KALYAN JEWELLERS
PROCUREMENT SPC

Report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2025

KALYAN JEWELLERS PROCUREMENT SPC

Reports and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Contents	Pages

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Independent auditor's report to the Shareholder of Kalyan Jewellers Procurement SPC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Kalyan Jewellers Procurement SPC** (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and 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 material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Sultanate of Oman, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 16 of the financial statements, which describes the effect of a restatement on the comparative information presented in the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other matter

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2024, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 6 July 2024.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and their preparation in compliance with applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law 2019, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the 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 ISAs 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 ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 of our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosure are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We report that these financial statements have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019.

Deloitte & Touche

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.) & Co. LLC
Muscat, Sultanate of Oman
13 August 2025

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Kalyan Jewellers Procurement SPC

Statement of financial position
as at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 RO	2024 RO (Restated)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Inventories	**4**	**214,081**	-
Trade and other receivables	**5**	**154,911**	1,800
Due from related parties	**7**	**47,075**	258,588
Cash and cash equivalents	**6**	**12,170**	6,996
Total current assets		**428,237**	267,384
Total assets		**428,237**	267,384
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	**8**	**250,000**	250,000
Legal reserve	**8**	**15,368**	1,414
Retained earnings		**138,309**	12,725
Total equity		**403,677**	264,139
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**9**	-	750
Income tax payable	**13**	**24,560**	2,495
Total current liabilities		**24,560**	3,245
Total liabilities		**24,560**	3,245
Total equity and liabilities		**428,237**	267,384

Director

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 RO	Period from 28 December 2023 to 31 March 2024 RO
Revenue	**10**	**12,758,391**	798,804
Cost of sales	**11**	**(12,582,522)**	(780,966)
Gross profit		**175,869**	17,838
General and administrative expenses	**12**	**(11,771)**	(1,204)
Profit before taxation		**164,098**	16,634
Taxation	**13**	**(24,560)**	(2,495)
Profit for the year / period and total comprehensive income		**139,538**	14,139

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Share capital RO	Legal reserve RO	Retained earnings RO	Total equity RO
Upon incorporation	250,000	-	-	250,000
Profit for the period and total comprehensive income	-	-	14,139	14,139
Transfer to legal reserve	-	1,414	(1,414)	-
At 31 March 2024 (restated)	250,000	1,414	12,725	264,139
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	-	**139,538**	**139,538**
Transfer to legal reserve	-	**13,954**	**(13,954)**	-
At 31 March 2025	**250,000**	**15,368**	**138,309**	**403,677**

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2025 RO	Period from, 28 December 2023 to 31 March 2024 RO (Restated)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**164,098**	16,634
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	**(153,111)**	(1,800)
Inventories	**(214,081)**	-
Due from related parties	**(28,487)**	(18,588)
Trade and other payables	**(750)**	750
Cash generated from operations	**(232,331)**	(3,004)
Income tax paid	**(2,495)**	-
Net cash from operating activities	**(234,826)**	(3,004)
Cash flows from financing activity		
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	**240,000**	10,000
Net cash from financing activity	**240,000**	10,000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**5,174**	6,996
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year / period	**6,996**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year / period (note 6)	**12,170**	6,996

Non-cash transaction:

Share capital issuance	-	240,000

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year 31 March 2025

1. General

Kalyan Jewellers Procurement SPC (the "Company") is a Limited Liability Company registered in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman on 28 December 2023 as per commercial registration certificate No. 1525142 issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Company's registered office is at Building No. 4282, First Floor, Ruwi High Street, Ruwi, Sultanate of Oman.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kalyan Jewellers FZE (the "Parent Company") and ultimate controlling party is Kalyan Jewellers India Ltd (the "Ultimate Parent Company").

The principal activities of the Company include wholesale of jewellery, watches, cosmetics and perfumes.

These financial statements are presented in Rial Omani (RO) since that is the currency of the country in which the majority of the Company’s transactions are denominated.

The comparative figures are not comparable as these are for a period of less than twelve months since the Corporation was incorporated on 28 December 2023 and started operations from thereon, while the results for the current period are for twelve months.

2. Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards)

2.1 New and revised IFRSs that are effective for the current year

In the current period, the Company has applied a number of other amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 April 2024. The adoption of the following IFRSs have not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements:

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements
Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) (continued)

2.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards applied with no material effect on the financial statements (continued)

The Company has not yet applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments in IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, as highlighted in previous paragraphs, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

3. Summary of material accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS Accounting Standards"), the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies am set out below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are not significant to the financial statements.

