

M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED
(Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)
CIN:- U27310MH2012PLC225971

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
ASSETS				
Non current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	53.52	42.21	11.55
Right-of-use assets	3	57.43	5.44	9.29
Other intangible assets	3	0.33	0.59	0.33
Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets	4	4.90	4.67	3.73
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	5.06	1.13	3.13
Total non-current assets		121.24	54.04	28.02
Current assets				
Inventories	6	2,564.29	2,056.96	874.81
Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	54.97	27.94	6.66
(ii) Trade receivables	8	10.21	12.10	5.89
(iii) Other Financial Assets	4	9.70	9.59	9.34
Other current assets	9	71.66	35.74	27.41
Total current assets		2,710.83	2,142.33	924.10
TOTAL ASSETS		2,832.07	2,196.37	952.12
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	10.1	426.91	85.38	45.00
Other equity	10.2	1,253.23	1,077.18	177.92
Total equity		1,680.14	1,162.56	222.92
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	11	254.42	200.77	70.80
(ii) Lease Liability	12	35.53	5.46	5.91
Provisions	13	7.45	5.68	1.66
Total non-current liabilities		297.40	211.91	78.38
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	11	430.02	488.55	315.64
(ii) Trade payables	14			
(a) total outstanding dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises		20.94	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		129.96	215.69	260.55
(iii) Lease Liability	15	24.69	0.44	3.50
(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	25.00	30.03	12.84
Provisions	17	3.80	2.75	0.60
Other current liabilities	18	46.52	33.74	35.04
Current tax liabilities (net)	19	173.60	50.70	22.65
Total current liabilities		854.53	821.90	650.82
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,832.07	2,196.37	952.12

Notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For **Paresh Rakesh and Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 119728W/W100743

Paresh
Rakesh Chaturvedi

Partner

Membership Number : 102075

Place : Mumbai
Date : September 07, 2026



For and On behalf of Board of Directors of
M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Limited

Ramchand Raimalani
Ramchand Raimalani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 02510523

Varsha
Varsha Shah
Chief Financial Officer



Neelam
Neelam Raimalani
Whole time Director
DIN : 02510517

Pratiksha
Pratiksha Shah
Company Secretary
M No. : 57487

M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED
(Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

CIN:- U27310MH2012PLC225971

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	5,387.36	3,512.80
Other income	21	1.24	0.36
Total Income (I)		5,388.60	3,513.16
Expenses			
Purchases of Stock in Trade	22	4,881.29	3,389.39
Changes in inventories of finished goods	23	(507.33)	(386.25)
Finance costs	24	73.31	54.02
Employee benefits expense	25	98.72	57.79
Depreciation and Amortisation	3	41.97	11.76
Other expenses	26	85.55	65.98
Total expenses (II)		4,673.50	3,192.69
Profit before tax (III= I-II)		715.10	320.47
Tax expense:			
Current tax			
- For current year / period	28	195.00	85.50
- Short/(excess) tax for earlier years		6.17	-
Deferred tax		(3.86)	2.13
Total tax expense (IV)		197.32	87.64
Profit for the year (V = III - IV)		517.78	232.82
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans gain or (loss)		(0.27)	(0.53)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.07	0.13
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (VI)		(0.21)	(0.40)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII = V+ VI)		517.58	232.42
Earnings per equity share (face value Rs. 10 each):			
Basic (Rs. per share)	29	12.13	10.27
Diluted (Rs. per share)		12.13	10.27

Notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For Pareesh Rakesh and Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 119728W/W100743

Rakesh Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership Number : 102075



Place : Mumbai
Date: September 07, 2026

For and On behalf of Board of Directors of
M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Limited

Ramchand Raimalani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 02510523

Varsha Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Neelam Raimalani
Whole time Director
DIN : 02510517

Pratiksha Shah
Company Secretary
M No. : 57487



Statement of Cash Flows

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Restated Profit before taxation	715.10	320.47
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	41.97	11.76
Provision for Gratuity	2.73	1.08
Interest income on security deposits (Ind AS 116)	(0.35)	(0.31)
Finance cost on lease liability	4.81	0.71
Ind AS Adjustment on processing fees	-	10.39
Gain on Pre Closure of Lease	(0.89)	-
Finance cost	68.50	53.31
	831.87	397.40
Cash (used in)/generated from operation before working capital changes		
Adjustments for working capital changes		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	1.90	1.36
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(0.99)	9.51
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(507.33)	(386.22)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(35.93)	(8.33)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(64.80)	(54.56)
(Decrease) / Increase in provisions	(0.19)	1.08
(Decrease) / Increase in other financial liabilities	(5.03)	17.19
(Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities	12.78	(15.29)
Cash (used in) from operations	(599.58)	(435.26)
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(78.27)	(57.46)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities - A	154.02	(95.32)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(29.26)	(23.41)
Sale of Property, plant & equipment	-	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from investment activities - B	(29.26)	(23.41)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
(Repayment)/Proceeds of borrowings	(4.89)	191.44
Finance cost	(68.50)	(53.31)
Interest on Lease Liability	(4.81)	(0.71)
Principal repayment of leases (Ind AS 116)	(19.53)	(3.50)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities - C	(97.72)	133.91
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	27.04	15.18
Note :		
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	27.94	6.66
Cash and Cash Equivalent received in business succession	-	6.10
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	54.97	27.94
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the Restated Statement of Assets and Liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash-on-hand	42.65	14.43
Balance with Banks - in Current accounts	12.32	13.51
Fixed deposits with Banks (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as restated at the year end	54.97	27.94
Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance of Borrowings	689.32	386.44
Proceeds/(repayment) of borrowings, net	(4.89)	292.50
Non- cash component of borrowings	-	10.39
Borrowings taken over In business succession	-	-
Closing balance of borrowings	684.44	689.32

Notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of Financial Statements.

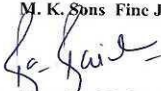
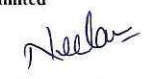
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For Paresh Rakesh and Associates LLP
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FRN : 119728W/W100743


Rakesh Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership Number : 102075

Place : Mumbai
Date: September 07, 2026



For and On behalf of Board of Directors of
M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Limited

 
Ramchand Raimalani **Neelam Raimalani**
Chairman and Managing Director Whole time Director
DIN : 02510523 DIN : 02510517

 
Varsha Shah **Pratiksha Shah**
Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary
M No. : 57487



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED
(Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)
CIN:- U27310MH2012PLC225971

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

(A) Equity share capital*

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up equity share of INR 10 each

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2024	45,00,000	45.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	40,38,152	40.38
As at March 31, 2025	85,38,152	85.38

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2025	85,38,152	85.38
Changes in equity share capital during the period	3,41,52,608	341.53
As at March 31, 2026	4,26,90,760	426.91

(B) Other Equity *

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	
Balance at April 1, 2024	28.50	149.66	(0.24)	177.92
Profit for the year	-	232.82	-	232.82
Add / Less - During the year**	670.33	(3.49)	-	666.84
Restated Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(0.40)	(0.40)
Balance at March 31, 2025	698.83	378.99	(0.64)	1,077.18
Profit for the year	-	517.78	-	517.78
Transfer from reserves on issue of bonus shares	(28.50)	(313.03)	-	(341.53)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(0.21)	(0.21)
Balance at March 31, 2026	670.33	583.75	(0.85)	1,253.23

*refer note 10.1 and 10.2

** Addition in securities Premium is on account issue of equity shares of Rs. 10/- each at a premium of Rs. 166/- per share for acquisition of Proprietary Firm of the Director on Going concern basis (Refer note. 27)

Notes 1 to 40 form an integral part of Financial Statements.

