

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of GOLDIAM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **GOLDIAM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED** ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, 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 financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements 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 and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit matter

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Report on Corporate Governance, Business Responsibility Report and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (including Other Comprehensive Income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified in the companies (Indian Accounting Standard) rules 2015 (as amended) under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 implementation and maintenance of 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 Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

- (iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the standalone financial statements made by the Management.
- (iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company 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.
- (v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure-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.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, (including other comprehensive income) and the Cash Flow Statement 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, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure-B”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.

- 3) 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:
 - a) The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31st March, 2023 on its financial position in its Ind AS financial position in its standalone financial statements – refer note 43 to the Ind AS financial statements.
 - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivate contracts as at 31st March, 2023.
 - c) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection fund by the company during the year ended 31st March, 2023.
 - d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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 persons or entities, 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 (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on behalf of the Company or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:
- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (d)(i) and (d)(ii) contain any material misstatement; and
- e) The dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.
- 4) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor’s Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act, which are required to be commented upon by us.

**FOR PULINDRA PATEL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO. 115187W**

**PULINDRA PATEL
MEMBERSHIP NO. 048991
UDIN:**

Place : Mumbai
Date : 20th May, 2023

ANNEXURE (A) TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **GOLDIAM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED** on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023]

- I] (a) A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, Plant and Equipment.
B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;
- (b) All fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) As per the information and explanations given to us, the immovable properties owned by the company are held in the name of the company. In respect of immovable property taken on lease and disclosed as fixed assets in standalone financial statements, the lease agreement is in the name of the Company.
- (d) The company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) As per the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under.
- II] (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedures of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records is explained in clause (ii)(b).
- (b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks, which are in agreement with the books of account of the Company except minor rounding off differences.
- III] (a) During the year the company has made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or any other parties.

Investments made during the year- Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures and Mutual Funds:

Particulars	Value in Rs. (lakh)
Aggregate amount Invested during the year	
Mutual Funds / Shares	2385.05
Liquid Mutual Funds	10717.09

Balance outstanding (gross) as at balance sheet date in respect of the above cases:

Particulars	Value in Rs. (lakh)
Mutual Funds / Shares	1030.46
Liquid Mutual Funds	1771.88

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, in respect of the aforesaid Investments, Securities and loans, the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees are not prejudicial to the company's interest.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated for loans and advances in the nature of loans, and the repayments of principal amount of loans and receipts of interest have been regular during the year.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, there is no amount overdue of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, no loans or advances in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, have been not been renewed or extended or no fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- IV]** In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to loans and advances granted, guarantees and securities provided and investments made by the company during the year.
- V]** The company has not accepted any deposits or amounts, which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provision of the Sections 73 to 76 of the act, any other relevant provision of the Act and the relevant rules framed there under.

VI] We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed cost records have been so made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

VII] (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the examination of the books of account, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including 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 any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities and other statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of including 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 undisputed statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

According to the records of the Company, disputed Municipal Property Tax together with Penalty not deposited on account of dispute are as follows.

Name of Statute / Description	Amount in Rs. lacs	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Property Tax	136.97	1997-98	Bombay High Court
Income Tax	149.84	2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax

VIII] According to the information and the explanations given by the management, and based on the procedures carried out during the course of our audit, we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

IX] (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon any lender.

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purpose for which they were obtained, except for temporary deployment or surplus funds.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us, and the procedure performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statement of the company, we report that no fund raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statement of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associate or joint ventures.

- (f) According to the information and explanation given to us and procedure performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loan during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint venture or associate companies.
- X]** (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer during the year.
- (b) In our opinion and according to information and explanations obtained by us, the company has not raised any funds through preferential allotment / private placement of shares/ fully/ partially/optionally convertible debentures during the year under review.
- XI]** (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) During the year under review, we have not come across any whistle-blower complaints.
- XII]** As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- XIII]** According to the information and explanations and records made available to us by the company and audit procedures performed by us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the companies Act, 2013.
- The details of transaction during the year have been disclosed in the Financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Refer Note No. 33 to the Financial statements.
- 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.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- XV]** According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its directors or person connected with the director and hence the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

- XVI]** (a) As per the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to get it registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial / Housing Finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) As per the information given to us, the company is a not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The clause related to whether Group has more than one CIC as part of the Group is not applicable to the company.

XVII] The Company has not incurred any cash loss during the financial year ended on the date and the immediately preceding financial year.

XVIII] There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

XIX] According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statement, our knowledge of the board of directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumption, nothing has come to our attention, which cause 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 facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liability falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharge by the company as and when they fall due.

XX] The Company has during the year spent the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility as required under subsection (5) of Section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XXI] There has been no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the Companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

**FOR PULINDRA PATEL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO. 115187W**

**PULINDRA PATEL
MEMBERSHIP NO. 048991
UDIN:**

**Place : Mumbai
Date : 20th May, 2023**

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Independent Auditor's 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 over financial reporting of **GOLDIAM INTERNATIONAL LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence, we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our adverse audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting:

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that;

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31,2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**FOR PULINDRA PATEL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO. 115187W**

