MSKC & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants

601/B, Wing A, Floor 6
Westgate Business Bay
SG Highway, Vejalpur
Ahmedabad 380051, INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Anjali LabTech Limited (formerly known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited)**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Anjali LabTech Limited (formerly known as Anjali Diamond Private Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Other Matter:

(a) The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 and the transition date opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2023 included in these standalone financial statements, are based on the previously issued standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, specified under Section 133 and other relevant provisions of the Act audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 dated September 05, 2024 and August 08, 2023 respectively expressed an unmodified audit opinion audit opinion on those standalone financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that back-up of the books of account and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been kept in servers physically located in India on a daily basis and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

iv.

a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 52.10 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b. The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 52.10 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used certain accounting software's for maintaining its books of account which do not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility as explained in Note 52 the financial statements. Accordingly, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature has been tampered, and whether the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention prescribed under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Company as it is a private Company as at March 31, 2025.

For M S K C & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number - 001595S/S000168

Jaiminkumar Panchal
Partner
Membership No. 133428
UDIN: 25133428BMOWOO6130
Place: Surat
Date: September 20, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ANJALI LABTECH LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS ANJALI DIAMONDS PRIVATE LIMITED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

For M S K C & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number - 001595S/S000168

Jaiminkumar Panchal
Partner
Membership No. 133428
UDIN: **25133428BMOWOO6130**

Place: Surat
Date: September 20, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ANJALI LABTECH LIMITED [FORMERLY KNOWN AS ANJALI DIAMONDS PRIVATE LIMITED] FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31, 2025

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

i. (a) A The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, investment property and relevant details of right-of-use assets, except for the below given table, where the Company is in the process of updating the records.

Description	Gross Carrying Value (Rs. In Millions)	Net Carrying Value (Rs. In Millions)
Computer Systems	31.91	21.61
Furniture & Fixtures	61.89	55.73
Office Equipment	0.43	0.37
Plant & Machinery	1,399.42	1,169.27
Grand Total	1,493.65	1,246.98

i. (a) B The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

i. (b) All the Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment property and right of use assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

i. (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

i. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment including Right of Use assets and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

i. (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

ii. (b) During any point of time of the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores rupees, in aggregate from Banks, on the basis of security of current assets. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the standalone financial statements, quarterly returns / statements filed with such Banks/ financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

Further, during any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from financial institutions, on the basis of security of current assets.

iii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans and/or provided security to other entities.

(A) The details of such loans, advances, guarantee or security to subsidiary are as follows:

Amount in INR Millions

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year - Subsidiary	9.15
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - Subsidiary	9.15

(B) During the year the Company has not stood guarantee and provided security to any other entity.

iii. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the investments made and terms and conditions in relation to grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans, investments made are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

iii. (c) In case of the loans and advances in the nature of loan, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated and the borrowers have been regular in the repayment of the principal and payment of interest.

iii. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no amounts overdue for more than ninety days in respect of the loans and/ or advances in the nature of loans, granted to Company/ Firm/ LLP/ Other Parties.

iii. (e) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the loans or advances in the nature of loan granted has not fallen due during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii. (f) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has granted loans during the year, including to related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013. These are not repayable on demand and have stipulated schedule for repayment of principal and interest. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security made.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same, and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax and other statutory dues have not been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities during the year and there have been serious delays in large number of cases.

Undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues in arrears, which were outstanding, as at March 31, 2025, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment	Remark, if any
The Employees' Provident Funds And Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund	3.58	Apr-24	15-May-24	Not Paid	The amount not paid does not include Interest and Penalty charges.
		4.22	May-24	15-Jun-24		
		4.06	Jun-24	15-Jul-24		
		5.75	Jul-24	15-Aug-24		
		2.96	Aug-24	15-Sep-24		
Total		**20.57**				

vii. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, there are no dues relating to goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transaction which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the requirement to report as stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

ix. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

ix. (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

ix. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.

ix. (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from an any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

ix. (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Further, the Company do not have any associate or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly, or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.

xi. (b) During the year no report under Section 143(12) of the Act, has been filed by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

xi. (c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

xiv. (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of our audit report, for the period under audit.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the requirement to report on on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (d) There are no other Companies part of the Group. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on the overall review of standalone financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been resignation of the erstwhile statutory auditors during the year. No issues, objections or concerns were raised by the outgoing auditor.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 54 to the standalone financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a)In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a Fund as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 as disclosed in note 56to the standalone financial statements.

xx. (b) There are no ongoing projects and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said Clause has been included in the report.

For M S K C & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001595S/S000168





Jaiminkumar Panchal
Partner
Membership No. 133428
UDIN: 25133428BMOWOO6130

Place: Surat
Date: September 20, 2025

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ANJALI LABTECH LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS ANJALI DIAMONDS PRIVATE LIMITED)

[Referred to in paragraph 2(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of **Anjali LabTech Limited (formerly known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited)** on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Anjali LabTech Limited (formerly known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited) ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Standalone financial statements

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

For M S K C & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number - 001595S/S000168

Jaiminkumar Panchal
Partner
Membership No. 133428
UDIN: 25133428BMOWOO6130

Place: Surat
Date: September 20, 2025

Anjali LabTech Limited (Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited) **CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609**

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025 *(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	6.(a)	1,631.29	246.69	113.40
Right-of-use assets	6.(b)	94.95	11.68	11.91
Capital work-in-progress	7	179.45	14.43	-
Other intangible assets	8	2.15	0.50	0.27
Investment properties	9	929.13	929.13	-
Financial assets				
Investments	10	14.75	114.65	101.97
Loans	11	9.15	-	-
Other financial assets	12	42.68	5.24	4.00
Deferred Tax Asset(Net)	13	-	-	1.33
Other non-current assets	14	72.94	256.57	295.49
Total non-current assets (A)		**2,976.49**	**1,578.89**	**528.37**
Current assets				
Inventories	15	916.99	487.51	81.39
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	16	980.62	575.06	201.48
Cash and cash equivalents	17	71.19	18.40	71.82
Loans	11	-	0.01	10.63
Other financial assets	12	585.72	514.64	108.79
Other current assets	18	39.50	15.44	43.39
Total current assets (B)		**2,594.02**	**1,611.06**	**517.50**
Total assets (A)+(B)		**5,570.51**	**3,189.95**	**1,045.87**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	19	750.00	0.10	0.10
Other equity	20	2,472.24	1,849.20	894.76
Total equity (C)		**3,222.24**	**1,849.30**	**894.86**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	21	438.41	58.21	12.64
Lease Liabilities	39.01	84.98	8.84	9.19
Provisions	22	30.27	18.55	6.01
Deferred Tax liability(Net)	13	9.47	11.01	-
Total non-current liabilities (D)		**563.13**	**96.61**	**27.84**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	23	559.45	130.54	3.47
Lease Liabilities	39.01	10.04	2.65	2.05
Trade payables	24			
i)Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		30.32	-	-
ii)Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		622.13	512.25	84.65
Other financial Liabilities	25	217.61	139.87	13.43
Other current liabilities	26	218.16	332.63	5.29
Provisions	22	27.64	13.23	0.40
Current tax liabilities (net)	27	99.79	112.88	13.88
Total current liabilities (E)		**1,785.14**	**1,244.05**	**123.17**
Total liabilities (F)=(D)+(E)		**2,348.27**	**1,340.66**	**151.01**
Total equity and liabilities (C)+(F)		**5,570.51**	**3,189.95**	**1,045.87**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-51

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

As per our report of even date
For M S K C & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001595S/S000168

Jaiminkumar Panchal
Partner
Membership No: 133428

Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Anjali LabTech Limited
(Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited)
CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609

Anjali LabTech Limited Surat

Sandipbhai Radadiya	Gopal Radadiya	Priyanka Shah	Kaushik Sakhavala
Managing Director	Whole Time Director	Chief Finance Officer	Company Secretary
DIN:01373588	DIN:02783593		Membership No: F11750
Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025

Anjali LabTech Limited (Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited) **CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609**

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2025 *(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	28	4,270.16	2,307.99
Other income	29	59.87	46.71
Total income (A)		**4,330.03**	**2,354.70**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	30	1,648.02	850.65
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	31	(351.90)	(199.55)
Employee benefits expense	32	503.64	289.25
Finance costs	33	71.10	15.93
Depreciation and amortization expense	34	85.15	18.12
Other expenses	35	749.16	224.68
Total expenses (B)		**2,705.17**	**1,199.08**
Profit before share of profit of an associate and tax (C)=(A)-(B)		**1,624.86**	**1,155.62**
Share of profit of Associate (D)		**13.30**	**3.58**
Profit before tax (E)=(C)+(D)		**1,638.16**	**1,159.20**
Tax expense	36		
Current tax		275.63	191.58
Deferred tax		(3.07)	12.48
Total tax expense (F)		**272.56**	**204.07**
Profit/(Loss) for the year (G)=(E)-(F)		**1,365.60**	**955.14**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		8.87	(0.84)
Income tax effect on above		(1.52)	0.14
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (H)		**7.34**	**(0.70)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (I)=(G)+(H)		**1,372.95**	**954.44**
Earnings per share (Face Value of Rs. 5/- each)	37		
Basic earnings /(loss) per share (INR)		9.10	6.37
Diluted earnings /(loss) per share (INR)		9.10	6.37

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-51
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K C & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001595S/S000168

Jaiminkumar Panchal
Partner
Membership No: 133428

Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Anjali LabTech Limited
(Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited)
CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609

Sandipbhai Radadiya	**Gopal Radadiya**	**Priyanka Shah**	**Kaushik Sakhavala**
Managing Director	Whole Time Director	Chief Finance Officer	Company Secretary
DIN:01373588	DIN:02783593		Membership No: F11750
Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025

Anjali LabTech Limited (Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited) **CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609**

Standalone Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2025 *(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year	1,638.16	1,159.20
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	85.15	18.12
Finance cost	71.10	15.93
Interest income	(28.27)	(29.16)
Interest income on unwinding of security deposits	(0.16)	(0.13)
Profit/(loss) from Associate	(13.30)	(3.58)
Allowances for Expected Credit Losses	5.14	0.18
Change in Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gain/Loss	(0.64)	-
Provision for warranty	1.37	-
(Gain)/ loss on sale of Property, plant and equipment	18.99	(0.02)
Operating profit/loss before working capital changes	**1,777.54**	**1,160.53**
Changes in working capital		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	141.08	427.60
Increase/ (Decrease) in other current liabilities	(114.47)	327.35
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	33.62	24.53
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current financial liabilities	25.14	13.84
Decrease/ (Increase) in inventories	(429.47)	(406.12)
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables	(410.95)	(373.75)
Decrease/ (Increase) in Loans	0.01	10.62
Decrease/ (Increase) in other non-current financial assets	0.97	(1.11)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current financial assets	(100.27)	(34.97)
Decrease/(Increase) in other non-current assets	(15.87)	(20.08)
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	(24.06)	27.95
Cash generated from operations	**883.28**	**1,156.39**
Net income tax paid	288.73	92.58
Net cash inflows/used from/in operating activities (A)	**594.55**	**1,063.81**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payment for property, plant and equipment and ROU	(1,238.69)	21.55
Payment for intangible assets	(2.19)	(0.42)
Payment for Capital work in progress	(165.02)	(14.43)
Payment for Investment property	-	(929.13)
Proceeds from sales of Property, plant and equipment and ROU	11.91	1.50
Proceeds/(investment) from sales of investments/Subsidiary	99.90	(12.68)
Payment for loans given	(9.15)	-
Proceeds from /(Investments) in Fixed Deposit	10.67	(345.10)
Interest received	21.84	6.96
Net cash inflows/used from/in investing activities (B)	**(1,270.73)**	**(1,271.75)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	457.59	57.05
Repayment of borrowings	(11.71)	(6.59)
Principal paid on lease liabilities	(9.03)	(2.16)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(4.93)	(0.99)
Interest paid	(66.17)	(14.94)
Net cash inflows/used from/in financing activities (C)	**365.75**	**32.37**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(310.44)	(175.57)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(103.78)	71.79
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**(414.22)**	**(103.78)**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note 17)		
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	70.57	17.76
Cash on hand	0.62	0.64
Less: Cash credit and bank overdrafts (Refer note 23)	485.41	122.18
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**(414.22)**	**(103.78)**

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

MSKC & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

Anjali LabTech Limited Surat

Anjali LabTech Limited (Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited) **CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609**

Standalone Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2025 *(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)*

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

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activities	As at 1 April 2024	Net cash flows	Non-cash changes*	As at 31 March 2025
Borrowings:				
Long-term borrowings	66.57	445.88	-	512.45
Lease Liabilities	11.49	(13.95)	97.48	95.02
Total	**78.06**	**431.93**	**97.48**	**607.47**