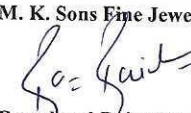
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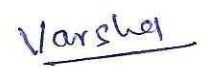

Rakesh Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership Number : 102075

Place : Mumbai
Date: September 07, 2026



For and On behalf of Board of Directors of
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Chief Financial Officer




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Whole time Director
DIN : 02510517


Pratiksha Shah
Company Secretary
M No. : 57487

M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED

Material Accounting Policies

1. A. Corporate information

M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Limited (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited) (the 'Company') was incorporated on January 12, 2012. The Registration Number of the Company is U27310MH2012PLC225971. The Company is engaged in the business of Retail of Jewellery through Multiple Retail Jewellery Stores and through Online Channels.

The Company has changed its name from M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited to M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Limited w.e.f. 30 January 2025. The Company was converted into a public limited company under Companies Act, 2013, pursuant to a special resolution passed by the shareholders dated 19 January 2026, and consequently, the name of the company was changed to "M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Limited" and a fresh certificate of incorporation dated 30 January 2026 was issued by Registrar of Companies.

B. Statement of Compliance and Basis of preparation

i. Compliance with Ind AS

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as applicable. The financial statements have been approved by Board of Directors. The financials for the year ended March 31, 2026 of the Company are the first financial statements prepared in compliance with Ind AS. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2024. The financial statements upto the year ended March 31, 2025, were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ('IGAAP') and other relevant provisions of the Act. The figures for the year ended March 31, 2025 and April 1, 2024 have now been restated as per Ind AS to provide comparability. Also refer Note 41.

C. Presentation

Functional and presentation currency:

These Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Indian rupees have been rounded off to two decimal places to the nearest million except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Measurement

These Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items in the Balance Sheet:

- I. Certain financial assets are measured either at fair value or at amortized cost depending on the classification;
- II. Long-term borrowings are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method;
- III. Employee defined benefit assets/(liability) are recognized as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED

Material Accounting Policies

IV. Right-of-use assets are recognised at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at that date. This amount is adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, lease incentives received and initial direct costs, incurred, if any;

d) Current and non-current classification

The Schedule III of the Act requires assets and liabilities to be classified as either current or non-current. The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/ liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle: Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, net of customer



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED

Material Accounting Policies

incentives, discounts, variable considerations, payments made to customers, other similar charges, as specified in the contract with the customer.

Additionally, revenue excludes taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities.

Other income

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the outstanding amount and rate applicable.

Miscellaneous income is recognized when the Company has a right to receive the income, there is reasonable certainty of ultimate collection, and the income can be measured reliably

2.2 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower cost and net realizable value.

Cost of inventories is determined using the location wise weighted average cost. Cost includes all expenditures incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories for less costs necessary to make the sale.

2.3 Determination of Fair Value

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED

Material Accounting Policies

- Level 1 financial instruments –Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.
- Level 2 financial instruments–Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life.
- Level 3 financial instruments –Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole. For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the Financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Company periodically reviews its valuation techniques including the adopted methodologies and model calibrations.

Therefore, the Company applies various techniques to estimate the credit risk associated with its financial instruments measured at fair value, which include a portfolio-based approach that estimates the expected net exposure per counterparty over the full lifetime of the individual assets, in order to reflect the credit risk of the individual counterparties for non-collateralised financial instruments.

The Company evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

2.4 Leases

Company as a Lessee

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Rights-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date of underlying asset is available for use). Rights-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of rights-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Rights-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED

Material Accounting Policies

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date as the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in lease term, a change in lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short term lease

The Company has elected not to recognise right of use asset and lease liabilities for short term leases of property that has lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognises lease payment associated with these leases as an expense.

2.5 Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.6 Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement is prepared in accordance with Ind AS 7 using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of non-cash transactions, changes in working capital, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

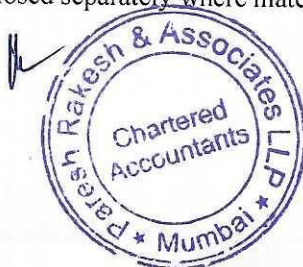
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances with banks, and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are classified into operating, investing, and financing activities:

- **Operating activities:** Principal revenue-generating activities of the Company.
- **Investing activities:** Acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and investments.
- **Financing activities:** Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of equity and borrowings.

Interest paid is classified as financing activities and interest received is classified as investing activities.

Non-cash transactions, including recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, are excluded from the Cash Flow Statement and disclosed separately where material.



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED

Material Accounting Policies

2.7 Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the Profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year. The weighted average number of shares is adjusted for events such as bonus issues.

Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue equity shares were exercised or converted during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the Profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.8 Retirement and other employee benefit

Provident fund and national pension scheme

The Company contributes to a recognized provident fund and national pension scheme which is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Gratuity

The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets, if any, is deducted. The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined based on independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Benefits in respect of gratuity are funded with an Insurance company approved by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA).

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the earlier of:

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

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

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

Compensated Absences

The Company has no policy of accumulation of compensated policies



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED

Material Accounting Policies

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Subsequent costs incurred on an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount thereof when those costs meet the recognition criteria as mentioned above. Repairs and maintenance are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives. Depreciation is provided on a written down value basis from the date the asset is ready for its intended use or put to use whichever is earlier. In respect of assets sold, depreciation is provided upto the date of disposal.

As per the requirement of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has evaluated the useful lives of the respective fixed assets which are as per the provisions of Part C of the Schedule II for calculating the depreciation.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Nature of assets	Estimated useful life
Plant and Machinery	15 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Motor Vehicles	10 years
Leasehold Improvements	Lease Period

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The carrying amount of those components which have been separately recognized as assets is derecognized at the time of replacement thereof. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss. Derecognition occurs when control of the asset is transferred to the buyer.

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

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year



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end. Changes in the expected useful life, or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, which are then treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Estimate useful life of software is considered as 3 years.

Impairment of non-current assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired based on internal/external factors. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of cash generating unit which the asset belongs to is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is re-assessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of the depreciable historical cost.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.11 Provisions and other contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also 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. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the Financial Information since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognized.



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2.12 Income tax expenses

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are also recognized with respect to carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

It is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference, unused tax loss or unused tax credit can be utilised when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences which are expected to reverse in the period of reversal of deductible temporary difference or in periods in which a tax loss can be carried forward or back. When this is not the case, deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent it is probable that:

The Company will have sufficient taxable profit in the same period as reversal of deductible temporary difference or periods in which a tax loss can be carried forward or back; or

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Goods and services tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the goods and services tax paid, except:



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- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

2.13 Events after reporting date

Events after the reporting date are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 10.

Events occurring after the reporting date that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events) are recognised in the financial statements.

Events occurring after the reporting date that are indicative of conditions arising after the reporting date (non-adjusting events) are not recognised but are disclosed in the financial statements if they are material, including the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect.

Events are considered up to the date on which the financial statements are approved for issue.

2.14 Operating Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Based on the 'management approach' as defined in Ind AS 108 – "Operating Segments", the CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocation resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments.

2.15 Financial Instruments:

Date of recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Day 1 profit or loss



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When the transaction price of the financial instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gain on fair value changes. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognized in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

Measurement categories of financial instruments

Financial assets:

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

Fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

Amortised cost and Effective Interest method

The Company measures debt financial assets that meet the following conditions at amortised cost:

the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

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

All other financial assets are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Amortized cost and Effective interest method

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when the following criteria is met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit or loss including Variable Additional Return (VaR) from the funds.