**Place : Mumbai
Date : 20th May, 2023**

**PULINDRA PATEL
MEMBERSHIP NO. 048991
UDIN:**

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2023

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
A ASSETS			
I Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	1.a	146.43	74.50
b) Capital work-in-progress	1.a	-	1.00
c) Right-of-use assets	1.b	56.50	-
d) Other intangible assets	2	-	0.26
e) Financial assets			
i. Investments	3	1,307.05	1,437.91
ii. Loans	4	27.35	52.24
iii. Other Financial Assets		-	-
d) Deferred tax assets		-	-
Total non-current assets		1,537.33	1,565.91
II Current assets			
a) Inventories	5	1,013.84	1,412.70
b) Financial assets			
i. Investments	6	6,739.80	4,505.30
ii. Trade receivables	7	16,728.82	20,405.70
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,709.94	2,384.07
iv. Bank balances other than (iii) above		-	-
v. Loans	9	18.89	50.42
c) Other current assets	10	11.70	8.69
Total current assets		29,222.99	28,766.88
Total assets		30,760.32	30,332.79
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I Equity			
a) Equity share capital	11	100.00	100.00
b) Other equity	12	27,033.66	24,440.90
Total equity		27,133.66	24,540.90
II LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Deferred tax liabilities	13.a	189.89	309.07
b) Lease liabilities	13.b	37.82	-
Total non-current liabilities		227.71	309.07
III Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	14	-	265.27
ii. Trade payables	15		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.13	2.48
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,749.44	4,356.20
iii. Lease liabilities		15.34	-
iv. Other financial liabilities	16	225.42	448.00
b) Provisions	17	382.43	381.13
c) Employee benefit obligations	18	25.19	29.74
Total liabilities		3,398.95	5,482.82
Total equity and liabilities		30,760.32	30,332.79

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Pulindra Patel & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 115187W

For and on behalf of the Board Directors of
Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Pulindra Patel
Proprietor
Mem No. : 048991
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 20, 2023

Kunal H. Vora
Director
DIN-01315269

Rashesh M. Bhansali
Executive Chairman
DIN-00057931

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I Income			
Revenue from operations	19	26,421.85	35,051.16
Other income	20	1,377.26	1,459.46
Total income		27,799.11	36,510.62
II Expenses			
a) Cost of raw materials and components consumed	21	20,443.35	27,185.77
b) Purchase of Traded goods		-	-
c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, WIP and traded goods	22	181.61	68.19
d) Employee benefit expenses	23	649.87	848.59
e) Finance Cost	24	0.37	28.73
f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	1	21.77	29.25
g) Other expenses	25	1,255.70	1,312.69
Total expenses		22,552.67	29,473.22
III Profit before tax		5,246.44	7,037.40
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	26	1,394.60	1,873.39
- Deferred tax	26	(119.18)	192.01
IV Total tax expense/(credit)		1,275.42	2,065.40
V Profit for the year		3,971.02	4,972.00
Other Comprehensive Income:			
a) Items That Will Not Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss		165.70	883.64
b) Income Tax Relating To Items That Will Not Be Reclassified To Profit Of Loss	26	6.04	4.57
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of Tax)		171.74	888.21
VI Total comprehensive income for the year		4,142.76	5,860.21
VII Earnings per share	27		
Basic		397.10	497.20
Diluted		397.10	497.20

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

As per attached report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board Directors of

For Pulindra Patel & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 115187W

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Pulindra Patel

Proprietor

Mem No. : 048991

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 20, 2023

Kunal H. Vora

Director

DIN-0135269

Rashesh M. Bhansali

Executive Chairman

DIN-00057931

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL :

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	No. of shares	Amount
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares Equity share of ₹. 10 each			
Balance As at April 01, 2021	11	1000000	100.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2022	11	1000000	100.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2023	11	1000000	100.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars		Reserves and surplus	
		Retained Earning	Total
Balance As at April 01, 2021	12	19,580.69	19,580.69
Profit for the year		5,416.78	5,416.78
Other comprehensive income		443.43	443.43
Total comprehensive income	12	5,860.21	5,860.21
Dividends distributed to equity shareholders		1,000.00	1,000.00
Others		-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2022	12	24,440.90	24,440.90
Profit for the year		3,971.02	3,971.02
Other comprehensive income		171.74	171.74
Total comprehensive income	12	4,142.76	4,142.76
Dividends distributed to equity shareholders		1,550.00	1,550.00
Others		-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2023	12	27,033.66	27,033.66

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

As per attached report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board Directors of

For Pulindra Patel & Co.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 115187W

Pulindra Patel

Proprietor

Mem No. : 048991

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 20, 2023

Kunal H. Vora

Director

DIN-0135269

Rashesh M. Bhansali

Executive Chairman

DIN-00057931

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
A Cash flow from operating activities :			
Profit before tax		5,246.44	7,037.40
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization for the year	21.77		29.25
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Investment (Net)	21.98		4.55
Amortization of Right-of-use assets for the year	14.12		11.00
Net unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/ loss	(387.85)		(451.34)
Actuarial (gain)/loss forming part of OCI	6.04		4.57
Interest received	(14.73)		(17.84)
Finance cost	0.37		28.73
		(338.30)	(391.08)
Operating profit before working capital changes		4,908.14	6,646.32
Adjustments for:			
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	398.86		(74.19)
Decrease/(increase) in non-current financial assets	(0.52)		(1.82)
Decrease/(increase) in current financial assets	31.53		72.40
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(3.01)		58.35
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	4,073.78		(5,373.84)
(Decrease)/increase Non-current liabilities	37.82		(11.88)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	(1,617.15)		1,352.04
(Decrease)/increase financial liabilities	(222.58)		321.17
(Decrease)/increase in other current liabilities	(4.55)		(0.35)
(Decrease)/increase in other current financial liabilities	(55.28)		-
		2,638.90	(3,658.12)
Cash generated from operating activities		7,547.04	2,988.20
Income Tax Paid (net)		(1,367.90)	(1,967.16)
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,179.14	1,021.04
B Cash flow from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(92.44)		(23.09)
Purchase of Investments	(1,999.90)		-
Proceeds from redemption of investments, net	43.20		1,247.04
Interest received	14.73		17.84
			-
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,034.41)	1,241.79
C Cash flow from financing activities:			
(Repayment)/proceeds of short term borrowings, net	(265.27)		(834.73)
Dividend Paid	(1,550.00)		(1,000.00)
Interest paid	(0.37)		(28.73)
Net cash generated from financing activities		(1,815.64)	(1,863.46)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		2,329.09	399.37
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,384.07	1,984.70
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		4,709.94	2,384.07

Note: 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.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

As per attached report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board Directors of

For Pulindra Patel & Co.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 115187W

Pulindra Patel

Proprietor

Mem No. : 048991

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 20, 2023

Kunal H. Vora

Director

DIN-0135269

Rashesh M. Bhansali

Executive Chairman

DIN-00057931

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Company Information

Goldiam Jewellery Limited (the Company) is a public limited company domiciled in India with its registered office located at Gems & Jewellery Complex, M.I.D.C., SEEPZ, Andheri (East) Mumbai - 400 096. The Company is engaged in manufacturing and export of Diamond studded Gold & Silver Jewellery.