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activities	As at 1 April 2023	Net cash flows	Non-cash changes*	As at 31 March 2024
Borrowings:				
Long-term borrowings	16.11	50.46	-	66.57
Lease Liabilities	11.24	(3.15)	3.40	11.49
Total	**27.35**	**47.31**	**3.40**	**78.06**

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

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-51
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K C & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001595S/S000168

Jaiminkumar Panchal
Partner
Membership No: 133428

Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Anjali LabTech Limited
(Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited)
CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609

Sandipbhai Radadiya	Gopal Radadiya	Priyanka Shah	Kaushik Sakhavala
Managing Director	Whole Time Director	Chief Finance Officer	Company Secretary
DIN:01373588	DIN:02783593		Membership No: F11750
Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025

Anjali LabTech Limited (Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited) **CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609**

Standalone Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2025 *(Amount in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)*

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**10,000.00**	**0.10**
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**10,000.00**	**0.10**
Company subdivided its equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each into two equity shares of face value Rs. 5 each	10,000.00	-
Bonus issued during the year with the ratio 7499:1 i.e 7499 shares issued against each share	14,99,80,000.00	749.90
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**15,00,00,000.00**	**750.00**

Refer note 19 for note on equity share capital

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		
	General Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**894.76**	**-**	**894.76**
Profit for the year	-	955.14	955.14
Other comprehensive income	-	(0.70)	(0.70)
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**954.44**	**954.44**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**894.76**	**954.44**	**1,849.20**
Profit for the year	-	1,365.60	1,365.60
Other comprehensive income	-	7.34	7.34
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**1,372.95**	**1,372.95**
Bonus issued during the year with the ratio 7499:1 i.e 7499 shares issued against each share	749.90	-	749.90
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**1,644.66**	**2,327.38**	**3,972.04**

Refer note 20 for note on other equity

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-51
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Anjali LabTech Limited Surat

As per our report of even date
For M S K C & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001595S/S000168

Jaiminkumar Panchal
Partner
Membership No: 133428

Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025

MSKC & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Anjali LabTech Limited
(Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited)
CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609

Sandipbhai Radadiya	**Gopal Radadiya**	**Priyanka Shah**	**Kaushik Sakhavala**
Managing Director	Whole Time Director	Chief Finance Officer	Company Secretary
DIN:01373588	DIN:02783593		Membership No: F11750
Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025

1 General Information

Anjali LabTech Limited (formerly known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited Limited) (the "Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 15th May, 2021 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable in India. Its registered and principal office of business is located at Anjali House, 2nd & 3rd Floor, Plot No. 210-211, Opp. Gitanjali Petrol Pump, Varachha Road, Surat - 395006, Gujarat. The company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and supply of MPCVD machines, sale of Polished Lab Grown Diamonds (LGDs), Diamond Wafers, LGD Studded Jewellery, services for colour enhancement process for LGDs and other ancillary business thereto.

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 and authorised for issue on 20th September 2025.

2 Material Accounting Policies

Material accounting policies adopted by the company are as under:

2.01 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to year ended 31 March 2024 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Act, read with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first set of financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer note 5 for an explanation of how the Company has adopted Ind AS. The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 and the opening Balance Sheet as at 01 April 2023 have been restated in accordance with Ind AS for comparative information. The date of transition to Ind AS is 01 April 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the 'transition date')

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated (except where a newly issued Indian accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use).

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value or revalued as required by relevant Ind AS:-

i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);

ii) Employees Defined benefit plans are recognised at the net total of the fair value of plan assets, and the present value of the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as Current or Non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria as set out in Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time taken between 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 classification of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(c) Classification between Current and 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 is:

i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;

ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

(d) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimate and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

(e) Rounding off of amounts

The financial statements are reported in Indian Rupee which is functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded off to the nearest Millions (Rs. 000,000), unless otherwise indicated.

MSKC & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

Anjali LabTech Limited Surat

2.02 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment, are stated at historical cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recovered from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at transition date to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as the deemed cost as at transition date pursuant to the exemption under Ind AS 101 'First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful Life
Plant & Machinery	15 years
Buildings	60 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers and accessories	3 years
Vehicles	8 years

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss under 'Other Income'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

2.03 Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of all the intangible assets of the Company are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at transition date to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as the deemed cost as at transition date pursuant to the exemption under Ind AS 101 'First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

Amortisation of intangible assets

The Company amortized intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Asset Class	Useful life
Computer software	3 years

Based on the technical experts assessment of useful life, certain items of intangible assets are being amortized over useful lives different from the prescribed useful lives under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Management believes that such estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

2.04 Investment in properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment properties. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and borrowing costs where applicable. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its investment property as recognised in the financial statements as at transition date to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as the deemed cost as at transition date pursuant to the exemption under Ind AS 101 'First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

MSKC & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

Anjali LabTech Limited Surat

2.05 Foreign currency transactions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/Losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date and the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.06 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the products being sold is transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The Performance Obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at a point in time i.e. at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on terms of sale.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold is net of variable consideration on account of discounts part of the contract. The customers have the right to return goods only when authorised by the Company. An estimate is made of goods that will be returned and a liability is recognised for this amount using a best estimate based on accumulated experience.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

(a) Other operating revenue

It consist of jobwork income from HPHT process. Revenue is recognized when control of goods has been transferred to the customers, depending on individual terms. i.e. at the time of dispatch, delivery or formal customer acceptance depending on agreed terms.

No significant element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with credit terms, which is consistent with market practice.

(b) Other Income

Interest Income from Bank Deposits

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate.

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

(c) Contract balances

- Contract assets

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

- Trade receivables

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

- Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

2.07 Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

Government incentives includes grants on account of duty saved on import of capital goods and spares (property, plant and equipment) under the EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods) scheme. Under such scheme, the Company is committed to export prescribed times of the duty saved on import of capital goods over a specified period of time. In case such commitments are not met, the Company would be required to pay the duty saved along with interest to the regulatory authorities.

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2.08 Taxes

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year.

(a) Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the year/period end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the year and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

2.09 Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land, factory buildings and office space. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
(ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

On 1 April, 2023, the Company had adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the modified retrospective approach by applying the standard to all leases existing at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemption for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of twelve months or less and do not contain a purchase option ("short-term leases") and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ("low value assets"). The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

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

Lease Liabilities

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

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

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

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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2.10 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Cost of raw materials has been determined by using moving weighted average cost method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities), freight inwards and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes direct labour and an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads and excise duty as applicable.

Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities. Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis.

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

An inventory provision is recognised for cases where the net realisable value is estimated to be lower than the inventory carrying value. The net realisable value is estimated taking into account various factors, including obsolescence of material due to design change, unserviceable items i.e. items which cannot be used due to deterioration in quality or due to shelf life or damaged in storage and ageing of material i.e. slow moving/non-moving prevailing sales prices of inventory.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.
The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the Company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.
Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.12 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in Subsidiary and Associate are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiary and associates, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.13 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date.
If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.
Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise balance with banks, cash on hand, cheques/ draft on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include balance with banks, cash on hand, cheques/ draft on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs comprise interest cost on borrowings, lease liabilities and amortization of initial costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenditure in the period in which they are incurred

2.16 Financial instruments

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

(a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

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(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

a) at amortized cost; or

b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or

c) At fair value through Profit or loss.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Profit and Loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income any subsequent changes in its fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument- by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI.

There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

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

i) Trade receivables:

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ii) Other financial assets:

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

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (EIR). When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

There is no ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year in income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Balance Sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

a) the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or expired.

b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to one or more recipients

Where the financial asset is transferred then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is transferred. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where the financial asset is neither transferred, nor the entity retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, then in that case financial asset is derecognized only if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:
Financial liabilities at amortised cost
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
The Company does not owe any financial liability which is either classified or designated at fair value though profit or loss. Accordingly, the Company holds only financial liabilities designated at amortised cost , therefore accounting policy of financial liabilities classified at amortised cost stated below:
Financial liabilities at amortised cost
All the financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition

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

2.17 Fair value measurement

A number of assets and liabilities included in the Company's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value.

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 accessible to the Company.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement such as derivative instrument.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- ► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable;
- ► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

2.18 Employee Benefits

(a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year i.e 31st March,2025 in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

(i) Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund: Contribution towards provident fund is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Employee's State Insurance Scheme: Contribution towards employees' state insurance scheme is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity: The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the 'Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The estimated future payments which are denominated in a currency other than INR, are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

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2.19 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit or loss for the year after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

2.20 Segment Reporting

The Company identifies segments as operating segments whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker [CODM] to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Inter-segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors.

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

3.1 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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

As described in the material accounting policies, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. Useful lives of intangible assets is determined on the basis of estimated benefits to be derived from use of such intangible assets. These reassessments may result in change in the depreciation /amortization expense in future periods.

(b) Actuarial Valuation

The determination of Company's liability towards defined benefit obligation to employees is made through independent actuarial valuation including determination of amounts to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and in Other Comprehensive Income. Such valuation depend upon assumptions determined after taking into account discount rate, salary growth rate, expected rate of return, mortality and attrition rate. Information about such valuation is provided in notes to the financial statements.

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

(d) Income taxes

Management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

(e) Leases

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

(f) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

(g) Provision for warranty

The Company offers warranties for its products. Management estimates the related provision for future warranty claims based on historical warranty claim information, as well as recent trends that might suggest that past cost information may differ from future claims. The assumptions made in relation to the current period are consistent with those in the prior year.

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4 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS - 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 - Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its restated consolidated financial information.

Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified amendments to various Indian Accounting Standards through the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025 as under:

(a) **Amendments to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 10: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current**

These amendments are introduced to clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or non-current and require new disclosures for non-current liabilities that are subject to future covenants. These amendments apply for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025, while certain amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of these amendments, which will be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. These amendments may particularly affect the classification and disclosures relating to non-current borrowings subject to future covenant compliance.

(b) **Amendments to Ind AS 107 and Ind AS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements**

These amendments introduce new disclosures relating to supplier finance arrangements that assist users of the financial statements to assess the effects of these arrangements on an entity's liabilities and cash flows and on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments apply for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025.These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company has not entered into supplier finance arrangements within the scope of the amendments.

(c) **Amendments to Ind AS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability)**

These amendments require assessing currency exchangeability and estimating exchange rates when currencies are not readily exchangeable and also requires specific disclosures viz. the nature and financial effects of the currency not being exchangeable, the spot exchange rates used, the estimation process, and the risks to which the entity is exposed because of the currency not being exchangeable. The amendment also lays down transition requirements, while specifically stating that an entity shall not restate comparative information in applying Lack of Exchangeability. These amendments are effective from April 1, 2025; however, these amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company's transactions are limited to currencies that are freely convertible and exchangeable, and management has assessed that no significant restrictions apply to its operations.

(d) **Amendments to Ind AS 12: International tax reform—Pillar Two model rules**

The amendments to Ind AS 12 have been introduced in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include a mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules and disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation. These amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

5 First-time adoption of Ind-AS

These financial statements are the first set of Ind AS financial statements prepared by the Company. Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for year ending on 31 March 2025, together with the comparative year data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024, as described in the material accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2023, being the Company's statutory date of transition to Ind AS.

Exemptions availed on first time adoption of Ind AS

Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has accordingly applied the following exemptions.

(a) **Optional**

(i) **Deemed Cost of property plant and equipment and intangible assets**

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statement as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(ii) **Leases**

Ind AS - 116 is applied with Full retrospective approach, the Company has identified leases since the inception of all lease contracts that are presented in the financial statements, and has restated the comparative years presented.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- has used a single discount rate for leases to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- has elected to apply short term lease exemption to leases for which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application.
- has excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

(b) **Mandatory Exceptions on first-time adoption of Ind AS**

(i) **Estimates**

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2023 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with Indian GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under Indian GAAP:

(i) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

(ii) Effective interest rate used in calculation of security deposit.

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

Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the Company has applied the derecognition requirement for financial assets and financial liabilities in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after date of transition to Ind AS.

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

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the Company has applied the above requirement prospectively.

