)	(0.43)
Preliminary expense written-off	c	(0.16)	(0.16)
Deferred Tax Adjustments on First-Time Adoption	d	0.07	0.07
Net impact of Ind AS adjustments reconciled in note d above		0.62	-
Total Equity as per Ind AS		**215.33**	**53.50**

C. Notes to first time adoption of Ind AS:

(a) Employee Benefit Expenses (Gratuity): Under Previous GAAP, the entire gratuity expense, including actuarial gains and losses, was recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Under Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits, remeasurements (comprising actuarial gains and losses) are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years.

Accordingly, the earlier recognised gratuity expense was adjusted for re-classification of interest cost and accturial adjustment component. This adjustment results in an increase in the reported net profit but has no impact on total comprehensive income.

(b) Accounting for Leases (Ind AS 116): Under Previous GAAP, lease rentals were recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. Under Ind AS 116 Leases, the Company recognizes a Right-of-Use (ROU) Asset and a corresponding Lease Liability for all leases, except for Short-Term or Low-value leases.

Accordingly, the Company recognised the Right-of-Use (RoU) Asset and the corresponding Lease Liability in accordance with Ind AS 116. In respect of leases existing as at the date of transition to Ind AS, the RoU Asset and Lease Liability were recognised on the date of transition. For leases commenced thereafter, the RoU Asset and corresponding Lease Liability were recognised from the respective lease commencement dates. Consequently, the rent expense previously recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of such leases has been reversed and, in its place, depreciation on the RoU Asset and interest expense on the Lease Liability have been recognised in accordance with Ind AS 116.

Further, rent deposit paid on said leases, being non-interest-bearing refundable security deposit, paid to the lessor for the leased premise has on initial recognition been measured at fair value. The difference between the nominal value of the deposit and its fair value is treated as prepaid rent and included in the cost of the Right-of-Use Asset. Subsequently, the deposit is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with notional interest income recognized over the lease term to accrete the balance to its refundable value upon maturity.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

(Rs. in Million)

(c) **Treatment of Preliminary Expenses:** Under Previous GAAP, preliminary expenses were capitalized and amortized over a period of 5 years. Under Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets, start-up costs and preliminary expenses are recognized as an expense when incurred and cannot be capitalised unless they represent a distinct tangible or intangible asset.

On the transition date (April 01, 2024), the unamortized balance of preliminary expenses has been written off directly against Opening Retained Earnings. Consequently, the amortization expense charged in the Previous GAAP Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been reversed (added back to profit), as the asset was already eliminated on the transition date.

(d) **Deferred Tax Adjustments:** Corresponding to aforesaid changes, changes were also made to deferred tax asset / liability recognised under Previous GAAP.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

44 Reclassification Note:

The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable. The impact of such regrouping / reclassification is not material to the Standalone Financial Statements.

45 Subsequent Events:

There are no other subsequent events that occurred after the reporting date.

46 Unforeseeable losses:

The Company has a process whereby periodically all long-term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company did not have any long-term contracts (including derivative contracts) for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

47 Authorisation of the Standalone Financial Statements:

The Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors on September 01, 2026.

As per our report of even date

For RPR & CO
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 131964W

Raunaq Kankaria
(Partner)
Membership No.: 138361

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
NITYAS GEMS AND JEWELLERY LIMITED

Rajnikant Lallubhai Chanchad
(Managing Director)
DIN: 08715741

Dhruv Janakbhai Savaliya
(Director)
DIN: 09801754

Denish Bharatbhai Kalyanpremchandwala
(Chief Financial Officer)
PAN: CAFPK7064P

Manvi Meet Shah
(Company Secretary)
Membership No.: A71943

Date: September 01, 2026
Place: Surat