A. Basis of Preparation

I) Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2016 being the 'date of transition to Ind AS'. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria asset out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Transactions and balances with values below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0" in the relevant notes in these financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on May 20, 2023

II) Current versus non current classification

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 :

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

Held primarily for the purpose of trading

Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

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

B KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgments based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are included in the following notes:

- (a) Measurement of defined benefit obligations - Note 23
- (b) Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies - Note 42
- (c) Recognition of deferred tax Liability - Note 13.a

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

C SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Property, Plant and Equipment:

property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives) :

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written-down value, computed on the basis of useful lives (as set out below) prescribed in Schedule II the Act:

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for finite-life intangible assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Description of Asset	Estimated useful life (in years)
Buildings	30
Plant and equipment	15
Office equipment	5
Computers	3
Computer software	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8

Leasehold improvements have been amortised over the estimated useful life of the assets or the period of lease, whichever is lower. The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

De-recognition

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

b) Intangible Assets :

computer software acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price (net of tax/duty credits availed wherever applicable) and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for finite-life intangible assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

After initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an item of intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of such item of intangible asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Amortisation of Intangible Assets :

Description of Asset	Estimated useful life (in years)	Amortisation Method
Computer software	5	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful life

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

d) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

- amortised cost.
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Trade Receivables and Loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Mutual Funds, Equity investment, bonds and other financial instruments :

Mutual Funds, Equity Investment, bonds and other financial instruments are initially measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') or fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') till derecognition on the basis of (i) the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

i) Measured at amortised cost:

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

ii) Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

Mutual Funds, Equity investment, bonds and other financial instruments in the scope of Ind As 109 are measured at fair value through profit and loss account(FVOCI).

iii) Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These liabilities include borrowings.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

e) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Trade receivables

The Company applies approach permitted by Ind AS 109, financial instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of receivables.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

f) Inventories

Raw Material: Lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on first in first out ('FIFO') basis.

Work in progress, manufactured finished goods and traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of work in progress and manufactured finished goods comprises direct material, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing these inventories to their present location and condition. Trading goods are valued at Cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower.

Finished goods: Lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on FIFO basis, includes direct material and labour expenses and appropriate proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal capacity for manufactured goods.

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

Inventories of cut and polished diamonds are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower based on the valuation report obtained from Government approved Valuer.

g) Foreign Currency Translation

Initial recognition

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Measurement at the balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company, outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the year-end rates. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. 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.

Treatment of exchange difference

Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

h) Income taxes :

Tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') or directly in equity.

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income-tax Act. Current income-tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity).

Deferred income-tax is calculated using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss, unused tax credits or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax assets or liability arising during tax holiday period is not recognised to the extent it reverses out within the tax holiday period. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity).

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits with banks/corporations and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

j) Post-employment, long term and short term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Provident fund benefit is a defined contribution plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into funds established under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions after payment of the fixed contribution.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity is a post-employment benefit defined under The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and is in the nature of a defined benefit plan. The liability recognised in the financial statements in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit/obligation is calculated at or near the reporting date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are credited or charged to the statement of OCI in the year in which such gains or losses are determined.

Other long-term employee benefits

Liability in respect of compensated absences is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to statement of profit and loss in the year in which such gains or losses are determined.

Other Short-term employee benefits

Expense in respect of other short term benefits is recognised on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee.

k) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisitions, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

m) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

n) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognized. However, when inflow of economic benefit is probable, related asset is disclosed.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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

p) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgements and estimates

The following are significant management judgements and estimates in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Recoverability of advances/receivables – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, medical cost trends, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date

Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence.

q) Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of manufactured goods, traded goods and related services.

The core principle of Ind AS 115 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of products to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products.

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company evaluates the arrangement with customers, considering underlying substance and terms and conditions of the arrangements. Revenue is accounted either on gross or net basis based on the expected discounts to be offered to customers.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Dividend

Dividends are recognised at the time the right to receive the payment is established.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

x) Accounting policy for Lease :

Company as a lessee :

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

As per Ind AS 116, the lessee needs to recognise depreciation on rights of use assets and finance costs on lease liabilities in the statement of profit and loss.

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Company as a lessor:

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

s) Operating Segment

The managing committee is considered to be the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' (CODM) as defined in IND AS 108. The Operating Segment is the level at which discrete financial information is available. The CODM allocates resources and assess performance at this level. The Company has identified the below operating segments:

- a) Jewellery Manufacturing Activity.
- b) Investment Activity.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 1.a - Property, plant and equipment

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Buildings	Furniture fixture and office- equipments	Plant and machinery	Office equipments	Vehicles	Total	Capital work-in- progress
Gross block							
Balance As at April 01, 2021	18.11	67.55	184.90	20.18	89.06	379.80	1.00
Additions	-	-	22.29	1.11	-	23.40	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.31	-
Balance As at March 31, 2022	18.11	67.55	207.19	21.29	88.75	402.89	1.00
Additions	-	0.05	12.78	-	80.61	93.44	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Balance As at March 31, 2023	18.11	67.60	219.97	21.29	169.36	496.33	-
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance As at April 01, 2021	13.83	63.76	157.85	18.38	56.29	310.11	-
Depreciation	0.40	0.26	6.64	0.85	10.13	18.28	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2022	14.23	64.02	164.49	19.23	66.42	328.39	-
Depreciation	0.36	0.07	10.73	0.55	9.80	21.51	-
Deduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2023	14.59	64.09	175.22	19.78	76.22	349.90	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	3.52	3.51	44.75	1.51	93.14	146.43	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	3.88	3.53	42.70	2.06	22.33	74.50	1.00