These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, except for changes in accounting policies as stated below:

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from the sale of Jewellery goods. Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the performance obligation has been satisfied by the Company;
- the Company has transferred control of the goods to the customer;
- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards related to the ownership of the goods to the customer;
- the Company has a present right to payment for the goods delivered;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Other income

Other income is recognized when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of these financial statements, the financial performance and financial position of the Company are expressed in Rial Omani which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for these financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date.
Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in statement of comprehensive income.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of diamond jewellery and other precious stone jewellery are determined based on the specific identification method.

The cost of gold and gold jewellery (including making charges), owned by the Company is determined on the basis of closing rate.

Cost of unfixed gold is determined on the basis of bullion rate prevailing as at the date of reporting and a corresponding liability towards suppliers is recorded for the same amount.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss account:

Business model test: The objective of the entity's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).

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

The Company's financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortized cost. The Company has no financial assets which are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit and loss.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are classified as “amortised cost” other than negative fair value of derivatives which are carried at “fair value through profit or loss”.

Recognition / derecognition

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (in whole or in part) is derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset has expired or the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership and has not retained control. If the Company has retained control, it continues to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

All regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized using settlement date accounting. Changes in fair value between the trade date and settlement date are recognized in the statement of profit or loss or in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the policy applicable to the related instrument. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulations or conventions in the market place.

Measurement

All financial assets or financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue are added except for those financial instruments classified as “at fair value through profit or loss”.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Measurement (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it satisfies the SPPI test and is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, due from associates and other assets are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities "other than at fair value through profit or loss" are subsequently measured and carried at amortized cost using the effective yield method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. Equity interests are classified as financial liabilities if there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

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

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year 31 March 2025 (continued)

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Company's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Company's core operations.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, the credit default swap prices for the debtor, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement (continued)

(i) Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Despite the aforegoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(1) The financial instrument has a low risk of default,
(2) The borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
(3) Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement (continued)

(iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

(a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
(b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see (ii) above);
(c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
(e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(iv) Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over 365 days past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which simplified approach was used. The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, all cash and bank balances and overdraft including short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less from the date of placement, are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits are measured at their nominal value using the current remuneration. End of service benefit for Omani employees are contributed in accordance with the terms of the Social Securities Law 1991 and Civil Service Employees Pension Fund Law

Provision for employee benefits is accrued having regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law 2003 as amended or in accordance with the terms and conditions of the employment contract with the employees, whichever is higher. Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability arising as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date. These accruals are included in current liabilities, while that relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

3. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Income tax is calculated as per the fiscal regulations of the Sultanate of Oman.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using the tax rates enacted or substantially at the reporting date, and any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date. The tax effects on the temporary differences are disclosed under non-current liabilities as deferred tax.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or benefit in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity.

4. Inventories

	2025	2024
	RO	RO
Gold jewellery - unfixed (a)	**178,511**	-
Diamond jewellery	**28,773**	-
Making charges on gold jewellery	**6,797**	-
	214,081	-

a) Unfixed gold jewellery represents 4,666 grams (2024: nil grams) of gold amounting to RO 0.18 million (2024: Nil), which is valued at a bullion price of RO 32.26 per gram (2024: RO nil per gram) prevailing as at 31 March 2025.

The corresponding liability for unfixed gold has been recognised at the closing bullion rate as at 31 March 2025.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year 31 March 2025 (continued)

5. Trade and other receivables

	2025	2024
	RO	RO
Trade receivables	**154,311**	-
Prepayments	**600**	1,800
	154,911	1,800

Trade receivables represents amounts receivable from third parties. The average credit period for receivables from third parties is 30 days. The Company's trade receivable balances from third parties are neither past due nor impaired. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

The Company always measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables and deposits at an amount equal to lifetime ECL using the simplified approach. The Company has not recognised a loss allowance as the effect of such allowance in not significant.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable. Following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Company’s provision:

	Expected credit loss rate	**Gross carrying amount RO**	**Carrying amount of receivables at default RO**	**Net carrying amount RO**
31 March 2025				
Low risk	**0%**	**154,311**	**-**	**154,311**
31 March 2024				
Low risk	0%	-	-	-