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5.01 Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provides the effect of transition to Ind AS from Indian GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards:

(a) Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition 1 April 2023

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments			Ind AS
			Ind AS	Error	Reclassification	
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	J(i)	113.67	-	-	(0.27)	113.40
Right-of-use assets	h(ii)	-	11.91	-	-	11.91
Other intangible assets	J(i)	-	-	-	0.27	0.27
Financial assets						
Investments	J(ii)	210.20	-	-	(108.23)	101.97
Other financial assets	h(i), J(ii)	4.73	(0.73)	-	0.00	4.00
Deferred Tax Asset(Net)	h(viii), I(vii)	0.13	0.26	0.94	-	1.33
Other non-current assets	J(ii)	-	-	-	295.49	295.49
Total non-current assets		328.72	11.45	0.94	187.26	528.36
Current assets						
Inventories	I(i)	80.54	-	0.86	-	81.39
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	h(iii), I(ii)	202.88	(1.48)	0.08	-	201.48
Cash and cash equivalents		71.81	-	-	-	71.82
Loans	J(ii)	340.14	-	-	(329.51)	10.63
Other financial assets	J(ii)	0.55	-	-	108.23	108.79
Other current assets	J(ii)	9.37	-	-	34.02	43.39
Total current assets		705.30	(1.48)	0.94	(187.26)	517.51
Total assets		1,034.02	9.97	1.88	-	1,045.87
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity share capital		0.10	-			0.10
Other equity		900.56	(1.27)	(4.53)	-	894.76
Total equity		900.66	(1.27)	(4.53)	-	894.86
Liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	h(iv)	12.65	-	-	-	12.64
Lease Liabilities	h(ii)	-	9.19	-	-	9.19
Provisions	I(iii)	-	-	6.01	-	6.01
Total non-current liabilities		12.65	9.19	6.01	-	27.84
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						-
Borrowings	h(iv)	3.47	-	-	-	3.47
Lease Liabilities	h(ii)	-	2.05	-	-	2.05
Trade payables		84.65	-	-	-	84.65
Other financial liabilities		13.43		-		13.43
Other current liabilities		5.29	-	-		5.29
Provisions	I(iii)	-	-	0.40	-	0.40
Current tax liabilities (net)		13.88	-	-	-	13.88
Total current liabilities		120.71	2.05	0.40	-	123.15
Total liabilities		133.36	11.24	6.41	-	150.99
Total equity and liabilities		1,034.02	9.97	1.88	-	1,045.85

* The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

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(b) Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments			Ind AS
			Ind AS	Error	Reclassification	
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	h(v)&(vi), J(i), I(iv)	1,164.33	(902.89)	(14.43)	(0.34)	246.69
Right-of-use assets	h(ii)	-	11.68	-	-	11.68
Capital work-in-progress	I(iv)	-	-	14.43		14.43
Investment properties	h(v)	-	929.13	-	-	929.13
Other intangible assets	J(i)	-	0.16	-	0.34	0.50
Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-
Investments	J(ii)	276.56		-	(161.91)	114.65
Other financial assets	h(i), J(ii)	5.89	(0.65)	-	0.00	5.24
Deferred Tax Asset(Net)	h(viii), I(vii)	1.52	-	-	(1.52)	-
Other non-current assets	J(ii)	-	-	-	256.57	256.57
Total non-current assets		**1,448.30**	**37.43**	**-**	**93.14**	**1,578.89**
Current assets						
Inventories	I(i)	407.24	-	80.28	-	487.51
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	h(iii), I(ii)	576.82	(1.66)	(0.10)	-	575.06
Cash and cash equivalents	I(v), J(ii)	369.91	-	1.09	(352.59)	18.40
Loans	J(ii)	239.71	-	-	(239.70)	0.01
Other financial assets	J(ii)	0.14	-	-	514.50	514.64
Other current assets	J(ii)	32.31	-	-	(16.87)	15.44
Total current assets		1,626.12	(1.66)	81.26	(94.66)	1,611.06
Total assets		**3,074.42**	**35.77**	**81.26**	**(1.52)**	**3,189.95**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity share capital		0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Other equity		1,788.72	20.37	40.11	-	1,849.20
Total equity		**1,788.82**	**20.37**	**40.11**	**-**	**1,849.30**
Liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	h(iv)	58.51	(0.31)	-	-	58.21
Lease Liabilities	h(ii)	-	8.84	-	-	8.84
Other financial liabilities						
Provisions	I(iii)	-	-	18.55	-	18.55
Deferred Tax liability(Net)	h(viii), I(vii)	-	4.22	8.30	(1.52)	11.01
Total non-current liabilities		**58.51**	**12.76**	**26.86**	**(1.52)**	**96.61**
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	h(iv)	130.54	-	-	-	130.54
Lease Liabilities	h(ii)	-	2.65	-	-	2.65
Trade payables		512.25	-	-	-	512.25
Other financial liabilities		139.87	-	-	-	139.87
Other current liabilities	I(v)	331.54	-	1.09	-	332.63
Provisions	I(iii)	-	-	13.23	-	13.23
Current tax liabilities (net)		112.88	-	-	-	112.88
Total current liabilities		**1,227.08**	**2.65**	**14.32**	**-**	**1,244.05**
Total liabilities		**1,285.59**	**15.40**	**41.17**	**(1.52)**	**1,340.66**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,074.40**	**35.77**	**81.28**	**(1.51)**	**3,189.95**

* The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

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(c) Reconciliation of profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments			Ind AS
			Ind AS	Error	Reclassification	
Income						
Revenue from operations	I(vi), J(iii)	2,322.28	-	(12.08)	(2.21)	2,307.99
Other income	h(i), I(ii), J(iii)	48.12	0.13	(0.15)	(1.37)	46.71
Total income		2,370.40	0.13	(12.23)	(3.58)	2,354.70
Expenses						
Cost of materials consumed	I(i)	824.80	-	25.85	-	850.65
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	I(i)	(94.66)	-	(104.88)	-	(199.55)
Employee benefits expense	I(iii)	276.79		12.46		289.25
Finance costs	h(ii) & (iv), J(iv)	14.97	0.68	-	0.28	15.93
Depreciation and amortization expense	h(ii), h(vi)	41.80	(23.68)	-		18.12
Other expenses	h(ii) & (iii), J(iv)	228.35	(3.00)	(0.39)	(0.28)	224.68
Total expenses		1,292.05	(26.00)	(66.96)	-	1,199.08
Profit before share of profit of an associate and tax		1,078.35	26.13	54.73	(3.58)	1,155.62
Share of profit of Associate	J(iii)	-	-	-	3.58	3.58
Profit before tax		1,078.35	26.13	54.73	-	1,159.20
Tax expense						
Current tax		191.58	-			191.58
Deferred tax	h(viii), I(vii)	(1.39)	4.49	9.39	-	12.48
Total income tax expense		190.19	4.49	9.39	-	204.07
Profit for the year		888.15	21.64	45.34	-	955.14
Other comprehensive income/(loss)						
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability		-	-	(0.84)	-	(0.84)
Income tax effect on above		-	-	0.14	-	0.14
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(0.70)	-	(0.70)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		888.15	21.64	44.64	-	954.44

* The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

(d) Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2023

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Shareholder's equity as per Indian GAAP audited financial statements (A)		1,788.82	900.66
Adjustment due to Ind AS:			
Effect of lease accounting as per Ind AS 116	h(i) & h(ii)	(0.46)	(0.05)
Effect of expected credit loss on trade receivables	h(iii)	(1.66)	(1.48)
EIR Impact on borrowings	h(iv)	0.31	-
Change in method of depreciation on intangible assets	-	0.16	-
Change in method of depreciation on PPE	h(vi)	26.25	
Deferred tax impact on above items	h(vii)	(4.22)	0.26
Total impact due to Ind AS Adjustments (B)		20.37	(1.27)
Adjustments due to prior period errors:			
Increase in the value of inventory as per Ind AS 2	I(i)	80.28	0.86
Related to non recognition of exchange gain/loss	I(ii)	(0.07)	0.08
Error due to non recognition of bank account	I(v)	1.09	-
Error related to other current liabilities	I(v)	(1.09)	-
Related to non recognition of gratuity provision	I(iii)	(19.54)	(6.24)
Related to non recognition of sales return provision	I(vi)	(12.25)	(0.17)
Deferred tax impact on above items	I(vii)	(8.30)	0.94
Total impact due to prior period errors (C)		40.11	(4.53)
Total impact (D)=(B)+(C)		60.48	(5.80)
Shareholder's equity as per Ind AS (E)=(A)+(D)		1,849.29	894.86

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(e) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	As at 31 March 2024
Net profit as per Indian GAAP (A)		**888.15**
Adjustments in profit and loss due to prior period errors:		
Effect of accounting of lease as per Ind AS 116	h(i) & h(ii)	(0.41)
Effect of expected credit loss on trade receivables	h(iii)	(0.18)
EIR Impact of borrowings	h(iv)	0.31
Change in method of depreciation on intangible assets		0.16
Change in method of depreciation on PPE	h(vi)	26.25
Deferred tax impact on above items	h(vii)	(4.49)
Total change due to Ind AS Adjustments (B)		**21.64**
Adjustments in profit and loss due to prior period errors:		
Inventory valuation as per Ind AS 2	I(i)	79.42
Related to non recognition of exchange gain/loss	I(ii)	(0.15)
Related to non recognition of gratuity provision	I(iii)	(12.46)
Related to non recognition of sales return provision	I(vi)	(12.08)
Deferred tax impact on above items	I(vii)	(9.39)
Total change due to Prior period errors (C)		**45.34**
Total impact (D)=(B)+(C)		**66.98**
Profit as per Ind AS (E)=(A)+(D)		**955.14**
Adjustments in other comprehensive income due to prior period errors:		
Related to non recognition of gratuity provision	I(iii)	(0.84)
Deferred tax impact on above	I(vii)	0.14
Total change due to Prior period errors (F)		(0.70)
Total Comprehensive Income as per Ind AS (G)=(E)+(F)		**954.44**

(f) Impact of Ind AS adoption on cash flow statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,266.20	(202.38)	1,063.81
Net cash flow from investing activities	(1,126.08)	(145.66)	(1,271.75)
Net cash flow from financing activities	157.98	(125.61)	32.37
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**298.09**	**(473.66)**	**(175.57)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April 2023	71.79	-	71.79
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March 2024	**369.89**	**(473.66)**	**(103.77)**

*The Indian GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

(g) Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of statement of cash flows under Ind AS:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Cash and cash equivalents as per Indian GAAP	**369.89**	**71.79**
Adjustments:		
Less: Bank overdraft and cash credit	122.15	-
Less: Fixed Deposits with maturity more than 12 months	352.59	-
Add: Bank Account not accounted for in the Financial Year 2023-24	1.09	
Cash and cash equivalents as per Ind AS	**(103.77)**	**71.79**

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(h) Notes to first-time adoption

(i) Fair valuation of security deposit

Under Previous GAAP, interest free security deposits are recorded at it's transaction value. Under Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments", all financial assets are required to be initially recognized at fair value. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued these security deposit under Ind AS. Difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposit has been recognized as prepayment lease rental (part of ROU asset) which has been amortised over it's lease term. The discounted value of the security deposits is increased over the period of lease term by recognising the notional interest income of grouped under 'other income'. The difference between the fair value and transaction value of the security deposit at at 31 March 2024 is INR 0.65 millions (1 April 2023: INR 0.73 million). The notional interest recognised for the year ended 31 March 2024 is INR 0.13 million

(ii) Impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116

Under Previous GAAP, a lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under Ind AS 116, a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets and recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. At the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has applied the modified retrospective approach and measured the lease liabilities at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities. The right of use as at 31 March 2024 is INR 11.68 million (1 April 2023: INR 11.91 million). The lease liability at at 31 March 2024 is INR 11.49 million (1 April 2023: INR 11.24 million). The rent expense for the year ended 31 March 2024 has been reduced by INR 3.15 million and interest on lease liability for the year ended 31 March 2024 has been recognised for INR 0.99 million and depreciation for right of use assets for the year ended 31 March 2024 has been recognised for INR 2.70 million.

(iii) Impairment allowance for expected credit losses

Under Previous GAAP, the Company has not provided for doubtful debts based on internal management assessments. Under Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments", all financial assets recorded at amortised costs are required to recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses. Ind AS requires an entity shall always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables using the simplified approach method. At the date of transition to Ind AS and at each reporting dates, the Company applied the simplified approach and recorded a loss allowance. The impairment loss recognised and adjusted against trade receivable at at 31 March 2024 is INR 1.66 million (1 April 2023: INR 1.48 million).

(iv) Borrowings

Ind AS 109 requires transaction costs incurred towards origination of borrowings to be deducted from the carrying amount of borrowings on initial recognition. These costs are recognised in the profit or loss over the tenure of the borrowing as part of the interest expense by applying the effective interest rate method.
Under previous GAAP, these transaction costs were charged to profit or loss as and when incurred. Accordingly, borrowings as at 31 March 2024 have been reduced by INR 0.31 Millions (1 April 2023: NIL) with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings. The total equity increased by an equivalent amount. The profit for the year ended 31 March 2024 reduced by INR 0.02 Millions as a result of the amortisation of processing fees and the processing fees reversed is INR 0.33 million.

(v) Investment property

Under the previous GAAP, investment properties at at 31 March 2024 of INR 929.13 million were presented as part of property, plant and equipment. Under Ind AS, investment properties are required to be separately presented on the face of the balance sheet. There is no impact on the total equity or profit as a result of this adjustment.