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 1.b - Right-of-use assets

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Leasehold land	Total
Gross block		
Balance As at April 01, 2021	-	-
Additions	22.01	22.01
Deduction	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2022	22.01	22.01
Additions	70.62	70.62
Deduction	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2023	92.63	92.63
Particulars		
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance As at April 01, 2021	11.01	11.01
Depreciation charge during the year	11.00	11.00
Deduction	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2022	22.01	22.01
Depreciation charge during the year	14.12	14.12
Deduction	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2023	36.13	36.13
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	56.50	56.50
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	-	-

Right to use category	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Lease hold land & Building	-	-
Operating lease commitments	-	-
Lease Commitments during the year	56.92	-
Amortization during the Year	14.12	-
Exemption of commitments for short-term leases	-	-
Exemption of commitments for leases of low value assets	-	-
Undiscounted future lease payments from operating leases	68.50	-
Effect of discounting	16.26	-
Interest On Lease Hold Rights	0.92	-
Total Lease Liability	53.16	-
Lease liabilities Non Current as of March 31, 2023	37.82	-
Lease liabilities Current as of March 31, 2023	15.34	-

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 2 - Intangible assets

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Computer software	Total
<i>Gross block</i>		
Balance As at April 01, 2021	99.54	99.54
Additions	-	-
Deduction	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2022	99.54	99.54
Additions	-	-
Deduction	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2023	99.54	99.54
<i>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</i>		
Balance As at April 01, 2021	88.32	88.32
Amortisation charge during the year	-	-
Impairment loss during the year	10.96	10.96
Balance As at March 31, 2022	99.28	99.28
Amortisation charge during the year	0.26	0.26
Impairment loss during the year	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2023	99.54	99.54
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	0.26	0.26

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 3 - Non-current investments

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	No. Of Share/Bond Unit	As at March 31, 2023	No. Of Share/Bond Unit	As at March 31, 2022
Investment in Venture Capital Funds				
Unquoted				
At Fair value through OCI				
Ask Real Estate Special Opportunities Fund - II	257.616	351.13	301.601	424.86
Orios Venture Partners Fund - I	289000	955.92	289000	1,013.05
		<u>1,307.05</u>		<u>1,437.91</u>
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		-		-
Aggregate market value of listed and quoted investments		-		-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		1,307.05		1,437.91
Aggregate Provision for Impairment in the Value of Investments		-		-

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 4 - Long term loans and advances

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Loans Receivables considered good - Unsecured	9.18	8.66
Advance Tax	18.17	43.58
Total	27.35	52.24

Note 5 - Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Raw materials	774.59	991.54
Stock in Process	84.98	381.47
Finished goods	152.33	37.45
Stock of Consumable Stores & Spare parts (at cost)	1.94	2.24
Total	1,013.84	1,412.70

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 6 - Current investments

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	No. Of Share/Bond Unit	As at March 31, 2023	No. Of Share/Bond Unit	As at March 31, 2022
Investment in Mutual Fund - fully paid up				
Unquoted				
At Fair value through OCI				
Axis Banking & PSU Debt Fund-Growth (BD-GP)	57743.442	1,289.75	57743.442	1,236.13
Franklin India Liquid Fund - Super Institutional Plan - Growth	38343.216	1,288.04	38343.216	1,219.36
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Growth	710225.654	3,249.20	271166.586	1,175.14
Bandhan Banking & Psu Debt Fund - Regular Plan - Growth Old Name-IDFC Banking & PSU Debt Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	4369756.292	912.81	4369756.292	874.67
Total		6,739.80		4,505.30
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		-		-
Aggregate market value of listed and quoted investments		-		-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		6,739.80		4,505.30
Aggregate Provision for Impairment in the Value of Investments		-		-

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 7 - Trade receivables

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					As at March 31, 2023
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	More than 3 yrs.	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	15,274.93	1,453.88			-	16,728.82
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15,274.93	1,453.88	-	-	-	16,728.82

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					As at March 31, 2022
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	More than 3 yrs.	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	20,384.53	0.27	-	9.98	10.92	20,405.70
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20,384.53	0.27	-	9.98	10.92	20,405.70

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 8 - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash on hand	21.20	20.66
Bank balances		
- Current Account	200.53	131.31
- EEFC Account	4,487.71	2,232.10
Fixed Deposit	0.50	-
Total	4,709.94	2,384.07

Note 9 - Short term loans and advances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance to Suppliers	-	-
Others	18.89	50.42
Total	18.89	50.42

Note 10 - Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with govt authorities	10.81	8.11
Prepaid expenses	0.89	0.58
Total	11.70	8.69

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 11 - Share capital and other equity

Share capital

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised shares		
1000000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each (Previous Year 1000000 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each)	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
1000000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each (Previous year 1000000 Equity Shares)	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity Shares	Nos.
Balance As at April 01, 2021	1000000
Changes during the period	-
Balance As at March 31, 2022	1000000
Changes during the period	-
Balance As at March 31, 2023	1000000

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the equity shareholders.

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

(as per the register of members of the Company are as under) :-

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Nos. of Shares	% holding in the class	Nos. of Shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid Goldiam International Limited	1000000	100%	1000000	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.

d) Interim Dividend on Equity Shares

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on August 09, 2022 declared and paid 1st interim dividend of Rs.80.00 (i.e. 800%) per equity share of ₹ 10/- each on 1000,000 equity shares.

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on February 10, 2023 declared and paid 2nd interim dividend of Rs.75.00 (i.e. 750%) per equity share of ₹ 10/- each on 1000,000 equity shares.