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In accordance with the principles under Ind AS 109 (Financial Instruments) and Ind AS 113 (Fair Value Measurement), the Variable Additional Return (VaR) arising from investments in Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) or Partnership Interests is recognised through profit or loss as part of the net gain or loss from fair value changes. The recognition of VaR is guided by the waterfall distribution mechanism specified in the respective fund documentation. Subject to these terms, the VaR is estimated and recognised progressively over the remaining life of the fund, up to the expected date of the realisation.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Debt securities and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss. Interest incurred on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest finance cost, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of a Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified



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Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derecognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Company derecognises a financial asset, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new financial asset with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Company records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

ii) Derecognition of financial assets (other than due to substantial modification of terms and conditions)

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Company has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or

It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or

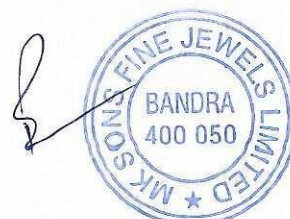
The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid, including modified contractual cash flow recognized as new financial liability, would be recognized in profit or loss.



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e. Impairment of financial assets

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses for all loans, other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitment and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the receivables. However if receivables contain a significant financing component, the Company chooses as its accounting policy to measure the loss allowance by applying general approach to measure ECL.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (12m ECL). The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of an evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12m ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, (EAD) for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss (ECL) is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

If a financial instrument includes both a loan (i.e. financial asset) and an undrawn commitment (i.e. loan commitment) component and the Company cannot separately identify the ECL on the loan commitment component from those on the financial asset component, the ECL on the loan commitment have been recognized together with the loss allowance for the financial asset. To the extent that the combined



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expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the expected credit losses have been recognized as a provision. Also, for other loan commitments and all financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance has been recognized as a provision.

Write off

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovery.

2.16 Use of Estimates and Judgements:

Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, the areas involving critical estimates or judgment are:

• Right-of-use assets and lease liability

The Company has exercised judgement in determining the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with the impact of options to extend or terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised.

Where the rate implicit in the lease is not readily available, an incremental borrowing rate is applied. This incremental borrowing rate reflects the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar nature and value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Determination of the incremental borrowing rate requires estimation.

• Property, plant and equipment

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is derived from determining an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The residual values of the Company's assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition of such assets and are reviewed periodically, including at each period end.

• Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of impairment loss on the financial and non-financial assets. The calculations of impairment loss are sensitive to underlying assumptions.

• Tax provisions and contingencies

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of tax provisions and contingencies. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent it is probable that



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taxable profit will be available against which losses and credit entitlements can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition rates and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting period. The parameter which is most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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



Property, Plant and Equipment

Notes

- 3.1 Vehicles with carrying value of INR 21.66 million are hypothecated to NBFCs against vehicle loans (Refer note 11)
- 3.2 The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the current period and previous year(s)



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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

4 Other financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Non Current			
Security Deposit	4.80	4.01	3.69
Other deposit	0.10	0.66	0.04
	4.90	4.67	3.73
Current			
Income Tax Refund Receivable	9.14	9.59	9.34
Other Receivable	0.56	-	-
	9.70	9.59	9.34

5 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) on account of Property plant and equipment and intangible assets	1.47	(1.05)	2.34
Deferred Tax Assets on account of Provision for Gratuity	2.61	1.85	0.57
Deferred Tax Assets on Ind As 116 Leases	0.98	0.33	0.22
	5.06	1.13	3.13

6 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Stock In Trade	2,564.29	2,056.96	874.81
<i>(Inventories are valued at Cost or NRV whichever is lower)</i>			
	2,564.29	2,056.96	874.81



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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

7 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts	12.32	13.51	0.99
Cash-on-hand			
Cash in Hand	42.65	14.43	5.66
	54.97	27.94	6.66

8 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Unsecured			
Undisputed			
Trade Receivable considered good	10.21	12.10	5.89
Total receivables	10.21	12.10	5.89

Ageing of Trade receivables

Trade receivables days past due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
March 31, 2026						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	8.72	1.49	-	-	-	10.21
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross receivables (A)	8.72	1.49	-	-	-	10.21
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ECL Provision on receivables (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total receivables net of provision = (A)-(B)	8.72	1.49	-	-	-	10.21



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

8 Trade receivables (Continued)

Ageing of Trade receivables

Trade receivables days past due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025						
(i)Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	11.20	0.65	-	-	0.25	12.10
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross receivables (A)	11.20	0.65	-	-	0.25	12.10
(i)Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ECL Provision on receivables (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total receivables net of provision = (A)-(B)	11.20	0.65	-	-	0.25	12.10

Trade receivables days past due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at April 1, 2024						
(i)Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	5.54	0.10	-	0.25	-	5.89
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross receivables (A)	5.54	0.10	-	0.25	-	5.89
(i)Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ECL Provision on receivables (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total receivables net of provision = (A)-(B)	5.54	0.10	-	0.25	-	5.89

8.1 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on short term basis.

8.2 Expected credit loss (ECL):

The exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit in the normal course of business. Before accepting any new customer, the Company assesses the potential customer's credit quality.

The Company exposure to is relatively concentrated. Based on historical experience of the collection from customers, credit risk is minimal. There is no allowance for credit impaired trade receivables, which have been determined based on practical expedients, based on the financial condition of the customers, ageing of receivables and historical experience of collections from customers.

9 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Prepaid expenses	1.13	0.26	0.26
Advance to Suppliers	8.59	3.73	2.38
Advance to Staff	21.21	-	0.50
GST receivable	34.19	30.75	24.25
Other Current Assets	-	1.00	0.03
Expenses incurred on proposed IPO	6.54	-	-
	71.66	35.74	27.41



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

10.1 Equity share capital

a. Authorised :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
74,000,000(2025: 12,000,000, 2024: 7,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	740.00	120.00	70.00

b. Issued, subscribed and paid up:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
42,690,760 (2025: 8,538,152, 2024:4,500,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid-up	426.91	85.38	45.00
	426.91	85.38	45.00

c. The movement in paid up share capital during the year :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 1, 2024	
Equity shares	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	85,38,152	85.38	45,00,000	45.00	45,00,000	45.00
Shares issued during the year	3,41,52,608	341.53	40,38,152	40.38	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	4,26,90,760	426.91	85,38,152	85.38	45,00,000	45.00

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 1, 2024	
	No of shares	Percentage (%) of share holding	No of shares	Percentage (%) of share holding	No of shares	Percentage (%) of share holding
Name of shareholder						
Ramchand Raimalani	4,10,90,760	96.25%	82,18,152	96.25%	41,80,000	92.89%
Neelam Raimalani	15,99,500	3.75%	3,20,000	3.75%	3,20,000	7.11%
	4,26,90,760	100.00%	85,38,152	100.00%	45,00,000	100.00%

e Details of promoter holding in the company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 1, 2024	
	No of shares	Percentage (%) of share holding	No of shares	Percentage (%) of share holding	No of shares	Percentage (%) of share holding
Name of shareholder						
Ramchand Raimalani	4,10,90,760	96.25%	82,18,152	96.25%	41,80,000	92.89%
Neelam Raimalani	15,99,500	3.75%	3,20,000	3.75%	3,20,000	7.11%
Kush Raimalani	100	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	4,26,90,360	100.00%	85,38,152	100.00%	45,00,000	100.00%

f The company has allotted shares as detailed below as fully paid-up without payment being received in cash