(vi) Property, Plant and Equipment

During the previous year ended 31 March 2024, following the change in depreciation method and useful life implemented as on date of transition i.e 1st April, 2023, the Company saw a reduction in depreciation charge by INR 26.23 Millions and Profit on sale of asset may increased by INR 0.03 Millions in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding impact on the net assets of the Company. Had the Company not changed the depreciation method and useful life, profit of the Company would have been reduced by 26.26 Millions.

(vii) Deferred Tax on Ind AS Adjustments

Deferred tax has been recognised on account of adjustments made above and in line with requirements of Ind AS. Accordingly, deferred tax assets (net) as at 31 March 2024 have increased by INR 2.37 millions (1 April 2023: 2.31 million) and deferred tax liabilities (net) as at 31 March 2024 have decreased by INR 5.07 millions (1 April 2023: INR 2.04 millions) with corresponding impact in retained earnings. Deferred tax credit for the year has increased with a corresponding increase in profit and other comprehensive income.

(I) Notes to Prior Period adjustments

(i) In pulNRuit of improved accounting practices and enhanced operational transparency, the management has undertaken a retrospective remeasurement of inventory valuation for prior periods. This initiative includes the adoption of a consistent valuation methodology in line with the current year's approach, inclusion of stores and spares in the closing inventory, and recalculation of unrealised profit elimination on inventory held by the subsidiary.
These adjustments have been duly reflected to ensure consistency, transparency, and compliance with applicable accounting standards.The revised treatment strengthens the accuracy of reported financials and provides a more robust representation of the Group's consolidated performance.

(ii) The company had made an error while restating foreign trade receivable as on reporting date. The same has been corrected now and corresponding effect has been given in the exchange gain account.

(iii) Under previous GAAP, gratuity obligations were not recognised. In accordance with AS, the Company has now recognised gratuity liabilities based on actuarial valuation. The resulting impact has been recorded of INR 19.54 Millions for the year ended on 31st March 2024 in the Statement of Profit and Loss (1 April 2023: 6.24 Millions in retained earnings) . Remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit obligation are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income, as required under Ind AS 19.

(iv) During the current year, the Group identified that certain assets under construction were erroneously classified and presented under Property, Plant and equipment(PPE) instead of Capital work-in-progress(CWIP). The classification has been corrected by appropriately bifurcating CWIP and PPE, and subsequently depreciation effects have also been recognised accurately. This adjustments have been incorporated in the financial statements of INR 14.43 Millions for the year ended on 31st March 2024 (1 April 2023: Nil), to ensure accurate presentation and compliance with applicable accounting standards.

(v) A bank account with a balance of INR 1.09 million was identified that had not been recorded. The account, related to duty-free gold imports, has now been recognised along with corresponding liability adjustments.

(vi) The Company identified that no provision for sales returns had been recognised in prior yealNR In line with Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contracts, a provision has now been recognised and corresponding adjustments in revenue have been accounted of INR 12.08 Millions for the year ended on 31st March 2024 (1 April 2023: effect given in retained earnings of INR0.17 Millions)

(vii) Deferred tax has been recognised on account of adjustments made above. Accordingly, deferred tax assets (net) as at 31 March 2024 have increased by INR 5.47 millions (1 April 2023: INR 1.10 million) and deferred tax liabilities (net) as at 31 March 2024 have increased by INR 13.78 millions (1 April 2023: INR 0.01 millions) with corresponding impact in retained earnings. Deferred tax credit for the year has increased with a corresponding increase in profit and other comprehensive income.

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(J) Notes for reclassification adjustments

(i) The Company reclassified certain assets from Property, Plant and Equipment to Intangible Assets amounting to INR 0.34 millions for the year ended on 31st March 2024 (1 April 2023: INR 0.27 million), following a reassessment of their nature and use. These assets, primarily related to internally developed software and ready made ERP systems, were previously capitalized within PPE but now meet the definition of intangible assets under IAS 38, as they are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance that provide future economic benefits. The reclassification had no impact on total assets or profit, and the assets will be amortized over their estimated useful lives in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

(ii) The Company reclassified certain assets previously recognized under "Other Current Assets" , "loans and advance-current assets" and "investments" to "Other Financial Assets" & "Other Non-Current Assets" following a review of their nature and recoverability. Specifically, security deposits previously classified under current assets have been removed and reclassified to Other Financial Assets due to their long-term recoverability nature. Additionally, capital advances, advances to supplieINR, and balances with government authorities have been reclassified to Other Non-Current Assets as these amounts are expected to be settled over an extended period and are not part of the Company's day-to-day operating cycle. This reclassification had no impact on total assets, liabilities, or profit.

(iii) The company have 'certain income items previously presented under "Revenue from Operations" in the Statement of Profit and Loss been reclassified to "Other Income" amounting to INR 2.21 millions for the year ended on 31st March 2024 (1 April 2023: Nil), to ensure better presentation and compliance with the requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and the applicable accounting standards. This reclassification relates to income which does not arise from the principal operating activities of the Company, including Diamond Certification income. Profit from the associate firm has been presented separately.
Accordingly, figures for the previous year have been reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification. This reclassification has no impact on the total profit for the year or the earnings per share of the Company.

(iv) The bank charges was earlier classified under other expenses amounting to INR 0.28 millions for the year ended on 31st March 2024 (1 April 2023: Nil) but now it has been reclassified under finance cost. This presentation is in accordance with the nature of such charges. The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

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6 Property, plant and equipment

6.(a)

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 01 April 2024
Buildings	47.32	88.30	-	135.62	0.51	1.83	-	2.34	133.28	46.81
Plant and Machinery	143.51	1,338.33	34.14	1,447.70	6.98	58.40	3.75	61.63	1,386.07	136.53
Furniture and Fixtures	31.44	41.64	0.64	72.44	2.07	4.85	0.13	6.79	65.65	29.37
Vehicles	25.46	-	-	25.46	3.15	3.22	-	6.37	19.09	22.31
Office Equipment	2.50	4.33	-	6.83	0.29	0.96	-	1.24	5.59	2.21
Computers and accessori	11.67	17.73	-	29.40	2.21	5.58	-	7.79	21.61	9.46
Total	261.90	1,490.33	34.78	1,717.45	15.21	74.84	3.88	86.16	1,631.29	246.69

Particular	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Buildings	-	47.32	-	47.32	-	0.51	-	0.51	46.81	0.00
Plant and Machinery	82.10	62.90	1.49	143.51	-	7.00	0.01	6.98	136.53	82.10
Furniture and Fixtures	11.25	20.19	-	31.44	-	2.07	-	2.07	29.37	11.25
Vehicles	17.66	7.80	-	25.46	-	3.15	-	3.15	22.31	17.66
Office Equipment	0.29	2.21	-	2.50	-	0.29	-	0.29	2.21	0.29
Computers and accessori	2.10	9.57	-	11.67	-	2.21	-	2.21	9.46	2.10
Total	113.40	149.99	1.49	261.90	-	15.23	0.01	15.21	246.69	113.40

6.01 Change in estimate

As on 1 April 2023, the Company changed its depreciation method from 'written down value' to 'straight line'. Further, the Management reassessed the useful life and classification of all the property, plant and equipment as on 1 April 2023 and consequently revised classification of Air Conditioners (grouped under Plant and Machinery) and revised the useful life of DG Sets from 05 years to 15 year and also classified as plant and machinery. During the current year ended 31 March 2025, change in depreciation method and useful life has resulted in reduction in depreciation charge by Rs 124.08 Millions and Loss on sale of asset would have been decreased by Rs. 6.30 Millions in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding impact on the net assets of the Company. Had the Company not changed the depreciation method and useful life, profit of the Company would have been reduced by 116.65 Millions.

During the previous year ended 31 March 2024, following the change in depreciation method and useful life implemented as on date of transition i.e 1st April, 2023, the Company saw a reduction in depreciation charge by Rs 26.23 Millions and Profit on sale of asset may increased by Rs. 0.03 Millions in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding impact on the net assets of the Company. Had the Company not changed the depreciation method and useful life, profit of the Company would have been reduced by 26.26 Millions.

6.02 Property, plant and equipment pledged as security against various facilities obtained from banks.

Refer Note 21.01 and 23.01 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company to banks against various banking facilities availed from them. The term loan of Rs. 49.5 Millions from Indian Bank is secured by way of mortgage of residential flat and parcel of land jointly owned by two shareholders of the company. Further, the term loan of Rs.459.3 Millions from SBI is secured by exclusive first charge way of hypothecation of plant & machinery with other ancillaries at factory building block No.91/700 to 712, Rajhans Filla, Village Lindiad, Surat and further secured by an exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage on parcels of land in village Bhimrad, Surat and commercial property in Surat Diamond bourse, Village Khajod, Surat and also on factory land & building at block No.91/700 to 712, Rajhans Filla, Village Lindiad, Surat belonging to a shareholder of the company.

6.03 Contractual Obligations

The Company has contractual commitments for the acquisition of plant and machinery of Rs. 251.69 Millions as at 31st March 2025 out of which company has paid advance amount of Rs.29.90 Millions.

The Company does not have contractual commitments as at 31st March 2024.

6.04 The company does not have any impairment loss for the year ended 31st March 2025

6.05 Deemed Cost

On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1st April 2023), the company has elected to continue with the net carrying value of all property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that net carrying value as deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

6.06 Capitalised borrowing costs

No borrowing costs are capitalised on other items of property, plant and equipment under construction.

6.07 Revaluation of Assets

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the current year and

6.08 Government Grants

The Company received government grants in the form of exemption of duties under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme. The grants have been presented in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities by setting up grant as 'Deferred Government Grant' (Note 26). The benefit received during the year amounted to INR 171.54 Millions (31st March 2024: INR Nil, 31st March 2023: INR Nil) and the balance at the year end is INR 171.54 Millions (31st March 2024: Nil, 31st March 2023: Nil) out of this, an amount of INR 171.54 Millions (31st March 2024: INR Nil, 31st March 2023: INR Nil) has been capitalised under Property, Plant and Equipment during the year and an amount of INR Nil is lying under capital work-in-progress as at 31st March 2025.

Under the aforesaid scheme the Company is obliged to export prescribed times of duty saved on import of capital goods over a specified period of time. In case such commitments are not met , the company would be required to pay the duty saved along with the interest to regulatory authorities. Such grants recognised are released to statement of profit and loss based on fulfilment of related. export obligations. During the year no amount has been released to statement of profit and loss.

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6.(b) Right-of-use Assets

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Depreciation & Impairment				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Depreciation For the year	Disposals	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Land and Building	14.38	93.03	-	107.41	2.70	9.76	-	12.46	94.95	-
Total	14.38	93.03	-	107.41	2.70	9.76	-	12.46	94.95	-

Right-of-use Assets

Particular	Gross Carrying Amount				Depreciation & Impairment				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	Depreciation For the year	Disposals	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Land and Building	11.91	2.47	-	14.38	-	2.70	-	2.70	11.68	11.91
Total	11.91	2.47	0.00	14.38	-	2.70	-	2.70	11.68	11.91

Impact of Ind AS 116 -Lease accounting - Under Previous GAAP, a lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Under Ind AS 116, a lessee applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets and recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. At the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has applied the modified retrospective approach and measured the lease liabilities at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liabilities.

7 Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2024	Expenditure during the year	Capitalized during the year	Impairment	Written off	Closing as at 31 March 2024
Amount	14.43	574.44	409.42	-	-	179.45

Particulars	As at 1 April 2023	Expenditure during the year	Capitalized during the year	Impairment	Written off	Closing as at 31 March 2024
Amount	-	14.43	-	-	-	14.43

Capital work in progress as at 31 March 2025 comprises expenditure for 288 CVD Machinery installation. Total amount of CWIP is Rs. 1794.45 as on 31 March 2025.

7.01 (a) Ageing schedule

Particulars	31-Mar-25				
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	179.45	-	-	-	179.45
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	179.45	-	-	-	179.45

Particulars	31-Mar-24				
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	14.43	-	-	-	14.43
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14.43	-	-	-	14.43

(b) There are no projects as Capital Work in Progress as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2025, whose completion is overdue or cost of which has exceeds in comparison to its original plan.

8 Other intangible assets

	Gross Carrying Amount				Amortisation & Impairment				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2025	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Software	0.68	2.19	-	2.88	0.19	0.55		0.73	2.15	0.50
Total	0.68	2.19	-	2.88	0.19	0.55	-	0.73	2.15	0.50

	Gross Carrying Amount				Amortisation & Impairment				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Software	0.27	0.42	-	0.68	0.00	0.19		0.19	0.50	0.27
Total	0.27	0.42	-	0.68	0.00	0.19	-	0.19	0.50	0.27

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8.01 Intangible asset as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 includes software's being purchased.