Note 12 - Other Equity

Reserves and Surplus	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per the last financial statements	24,440.90	19,580.69
Profit for the year	4,142.76	5,860.21
Less:- Interim Dividend	(1,550.00)	(1,000.00)
Total	27,033.66	24,440.90

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 13.a - Deferred tax Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:		
Accounting base and tax base of PPE	12.83	14.26
Provision for employee benefits	-	0.39
Provision for Doubtful Debts	12.59	12.59
TOTAL OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	25.42	27.24
Deferred tax liability arising on account of:		
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	213.56	336.31
Provision for employee benefits	0.90	-
Provision for Lease	0.84	-
TOTAL OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	215.30	336.31
Total	189.89	309.07

Note 13.b - Lease Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Lease liability	37.82	-
Total	37.82	-

Note 14 - Short term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Packing Credit In Foreign Currency	-	265.27
Total	-	265.27

(*) Refere Note number 38 for stock submitted to Bank

Secured Loan details

Credit facilities from CITI bank N.A. for ₹. 2000 lakhs is secured by mutual funds as per follows.

Particulars	Unit
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Growth	271,166.586
Franklin India Liquid Fund - Super Institutional Plan - Growth	38,343.216

Credit facilities from Kotak bank N.A. for ₹. 2500 lakhs is secured by mutual funds as per follows.

Particulars	Unit
Axis Banking & PSU Debt Fund-Growth (BD-GP)	57,743.442
IDFC Banking & PSU Debt Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	4,369,756.292

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 15 - Trade payables

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				As at March 31, 2023
	Less than 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	More than 3 yrs.	Total
(i) MSME	1.13	-	-	-	1.13
(ii) Others	2,749.44	-	-	-	2,749.44
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,750.57	-	-	-	2,750.57

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				As at March 31, 2022
	Less than 1 yr.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	More than 3 yrs.	Total
(i) MSME	2.48	-	-	-	2.48
(ii) Others	4,356.20	-	-	-	4,356.20
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,358.68	-	-	-	4,358.68

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

a) DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO, MEDIUM AND SMALL ENTERPRISES :	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act,2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
iii) 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 Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act,2006.	-	-
iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Media Enterprise Development Act,2006.	Nil	Nil

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 16 - Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a) Statutory dues payable	17.12	19.48
b) Salaries due to director	207.67	413.06
c) Advance received from clients	0.63	15.46
Total	225.42	448.00

Note 17 - Short term provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for tax net of Prepaid Taxes	382.43	381.13
Total	382.43	381.13

Note 18 - Short term employee benefit obligations

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Provision for employee benefits:		
(i) Provision for gratuity (net) (Refer Note 23)	22.73	23.62
(ii) Provision for Leave Salary (Refer Note 23)	2.46	6.12
Total	25.19	29.74

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 19 - Revenue from operations

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Revenue from Sale of products		
(a) Manufactured goods	26,356.73	34,853.82
(b) Traded goods	65.12	197.34
	26,421.85	35,051.16
Revenue from Sale of products comprises		
(a) Manufactured goods		
Sales of gold Jewellery	26,346.09	34,851.10
Sales of Silver Jewellery	2.09	2.49
Sales of Other Misc. Products	-	0.23
Sales of Lab Grown Jewellery	8.55	-
	26,356.73	34,853.82
(b) Traded goods		
Sales of Cut & Polished Diamond	65.12	197.34
	65.12	197.34

Note 20 - Other income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Bad Debts Recovered	-	354.24
Interest received	14.73	17.84
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	1,328.07	1,079.39
Income Relating to PY	12.73	-
Credit Balance written back	15.49	7.99
Other Income	4.30	-
Sales of Scrap	1.94	-
Total	1,377.26	1,459.46

Goldiam Jewellery Limited**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023****Note 21 - Cost of materials consumed**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening Stock	991.54	849.06
Add: Purchases		
Gold	6,240.43	9,435.07
Cut & Polished Diamonds	13,739.09	17,541.26
Gold Findings	25.91	47.01
Colour Stone	7.28	3.67
Semi Finished Gold Jewellery	151.74	246.95
Silver Jewellery	1.94	0.67
Alloy	38.33	47.57
Semi Finished Jewellery	21.68	6.05
	21,217.94	28,177.31
Less : Closing Stock	774.59	991.54
Total	20,443.35	27,185.77
(a) Raw Materials Consumed Comprise :		
Gold	6,356.25	9,499.48
Diamonds	14,005.14	17,342.24
Gold Findings	28.44	45.75
Platinum	6.85	6.05
Colour Stone	7.96	3.67
Semi Finished Gold Jewellery	-	246.95
Semi Finished Silver Jewellery	-	0.49
Silver	0.17	0.18
Alloy	38.53	40.96

(b) Value of imported raw materials consumed and the value of all indigenous raw materials similarly consumed and the percentage of each to the total consumption.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Raw Materials		
(i) Imported	6,356.25	7,411.45
(ii) Indigenous	14,087.10	19,774.32

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 22 - Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	37.45	181.77
Work-in-progress	381.47	305.34
	418.92	487.11
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	152.33	37.45
Work-in-progress	84.98	381.47
	237.31	418.92
	181.61	68.19

Note 23 - Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Salaries, Wages, Bonus & Ex-gratia	633.75	836.46
Contribution to E.S.I.C.	-	0.01
Contribution to Provident Fund	0.51	0.68
Provision / Contribution to Group Gratuity and LIC	5.34	5.47
Workmen & Staff Welfare expenses	10.27	5.97
Total	649.87	848.59

(a) As per Accounting Standard 15 "Employee benefits", the disclosures as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below

Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to Provident Fund is ₹. 0.51 Lakhs/- (Previous Year ₹ 0.68 Lakhs) , ESIC and Labour Welfare Fund Includes ₹. 0.00 Lakhs (Previous Year ₹. 0.01 Lakhs).

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity and Leave Encashment

The Company makes partly annual contribution to the Employees' Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, a funded benefit plan for qualifying employees. The scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days service for each completed year of service or part thereof depending on the date of joining. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service.