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
a. Equity Shares of INR 10/- fully paid issued against succession of Proprietary concern of Mr. Ramchand Raimalani, promoter of the Company.	No of shares -	No of shares 40,38,152	No of shares -
b. Fully paid up bonus Equity Shares of INR 10/-.	3,41,52,608	-	-
	3,41,52,608	40,38,152	-

g The company has not bought back any of its shares.

h Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares, referred to as equity shares, having a par value of Rs. 10. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

10.2 Other equity

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Securities Premium	670.33	698.83	28.50
Retained earnings	583.75	378.99	149.66
Other comprehensive income	(0.85)	(0.64)	(0.24)
	1,253.23	1,077.18	177.92

(i) Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The utilisation is governed by Sec 52 of the Companies Act, 2013

(ii) Retained Earning

Retained earnings represent the cumulative profits of the Company that have not been distributed to shareholders as dividends and have been retained for reinvestment into the business or to meet future obligations. The balance in this reserve increases with current-period profits and decreases due to losses, dividend distributions, or other appropriations as permitted under the Companies Act, 2013.

(iii) Other Comprehensive Income

Other Comprehensive Income comprises items of income and expense that are not recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as required under Ind AS. These items are accumulated in equity under 'Other Equity – OCI'. The balance includes remeasurement gains or losses on defined benefit plans, which are reclassified to profit or loss only when specified by the applicable Ind AS. The reserve can be utilised or reclassified only in accordance with the relevant accounting standards.



Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

11 Borrowings

Non Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Secured			
Term loan			
- from Banks (refer note 'a & d' below)	233.84	188.97	70.80
- from Others	20.58	11.80	-
	254.42	200.77	70.80
Current Borrowings			
Secured			
Bank Overdraft (refer note 'b & c' below)	89.69	122.98	49.95
Current maturities of long term borrowings	25.29	13.29	2.66
Unsecured			
Loans repayable on demand from NBFCs	107.72	140.87	111.00
Loan from related parties (refer note no. 31)	1.69	30.73	152.03
Inter corporate deposits	205.63	180.68	-
	430.02	488.55	315.64
(i) Borrowings in India	684.44	689.32	386.44
(ii) Borrowings outside India	-	-	-
	684.44	689.32	386.44

Secured By:

- Secured mortgage of property of promoter director and personal guarantee of promoter director
- Secured against card receivables and mortgage of property of promoter director and senior employees of the Company.
- Mortgage of property of promoter director and senior employees of the Company.
- Personal guarantee of promoter director and senior employees of the Company.

Rate of Interest for the borrowings ranges from 7.77% to 12%

Repayment Schedule:	2026-27	2027-29	2029-31	2031- above
Principal Amount	25.29	66.02	68.36	150.57

12 Lease liability (Non Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Lease liability (refer note no. 32)	35.53	5.46	5.91
	35.53	5.46	5.91

13 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Provision for Gratuity (refer note no. 33)	7.45	5.68	1.66
	7.45	5.68	1.66



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

14 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
(a) Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20.94	-	-
(b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	129.96	215.69	260.55
	150.89	215.69	260.55

Trade payable ageing

March 31, 2026	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	20.94	-	-	-	20.94
(ii) Other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	116.69	8.40	4.87	-	129.96
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	137.63	8.40	4.87	-	150.89
As at March 31, 2025	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	157.02	58.67	-	-	215.69
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	157.02	58.67	-	-	215.69
As at April 1, 2024	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	259.70	0.84	-	-	260.55
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprise	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of other than micro enterprises and small	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	259.70	0.84	-	-	260.55

Note: 14.1

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act):

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and has been relied upon by auditors. The disclosures relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	20.94	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	-	-	-
(iii) Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-	-
(iv) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than interest due)	-	-	-
(v) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (Section 16)	-	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-	-
(vii) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act (ii) + (vi)	-	-	-



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

15 Lease liability (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Lease liability (Refer note no 32)	24.69	0.44	3.50
	24.69	0.44	3.50

16 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Employee Dues Payable	24.04	29.09	11.44
Other Payables	0.96	0.94	1.40
	25.00	30.03	12.84

17 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Present Value of Obligation - Current	2.91	1.67	0.60
Provision for Others	0.89	1.08	-
	3.80	2.75	0.60

18 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Statutory Dues Payable*	12.39	10.91	6.72
Advances Received from Customers	34.13	22.83	28.32
	46.52	33.74	35.04

* Includes withholding taxes, Provident fund, profession tax and other statutory dues payable.

19 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Provision for Taxation (Net)	173.60	50.70	22.65
	173.60	50.70	22.65



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limi

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of goods	5,387.36	3,512.80
	5,387.36	3,512.80
Disaggregation of the revenue		
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
At a point in time	5,387.36	3,512.80
Over time	-	-
	5,387.36	3,512.80
Disaggregation of the revenue		
Product Type		
Sale of Jewellery	5,387.36	3,512.80
Others	-	-
	5,387.36	3,512.80
Total revenue from operations	5,387.36	3,512.80

21 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Income on Security Deposit	0.35	0.31
Miscellaneous income	0.89	0.05
Total other income	1.24	0.36



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

22 Purchase of Stock in Trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase	4,881.29	3,389.39
	4,881.29	3,389.39

23 Changes in Inventories of Stock in Trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Stock in trade	2,056.96	874.79
Add: Inventory acquired in Business succession (refer note no. 27)	-	795.92
Less: Closing Stock in trade	2,564.29	2,056.96
	(507.33)	(386.25)

24 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest expense		
- On Borrowings	63.86	46.83
- On lease liability (refer note 32)	4.81	0.71
Other interest expense		
Financial and bank charges	4.64	6.48
	73.31	54.02

25 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries wages and bonus (refer note 31)	91.67	52.58
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.09	0.02
Gratuity Expenses	2.73	1.08
Staff welfare expenses	4.23	4.12
	98.72	57.79



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

26 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Legal and Professional Expenses	21.51	14.47
Advertisement and Promotion Expenses	18.41	20.94
Freight and forwarding	6.92	7.77
Office Expenses	4.39	4.69
Travelling and Conveyance	3.27	1.97
Printing and Stationary	0.99	0.81
Electricity Expenses	4.00	1.85
Auditor's Remuneration (refer note 26.1)	1.50	0.50
Security Expenses	3.39	2.82
Software Expenses	0.46	0.32
Repair & maintainance	2.86	1.51
Insurance Expenses	0.75	1.25
Telephone and Mobile Expenses	0.20	0.12
Rent (refer note 32)	1.59	2.05
Donation	0.60	0.58
Corproate Social Responsibility (refer note 38)	3.35	0.75
Processing charges	1.24	0.26
Interest on Statutory Dues	0.04	0.28
Miscellaneous other expenses	10.06	3.04
	85.55	65.98

Note:

26.1 Auditor's remuneration:

Audit Fees	1.40	0.35
Tax Audit Fees	0.10	0.15
Others	-	-
	1.50	0.50



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

27 Succession of proprietorship by the Company

(All figures are ₹ in Millions)

Particulars

Names and general nature of business of the combining entities

Name of the Entities: M.K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited (Acquirer) & M/s. M.K. Sons Jewellers (a proprietorship firm of Mr. Ramchand Murlidhar Raimalani) (Acquiree).
Nature of business: Trading of retail ornaments

The date on which the transferor obtains control of the transferee/ Date of Succession Agreement March 29, 2025

Description and number of shares issued, together with the percentage of each entity's equity shares exchanged to effect the business combination; and

The Number of Shares issued for the Acquisition are 40,38,152 shares. Shares are issued to Mr. Ramchand Murlidhar Raimalani. This Acquisition does not have an effect over the Control over the Company.