8.02 **Change in estimate**

As on 1 April 2023, the Company changed its depreciation method from 'written down value' to 'straight line'. During the current year ended 31 March 2025, change in depreciation method has resulted in reduction in amortisation charge by 0.26 Millions in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding impact on the net assets of the Company. Had the Company not changed the depreciation method, profit of the Company would have been reduced by 0.26 Millions.

During the year ended 31 March 2024, following the change in depreciation method and useful life implemented as on date of transition i.e 1st April, 2023 the Company saw a reduction in amortisation charge by 0.16 Millions in Statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding impact on the net assets of the Company. Had the Company not changed the depreciation method, profit of the Company would have been reduced by 0.16 Millions.

8.03 **Acquisition during the year**

Intangible Assets include software which are acquired and tailored as per companies requirement

8.04 **Revaluation of Intangible Assets**

The Company has not revalued its Intangible Assets during the current year and previous year.

8.05 The company has availed deemed cost exemption as per IND AS 101 in relation to intangible assets as on the date of transition i.e. 1st April 2023 and hence the net block carrying amount under previous GAAP has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date

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9	Investment properties	Amount
	Cost	
	Gross Carrying amount as at 1 April 2023	-
	Additions	929.13
	Disposals/adjustments	-
	As at 31 March 2024	**929.13**
	Additions	-
	Disposals/adjustments	-
	Closing as at 31 March 2025	**929.13**
	Accumulated depreciation	
	Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2023	-
	For the year	-
	Disposals/adjustments	-
	As at 31 March 2024	-
	For the year	-
	Disposals/adjustments	-
	Closing as at 31 March 2025	-
	Net Carrying Amount	
	As at 31 March 2025	**929.13**
	As at 31 March 2024	**929.13**
	As at 01 April 2023	-

9.01 The Company's investment properties consist of a Freehold land in Bhimpore village, Surat.

9.02 Company has not earned any rental income and incurred any direct operating expenditure to generate rental income for the year ended on 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024.

9.03 The subject and land parcel is covered under the Khajod Urban Development Authority (KHUDA) development plan 2039.Development is restricted without NOC from KHUDA authority, limiting its immediate development potential. However, there are no restrictions on the transaction or monetization of the land parcel.

9.04 **Estimation of fair value**

As of 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, the fair values of the property are INR 2,159.89 Millions and INR 1,752.94 Millions, respectively. These valuations are based on assessments carried out by a registered valuer as defined under Rule 2 of the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules, 2017.

Fair value hierarchy disclosures for investment properties have been provided in Note 43.

Reconciliation of fair value:

Particulars	Amount
Opening balance as at 1 April 2023	-
Purchases	929.13
Fair value difference	823.81
Closing balance as at 31 March 2024	**1,752.94**
Fair value difference	405.94
Purchases	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025	**2,158.88**

10 Investments	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid-up)			
(i) Investment in Subsidiaries at cost			
Geer Jewellery Private Limited	0.10	0.06	-
Anjali Diamond Inc	14.65	14.65	2.03
	14.75	14.71	2.03
(ii) Investment in Associates at cost			
Anjali Fiber India LLP	-	99.94	99.94
	-	99.94	99.94
(iii) Investment in Other Entities			
Unquoted equity shares			
Investment in Anjali Diamond India Foundation	0.00	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	14.75	114.65	101.97
Aggregate amount of impairment in unquoted investments	-	-	-
Total	**14.75**	**114.65**	**101.97**

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11 Loans	31st March, 2025		31st March, 2024		1st April, 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Unsecured, considered good						
Loans to related party	9.15	-	-	-	-	-
	9.15	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other loans						
Unsecured considered good	-	-	-	0.01	-	10.63
	-	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**10.63**
Total	**9.15**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**10.63**

11.01 The following disclosures shall be made where Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:

Type of Borrower	Loans/Advances granted Individually or Jointly with other. (Individually/Jointly)	Repayable on demand (Yes / No)	Terms/Period of repayment is specified (Yes / No)	31st March, 2025		31st March, 2024	
				Amount outstanding	% of Total	Amount outstanding	% of Total
Subsidiary Company	Individually	Yes	No	9.15	100%	-	-
Total		-	-	**9.15**	-	-	-

12 Other financial assets	31st March, 2025		31st March, 2024		1st April, 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Financial instruments at amortised cost						
Fixed Deposits						
In Deposit accounts with maturity for more than 12 months	38.26	-	-	-	-	-
In Deposit accounts with maturity for less than 12 months*	-	296.17	-	345.10	-	-
	38.26	**296.17**	**-**	**345.10**	**-**	**-**
*Fixed Deposits amounting to INR 296.11 Millions are provided as security against the overdraft facility sanctioned to the bank						
Ind AS Security Deposit	1.91	-	1.60	-	1.37	-
IGAAP Security Deposit	2.39	-	3.64	-	2.63	-
Security Deposit	4.30	-	5.24	-	4.00	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Interest Receivable	-	8.78	-	7.63	-	0.53
Advance to Employees	-	1.12	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due	0.13	-	-	-	-	-
Current Capital of Anjali Fiber India LLP	-	-	-	161.91	-	108.23
Other receivables**	-	279.64	-	-	-	-
	4.43	**289.54**	**5.24**	**169.54**	**4.00**	**108.79**
Total	**42.68**	**585.72**	**5.24**	**514.64**	**4.00**	**108.79**

**Other receivables is receivable from Anjali Fiber India LLP on account of retirement as partner from the partnership firm during the year

13 Deferred Tax Asset/(liability) (net)	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024	1st April, 2023
Opening Balance	(11.01)	1.33	(0.02)
Adjustments in the current year	1.55	(12.34)	1.35
Total	**(9.47)**	**(11.01)**	**1.33**

14 Other non-current assets	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024	1st April, 2023
Capital advance	29.90	229.40	288.40
Balance with Government authorities	43.04	27.17	7.09
Total	**72.94**	**256.57**	**295.49**

15 Inventories	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024	1st April, 2023
Raw material (At cost)	301.38	224.13	17.95
Work in progress (At cost)	204.72	-	-
Finished goods (At lower of cost and net realizable value)	410.01	262.83	63.28
Stores and Spares	0.88	0.55	0.17
Total	**916.99**	**487.51**	**81.40**

Footnote:

(i) During the year ended 31st March 2025 INR 21.12 Millions (31st March 2024: Nil, 31st March 2023: Nil) was recognised as an expense for inventories carried at net realisable value.

(ii) Provision of slow moving and non moving inventory is Nil as at 31st March 2025 (31st March 2024: Nil).

(iii) Refer Note 21 and 23 for details of Inventories pledged.

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Trade receivable	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Unsecured - Considered Good			
Trade receivable	915.00	211.99	63.85
Receivable from related parties (Refer Note 39)	72.42	364.73	139.11
Less: Impairment allowance	6.80	1.66	1.48
Total	**980.62**	**575.06**	**201.48**

16.01 The movement in allowances for doubtful receivables is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening balance	1.66	1.48
Additions	5.14	0.18
Adjustment	-	-
Closing Balance	**6.80**	**1.66**

16.02 Trade Receivable ageing schedule as on 31st March 2025

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	954.69	14.10	15.25	3.38	-	987.42
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts							6.80
Total							980.62

Trade Receivable ageing schedule as on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	463.08	110.25	3.39	-	-	576.72
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts							1.66
Total							575.06

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17 Cash and cash equivalents	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Balances with banks:			
in current accounts	61.96	17.57	71.55
in EEFC accounts	8.61	0.19	-
Cash on hand	0.62	0.64	0.27
Total	**71.19**	**18.40**	**71.82**

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

Cash and cash equivalents	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts	70.57	17.76	71.55
Cash on hand	0.62	0.64	0.27
Cash credit	485.41	122.18	-
Total	(414.22)	(103.78)	71.82

18 Other current assets	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Prepaid Expenses	9.90	1.57	0.62
Advance to suppliers	17.81	10.29	41.11
Balance with Government Authorities	11.79	3.58	1.66
Total	**39.50**	**15.44**	**43.39**

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19 Share capital

Equity shares	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Authorized			
[20,00,00,000] (31 March 2024: 50,000, 1 April 2023: 50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 5/- each	1,000.00	0.50	0.50
	1,000.00	0.50	0.50
Issued, subscribed and paid up			
[15,00,00,000] (31 March 2024: 10,000, 1 April 2023: 10,000) Equity shares of Rs. 5/-(31 March 2024: Rs.10/-, 1 April 2023: Rs.10/-) each fully paid			
Total	750.00	0.10	0.10
	750.00	0.10	0.10

(i) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	31 March 2025		31 March 2024		1 April 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	0.10	10,000.00	0.10	10,000.00	0.10
Add: Company subdivided its equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each into two equity shares of face value Rs. 5 each	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Bonus issue during the year with the ratio 7499:1 i.e 7499 shares issued against each share.	14,99,80,000	749.90				
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	15,00,00,000	750.00	10,000.00	0.10	10,000.00	0.10

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 5 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held and carry a right to dividend. 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 in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	31 March 2025		31 March 2024		01 April 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹5 [₹10 as on 31st March 2024 and 1st April 2023] each (fully paid-up)						
Nehalben Sandipkumar Radadiya	1,17,90,000	7.86%	5,000	50%	5,000	50%
Shilpaben Rajnibhai Radadia	1,35,45,000	9.03%	5,000	50%	5,000	50%
Madhubhai Samajubhai Raddiya	5,87,85,000	39.19%	-	-	-	-
Rajnikant Madhubhai Radadiya	4,12,50,000	27.50%	-	-	-	-
Sandipbhai Madhubhai Radadiya	2,39,25,000	15.95%	-	-	-	-
Total	14,92,95,000	99.53%	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

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

(iv)

Details of Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year	31 March 2025			31 March 2024			01 April 2023		
Promoter name	No. Of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. Of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. Of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Rajnikantbhai Radadiya	4,12,50,000	63.29%	63.29%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Sandipbhai Radadiya	2,39,25,000	36.71%	36.71%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
Total	6,51,75,000	100.00%	100.00%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	0%

(vi) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

(vii) The Board of Directors passed a resolution at its meeting held on 24 March, 2025 approving the sub-division of each equity share of face value of INR 10 each fully paid up into face value of INR 5 each fully paid up. Also, the members in its Extra Ordinary General meeting dated 29 March, 2025 have approved increase in the authorised equity share capital from INR 0.5 million divided into 0.05 million equity shares of INR 10 each to INR 1000 million divided into 200 million equity shares of INR 5 each. Further, the Board of Directors have also passed a resolution and approved the issue of bonus equity shares in its meeting which was further approved by shareholder in the meeting held on 29 March, 2025 in the ratio of 7499 equity shares of INR 5 each for every 1 equity share of INR 5 each by capitalization of such sum standing to the credit of free reserves of the Group.

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Other equity	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
General reserve	144.86	894.76	894.76
Retained Earnings	2,327.38	954.44	-
Total	2,472.24	1,849.20	894.76

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(A) General reserve (GR)	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Opening balance	894.76	894.76	63.03
Addition during the year	-	-	837.54
Less: Bonus issue during the year with the ratio 7499:1 i.e 7499 shares issued against each share.	(749.90)	-	-
Ind AS Adjustments as on date of transition i.e 1st April, 2023	-	-	(1.54)
Correction of prior period errors	-	-	(5.47)
Tax effects on above	-	-	1.20
Closing balance	144.86	894.76	894.76

(B) Retained Earnings	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Opening balance	954.44	-	-
Add: Net profit/(loss) for the current year	1,365.60	955.14	-
Other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	7.34	(0.70)	-
Closing balance	2,327.38	954.44	-

Nature and purpose of various items in other equity:

General Reserve - General Reserve represents accumulated profits and is created by transfer of profits from Retained Earnings and it is not an item of Other Comprehensive Income and the same shall not be subsequently reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Retained Earnings - Retained earnings comprises of prior years and current year's undistributed earnings/accumulated losses after tax.

21 Non-current borrowings	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Secured			
(a) Term loan			
From Bank	512.45	66.57	16.11
	512.45	66.57	16.11
Less: Current maturities of long term debt	74.04	8.36	3.47
Total non current maturities of non current borrowings	438.41	58.21	12.64

21.01 Terms of repayment

1. Car Loan (Vellfire) -INR 5.23 millions (March'24: 6.93 millions, March'23: 8.50 millions) out of which INR 1.84 millions (March'24: 1.70 millions, March'23: 1.57 millions) are classified as current maturity. Repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments beginning from December, 2022 till November 2027. Loan carry fixed interest rate of 7.7% and the loan has been secured against the vehicle being financed.