Assumptions	Gratuity Funded		Leave Encashment	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	Non Funded As at March 31, 2023	Non Funded As at March 31, 2022
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit Obligation:				
Present Value of obligation as at beginning of year	23.61	23.31	6.12	6.77
Current service cost	3.75	4.02	-	2.17
Interest cost	1.76	1.62	-	0.49
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(6.05)	(4.55)	(3.10)	(2.80)
Benefits paid	(0.35)	(0.78)	(0.56)	(0.52)
Present Value of obligation as at end of the year	22.73	23.61	2.45	6.12
Change in Plan assets				
Plan assets at period beginning , at fair value	2.28	2.78	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	0.17	0.17	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(0.01)	0.01	-	-
Contribution	0.06	0.09	0.56	0.52
Benefits paid	-	(0.78)	(0.56)	(0.52)
Fair value of Plan assets at end of the year	2.50	2.28	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets				
Fair Value of plan assets at beginning of year	2.28	2.78	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	0.16	0.18	-	-
Contributions	0.06	0.09	0.56	0.52
Benefits paid	-	(0.78)	(0.56)	(0.52)
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of year	2.50	2.28	-	-
Funded status	-	-	-	-
Excess of Actual over estimated return	0.16	0.18	Nil	Nil
The Amounts to be recognized in the balance sheet and statements of profit and loss				
Present value of obligations as at the end of year	22.73	23.61	2.45	6.12
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	2.50	2.28	-	-
Funded status	-	-	-	-
Net asset/(liability) recognized in balance sheet	20.22	21.34	2.45	6.12
Expenses for the year				
Current service cost	3.75	4.02	-	2.17
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1.76	1.61	-	0.49
Expected return on plan assets	(0.18)	(0.18)	(3.10)	(2.80)
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in the year	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses Recognised in the Profit and Loss Account	5.33	5.45	(3.10)	(0.14)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans:				
Actuarial (Gain) / Losses due to Financial Assumption changes in DBO	-	-	-	-
	(0.04)	(0.89)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Actuarial (Gain)/ Losses due to Experience on DBO	(6.00)	(3.66)	(2.52)	(2.52)
Return on Plan Assets (Greater) / Less than Discount rate	0.01	(0.01)	-	-
Total Accrual Gain / Loss included in Other Comprehensive Income	(6.04)	(4.57)	-	-

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Assumptions	Gratuity Funded		Leave Encashment	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount Rate	7.52%	7.49%	7.52%	7.49%
Employee Turnover/ Attrition rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Salary Escalation	5.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate			

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion, and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Note 24 - Net finance costs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Interest on Bank Loan	14.17	28.72
Other Interest	-	0.01
Exchange difference on Loan	(13.80)	-
Total	0.37	28.73

Note 25 - Other expenses

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Stores & Spares	54.35	81.73
Power & Water	29.57	36.21
Repairs & Maintenance (Building)	0.25	0.78
Machinery & Electrical Repairs	6.99	6.08
Insurance (Building)	0.03	0.43
Other Manufacturing expenses	631.01	668.32
Clearing Charges	7.49	8.49
Insurance Charges	1.50	1.10
Rent Rates & Taxes	19.36	18.94
Repairs & Maintenance	3.29	1.60
Donation	0.84	1.28
Corporate Social Responsibility Contribution	107.10	74.11
Travelling and conveyance	33.95	18.42
Telephone charges	0.96	0.68
Printing & Stationery	13.41	15.52
Other Investment Expenses	11.21	18.01
Vehicle Expenses	2.68	2.35
Auditors' Remuneration	2.50	1.40
Professional charges	151.51	254.02
Bank Charges	9.21	7.85
Bad Debts	20.90	-
General Expenses	125.61	90.82
Loss on sales of Investment	21.98	4.55
Total	1,255.70	1,312.69

Consumable Stores & Spares :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
a) Imported	43.87	64.32
b) Indigenous	10.49	17.41

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 26 - Taxation

-Income tax expense

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,394.60	1,868.00
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	5.39
Total current tax expense	1,394.60	1,873.39
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	(119.18)	192.01
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(119.18)	192.01
Income tax expense	1,275.42	2,065.40

Note 27 - Earning Per Share:

Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Profit after Tax	3,971.02	4,972.00
No. of shares outstanding	1000000	1000000
Weighted Average No. of shares + potential shares o/s	1000000	1000000
Earning per share (Basic)	397.10	497.20
Earning per share (Diluted)	397.10	497.20

Note 28 - Value Of Imports On C.I.F. Basis:

Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1. Raw Materials	6,356.25	7,355.79
2. Consumable Stores	54.35	64.51
3. Capital Goods	-	-

Note 29 - Expenditure In Foreign Currency:

Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1. Foreign Travels	14.89	4.62
2. Others	1.67	6.77

Note 30 - Earnings In Foreign Exchange:

Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1. F.O.B.Value of Exports	26,288.13	36,627.20

Note 31 - Remuneration to Auditors:

Particular	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
As Auditors	2.00	1.00
Tax Audit Fees	0.50	0.40
Total	2.50	1.40

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Details of transactions between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

Note 32 - Details of Related parties transactions are as under :

a) List of related parties and relationship where control exists or with whom transactions were entered into:

Holding Company Goldiam International Limited
Fellow subsidiaries Goldiam USA Inc.

Other entities in which KMP has significant influence Eco-Friendly Diamond LLP

Key Management Personnel Mr. Rashesh M. Bhansali
Mrs. Ami R. Bhansali
Mr. Kunal Vora
Mr. Anmol R. Bhansali

Relative of Key Management Personnel Mrs. Tulsi Gupta
Mrs. Nehal Vora

b) Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Person	
		2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
1	Purchase of Goods						
	Goldiam International Limited	849.18	6,100.23	-	-	-	-
	Goldiam USA Inc.	1,353.64	2,093.76	-	-	-	-
2	Sales of Goods						
	Goldiam International Limited	1,190.99	215.06	-	-	-	-
	Goldiam USA Inc.	16,979.27	24,189.92	-	-	-	-
3	Rent						
	Goldiam International Limited	2.40	2.40	-	-	-	-
4	Job work charges						
	Goldiam International Limited	-	1.25	-	-	-	-
5	Dividend Paid						
	Goldiam International Limited	1,550.00	1,000.00	-	-	-	-
6	Payments to & provision for Directors'						
	Rashesh M. Bhansali	-	-	241.96	344.22	-	-
	Ami R. Bhansali	-	-	241.96	344.22	-	-
	Kunal Vora	-	-	96.00	96.00	-	-
7	Salary/ Professional Fees to Relative of KMP						
	Nehal Vora	-	-	-	-	85.00	184.44
	Tulsi Gupta	-	-	-	-	29.88	28.89
8	Sitting Fees						
	Ajay Khatlawala	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-
	Dr. R. Srinivasan	-	-	0.80	1.00	-	-
	Anmol Bhansali	-	-	0.50	0.40	-	-

