
Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

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**Independent Auditor's Report on the Special Purpose Financial Statements of Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.
for the year ended 31 March 2026**

To the Board of Directors of Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.** ('the Company'), which comprise the Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) for the year then ended and notes to the Special Purpose Financial Statements including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Special Purpose Financial Statements').
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation as described in note 1 to these Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('the ICAI'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Distribution or Use

4. We draw attention to note 1 to the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of its preparation. These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company's management using special purpose financial reporting framework solely for the following purposes:
 - a) filing blanket petition for L-1A visa before the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for the purpose of intracompany transfer of its employees, under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), Section 101(a)(15)(L) read with 8 CFR § 214.2(l); and
 - b) assisting the Holding company's management in filing of Form ODI Part II – Annual Performance Report ('APR') with the Authorised Dealer Bank on the functioning of the Company as per Regulation 10(4) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 read with Foreign Exchange Department ('FED') Master Direction No. 15/2024-25 dated 24 July 2024 (together hereinafter referred to as OI Guidelines) issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as amended from time to time.



Chartered Accountants

Offices in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Dehradun, Goa, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Indore, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP is registered with limited liability with identification number AAC-2085 and has its registered office at L-41, Connaught Circus, Outer Circle, New Delhi, 110001, India

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Therefore, these Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is issued solely for the aforementioned purpose, and accordingly, should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party without our prior written consent. Further, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose for which or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

5. The Management is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the basis of preparation specified in note 1 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements including determining that such basis of preparation is acceptable in the circumstances. This responsibility also includes design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal controls, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation specified in note 1 and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the Special Purpose 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose 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 Standards on Auditing 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements.
8. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose 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 controls;
 - 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 effectiveness of the Company's internal controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management; and
 - 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 Special Purpose 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.



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9. We communicate with management 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.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Krishnakumar Ananthasivan
Partner
Membership No: 206229
UDIN: 26206229OYWUEP6729



Place: Kochi

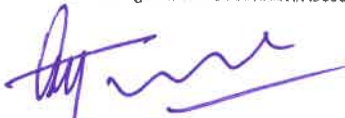
Date: 11 June 2026

Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.
Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	17,24,144	9,48,915
Capital work-in-progress		27,716	35,050
Right-of-use assets	4	84,16,559	79,90,743
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	2,58,157	1,49,734
Other non-current assets	6	10,06,168	7,59,096
Total non-current assets		1,14,32,744	98,83,538
Current assets			
Inventories	7	2,14,72,118	1,08,84,421
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	22,45,839	52,458
Cash and cash equivalents	9	16,04,527	4,98,165
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	9,88,813	5,87,433
Other financial assets	5	779	4,521
Other current assets	6	82,451	49,083
Total current assets		2,63,94,527	1,20,76,081
Total assets		3,78,27,271	2,19,59,619
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	49,50,001	49,50,001
Other equity	12	(26,31,693)	(12,32,518)
Total equity		23,18,308	37,17,483
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	13	82,88,029	74,48,501
Total non-current liabilities		82,88,029	74,48,501
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	1,18,84,750	31,68,826
Metal gold loan	15	1,33,31,957	60,05,913
Lease liabilities	13	7,46,681	5,68,831
Other financial liabilities	16	6,78,843	3,332
Trade payables	17	1,36,117	9,35,952
Other current liabilities	18	4,42,586	1,10,781
Total current liabilities		2,72,20,934	1,07,93,635
Total equity and liabilities		3,78,27,271	2,19,59,619

This is the Special Purpose Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandiosk & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 001076N/N500013



Krishnakumar Ananthasivan
Partner
Membership No.: 206229

Date: 11 June 2026
Place: Kochi



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.



Sanjay Raghuraman
Director

Date: 11 June 2026
Place: Thrissur



Krishnamoorthy V
Director

Date: 10 June 2026
Place: UAE

Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.
Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	2,60,24,396	32,45,478
Other income	20	32,527	18,043
I Total income		2,60,56,923	32,63,521
Expense			
Cost of materials consumed	21	3,22,04,524	1,24,04,271
Changes in inventories of finished goods	21	(1,07,18,489)	(1,04,60,181)
Employee benefits expense	22	11,73,475	3,25,368
Finance cost	23	19,34,210	6,03,093
Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	11,41,309	7,74,543
Other expenses	25	17,21,069	6,01,103
II Total expenses		2,74,56,098	42,48,197
III Loss before tax (I - II)		(13,99,175)	(9,84,676)
IV Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
V Loss for the year (III - IV)		(13,99,175)	(9,84,676)
VI Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year (V + VI)		(13,99,175)	(9,84,676)

This is the Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Krishnakumar Ananthasivan
Partner
Membership No : 206229

Date: 11 June 2026
Place: Kochi



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.