Valuation of assets and liabilities of proprietorship as per valuation report obtained

710.71

Purchase Consideration 40,38,152 shares @ INR 176 per share

710.71

Difference

NIL

The assets and liabilities pertaining to such takeover have been recorded and presented in our financial statements as per the requirement of Ind AS as applicable at carrying value. The net difference in carrying value and valuation amounting to 3.49 million are adjusted in retained earnings.



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

28 Income Tax

The components of income tax expense recognised in Restated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended are:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current tax	195.00	85.50
Short/(excess) tax for earlier years	6.17	-
Deferred tax	(3.86)	2.13
Total tax charge	197.32	87.64

Reconciliation of total tax charge

The tax expense shown in the Restated Statement of Profit and Loss differs from the tax expense that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the period/years ended is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	715.10	320.47
Tax rate (in percentage)	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense calculated based on this tax rate	179.99	80.66
Effect of non-deductible expenses	21.18	6.98
Current Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	201.17	87.64

Break-up of income tax recorded in OCI	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax		
Employee benefit obligations	0.07	0.13
Total	0.07	0.13

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M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

29 Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026*	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a) Net amount attributable to the equity shareholders (as per Statement of Profit and Loss)	517.78	232.82
b) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the period/year (based on the date of issue of shares)*	4,26,90,760	2,26,65,950
Basic earnings per share (in rupees) (a/b)	12.13	10.27
Diluted earnings per share (in rupees) (a/b)	12.13	10.27

***Weighted Equity Shares**

Particulars	31 Mar 2026	31 March 2025
No. of shares at the Beginning	85,38,152	45,00,000
Shares issued on succession	-	40,38,152
Sub-Total	85,38,152	85,38,152
Weighted No. of Shares	85,38,152	45,33,190
Bonus - 1 (2:1)	1,70,76,304	90,66,380
Bonus - 2 (2:3)	1,70,76,304	90,66,380
Total	4,26,90,760	2,26,65,950

During the previous year, the Company issued bonus shares. In accordance with Ind AS 33 "Earnings per Share", the earnings per share for the previous years have been restated for the bonus issue as if the bonus shares were issued at the beginning of the earliest period presented.

29.1

No Potential equity shares are outstanding as on March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025, April 1, 2024, and there are no items giving rise to dilutive equity shares. Hence basic EPS is considered as Diluted EPS

30 Segment Reporting

Segment reporting is not applicable as management has determined that the company has involved trading activity in Gold, Precious Metals, Stones and Diamond Jewellery under single Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

31 Disclosure as required by Ind AS 24– “Related Party Disclosure”:

A Enterprises with whom transactions have taken place which are under common control:

M K Sons Jewellers (Proprietorship of Ramchand Raimalani) (upto 28 March 2025)
Spicy Sangria Hotels Private Limited

B Key Managerial Personnel

Ramchand Raimalani
Neelam Raimalani
Kush Raimalani
Kavita Pandey
Varsha Shah
Pratiksha Shah

Managing Director
Director
Director
Chief Financial Officer (02.03.2026 to 31.03.2026)
Chief Financial Officer (W.e.f 01.04.2026)
Company Secretary (W.e.f 02.03.2026)

C Transactions with related parties in ordinary course of business

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Related party name	As at/ For the year ended March 31, 2026	As at/ For the year ended March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
A)	Transactions with related parties as stated above				
	Purchase	M K Sons Jewellers	-	215.24	
	Rent Paid	Ramchand Raimalani	16.67	1.91	
	Loan Taken	Ramchand Raimalani	50.27	167.46	
	Loan repaid	Ramchand Raimalani	79.31	260.26	
	Loan repaid	Neelam Raimalani	-	28.50	
	Business Purchase (refer note 27)	M K Sons Jewellers	-	707.23	
	Issue of Equity Shares	Ramchand Raimalani	-	710.71	
	Purchase	Spicy Sangria Hotels Private Limited	-	-	
	Remuneration paid to Key Managerial Personnel	Kush Raimalani	2.85	1.80	
		Neelam Raimalani	5.40	1.20	
		Ramchand Raimalani	8.25	3.00	
		Kavita Pandey	0.17	-	
		Pratiksha Shah	0.05	-	
B)	Balances with related parties as at end of the year				
	Borrowings	Ramchand Raimalani	1.69	30.73	123.53
	Borrowings	Neelam Raimalani	-	-	28.50
	Trade Payable	M K Sons Jewellers	-	-	30.48
	Trade payable	Spicy Sangria Hotels Private Limited	10.76	10.86	5.28
	Remuneration Payable	Kavita Pandey	0.17		
	Remuneration Payable	Pratiksha Shah	0.05		
	Security Deposits	Ramchand Raimalani	2.50	2.50	2.50



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

32 Leases

i) Right of use assets

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Opening balance at start of the year	5.44	9.29	13.14
Addition	79.54	-	-
Cancellation of Lease	(3.80)		
Amortisation expense	(23.75)	(3.85)	(3.85)
Closing balance at the end of the year	57.44	5.44	9.29

ii) Lease Liability

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Opening balance at start of the year	5.90	9.41	12.53
Addition	78.21	-	-
Accretion of interest	4.81	0.71	0.99
Cancellation of Lease	(4.36)		
Payment	(24.34)	(4.22)	(4.11)
Closing balance at the end of the year	60.22	5.90	9.41
Current Lease Liabilities	24.69	0.44	3.50
Non Current Lease Liabilities	35.53	5.46	5.91
Total	60.22	5.90	9.41

iii) Total amount recognised in Restated Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Amortisation expense	23.75	3.85
Finance cost on lease liability	4.81	0.71
Gain on Cancellation of Lease	0.89	
Expense relating to short term lease (included in other expenses)	1.59	2.05
Total	29.26	6.61

iv) Short term lease payments under operating lease for the year ended is as below.

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Within one year	1.59	2.05	-



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

33 Employee Benefits

A) Defined contribution plan:

Amount of Rs. 0.09 million as at March 31, 2026 (2025: Rs. 0.02 million) is recognised as expenses.

B) Defined benefit plan (Gratuity):

The following tables summarize the components of the net benefit expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amount recognised in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the gratuity benefit plan.