6. Cash and cash equivalent

	2025	2024
	RO	RO
Bank balances	**12,170**	6,996

Balances with banks and margin deposits are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries. Accordingly, the management of the Company estimates the loss allowance on balances with banks at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. None of the balances with banks at the end of the reporting period are past due and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the Company have assessed that there is no impairment, and hence have not recorded any loss allowances on these balances.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year 31 March 2025 (continued)

7. Related party transactions

The Company enters into transactions with other companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24: Related Party Disclosures. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and / or common management and control and key management personnel. The management decides on the terms and conditions of transactions and of services received/rendered from/to related parties as well as other charges and transactions with such related parties are made terms agreed between the Company and related parties.

(a) As of the reporting date balances with the related parties are as follows:

(i) Due from related parties

	2025	2024
	RO	RO
		(Restated)
Kalyan Jewellers SPC, Oman	**40,250**	18,588
Kalyan Jewellers FZE, UAE	**6,825**	240,000
	47,075	258,588

(a) The following is a summary of transactions with related party:

	2025	2024
	RO	RO
Sale of goods to the Kalyan Jewellers SPC	**-**	798,804
Purchases from Kalyan Jewellers SPC (note 11)	**12,627,443**	780,966

8. Share capital and legal reserve

Share capital
The authorized, issued and fully paid-up share capital of the Company comprise RO 250,000 shares of RO 1 each. The Company is 100% owned by Kalyan Jewellers FZE. During the year there was no movement in the share capital.

Legal reserve
In accordance with the Commercial Companies Law of Sultanate of Oman, annual appropriations of 10% of the profit for the year are made to this reserve until the accumulated balance of the reserve is equal to one third of the value of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

9. Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
	RO	RO
		(Restated)
Other payables	**24,560**	3,245

Notes to the financial statements
for the year 31 March 2025 (continued)

10. Revenue

	2025	Period from, 28 December 2023 to 31 March 2024
	RO	RO
Sale of gold - point in time	**10,539,191**	-
Sale of diamond - point in time	**2,219,200**	-
Total Sales	**12,758,391**	-

11. Cost of sales

	2025	Period from, 28 December 2023 to 31 March 2024
	RO	RO
Purchase of gold and diamond jewellery (note 7)	**12,627,443**	780,966
Other direct cost	**169,160**	-
Less: Inventories at 31 March	**(214,081)**	-
	12,582,522	780,966

12. General and administrative expenses

	2025	Period from, 28 December 2023 to 31 March 2024
	RO	RO
Salaries and other benefits	**2,729**	-
Rent expense	**7,200**	1,200
Bank charges	**490**	4
Travelling and communication charges	**566**	-
Legal and professional fees	**750**	-
Other expenses	**36**	-
	11,771	1,204

13. Taxation

The tax rate applicable to the Company is 15% (2024: 15%). Adjustments for tax purposes include items relating to both income and expense. The adjustments are based on the current understanding of the existing tax laws, regulations and practices.

a) Charge in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2025 **RO**	Period from, 28 December 2023 to 31 March 2024 RO
Current tax:		
Current year	**24,560**	2,495

Movement in income payable is as follows:

	2025 **RO**	2024 RO
At 1 April / inception	**2,495**	
Charge for the year / period	**24,560**	2,495
Payment made during the year / period	**(2,495)**	-
At 31 March	**24,560**	2,495

b) Tax reconciliation

The following is a reconciliation of income taxes calculated on accounting profits at the applicable tax rate with the income tax expense for the year.

	2025 **RO**	Period from, 28 December 2023 to 31 March 2024 RO
Profit before tax	**164,098**	16,634
Taxation @ 15% [(2023: 15%)]	**24,615**	2,495
Add / (less) Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	**55**	-
Tax income	**24,560**	2,495

c) Deferred taxation

No deferred tax asset or liability is recorded since it is not material to the financial statements.

13. Taxation (continued)

d) Tax status

As of 31 March 2025, the Company's tax assessments have not been assessed by the Taxation Authority. Management of the Company believes that additional taxes, if any, in respect of open tax years, would not be significant to the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2025.

14. Financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

Categories of financial instruments

	2025	2024
	RO	RO
Financial assets (at amortised cost)		(Restated)
Trade and other receivables	**154,311**	-
Due from related parties	**47,075**	258,588
Cash and cash equivalents	**12,170**	6,996
	213,556	25,584
Financial liabilities (at amortized cost)		
Trade and other payables	**-**	750

Fair value of financial instruments

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities as stated in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value.