2. Car Loan (Mercedes Benz) - INR 3.70 millions (March'24: 5.72 millions, March'23: 7.61 millions) out of which INR 2.17 millions (March'24: 2.02 millions, March'23: 1.89 millions) are classified as current maturity. Repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments beginning from December, 2021 till November, 2026. Loan carry fixed interest rate of 6.8% and the loan has been secured against the vehicle being financed.

3. Car Loan (BMWI4) - INR 4.8 millions (March'24: 6.07 millions, March'23: Nil) out of which INR 1.38 millions (March'24: 1.27 millions, March'23: Nil) are classified as current maturity. Repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments beginning from June, 2023 till May, 2028. Loan carry fixed interest rate of 8.4% and the loan has been secured against the vehicle being

4. Term Loan A/c. - INR 44.73 millions (March'24: 48.16 millions, March'23: Nil) out of which INR 3.66 millions (March'24: 3.37 millions, March'23: Nil) are classified as current maturity. Repayable in 120 equal monthly instalments beginning from October, 2023, till August, 2033. Loan carry an effective ROI /Interest of 9.25%.

The said loan has been secured against the mortgage of:

i) All rights, title and interest in the immovable property bearing residential flat situated at Flat No. I-401, 4th Floor, Building No.1, Riverview Heights, Opp Valkeshwar Society, B/s Laxminarayan Sky,

Pedar Road, Mota Varachha, Surat; and

ii) All the piece and parcel of land bearing Final Plot No. 141 and 142 admeasuring area 2963.00 sq. mtrs and 2956 sq. mtrs.

5. Loan 4: Term Loan A/c. - INR 457.59 millions March'24: Nil, March'23: Nil) out of which INR 64.99 millions (March'24: Nil, March'23: Nil) are classified as current maturity. Repayable in 88 equal monthly instalments beginning from April 2025, till July 2032. Loan carry an effective ROI / Interest of 9.5%.

The said loan has been secured against the collateral Security - Exclusive charge by way of registered/equitable mortgage of:

1) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 59, paiki (Old Revenue No. 54/3), Village Bhimrad and city survey Nodh No. NA59/P2/P2 ward Bhimpore, Surat.
2) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 65, paiki 1(Old Revenue No. 54/3), Village Bhimrad and city survey Nodh No. NA65/P1 ward Bhimpore, Surat.
3) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 59/paiki I (Old Revenue No. 54/3), Village Bhimrad and City survey Nodh No. NA65/P I ward Bhimpore, Surat.
4) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 63 (Old Revenue No.53/ 1/2), Village Bhimrad and City survey Nodh No. NA65/Pl ward Bhimpore, Surat.
5) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 64/paiki 2 (Old Revenue No.53/1/3), Village Bhimrad City survey Nodh No. NA65/Pl ward Bhimpore, Surat.
6) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 64/ paiki I (Old Revenue No.53/ 1/1), Village Bhimrad and City survey Nodh No. NA65/Pl ward Bhimpore, Surat
7) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 70 (Old 8) Commercial property bearing Unit No. 609 ,6th Floor, Building No A, Surat Diamond Bourse, Village Khajod,Majura, Surat.
8) Commercial property bearing Unit No. 609 ,6th Floor, Building No A, Surat Diamond Bourse, Village Khajod,Majura, Surat.
9) Factory Land & Building at Block No. 91/700 to 712, Rajhans Filla, Village- Lindiad, Tal Mangrol, Surat.

22 Provisions	Non Current			Current		
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Provision for employee benefits						
Provision for gratuity (unfunded)	30.27	18.55	6.01	1.44	0.99	0.23
Provision for sales return				24.82	12.24	0.17
Provision for warranty	-	-	-	1.38	-	-
Total	30.27	18.55	6.01	27.64	13.23	0.40

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Current borrowings	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Secured, from bank, term loan			
-Cash credit	485.41	122.18	-
Unsecured, Loans from related parties	-	-	-
Current Maturity of Long term Debt	74.04	8.36	3.47
Total	559.45	130.54	3.47

Security pledged against working capital facilities availed from banks is as follows:

1. Overdraft of INR 85.79 millions (March'24: 52.96 millions, March'23: Nil) outstanding from Indian Bank is secured by way of mortgage of all rights, title and interest in the immovable property bearing NA open land situated at Final plot No.76, Draft T P Scheme No.51, Block No.324 Paikee, Opp. SBL Lawns, Anthem Circle, Outer Ring road, Kosmada, Kamrej, Surat, jointly held in the name of Mrs. Shilpaben Radadiya and Mrs. Nehalben Radadiya.

2. Cash Credit of INR 119.73 millions (March'24: 69.22 millions, March'23: Nil) outstanding from SBI is secured by an exclusive first charge by way of hypothecation of entire Plant and Machinery with other ancillaries at factory building at Block No.91/700 to 712, Rajhans Filla, Village - Lindiad, Taluka Mangrol, District Surat, hypothecation of entire Plant and Machinery with other ancillaries of 20 MW Solar Power project and hypothecation of entire current assets of the company (including Inventories and Receivables) both present and future. The said outstanding is further secured by an exclusive first charge by way of Registered mortgage/Equitable mortgage on the following properties:

1) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 59, paiki (Old Revenue No. 54/3), Village Bhimrad and city survey Nodh No. NA59/P2/P2 ward Bhimpore, Surat.
2) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 65, paiki 1(Old Revenue No. 54/3), Village Bhimrad and city survey Nodh No. NA65/P1 ward Bhimpore, Surat.
3) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 59/paiki I (Old Revenue No. 54/3), Village Bhimrad and City survey Nodh No. NA65/P I ward Bhimpore, Surat.
4) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 63 (Old Revenue No.53/ 1/2), Village Bhimrad and City survey Nodh No. NA65/Pl ward Bhimpore, Surat.
5) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 64/paiki 2 (Old Revenue No.53/1/3), Village Bhimrad City survey Nodh No. NA65/Pl ward Bhimpore, Surat.
6) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 64/ paiki I (Old Revenue No.53/ 1/1), Village Bhimrad and City survey Nodh No. NA65/Pl ward Bhimpore,Surat
7) NA open land situated at Survey NO. 70 (Old 8) Commercial property bearing Unit No. 609 ,6th Floor, Building No A, Surat Diamond Bourse, Village Khajod,Majura, Surat.
8) Commercial property bearing Unit No. 609 ,6th Floor, Building No A, Surat Diamond Bourse, Village Khajod, Majura, Surat.
9) Factory Land & Building at Block No. 91/700 to 712, Rajhans Filla, Village- Lindiad, Tal Mangrol, Surat belonging to Mrs. Shitalben Radadiya.

3. Overdraft amount of INR 238.81 millions (March'24: Nil millions, March'23: Nil) from HDFC Bank Ltd. is availed against Fixed Deposit of INR 250.10 millions.
4. Overdraft amount of INR 43.05 millions (March'24: Nil millions, March'23: Nil) from IndusInd Bank Ltd. is availed against Fixed Deposit of INR 46.01 millions.
5. Overdraft amount of INR (1.96) millions (March'24: Nil millions, March'23: Nil) from ICICI Bank Ltd. is availed against Fixed Deposit of INR 4.00 millions.

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Trade payables	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	30.32	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises*	622.13	512.25	84.65
Total	**652.45**	**512.25**	**84.65**

* Refer Note 40 for trade payables to related parties.

24.01 Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under MSMED Act based on the information available with the Company:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:			
Principal	30.32	-	-
Interest	-	-	-
Total	**30.32**	**-**	**-**
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-	-

24.02 Trade Payable ageing schedule as on 31st March 2025

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Payables Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	29.72	0.60	-	-	30.32
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	-	18.47	600.19	3.47	-	-	622.13
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							652.44

Trade Payable ageing schedule as on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Payables Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	-	-	500.47	11.78	-	-	512.25
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							512.25

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Other financial liabilities	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Salary and wages payable	44.30	27.27	13.43
Other Payables	8.11	-	-
Payables for Capital Goods	165.20	112.60	-
Total	217.61	139.87	13.43

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Other current liabilities	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Statutory due payable	15.47	3.60	5.21
Advance from customer	31.15	329.03	0.08
Deferred Government Grant - EPCG	171.54	-	-
Total	218.16	332.63	5.29

27

Current tax liabilities (net)	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Current tax payable [net of advance tax INR 171.0 Millions (31 March 2024: INR 78.7 Millions, 1 April 2023 INR 160.6 Millions)]	99.79	112.88	13.88
Total	99.79	112.88	13.88

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28 Revenue from operations	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers (Refer Note 2.07)		
-Sale of goods	4,119.72	2,296.79
Other operating revenue	150.44	11.20
Total revenue from operations	**4,270.16**	**2,307.99**

28.01 Disaggregate revenue information

Geographic revenue

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
India	2,454.85	1,603.55
Outside India	1,815.31	704.44
Total	**4,270.16**	**2,307.99**

Nature of Products	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
MPCVD Machines	1,384.83	1,199.41
Polished LGDs	2,004.01	1,041.10
LGD Studded Jewellery	730.88	56.22
Total	**4,119.72**	**2,296.73**

Other operating revenue	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Job Work - Colour Enhancement	150.44	112.04
	150.44	**112.04**

Timing of Revenue Recognition	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Products and services transferred at a point in time	4,270.16	2,307.99
Total	**4,270.16**	**2,307.99**

28.02 Reconciliation of contract price with revenue during the year	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue as per contract price	4,270.16	2,307.99
Adjustments:		
- Discount	-	-
Revenue from contract with customer	**4,270.16**	**2,307.99**

28.03 Contract Balances

The following table provides information about contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade Receivables - Contract Assets	980.62	575.06
Advances from Customers - Contract Liabilities*	31.15	329.03

*It is expected that unsatisfied performance obligations will be satisfied within next 12 months.

The Company has applied practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115 for not disclosing the remaining performance obligation for contracts that have original expected duration of one year or lesser

Movements in contract liability balances	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period/year	328.99	-

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29 Other income	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest income		
-on security deposits	-	0.16
-on unwinding of security deposits	0.16	0.13
-on loans and advances	5.28	-
-on Capital contribution in a firm	-	15.09
-from banks	22.99	13.91
Other non operating income		
-Discount received/Allowed	0.09	0.10
- Round Off	-	0.00
-Exchange Gain	14.16	15.11
-Diamond Certification Income	17.19	2.21
Total	**59.87**	**46.71**

30 Cost of material consumed	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Inventory at the beginning of the year	224.13	17.95
Add: Purchases	1,725.27	1,056.83
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	301.38	224.13
Cost of raw material consumed	**1,648.02**	**850.65**

31 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
-Finished goods	262.83	63.28
	262.83	63.28
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
-Finished goods	410.01	262.83
-Work-in-progress	204.72	-
	614.73	262.83
Net decrease/ (increase)	**(351.90)**	**(199.55)**

32 Employee benefits expense	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	457.33	269.00
Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds	6.93	2.93
Gratuity expense	21.04	12.46
Staff welfare expenses	18.34	4.86
Total employee benefits expense	**503.64**	**289.25**

33 Finance costs	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest on borrowing	47.60	5.09
Interest on delay in payment of taxes	12.34	7.80
Interest Expense on lease liability	4.93	0.99
Interest on delay in payment to MSME suppliers	0.24	-
Other finance cost		
Loan processing charges	2.34	1.75
Bank Guarantee Charges	2.02	-
Processing fees amortization	0.25	0.02
Bank Charges	1.38	0.28
Total	**71.10**	**15.93**

34 Depreciation and amortization expense	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 6)	74.84	15.23
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	0.55	0.19
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets - Land and Building	9.76	2.70
Total	**85.15**	**18.12**

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Other expenses	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Certificate and License expenses	12.59	1.30
Chemical Expense	7.25	1.79
Insurance Expense	1.27	0.93
Jobwork Expense	202.99	69.64
Diamond Analysis Service	70.14	44.83
Payment to auditor (Refer note below)	5.00	0.50
Power and fuel	257.51	21.25
Rates and taxes, excluding, taxes on income	2.69	0.06
Security Service expense	9.52	3.33
Travelling and Hotel Expense	8.17	6.93
Transport and Freight expense	18.54	5.88
Rent	1.36	3.02
Repairs to Building	1.26	0.49
Repairs to Machinery	0.89	0.33
Postage and courier	2.30	1.82
Printing & Stationery	2.58	1.67
Communication, broadband and internet expenses	0.94	0.18
Office expenses	1.47	-
Corporate and Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure (Refer Note 47)	15.05	10.88
Legal and professional charges*	15.18	5.41
Business Promotion Expense	35.56	21.87
Warranty Expense	1.38	-
Consumption of stores and spares	35.17	18.05
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	5.14	0.18
Loss on sale/disposal of fixed assets (refer note 6)	18.99	-0.02
Miscellaneous Expense	16.22	4.36
Total	**749.16**	**224.68**