Table 1: Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025*
Present Value of DBO at start of the year	3.88	2.27
Service Cost	2.25	0.91
Interest Cost	0.48	0.16
Benefits Paid	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Re-measurements	-	-
a. Actuarial Loss/ (Gain) from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
b. Actuarial Loss/ (Gain) from changes in financial assumptions	(0.05)	0.10
c. Actuarial Loss/ (Gain) from experience over the past year	0.33	0.43
Transfer In/ (Out)	3.48	-
Present Value of DBO at end of the year	10.37	3.88

* Gratuity of INR 3.48 million was taken over by the company in FY 25 on business succession (refer note 27)

Table 2 : Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Service Cost		
a. Current Service Cost	2.25	0.91
b. Past Service Cost	-	-
c. Net Interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	0.48	0.16
Total	2.73	1.08



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

Table 3: Net Liability/ (Asset) recognised in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present Value of DBO*	10.36	3.88
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Funded Status [Surplus/ (Deficit)]	(0.00)	(0.00)
Experience Adjustment on Plan Liabilities: (Gain)/ Loss		

* Gratuity of INR 3.48 million was taken over by the company in FY 25 on business succession (refer note 27)

Table 4: Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salary Growth Rate	10.00%	10.00%
Discount Rate	6.65%	6.50%
Withdrawal Rate		
Age Less than 30 Years	15.00%	15.00%
31 to 44 Years	30.00%	30.00%
45 and above years	50.00%	50.00%
Mortality Rate	100% of IALM 2012	100% of IALM 2012
	14	14
Weighted average duration of the obligation	3 years	4 years

Table 5: Movement in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at start of year - (Loss)/ Gain		
Re-measurements on DBO		
a. Actuarial (Loss)/ Gain from changes in demographic assumptions		
b. Actuarial (Loss)/ Gain from changes in financial assumptions	(0.05)	0.10
c. Actuarial (Loss)/ Gain from experience over the past year	0.33	0.43
Re-measurements on Plan Assets		
Return on Plan assets, excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)		
Balance at end of year - (Loss)/ Gain	0.28	0.53



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

Table 6: Movement in Net (Liability)/ Asset

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Surplus/ (Deficit) at start of year	3.88	2.27
Net (Acquisition)/ Divestiture	-	-
Net Transfer (In)/ Out	3.48	-
Movement during the year	-	-
Current Service Cost	2.25	0.91
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest on net DBO	0.48	0.16
Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Re-measurements – Gains/ (Losses)	0.28	0.53
Contributions	-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit) at end of year *	10.36	3.88

* Gratuity of INR 3.48 million was taken over by the company in FY 25 on business succession (refer note 27)

Table 7: Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Fair Value of Plan Assets at start of the year	-	-
Contributions by Employer	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Interest Income on Plan Assets	-	-
Re-measurements	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amount included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of the year	-	-
Actual Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Expected Employer Contributions for the coming year	-	-

a



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

34 Capital risk management :

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the Board of Directors.

The Company is not subject to any regulatory capital requirements.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Gross Debt*	684.44	702.61	389.10
Cash and Marketable securities	54.97	27.94	6.66
Net Debt (A)	629.46	674.68	382.44
Equity Share Capital	426.91	85.38	45.00
Other Equity	1253.23	1077.18	177.92
Total Equity (B)	1680.14	1162.56	222.92
Net Gearing A / B	0.37	0.58	1.72

Note: 1. The Company has not defaulted in any loan covenants during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

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

35 Fair Values of Financial Instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique.

35.1 Assets and liabilities by fair value hierarchy

The carrying amount of all financial assets and financial liabilities appearing in the financial statements are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Financial Assets			
At Amortised Cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	54.97	27.94	6.66
Trade receivables	10.21	12.10	5.89
Other financial assets	4.90	4.67	3.73
Total financial assets	70.09	44.71	16.28
Financial Liabilities			
At Amortised Cost			
Borrowings	684.44	689.32	386.44
Trade payables	150.89	215.69	260.55
Lease Liability	60.22	5.90	9.41
Other financial liabilities	25.00	30.03	12.84
Total financial liabilities	920.55	940.94	669.23



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

36 Risk Management

The Company is exposed to various financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company and seek to, where appropriate, minimize potential impact of the risk and to control and monitor such risks. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

The following sections provide details regarding the exposure to the financial risks associated with financial instruments held in the ordinary course of business and the objectives, policies and processes for management of these risks.

A Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The table below summarise the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting year based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(i) Analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying Value	Upto 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	150.89	150.89	-	-	-	150.89
Borrowings	684.44	399.49	66.02	68.36	150.57	684.44
Lease Liabilities	60.22	24.69	33.95	1.58	-	60.22
Other financial liabilities	25.00	25.00	-	-	-	25.00
Total	920.55	600.07	99.97	69.94	150.57	920.55

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying Value	Upto 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	215.69	215.69	-	-	-	215.69
Borrowings	689.32	488.55	37.37	50.28	113.12	689.32
Lease Liabilities	5.90	1.88	4.02	-	-	5.90
Other financial liabilities	12.84	12.84	-	-	-	12.84
Total	923.76	718.96	41.39	50.28	113.12	923.75

As at April 1, 2024	Carrying Value	Upto 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	260.55	260.55	-	-	-	260.55
Borrowings	386.44	315.64	6.07	7.21	57.52	386.44
Lease Liabilities	9.41	3.51	4.06	1.84	-	9.41
Other financial liabilities	12.84	12.84	-	-	-	12.84
Total	669.23	592.53	10.13	9.05	57.52	669.24



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

36 Risk Management (Continued)

B Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2026; March 31, 2025; April 1, 2024. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post retirement obligations; provisions; and non-financial assets and liabilities.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

Currency of Borrowings	April 01, 2024 - March 31, 2026					
	Increase in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on Equity	Decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on Equity
INR - April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026	50	(2.14)	- 2.14	50	2.14	2.14
INR - April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025	50	(2.29)	- 2.29	50	2.29	2.29

(ii) Price Risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in gold and diamond price (including fluctuations in foreign currency) arising on purchase/sale of gold and diamond Jewellery and the company adequately manages the inventory levels to mitigate this price risk.

(iii) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The exposure to the risk of change in foreign exchange rates is very minimum, as the Company does not have any foreign currency payable and receivables.

C Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks. Customer credit risk is managed by the established policy, procedures and control relating to the customer credit risk management. The Company uses financial information and past experience to evaluate credit quality of majority of its customers and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding receivables and the credit worthiness of its counterparties are periodically monitored and taken up on case to case basis. Considering the historical experience of collecting trade receivables, the Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respective trade receivables as low.

The credit risk on cash and bank balances and deposits with banks is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies. The Company is exposed to various financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company and seek to, where appropriate, minimize potential impact of the risk and to control and monitor such risks. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes. Financial risk management objectives and policies None of the cash equivalents, loans and other financial assets were either past due or impaired as at the respective reporting period. The Company has diversified its portfolio of investment in cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with various banks which have secure credit ratings, hence the risk is reduced. Loans given to related parties and others are tested for impairment where there is an indicator and the assessed credit risk associated with such loans is relatively low. Other financial assets represent security deposits given to lessors and other assets. Credit risk associated with such deposits and other assets is relatively low.



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

37 Contingent liabilities and commitments

37.1 Contingent liabilities

The Company has disputed certain income tax demands raised by the tax authorities. Based on the assessment of management and the legal advisors, the matters are considered probable. The details of the disputed tax liabilities are (March 31, 2026: ₹49.95 million, March 31, 2025: ₹49.95 million, April 1, 2024: ₹49.95 million.

The aforementioned amounts have not been acknowledged as debt by the Company and have been contested at the appropriate appellate forums. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these disputes will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position

Assessment Year	Amount	Name of Statute	Forum where it is pending
AY 2017 - 18	37.40	Income Tax Act, 1961	CIT(A)
AY 2012 - 13	12.55	Income Tax Act, 1961	ITAT
	49.95		

37.2 Capital Commitments

The Company does not have any capital commitments with third parties as on March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025, April 1, 2024.