15. Financial risk management

The Company's overall financial risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects to the financial performance of the Company. The management provides principles for overall financial risk management and policies covering specific areas, such as market risk including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

Financial risk factors

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign currency rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from currency exposures primarily with respect to the AED Dirhams.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds. Further, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing assets (margin deposits) and borrowings. The Company manages and analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis.

Sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rate at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management.

The Company's principal financial assets are cash & cash equivalents, trade and other receivables. The credit risk on bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks registered in Oman.

The carrying amount of financial assets as disclosed in note 14 (after excluding the cash in hand) represents the maximum credit exposure.

In order to minimise credit risk, the management develops and maintains the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the

Company uses other publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

15. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Company's financial assets and contract assets, as well as the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grades:

2025	**External credit rating**	**Internal credit rating**	**12-month or lifetime ECL**	**Gross carrying amount RO**	**Net carrying amount RO**
Bank balances	Ba3	-	12 months	**12,170**	**12,170**
Due from related parties	-	-	12 months	**47,075**	**47,075**
Trade and other receivables	-	-	12 months	**154,311**	**154,311**
				213,556	**213,556**
2024 (Restated)					
Bank balances	Ba3	-	12 months	6,996	6,996
Due from related parties	-	-	12 months	258,588	258,588
Trade and other receivables	-	-	12 months	-	-
				265,584	265,584

As at reporting date none of balances of financial assets were past due. The exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date relates to Oman only.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has access to loans from related parties to further reduce liquidity risk.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities and the interest rate risk profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instrument at the reporting position. The tables have been drawn up based on the discounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

The tables comprise principal cash flows.

2025	**Average interest rate %**	**Carrying amount RO**	**Less than one year RO**	**More than one year RO**	**Total RO**
Non-interest-bearing liabilities					
Trad and other payables		-	-	-	-
2024					
Non-interest-bearing liabilities					
Trade and other payables		750	750	-	750

16. Restatement of prior period's financial statements

During the current year, management identified certain errors in the classification of due from the Parent Company and tax payables as at 31 March 2024. As required by IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, the comparative period was accordingly restated as follows:

- Due from related parties representing, receivables from shareholder amounting to RO 240,000, which was erroneously included in member's current account in equity, has been restated to reflect these as debit to due from related parties.
- Due from related parties representing balance due from Kalyan jewellers SPC, amounting to RO 18,588, which was erroneously included in trade and other receivables, has been restated to reflect these as debit to due from related parties.
- Income tax payable amounting to RO 2,495, which was erroneously included in equity, has been restated to reflect this as credit to income tax payable.

The following is the summary of the restatements made to comparative figures:

	As previously stated RO	Effect of restatement RO	As restated RO
Statement of Financial position			
Due from related parties	-	258,588	258,588
Trade and other receivables	18,588	(18,588)	-
Total assets	**27,384**	**240,000**	**267,384**
Income tax payable	-	(2,495)	(2,495)
Total liabilities	**(750)**	**(2,495)**	**(3,245)**
Members' current accounts	240,000	(240,000)	-
Retained earnings	(17,715)	4,990	(12,725)
Provision for taxation	2,495	(2,495)	-
Total equity	**(26,634)**	**(237,505)**	**(264,139)**
Total equity and liabilities	**(27,384)**	**(240,000)**	**(267,384)**

These restatements had no effect on the profit reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2024 and the Company incorporated in last year. Therefore, the statement of financial position as of the beginning of period ended 31 March 2024 was not presented in the financial statements.

16. Restatement of prior period's financial statements (continued)

	As previously stated (AED)	Effect of restatement (AED)	As restated (AED)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax	14,139	2,495	16,634
		-	
Cash generated from operations	**(5,499)**	**2,495**	**(3,004)**
Adjustments for:			
Income tax payable	2,495	(2,495)	-
Net cash from operating activities	**(3,004)**	**-**	**(3,004)**

17. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to the shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balances. The management monitors the return on equity and also monitors the level of distribution to ordinary shareholders. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity comprising issued share capital, and accumulated profits as disclosed in the statement of changes in equity. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements other than the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019.

18. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the management and authorised for issue on 29 July 2025.