*Note : The following is the break-up of Auditors remuneration (exclusive of goods and service tax)

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	5.00	1.50
In other capacity:		
Taxation matters	-	1.50
Other matters	-	2.00
Total	**5.00**	**5.00**

36 Income Tax and Deferred Tax

36.01

Income tax expense charged to the statement of profit or loss	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
- Current tax taxes	275.63	191.58
- Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
- Deferred tax charge / (income)	(3.07)	12.48
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**272.56**	**204.07**

36.02

Income tax expense charged to OCI	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(1.52)	0.14
Income tax charged to OCI	**(1.52)**	**0.14**
Income tax expense attributable to		
Profit from continuing operations	272.56	204.07
Profit from discontinued operation	-	-
Total	**272.56**	**204.07**

36.03

Reconciliation of tax charge	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Profit before tax	1,638.16	1,159.20
Income tax at higher rate - 25.168% - non manufacturing income	28.27	29.16
Income tax at lower rate - 17.16% - manufacturing income	1,609.89	1,130.04
Income tax expense at tax rates applicable	283.37	201.25
Tax effects of items that are not deductible in determining taxable income:		
CSR Expenditure	2.58	1.87
Interest on Income tax	2.12	1.34
Others	0.70	0.22
Tax effects of items that are exempt in determining taxable income:	-	
Profit from partnership firm	(2.28)	(0.61)
Tax effects of items that are considered for Deferred tax but not for current tax:		
Prior Period Effect of Inventory Revaluation	(13.92)	-
	272.56	**204.06**

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36.04

Year ended 31 March 2025	As on 01 April 2024	Recognised/ (reversed) in Profit or loss	Recognised/ (reversed) in other comprehensive income	As on 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets				
On Security Deposit	0.11	0.01	-	0.12
On Trade Receivables mainly on account of expected credit loss	0.30	0.86	-	1.17
On Defined Benefit Obligation	3.35	3.61	(1.52)	5.44
On Lease Liabilities	1.97	14.51	-	16.48
On Provision for warranty	-	0.24		0.24
On prepaid expense	-	1.11	-	1.11
On Sales return provision	2.10	2.16	-	4.26
	7.84	22.50	(1.52)	28.81
Deferred tax liabilities				
On Property Plant and Equipment	2.93	14.89	-	17.82
On Intangible Assets	0.09	0.28		0.37
Right to use assets	2.00	14.29		16.29
Inventory	13.78	(10.60)	-	3.18
Borrowings- Unamortised processing fees	0.05	0.56	-	0.62
	18.85	19.43	-	38.28
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) net	**(11.01)**	**3.07**	**(1.52)**	**(9.46)**

Year ended 31 March 2024	As on 01 April 2023	Recognised/ (reversed) in Profit or loss	Recognised/ (reversed) in other comprehensive income	As on 31 March 2024
Deferred tax assets				
On Security Deposit	0.13	(0.01)	-	0.11
On Trade Receivables on account of expected credit loss	0.24	0.06	-	0.30
On Defined Benefit Obligation	1.07	2.14	0.14	3.35
On Lease Liabilities	1.93	0.04	-	1.97
On Sales return provision	0.03	2.07	-	2.10
	3.39	4.30	0.14	7.84
Deferred tax liabilities				
On Property Plant and Equipment	(0.17)	3.10	-	2.93
On Intangible Assets	0.05	0.04	-	0.09
Right to use assets	2.04	(0.04)	-	2.00
Inventory	0.15	13.63	-	13.78
Borrowings- Unamortised processing fees	-	0.05	-	0.05
	2.06	16.79	-	18.85
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) net	**1.33**	**(12.48)**	**0.14**	**(11.01)**

36.05 Recognition of deferred tax asset to the extent of deferred tax liability

Balance sheet	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	01 April 2023
Deferred tax asset	28.81	7.84	3.58
Deferred tax liabilities	38.28	18.85	2.25
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) net	**(9.46)**	**(11.01)**	**1.33**

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37 Earnings per share

Basic earnings /(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings /(loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to equity holders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Profit attributable to equity holders		
Continuing Operations	1,365.60	955.14
Profit attributable to equity holders from continuing operations	1,365.60	955.14
Less: preference dividend after-tax	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders after preference dividend for basic EPS	1,365.60	955.14
Add: Interest on convertible bonds	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to equity holders adjusted for the effect of dilution	1,365.60	955.14
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS*	150	150
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**150**	**150**

37.01

EPS for continuing operations	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Basic Earning/ (loss) per share (INR) from continuing operations	9.10	6.37
Diluted Earning/ (loss) per share (INR) from continuing operations	9.10	6.37

38 Employee benefits

38.01

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Employer's Contribution towards Provident Fund (PF) and NPS	6.88	2.93
Employer's Contribution towards Employee State Insurance (ESI)	0.04	-
	6.93	**2.93**

38.02 Defined benefit plans

i)

Actuarial assumptions	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Discount rate (per annum)	6.75%	7.10%
Rate of increase in Salary	7.00%	7.00%
Retirement age	60	60
Attrition rate	5% at younger ages and reducing to 1% at older ages according to graduated scale	

ii)

Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	19.54	6.24
Current service cost	19.72	12.01
Interest cost	1.32	0.44
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.60	0.85
Actuarial losses (gains) arising from experience adjustments	(10.46)	-0.00
Present value of obligation at the end of the year*	**31.71**	**19.54**

*Included in provision for employee benefits (Refer note 22)

iii)

Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current service cost	19.72	12.01
Interest cost	1.32	0.44
Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss*	**21.04**	**12.46**

*Included in Employee benefits expense (Refer Note 32). Actuarial loss of INR 8.87 Millions (31 March 2024 : Actuarial gain of 0.85 Millions) is included in other comprehensive income.

iv)

Remeasurement (gain)/ loss recognized in other comprehensive income	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.60	0.85
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(10.46)	(0.00)
Return on Plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest expense		
Recognized in other comprehensive income	**(8.87)**	**0.84**

v)

Assets and liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet:	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	31.71	19.54
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net asset / (liability) recognized in Balance Sheet*	**31.71**	**19.54**
Current Portion	1.44	0.99
Non- Current Portion	30.27	18.55

*Included in provision for employee benefits (Refer note 22)

vi)

Expected contribution to the fund in the next year	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Gratuity	1.44	0.99

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vii) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2025 is as shown below:

Particulars	Employee's gratuity fund	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Discount rate	27.45	16.91
1% increase	37.01	22.80
1% decrease		
Rate of increase in salary	36.94	22.77
1% increase	27.42	16.89
1% decrease		

39 Changes in the Lease liabilities

Particulars	Category of ROU Asset	
	Land and Building	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2023	**11.24**	**11.24**
Recognized during the year	2.41	2.41
Unwinding of interest on lease liabilities	0.99	0.99
Less: Payments during the year	3.15	3.15
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**11.49**	**11.49**
Recognized during the year	92.56	92.56
Unwinding of interest on lease liabilities	4.93	4.93
Less: Payments during the year	13.95	13.95
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**95.02**	**95.02**

39.01

Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current Lease Liabilities	10.04	2.65
Non-current Lease Liabilities	84.98	8.84

39.02 Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Less than one year	18.34	3.60
One to five years	63.29	10.10
More than five years	75.73	-
Total	157.36	13.70

As per Para B11 of Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosure, In preparing the maturity analyse an entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands and ensure Lease liabilities have not been grouped together with other financial liabilities in disclosure of maturity plan in accordance with requirements of Paragraph 58 of Ind AS 116

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

39.04 Amounts recognised in statement of Profit and Loss account

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest on Lease Liabilities	4.93	0.99
Cash outflow from short term lease	1.36	3.02
Total	6.28	4.01

40 Related Party Disclosures:

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS - 24 'Related Party Disclosures', names of the related parties, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exits and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods are:

40.01 Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Company:

Subsidiaries

1 Anjali Diamond Inc
2 Geer Jewellery Private Limited

Associates

1 Anjali Fiber India LLP (Upto December 31, 2024)

Entities under common control

1 Jeet Technovision Pvt Ltd
2 Anjali Ventures Ltd
3 Cord Robotics India LLP

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

1 Mr Ketankumar Vashrambhai Kathiriya (Upto June 27, 2024)
2 Mr Sandipbhai Madhubhai Radadiya (with effect from January 15, 2025)
3 Mr Gopal Chunibhai Radadiya (with effect from May 15, 2021)
4 Mr Rajnikant Madhubhai Radadiya(with effect from May 15, 2021)
5 Mr Gautam Shantikumar Arora(with effect from March 29, 2025 upto July 17, 2025)
6 Mr Kaushik Parsotambhai Sakhavala(with effect from March 29, 2025)

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Relative of Key Management Personnel (KMP)

1 Shitalben Gopalbhai Radadiya
2 Mittalben Ketankumar Kathiriya
3 Nehalben Sandipkumar Radadiya
4 Shilpaben Rajnikantbhai Radadiya

40.02 Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business for the year ended:

	Name of related party	Nature of Relationship	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(i)	**Sale of Products**			
	Anjali Diamond Inc.	Subsidiary	480.18	490.11
	Geer Jewellery Private Limited	Subsidiary	4.62	-
(ii)	**Interest Income**			
	Geer Jewellery Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.14	-
(iii)	**Purchase of Service**			
	Jeet Technovision Pvt Ltd (Rent Expense)	Entity under common control	1.13	0.55
	Cord Robotics India LLP (Diamond Jobwork)	Entity under common control	9.00	12.00
	Shitalben Gopalbhai Radadiya (Rent Expense)	Relative of KMP	2.04	0.15
	Sandipbhai Madhubhai Radadiya (Rent Expense)	KMP	2.70	-
	Rajnikant Madhubhai Radadiya (Rent Expense)	KMP	3.09	-
(iv)	**Purchase of Capital Goods**			
	Jeet Technovision Pvt Ltd	Entity under common control	-	6.27
(v)	**Loan given**			
	Geer Jewellery Private Limited	Sunsidiary	9.15	-
(vi)	**Director Remuneration Paid**			
	Ketankumar Vashrambhai Kathiriya	KMP	0.75	1.20
	Sandipbhai Madhubhai Radadiya	KMP	-	-
	Gopal Chunibhai Radadiya	KMP	2.30	1.20
	Rajnikant Madhubhai Radadiya	KMP	12.00	12.00
	Gautam Shantikumar Arora	KMP	0.13	-
	Kaushik Parsotambhai Sakhavala	KMP	0.60	-
(vii)	**Salary Paid**			
	Mittalben Ketankumar Kathiriya	Relative of KMP	-	0.60
	Nehalben Sandipkumar Radadiya	Relative of KMP	9.61	9.60
	Shilpaben Rajnikantbhai Radadiya	Relative of KMP	4.84	4.80

40.03 Amount due to/from related party as on:

	Name of related party	Nature of Relationship	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(i)	**Trade Receivable**			
	Anjali Diamond Inc.	Subsidiary	67.66	364.73
	Geer Jewellery Private Limited	Subsidiary	4.76	-
(ii)	**Trade Payable**			
	Jeet Technovision Pvt Ltd (Rent Expense)	Entity under common control	0.47	3.78
	Cord Robotics India LLP (Diamond Jobwork)	Entity under common control	-	13.12
	Shitalben Gopalbhai Radadiya (Rent Expense)	Relative of KMP	-	0.20
	Sandipbhai Madhubhai Radadiya (Rent Expense)	KMP	2.92	-
	Rajnikant Madhubhai Radadiya (Rent Expense)	KMP	3.06	-
	Harsh Textile	Entity under common control	-	-
	Anjali Ventures Ltd	Entity under common control	-	6.93
(iii)	**Loan Outstanding**			
	Geer Jewellery Private Limited	Subsidiary	9.15	-
(iv)	**Other receivables***			
	Anjali Fiber India LLP	Associates	279.64	
	*Other receivables from Anjali Fiber India LLP is on account of retirement as partner from the partnership firm during the year.			
(iv)	**Interest receivable**			
	Geer Jewellery Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.13	-

41 Segment reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company has presented segment information in its Consolidated Financial Statements. Accordingly, no segment disclosures are required in these Standalone Financial Statements. Hence, no segment disclosures have been made in the Stand Alone Financial Statements

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42 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities which are classified as amortised cost. There are no other financial assets or financial liabilities classified under Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) and Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

Particulars	31 March 2025 Amortised cost	31 March 2024 Amortised cost	01 April 2023 Amortised cost
Financial assets			
Investment	14.75	114.65	101.97
Loan	9.15	0.01	10.63
Other financial Assets	628.40	519.88	112.78
Trade receivables	980.62	575.06	201.48
Cash and cash equivalents	71.19	18.40	71.82
Total	**1,704.11**	**1,228.00**	**498.69**
Financial Liabilities			
Non current borrowings	997.86	188.74	16.10
Lease liabilities	95.02	11.49	11.24
Trade payables	652.44	512.25	84.65
Other financial liabilities	217.61	139.87	13.43
Total	**1,962.93**	**852.35**	**125.42**

43 Fair value hierarchy

"The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:
Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):"¤

- Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (unadjusted)
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs (i.e. not derived from market data).