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Sr. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Key Management Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Person	
		2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
1	Outstanding Receivables						
	Goldiam International Limited	1,124.74	117.98	-	-	-	-
	Goldiam USA Inc.	11,668.10	14,871.05	-	-	-	-
2	Outstanding Payables						
	Goldiam International Limited	17.00	2,135.47	-	-	-	-
	Rashesh M. Bhansali	-	-	71.58	173.84	-	-
	Ami R. Bhansali	-	-	128.62	230.88	-	-
	Kunal Vora	-	-	5.55	6.42	-	-
	Nehal Vora	-	-	-	-	13.50	9.00
	0	-	-	-	-	1.93	1.93

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 33 - Financial Instruments / Forward Contracts:

a) Forward Contracts :

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets and forecasted cash flow denominated in foreign currency. The Company limits the effects of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies. The Company enters into forward contracts, where the counterparty is a Bank. The forward contracts are not used for trading or speculation purposes.

b) Unhedged foreign currency exposure :

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particular	Currency	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
Outstanding Receivables	USD	\$ 144.20	11,848.62	\$ 129.90	9,845.52
Outstanding creditors for goods and spares	USD	\$ 10.67	876.45	\$ 36.80	2,789.24
Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency a/c with Banks	USD	\$ 54.61	4,487.71	\$ 29.45	2,232.11
Packing credit in foreign currency with Bank	USD	\$ -	-	\$ 3.50	265.27

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 34 - Financial instruments

i) Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

As at March 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Mutual funds	-	6,739.80	-	6,739.80
Other	-	-	1,307.05	1,307.05
Total financial assets	-	6,739.80	1,307.05	8,046.85
As at March 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Mutual funds	-	4,505.30	-	4,505.30
Other	-	-	1,437.91	1,437.91
Total financial assets	-	4,505.30	1,437.91	5,943.21

(ii) Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

(a) The use of quoted market prices for investments in mutual funds.

(b) Use of market available inputs such as gold prices and foreign exchange rates for option to fix prices of gold in purchase contracts and foreign currency forward contracts.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 35 -Financial Risk Management:

i) Financial Instruments by Category :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets :				
Investments				
mutual funds Shares or Bond	8,046.85	-	5,943.21	-
Trade receivables	-	16,728.82	-	20,405.70
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,709.94	-	2,384.07
Total	8,046.85	21,438.76	5,943.21	22,789.77
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	265.27
Trade payables	-	2,750.57	-	4,358.68
Other financial liabilities	-	225.42	-	448.00
Total	-	2,975.99	-	5,071.95

a) The carrying value of trade receivables, securities deposits, insurance claim receivable, loans given, cash and bank balances and other financial assets recorded at amortised cost, is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The carrying value of borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

ii) risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base, credit limits and collateral.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flowforecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities.
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (Rs.)	Cash flow forecasting sensitivity analysis	Forward contracts
Market risk - interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Mix of borrowings taken at fixed and floating rates.
Market risk - gold prices	Payables linked to gold prices	Sensitivity analysis	The gold is purchase at the prevailing price from nominated agencies.
Market risk - security price	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, security deposits, loans given and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at reporting date.

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any company of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various geographical areas. The Company has very limited history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, mutual funds, bank deposits, loans and derivative financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings.

Company provides for expected credit losses on financial assets by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since the assets have very low credit risk, and are for varied natures and purpose, there is no trend that the company can draw to apply consistently to entire population. For such financial assets, the Company's policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature, though incurred loss provisions are disclosed under each sub-category of such financial assets.

Detail of trade receivables that are past due is given below:

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March	As at March
	31, 2023	31, 2022
Not due	15,402.04	18,759.27
0-30 days past due	735.77	676.43
31-60 days past due	287.33	650.74
61-90 days past due	31.95	298.01
More than 91 days	271.72	21.26
*rounded off to nil		
	16,728.82	20,405.70

B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March	As at March
	31, 2023	31, 2022
Expiring within one year (bank loan and other facilities)	-	265.27
Expiring beyond one year (bank loan)	-	-
Total	-	265.27

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at March 31, 2023	Payable on demand	Less than 1 year	Less than 1-2 year	Less than 2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	2,750.61	-	-	-	2,750.61
Other financial liabilities	0.63	224.79	-	-	-	225.42
Total						

As at March 31, 2022	Payable on demand	Less than 1 year	Less than 1-2 year	Less than 2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
Borrowings	-	265.27	-	-	-	265.27
Trade payable	-	4,358.68	-	-	-	4,358.68
Other financial liabilities	15.46	432.54	-	-	-	448.00
Total						

C) Market risk - foreign exchange

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company, as per its overall strategy, uses forward contracts to mitigate its risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency, and such contracts are not designated as hedges under Ind AS 109. The Company does not use forward contracts and swaps for speculative purposes.

Sensitivity

The sensitivity to profit or loss from changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from financial instruments denominated in USD. In case of a reasonably possible change in INR/USD exchange rates of +/- 3% (previous year +/-3%) at the reporting date, keeping all other variables constant, there would have been an impact on profits of INR 1003.73 Lakhs (previous year INR 1227.39 Lakhs).

D) Interest rate risk

i) Liabilities

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At 31 March 2023, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure.