37.3 Contract Commitments

Nature of payment	Party Name	Amount
Professional Fees	Aryaman Financial Services Ltd.	42.00



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

38 Corporate social responsibility (CSR):

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	2.97	0.96
(b) Remaining amount of previous year to be spent during the year	0.21	-
(c) Net amount required to be spent during the year	3.18	0.96
(d) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above (education)	3.35	0.75
(iii) On purposes other than (i) above (education) Total amount spent during the year	3.35	0.75
(e) Remaining amount to be spent during the year	-	0.21
(f) Provision made during the year	-	0.21
(g) Shortfall/(Excess) at the end of the year	-	-
(h) Reason for shortfall	NA	NA
(i) Nature of CSR Activities	For Education Purpose	For Education Purpose
(j) Details of related party transactions	NA	NA

Amount required to be spent by the Company under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been calculated for the financial years March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.



Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

39 Other statutory information w.r.t. year ended March 31, 2026, year ended March 31, 2025 (Continued).

(ii) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

The Company does not have any immovable properties where title deeds are not held in the name of the Company

(iii) Loans and Advances

There are no loans or advances in the nature of loans which are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are:

- (a) repayable on demand or
- (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment

(iv) Details of Benami Property held

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

(v) Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(vi) Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(vii) Registration of charges or satisfaction of charges with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(viii) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) During the period, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- (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

(B) During the period, 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(ix) The Company does not have any long term contract including derivative contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

(x) The Company has complied with the Rule 3 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 amended on August 05, 2022 relating to maintenance of electronic books of account and other relevant books and papers. The Company's books of accounts and relevant books and papers are accessible in India at all times and backup of accounts and other relevant books and papers are maintained in electronic mode within India and kept in servers physically located in India on daily basis.

(xi) Compliance with number of layers of companies

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.

(xii) Undisclosed Income

The Company has no such transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period 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).

(xiii) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current financial period and any of the previous financial years.

(xiv) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement approved by a court or tribunal which has an accounting impact in the current period or previous financial year(s).

40 Previous year comparatives

Previous years / period figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.



Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

41 Statements summarized below are the Ind AS transition adjustments made to the Audited Financial Statements (IGAAP) as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 and April 1, 2024 and their impact on equity and the profit/loss of the Company:

Upto the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had prepared its general purpose financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 ("Indian GAAP" or "Previous GAAP"). The Company has adopted March 31, 2026, as reporting date for first time adoption of Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

After giving effect to accounting policy and accounting policy choices both mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions availed as per Indian Accounting Standards 101 'First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards' (Ind AS 101) as initially adopted on transition date i.e. April 01, 2024. Suitable adjustments (both re-measurements and reclassifications) as per Ind AS 101, are made to these Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its IGAAP financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 and April 1, 2024 and how the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows, along with the total equity reconciliation from IGAAP to Ind AS as at March 31, 2025, April 1, 2024.

Reconciliations between the Ind AS Financial Statements and Audited Financial Statements (IGAAP) of the Company.

(a) Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025 and April 01, 2024.

Particulars	Notes to First time adoption	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Equity Share Capital		85.38	45.00
Other Equity		1,081.91	178.83
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per audited IGAAP Financials of respective years (A)		1,167.29	223.83
Add/ Less: Adjustments			
Impact of Ind AS from Previous Years		0.91	-
Impact of Ind AS 116 Leases	(iv)	0.03	(0.42)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans	(ii)	2.78	(2.27)
Impact of borrowings measured at amortised cost under Ind AS 109	(v)	1.04	-
Deferred tax impact under Ind AS 12	(vi)	(4.30)	1.17
Impact of Common Control Transaction Ind AS 103	(iii)	(3.49)	-
Other Adjustments		0.13	0.61
Total Adjustments (B)		(4.72)	(0.91)
Total equity as per Restated Ind AS Financial Statements (A+B)		1,162.57	222.92

(b) Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss and Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended as at March 31, 2026, March 31, 2025, April 1, 2024.

Particulars	Notes to First time adoption	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit after tax as per audited IGAAP financials or respective years (A)		232.75
Add/ Less: Adjustments		
Impact of Ind AS 116 Leases and security deposit	(iv)	(0.02)
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans	(ii)	5.20
Impact of borrowings measured at amortised cost under Ind AS 109	(v)	(1.04)
Deferred tax impact under Ind AS 12	(vi)	(4.30)
Impact of Common Control Transaction Ind AS 103	(iii)	-
Other Adjustments		0.02
Total Adjustments (B)		(0.15)
Profit as per Ind AS Financial Statements (C=A+B)		232.62
Add/ Less: Adjustments		
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		(0.53)
Income tax effect on the above item		0.13
Other comprehensive income for the year (D)		(0.40)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS Financial Statements (E=C+D)		232.22

(c) Impact of Adjustment on the cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Indian GAAP	Reclassification Adjustments	Ind As
Net cash flow from operating activities	(98.53)	3.21	(95.32)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(23.41)	(0.00)	(23.41)
Net cash flow from financing activities	137.12	(3.21)	133.91
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	15.17	0.01	15.18



M. K. SONS FINE JEWELS LIMITED (Formerly known as M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Private Limited)

Note 41 (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

First time Ind AS adoption reconciliation

d Reconciliation of the assets and liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet prepared as per audited

(i) Particulars	Note to First time Adoption	As at April 1, 2024		
		Indian GAAP	Effect of Transition to Ind AS	Ind As
ASSETS				
Non current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment		11.63	- 0.08	11.55
Right-of-use assets	(iv)	-	9.29	9.29
Other intangible assets	(v)	0.26	0.07	0.33
Financial assets			-	
(i) Other financial assets	(iv)	-	3.73	3.73
Deferred tax assets (net)	(vi)	0.85	2.28	3.13
Total non-current assets		12.74	15.29	28.03
Current assets				
Inventories		874.81	-	874.81
Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents		6.66	- 0.00	6.66
(ii) Trade receivables		5.89	- 0.00	5.89
(iii) Other Financial Assets		-	9.34	9.34
Other current assets	(iv)	31.90	- 4.49	27.41
Total current assets		919.25	4.85	924.10
TOTAL ASSETS		931.99	20.14	952.13
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital		45.00	-	45.00
Other equity		178.83	- 0.91	177.92
Total equity		223.83	(0.91)	222.92
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings (other than debt securities)		151.90	- 81.10	70.80
(ii) Lease Liability	(iv)	-	5.91	5.91
Provisions	(ii)	-	1.66	1.66
Total non-current liabilities		151.90	- 73.53	78.38
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings (other than debt securities)		265.01	50.63	315.64
(ii) Trade payables				
(a) total outstanding dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises		-		-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		230.07	30.48	260.55
(iii) Lease Liability	(iv)	-	3.50	3.50
(iv) Other financial liabilities		-	12.84	12.84
Provisions	(ii)	-	0.60	0.60
Other current liabilities		61.19	- 26.15	35.04
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	22.65	22.65
Total current liabilities		556.27	94.56	650.82
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		931.99	20.12	952.12

Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified/ regrouped wherever necessary to conform with financial statements prepared under Ind AS.