Fair value of Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at amortized cost:

The fair value of other current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amounts because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.
The amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets majorly consisting of fixed deposits which are not significantly different from the carrying amount.

44 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. 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.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.
The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

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

The exposure of the borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Variable rate borrowings	984.14	170.34	-
Fixed rate borrowings	13.72	18.72	16.11

Sensitivity impact on interest rate changes on variable rate borrowings:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Interest rates - Increase by 50 basis point	(4.92)	(0.85)	-
Interest rates - Decrease by 50 basis point	4.92	0.85	-

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(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

The foreign currency receivables/payables balances are as follows:

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign exchange in Lacs		
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Receivables	USD	3.56	6.04	1.76
Payables	USD	2.08	2.71	0.13
Cash and cash equivalents(EEFC Account)	USD	0.10	-	-

The foreign currency receivables/payables balances are as follows:

Particulars	Currency	Equivalent amount in INR in Lacs		
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Receivables	USD	304.99	503.71	144.98
Payables	USD	178.26	226.15	10.28
Cash and cash equivalents(EEFC Account)	USD	8.61	0.19	-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
USD Sensitivity			
Rs./ USD - Increases by 5%	6.77	13.89	6.73
Rs./ USD - Decreases by 5%	(6.77)	(13.89)	(6.73)

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's trade receivables, security deposits, bank balances and other financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The carrying amounts of following financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Trade receivables (Refer Note (i) below)	980.62	575.06	201.48
Cash and cash equivalents	71.19	18.40	71.82
Other financial assets (Refer Note (ii) below)	628.40	519.88	112.78
Total	**1,680.21**	**1,113.34**	**386.09**

(i) Trade receivables:

The Company applies the Ind AS 109 simplified approach for measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance (ECL) for 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.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Company's trade receivable are generally having credit period from 30 to 45 days and historically, majority of trade receivables are recovered subsequently.

The movement in provision for expected credit loss is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Opening balance	1.66	1.48
Impairment loss for the year	5.14	0.18
Closing balance	**6.80**	**1.66**

(ii) Other financial assets

Other financial assets includes fixed deposits, security deposits, advance to employees, interest accrued on fixed deposits with banks and other receivables. Balances with banks are considered to have negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with reputable banks / financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk that the Company may not be able to meet its financial obligations on a timely basis through its cash and cash equivalents, and funds available by way of committed credit facilities from banks. Management manages the liquidity risk by monitoring rolling cash flow forecasts and maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents and additional undrawn financing facilities.

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

Particulars	Carrying value	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025					
Borrowings	997.86	559.45	313.25	125.16	997.86
Lease liabilities	95.02	10.04	39.03	45.95	95.02
Trade payables	652.44	652.44	-	-	652.44
Other financial liabilities	217.61	217.61	-	-	217.61
Total	**1,962.93**	**1,439.54**	**352.29**	**171.11**	**1,962.93**

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Particulars	Carrying value	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2024					
Borrowings	188.74	138.21	22.90	27.63	188.74
Lease liabilities	11.49	2.65	8.84	-	11.49
Trade payables	512.25	512.25	-	-	512.25
Other financial liabilities	139.87	139.87	-	-	139.87
Total	**852.36**	**792.99**	**31.74**	**27.63**	**852.36**

Particulars	Carrying value	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 1st April 2023					
Borrowings	16.10	3.47	12.63	-	16.10
Lease liabilities	11.24	2.05	9.19	-	11.24
Trade payables	84.65	84.65	-	-	84.65
Other financial liabilities	13.43	13.43	-	-	13.43
Total	**125.42**	**103.60**	**21.82**	**-**	**125.42**

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45 Details of loans given, investment made and guarantee given covered u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Investments made by the Company

Sr.No.	Name of the Company	Investment made during current year	Balance as at 31 March 2025	Investment made during previous year	Balance as at 31 March 2024	Investment made during previous year	Balance as at 01 April 2023
1	Geer Jewellery Private Limited	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.06	-	-

Loans given by the Company

Sr.No.	Name of the Company	Rate of Interest	Due Date	Secured/ unsecured	Purpose of Loan	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	01 April 2023
1	Geer Jewellery Private Limited	7.50%		Unsecured	Working Capital Requirement	9.15	-	-
2	ACE Manufacturing Systems	-	-	unsecured	general purpose	-	-	4.90
3	ACE Designers Limited	-	-	unsecured	general purpose	-	-	5.73

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46 Ratios

S No.	Ratio	Formula	31 March 2025		31 March 2024		Ratio as on 31 March 2025	Ratio as on 31 March 2024	Variation	Reason (If variation is more than 25%)
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator				
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets[(i)] / Current Liabilities[(ii)]	2,594.02	1,785.14	1,611.06	1,244.05	1.45	1.30	12.21%	Not Applicable
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt[(iii)] / Shareholder's Equity	1,092.88	3,222.24	200.23	1,849.30	0.34	0.11	213.25%	The increase to 0.34 from 0.11 is due to strategic term borrowings during the year to fund expansion and capacity enhancement. The capital structure remains well-balanced and within prudent thresholds.
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for debt Service[(iv)] / Debt Service[(v)]	1,545.98	91.84	989.34	24.68	16.83	40.08	-58.00%	The ratio is decreased as there is increase in the debt obligation during the year to fund expansion and capacity enhancement. Despite the decrease, the ratio remains significantly above the industry benchmark, indicating the company's continued strong ability to meet its debt obligations through operational cash flows.
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax less pref. Dividend x 100 / Average Shareholder's Equity	1,365.60	2,535.77	955.14	1,372.08	53.85%	69.61%	-22.64%	Not Applicable
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations/ Average Inventory	4,270.16	702.25	2,307.99	284.45	6.08	8.11	-25.06%	The ratio moderated to 6.08 from 8.11, reflecting higher inventory levels maintained to support product diversification and anticipated demand. This is a strategic positioning move to ensure supply chain resilience
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	4,270.16	777.84	2,307.99	388.27	5.49	5.94	-7.65%	Not Applicable
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	1,725.27	582.35	1,056.83	298.45	2.96	3.54	-16.34%	Not Applicable
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales / Average Working Capital	4,270.16	587.94	2,307.99	380.67	7.26	6.06	19.79%	Not Applicable
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	1,365.60	4,270.16	955.14	2,307.99	31.98%	41.38%	-22.72%	Not Applicable
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed[(vi)]	1,709.26	4,227.43	1,175.13	2,048.55	40.43%	57.36%	-29.52%	ROCE declined to 40.43% from 57.36%, primarily due to increased capital employed following debt infusion. The Company anticipates improved returns as new assets begin contributing to earnings.
(k)	Return on Investment(ROI)	EBIT/Average of total assets	1,709.26	4,380.23	1,175.13	2,117.91	39.02%	55.49%	-29.67%	ROI stands at 39.02%, compared to 55.48% in the prior year. The change reflects a larger asset base post-investment cycle, with expected improvement in subsequent periods as operational leverage increases

Footnote:

(i) Current Assets= Inventories + Current Investment + Trade Receivable + Cash & Cash Equivalents
(ii) Current Liability= Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other financial Liability+ Current
(iii) Total Debt = Non current borrowings + Non current Lease liabilities + Current borrowings + Current Lease liabilities
(iv) Earning for Debt Service =Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + finance cost
(v) Debt Service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments
(vi) Capital Employed= Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability

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47 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas for CSR activities are as disclosed in the note below. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds are utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

47.01

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Gross Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	14.44	10.88
Add: Amount Unspent from previous years	-	-
Total Gross amount required to be spent during the year	14.44	10.88

47.02

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	15.05	10.88

47.03 **Amount spent during the year on**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(i) Promoting health care by doing free cataract eye surgery to needy people through implementing agency namely Rotary International District 306 Trust (CSR00049349)	-	0.50
(ii) Promoting gender equality and empowering women by campaign for save Girl Child through Implementing Agency namely Smt. Kankuben Dungarbhai Daliya Charitable Trust (CSR00020006)	-	10.38
(iii) Donation to trust namely Smt. Kankuben Dungarbhai Daliya Charitable Trust	15.00	-
(iv) Donation to trust namely Shri Halar Sarvajeev Seva Samaj Trust	0.05	-

47.04 **Disclosures on Shortfall/Excess**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Amount Required to be spent by the Company during the year	14.44	10.88
Actual Amount Spent by the Company during the year	15.05	10.88
Shortfall/(excess) at the end of the year	(0.61)	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall - State reasons for shortfall in expenditure	NA	NA

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48 Capital management

The Company's objectives when maintaining capital are:
(a) to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
(b) to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.
The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as the total borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity includes issued equity share capital and other equity attributable to the equity holders.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Total Borrowings	997.86	188.74	16.10
Lease Liabilities	95.02	11.49	11.24
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	71.19	18.40	71.82
Adjusted net debt (A)	1,021.69	181.83	(44.48)
Total equity (B)	3,222.24	1,849.30	894.86
Net debt plus total equity (C) = (A) + (B)	4,243.94	2,031.13	850.38
Gearing Ratio (A) / (C)	0.24	0.09	(0.05)

In order to achieve this overall objectives, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest bearing loans and borrowings that align with capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call all loans and borrowings.

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Capital and Other Commitments	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
- Estimated Amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account [Net of Advances of INR 282.02 millions]	401.68	-	-
Export obligation against import of capital goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme*	1,029.25	-	-
Total	1,430.92	-	-

* Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme allows import of capital goods at zero customs duty subject to an export obligation of upto 6 times of customs duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from authorisation issue date.

The Company has been availing the benefit and have been importing capital goods under the scheme at zero customs duty. The Company has accounted for the benefits received in accordance with Ind AS 20 - Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. Deferred government grant balance as on March 31, 2025 is Rs. 171.54 Millions (March 31, 2024 : Nil; March 31, 2023: Nil). The Company has accounted for EPCG income of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2024: Rs. Nil; March 31, 2023: Rs. Nil).

The benefit (savings of customs duty equivalent to non-cenvatable portion) obtained from the Government has been treated as a Government grant, which has been accounted for as deferred benefit under Other Current Liabilities in Note 26 and recognised as a cost of property, plant and equipment. As per the EPCG scheme, the Company has an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of total duty saved (refer note above). The deferred benefit accounted for, shall be credited to Statement of Profit and Loss on a pro-rata basis as and when the export obligation is fulfilled.

50 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities as at each reporting date presented in the standalone Financial statements.

51 Other Notes

51.01 Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

Immovable properties held by the Company are in the name of the Company. Immovable properties where the Company is the lessee, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee.

51.02 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.

51.03 Undisclosed income

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

51.04 Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

51.05 Relationship with Struck off Companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

51.06 Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

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

51.07 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 the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

51.08 Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

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

RESKC & ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants

Anjali LabTech Limited Surat

51.09 **Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:**

(i) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall

(a) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other person(s) or entity(ies) identified in any manner whatsoever, by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

(ii) The company has not received to any fund from person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding party") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Funding party shall

(a) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other person(s) or entity(ies) identified in any manner whatsoever, by or on behalf of the Funding party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

51.10 **Audit Trail (Edit Log) Maintenance**

The Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which do not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Accordingly, we are unable to assess whether the audit trail feature has been tampered with or whether the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention prescribed under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

51.11 **Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency**

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

51.12 **The Code on Social Security 2020**

The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued.

The Company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published. Based on a preliminary assessment, the entity believes the impact of the change will not be significant.

51.13 **Events after the reporting period**

The name of the Company has been changed from "Anjali Diamonds Private Limited" to "Anjali LabTech Private Limited", pursuant to approval granted by the Central Processing Centre, Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide Certificate of Incorporation pursuant to change of name dated July 2, 2025. Further, the Company was converted into a public limited company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, pursuant to approval granted by the Central Processing Centre, Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide Certificate of Incorporation consequent upon conversion to public company dated July 22, 2025.

As per our report of even date
For M S K C & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K C & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.:001595S/S000168

Jaiminkumar Panchal
Partner
Membership No: 133428

Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Anjali LabTech Limited
(Formerly Known as Anjali Diamonds Private Limited)
CIN: U37100GJ2021PLC122609

Sandipbhai Radadiya	**Gopal Radadiya**	**Priyanka Shah**	**Kaushik Sakhavala**
Managing Director	Whole Time Director	Chief Finance Officer	Company Secretary
DIN:01373588	DIN:02783593		Membership No: F11750
Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat	Place: Surat
Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025	Date: 20-09-2025