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

(Amounts are in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Variable rate borrowing	-	-
Fixed rate borrowing	-	265.27
Total Borrowings	-	265.27

Sensitivity

The sensitivity to profit or loss in case of a reasonably possible change in interest rates of previous year: +/- 50 basis points, keeping all other variables constant, would have resulted in an impact on profits by INR 0.00 Lakhs as borrowing of current year is at Fixed rate (previous year INR 0.00 Lakhs).

ii) Assets

The Company's financial assets are carried at amortised cost and are at fixed rate only. They are, therefore, not subject to interest rate risk since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

E) Price risk

Exposure from investments in mutual funds:

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments in mutual funds held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in mutual funds, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Sensitivity

The sensitivity to profit or loss in case of an increase in price of the instrument by 5% keeping all other variables constant would have resulted in an impact on profits by ₹ 2642.19 Lakhs (previous year ₹ 3505.12 Lakhs).

Exposure from trade payables:

The Company's exposure to price risk also arises from trade payables of the Company that are at unfixed prices, and, therefore, payment is sensitive to changes in gold prices. The option to fix gold prices are classified in the balance sheet as fair value through profit or loss. The option to fix gold prices are at unfixed prices to hedge against potential losses in value of inventory of gold held by the Company.

The Company applies fair value hedge for the gold purchased whose price is to be fixed in future. Therefore, there will no impact of the fluctuation in the price of the gold on the Company's profit for the period.

Note 36 - Capital Management:

The Company's capital management objectives are:

to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

The Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in the economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023****Note 37 -Disclosure with respect to Ratio:**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reasons for Variance
(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liability	8.60	5.25	0.64	Refer Note
(b) Debt Equity Ratio	Borrowings+ Interest Accrued	Total Equity	-	0.01	(1.00)	Refer Note
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Profit after Tax +Depreciation+ Interest+loss on	Debt Service = Interest & Lease payments +Principal Repayments	10,792.32	175.08	60.64	
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.15	0.20	(0.28)	Refer Note
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods sold or Sales	Average Inventory (Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory) /2	17.00	19.81	(0.14)	Refer Note
(f) Trade Receivables Turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivables	1.42	2.01	(0.29)	Refer Note
(g) Trade Payables turnover	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	5.69	7.47	(0.24)	Refer Note
(h) Net Capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	1.02	1.51	(0.32)	Refer Note
(i) Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	0.15	0.14	0.06	Refer Note
(j) Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.19	0.29	(0.33)	Refer Note

In respect of aforesaid mentioned ratios, there is no significant change (25% or more) in FY 2022-23 in comparison to FY 2021-22.

Goldiam Jewellery Limited**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023****Note 38 -Disclosure with respect to Stock :**

Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars of Securities Provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Copy of Return/ filed with Banks	Reason for material discrepancies
Jun-22	CITI BANK	Finished Goods/ Raw Material/ Work in Progress/ Stores	1,723.95	1,723.07	0.88	Yes	Rounding off difference
Sep-22	CITI BANK	Finished Goods/ Raw Material/ Work in Progress/ Stores	1,261.96	1,261.71	0.25	Yes	Rounding off difference
Dec-22	CITI BANK	Finished Goods/ Raw Material/ Work in Progress/ Stores	1,028.04	1,027.79	0.25	Yes	Rounding off difference
Mar-23	CITI BANK	Finished Goods/ Raw Material/ Work in Progress/ Stores	1,013.84	1,013.84	-	Yes	

Goldiam Jewellery Limited

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 39 - Corporate Social Responsibility:

Ind AS 115 requires the estimated variable consideration to be estimated and constrained to prevent over- recognition of revenue. The company expects that application of the constraint will result in more revenue being deferred than current Ind AS, which is based on past average estimates. Under the current accounting policy, the amount of revenue related to the expected returns is deferred and recognised in the balance sheet within trade and other payables. A corresponding adjustment is made to the cost of sales. Based on the recent practice and based on the verbal contract with the customers the company has provided variable consideration in the form of Discount which is generally offered to customers. Under Ind AS 115 the Company has decided to use the expected value method because the outcomes are not binary. The company concluded that, when it adopts Ind AS 115, an adjustment to reduce revenue from the sale of goods should be as follows:-

The Company has recognised ₹ 1750.21 lakhs in current year (₹ 1487.10 lakhs in previous year) towards performance obligations for goods supplied to customers.

Note 40 - Corporate Social Responsibility:

The Company has incurred ₹ 107.10 lakhs (previous year ₹ 74.11 Lakhs) towards Social Responsibility activities. It is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Further, no amount has been spent on construction / acquisition of an asset of the Company and the entire amount has been spent in cash.

Note 41 - Reporting under sub clause 32 of clause 49 of listing agreement:

Reporting under sub clause 32 of clause 49 of listing agreement issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), is not applicable to the company, as there is no loan given to subsidiary or Associates as defined under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and no loans and advances are given which is outstanding for a period of more than seven years.

Note 42 - Contingent Liability:

(i) The Company has outstanding performance guarantee of ₹ 2494.25 lakhs as on the Balance Sheet date, executed in favour of Deputy Commissioner of Customs (Previous Year ₹ 1256.68 lakhs).

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Income Tax Assessment Year 2016-17 (*)	Nil
Income Tax Assessment Year 2018-19 (*)	63.30
Income Tax Assessment Year 2020-21 (*)	21.22

(*) The amount reflected is not provided as the matter is pending with Commissioner of Income Tax appeals.

Note 43 - Other statutory information

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

(ii) The Company does not have any transaction with companies struck off.

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

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

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

(vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

- 44** All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non current classification of assets and liabilities.
- 45** The previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to make in compliance with the current financial year.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

For Pulindra Patel & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 115187W

**For and on behalf of the Board Directors of
Goldiam Jewellery Limited**

Pulindra Patel
Proprietor
Mem No. : 048991

Kunal H. Vora
Director
DIN-01315269

Rashesh M. Bhansali
Executive Chairman
DIN-00057931

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 20, 2023