Note 41 (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

First time Ind AS adoption reconciliation

- d Reconciliation of the assets and liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet prepared as per audited IGAAP Financials and as per Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements is as follows:**

(ii) Particulars	Note to First time Adoption	As at March 31, 2025		
		Indian GAAP	Effect of Transition to Ind AS	Ind As
ASSETS				
Non current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment		42.22	0.00	42.22
Right-of-use assets	(iv)	-	5.44	5.44
Other intangible assets	(v)	4.08	3.49	0.59
Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets	(iv)	-	4.67	4.67
Deferred tax assets (net)	(vi)	3.01	1.88	1.13
Total non-current assets		49.32	4.74	54.06
Current assets				
Inventories		2,056.96	0.00	2,056.96
Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents		27.94	-	27.94
(ii) Trade receivables		12.10	0.00	12.10
(iii) Other Financial Assets		-	9.59	9.59
Other current assets	(iv)	40.84	5.10	35.74
Total current assets		2,137.84	4.49	2,142.32
TOTAL ASSETS		2,187.16	9.23	2,196.38
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital		85.38	-	85.38
Other equity		1,081.91	4.93	1,076.98
Total equity		1,167.29	4.93	1,162.36
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings (other than debt securities)		215.10	14.33	200.77
(ii) Lease Liability	(iv)	-	5.46	5.46
Provisions		4.06	1.63	5.68
Total non-current liabilities		219.16	7.24	211.92
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings (other than debt securities)		475.26	13.29	488.55
(ii) Trade payables				
(a) total outstanding dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises		-	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		215.69	-	215.69
(iii) Lease Liability	(iv)	-	0.44	0.44
(iv) Other financial liabilities		-	30.24	30.24
Provisions	(ii)	-	2.75	2.75
Other current liabilities		109.75	76.01	33.74
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	50.70	50.70
Total current liabilities		800.70	21.41	822.11
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,187.15	9.23	2,196.39

Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified/ regrouped wherever necessary to conform with financial statements prepared under Ind AS.



Note 41 (Continued)

Currency: Indian rupees in millions unless otherwise stated

- e Reconciliation of the income and expenses presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss prepared as per audited IGAAP financials and as per Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements is as follows:

Particulars	Note to First time Adoption	For the year ended March 31, 2025		
		Indian GAAP	GAAP Adjustments	Ind As
Revenue from operations		3,512.80	-	3,512.80
Other income		0.05	0.31	0.36
Total Income (I)		3,512.85	0.31	3,513.16
Expenses				
Purchases of Stock in Trade		3,389.39	-	3,389.39
Changes in inventories of finished goods		386.23	-	386.25
Finance costs		54.35	0.32	54.03
Employee benefits expense		56.99	0.81	57.79
Depreciation and Amortisation		7.95	3.81	11.76
Other expenses		74.32	8.34	65.98
Total expenses (II)		3,196.76	(4.05)	3,192.69
Profit before tax (III= I-II)		316.08	4.36	320.47
Tax expense:				
Current tax		85.50	-	85.50
Deferred tax		(2.17)	4.30	2.13
Short/(excess) tax for earlier years		-	-	-
Total tax expense (IV)		83.33	4.30	87.63
Profit for the year (V = III - IV)		232.75	0.06	232.83
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Re-measurements of the defined benefit plans		-	0.53	0.53
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	0.13	0.13
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (VI)		-	0.40	0.40
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII = V+ VI)		232.75	0.34	232.43

*Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified/ regrouped wherever necessary to conform with financial statements prepared under Ind AS.



First time Ind AS adoption reconciliation

f Notes to adjustments

(i) Deemed Cost

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets recognized as at April 01, 2024 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment

(ii) Remeasurement gain / (loss) of net defined benefit plan

Under Previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses in respect of defined benefit plans were recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Under Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits, such actuarial gains and losses arising from the remeasurement of defined benefit obligations are required to be recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Further, employee benefit liabilities are measured at the present value of the defined benefit obligation using the projected unit credit method.

The following is the impact under Ind AS:

For the year ended March 31, 2025

- a) Recognition of gratuity expenses of Rs 1.07 millions in the Statement of Profit and loss, leading to increase in employee benefit expenses.
- b) An actuarial gain of Rs 0.53 millions arising from the measurement of the gratuity obligation was recognised in OCI
- c) A reversal of gratuity expense amounting to 4.39 millions was recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, leading to a reduction in employee benefit expenses.
- (iii) In March 2025, Intangible asset created on account of succession of the business of proprietor amounting to INR 3.49 million under IGAAP due to excess consideration paid over net assets taken over at carrying value is adjusted in retained earnings in the restated financial statements
- (iv) **Lease liability and Right of use asset**
Under Ind AS 116, leases are capitalised at the commencement date at the present value of minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is apportioned between the lease liability and finance cost, with the finance cost recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding lease liability. The lessee is required to recognise both a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability.

Security deposits are measured at fair value using the amortised cost method. The difference between the fair value and the transaction value is recognised as an adjustment to the ROU asset and is depreciated over the lease term. The fair value of the deposit is subsequently unwinded over the lease period with the accretion recognised as interest income.

The following is the impact under Ind AS:

As at April 01, 2024:

- a) Depreciation of Rs 3.85 millions was recognised on the ROU asset, increasing depreciation expense
- b) Finance cost of Rs 0.99 millions was recognised on the lease liability, increasing finance cost.
- c) Interest income of Rs 0.29 millions was recognised from the unwinding of the security deposit, increasing other income and financial assets.
- d) lease rent expense of Rs 4.11 millions recognised under previous GAAP was reversed, reducing other expenses.

For the year ended March 31, 2025:

- a) Depreciation of Rs 3.85 millions was recognised on the ROU asset, increasing depreciation expense
- b) Finance cost of Rs 0.71 millions was recognised on the lease liability, increasing finance cost.
- c) Interest income of Rs 0.31 millions was recognised from the unwinding of the security deposit, increasing other income and financial assets.
- d) lease rent expense of Rs 4.22 millions recognised under previous GAAP was reversed, reducing other expenses.
- (v) Under Previous GAAP, processing charges were recognised directly in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Under Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings are required to be deducted from the carrying amount of the respective borrowings and amortised over the tenure of the borrowings using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

The following is the impact under Ind AS:

For the year ended March 31, 2025:

Processing charges of 1.03 millions were recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025, representing the amortisation of transaction costs over the tenure of the borrowings in accordance with the effective interest rate method (Increase in finance cost and financial liability).



(vi) **Deferred tax**

Under Previous GAAP, Deferred tax is calculated using the income statement approach which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Under Ind AS 12 deferred tax is calculated using balance sheet approach which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period.

The following is the impact under Ind AS:

For the year ended April 1, 2024

- a) Deferred tax expense of Rs 0.26 millions recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss on account of movement in temporary differences.
- b) Deferred tax gain of Rs 0.08 millions recognized in other comprehensive income.
- c) Consequently, a net deferred tax asset of Rs 1.63 million has been recognized in the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024.

For the year ended March 31, 2025

- a) Deferred tax gain of Rs 1.34 millions recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss on account of movement in temporary differences.
- b) Deferred tax gain of Rs 0.13 millions recognized in other comprehensive income.
- c) Consequently, a net deferred tax asset of Rs 3.10 million has been recognized in the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025.

(vii) **Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities**

As per Ind AS 101, an entity should apply the derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, an entity may apply the derecognition requirements retrospectively from a date chosen by it if the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognized as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

(viii) **Classification and measurement of financial assets**

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortized cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if retrospective application is impracticable. Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortized cost has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

As per our report of even date
For **Paresh Rakesh and Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 100728W/W100743

Rakesh Chaturvedi
Partner
Membership Number : 102075

For and On behalf of Board of Directors of
M. K. Sons Fine Jewels Limited

Ramchand Raimalani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 02510523

Varsha Shah
Chief Financial Officer



Neelam Raimalani
Whole time Director
DIN : 02510517

Pratiksha Shah
Company Secretary
Membership Number: 57487

Place : Mumbai
Date: September 07, 2026