Sanjay Raghuraman
Director

Date: 11 June 2026
Place: Thrissur



Krishnamoorthy V
Director

Date: 10 June 2026
Place: UAE

Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.
Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

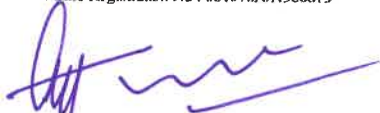
Particulars	As at			
	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of USD 0.001 each fully paid up				
Opening balance	1,000	1	1,000	1
Transactions during the year				
Closing balance	1,000	1	1,000	1
Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid up				
Opening balance	49,50,000	49,50,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
Transactions during the year			42,50,000	42,50,000
Closing balance	49,50,000	49,50,000	49,50,000	49,50,000

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total equity
	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 01 April 2024	(2,47,842)	(2,47,842)
Loss for the year (net of taxes)	(9,84,676)	(9,84,676)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(12,32,518)	(12,32,518)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(12,32,518)	(12,32,518)
Loss for the year (net of taxes)	(13,99,175)	(13,99,175)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	(26,31,693)	(26,31,693)

This is the Special Purpose Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date

For Walker Chandiosk & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013




Krishnakumar Ananthasivan
Partner
Membership No. 206229

Date: 11 June 2026
Place: Kochi



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.



Srinivas Raghuraman
Director

Date: 11 June 2026
Place: Thrissur



Krishnamoorthy V
Director

Date: 10 June 2026
Place: UAE

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The Special Purpose Financial Statements of Kalyan Jewelers, Inc. for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprises of Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Special Purpose Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) for the year ended 31 March 2026 and notes forming part of Special Purpose Financial Statements including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Special Purpose Financial Statements'), have been prepared by the management solely for the purposes of:

- a) filing blanket petition for L-1A visa before the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for the purpose of intracompany transfer of its employees, under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), Section 101(a)(15)(L) read with 8 CFR § 214.2(l); and
- b) assisting the Holding company' management in filing of Form ODI Part II – Annual Performance Report ('APR') with the Authorised Dealer Bank on the functioning of the Company as per Regulation 10(4) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Overseas Investment) Regulations, 2022 read with Foreign Exchange Department ('FED') Master Direction No. 15/2024-25 dated 24 July 2024 (together hereinafter referred to as OI Guidelines) issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as amended from time to time.

These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on an accrual basis, in accordance with recognition and measurement principles of Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and other recognised accounting policies and principles generally accepted in India. These Special Purpose Financial Statements does not include Statement of Cash Flows and certain disclosures specified under Ind AS, which are not required for the intended purpose detailed above.

These Special Purpose Financial Statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(i) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may diverge from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in US Dollars, the official currency of USA, which is the presentation currency of the Company.

(iii) Revenue Recognition

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



Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

a) Sale of goods: Revenue from the sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, net of customer incentives, discounts, variable considerations, payments made to customers, other similar charges, as specified in the contract with the customer. Additionally, revenue excludes taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities

b) Interest income: Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience and external indicators.

The Company recognises contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in its balance sheet. Similarly, if the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Company recognises either a contract asset or a receivable in its balance sheet, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

(iv) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease i.e., if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange of consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes consist of leases for buildings. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration.

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

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straightline method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term on a straight line basis.



Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

(v) Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

(vi) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(vii) Employee benefits

All short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, bonus, and other benefits which fall within 12 months of the period in which the employee renders related services are recognised on an undiscounted basis.

(viii) Inventories

Inventories [other than quantities of gold for which the price is yet to be determined with the suppliers (Unfixed gold)] are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. In respect of gold, cost is determined on first-in-first-out basis, for silver cost is determined on annual weighted average basis and in respect of studded jewellery is determined on specific identification basis.

Unfixed gold is valued at the gold prices prevailing on the period closing date.

Cost comprises all costs of purchase including duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the Company), freight inwards and other expenditure directly attributable to acquisition. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads and, where applicable, excise duty. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

(ix) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions: A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

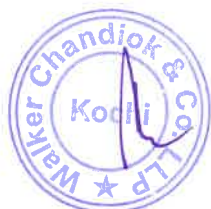
The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of time value of money is material).

Contingent liabilities: Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in notes to accounts.

(x) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to financial assets and liabilities [other than financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit



and loss (FVTPL)] are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities, as appropriate on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition of financial assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

- a) **Non-derivative Financial assets:** All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is that which exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

- b) **Derecognition of financial assets:** A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company
- has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
 - retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

When the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Were the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. When the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

- c) **Foreign exchange gains and losses:** The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in statement of profit and loss.



- d) **Financial liabilities:** All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in statement of profit and loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income/Other expenses' line item.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

(xi) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in the manner consistent with the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker. The company is reported at an overall level, and hence there are no separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108.

(xii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition) and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(xiii) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.



Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate

(xiv) Property, Plant and Equipment

Land and buildings held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price/ acquisition cost, net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying property, plant and equipment up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of Property, plant and equipment and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets. Subsequent expenditure on property, plant and equipment after its purchase / completion is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (other than freehold land) has been provided on the straightline method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful life of the tangible assets and the useful life are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the depreciation period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(xv) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of



Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(xvi) Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.



Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.

Notes forming part of Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Description of Assets	Office equipment	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Total
I. At cost or deemed cost				
Balance as at 01 April 2024	-	-	-	-
Additions	1,21,186	8,163	8,52,137	9,81,486
Disposals	(181)	-	-	(181)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,21,005	8,163	8,52,437	9,81,605
Additions	93,967	14,236	8,84,839	9,93,042
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	2,14,972	22,399	17,36,976	19,74,347
II. Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 01 April 2024	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	6,954	680	24,763	32,397
Disposals	(7)	-	-	(7)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	6,947	680	24,763	32,390
Charge for the year	41,284	6,694	1,69,835	2,17,813
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	48,231	7,374	1,94,598	2,50,203
Carrying value (I-II)				
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1,66,741	15,025	15,42,378	17,24,144
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,14,058	7,483	8,27,374	9,48,915

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Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.
Notes forming part of Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

Note
No.

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Right-of-use assets (ROU) at the beginning of the year	79,90,743	48,60,117
Add: Addition during the year on account of new leases	13,49,312	38,72,772
Less: Amortised during the period	(9,23,496)	(7,42,146)
Closing balance	84,16,559	79,90,743

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current		
Measured at amortised cost		
Security deposits	2,58,157	1,49,734
Total	2,58,157	1,49,734
Current		
Measured at amortised cost		
Security deposits	-	3,742
Other receivables	779	779
Total	779	4,521

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current		
Measured at amortised cost		
Capital advances	10,06,168	7,59,096
Total	10,06,168	7,59,096
Current		
Measured at amortised cost		
Advance to suppliers	51,930	17,789
Prepaid expenses	30,521	31,294
Total	82,451	49,083

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31-Mar-2025
Raw materials	2,93,448	4,24,240
Finished goods	2,11,78,670	1,94,60,181
Total	2,14,72,118	1,98,84,421

Total inventory procured on lease amounts to USD 13,331,957 (previous year: USD 6,005,913)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31-Mar-2025
Unsecured		
Trade receivables - considered good	22,45,839	52,458
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	22,45,839	52,458
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	-	-
Total	22,45,839	52,458

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	26,934	44,654
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	15,77,593	4,53,511
Total	16,04,527	4,98,165

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Cash and cash equivalents		
Fixed deposits in earmarked accounts	9,88,813	5,87,433
Total	9,88,813	5,87,433

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Kalyan Jewellers, Inc.
Notes forming part of Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

Note
No.

11 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity shares				
1,000 Equity shares of USD 0.001 each fully paid up	1,000	1	1,000	1
4,950,000 Equity shares (Previous year: 4,950,000) of USD 1 each fully paid up	49,50,000	49,50,000	49,50,000	49,50,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
1000 equity shares (Previous year: 1000) of USD 0.001 each	1,000	1	1,000	1
4,950,000 Equity shares (Previous year: 4,950,000) of USD 1 each	49,50,000	49,50,000	49,50,000	49,50,000
Total	49,51,000	49,50,001	49,51,000	49,50,001

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

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of USD 0.001 each				
Opening balance	1,000	1	1,000	1
Add: Transactions during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	1,000	49,50,001	1,000	1

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026		31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of USD 1 each				
Opening balance	49,50,000	49,50,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
Add: Transactions during the year	-	-	42,50,000	42,50,000
Closing balance	49,50,000	49,50,000	49,50,000	49,50,000

(ii) Entire equity shares are held by Kalyan Jewellers India Limited, Holding Company

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Kalyan Jewellers, Inc.
Notes forming part of Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

Note
No.

12 **Other equity**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
(i) Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of the year	(12,32,518)	(2,47,842)
Loss for the year	(13,99,175)	(9,84,676)
Balance at the end of the year	(26,31,693)	(12,32,518)

(ii) **Nature and purpose of other reserve**

Retained earnings . Retained earnings are the profits / loss that the Company has earned / incurred till date, less any transfers to other reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to its equity shareholders

13 **Lease liabilities**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current		
Liability at the beginning of the year	80,17,332	48,31,691
Add: Addition during the year	14,31,455	37,54,000
Add: Finance cost on lease liability	6,43,897	5,04,413
Less: Lease rent expense	(10,57,974)	(8,72,772)
Less: Advance rent paid	-	(2,00,000)
Less: Current portion of lease liability	(7,46,681)	(5,68,831)
Closing balance	82,88,029	74,48,501
Current		
Current portion of lease liability	7,46,681	5,68,831
Closing balance	7,46,681	5,68,831

14 **Borrowings**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Borrowings from holding company	1,18,84,750	31,68,826
Total	1,18,84,750	31,68,826

15 **Metal gold loan**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Payable to others	1,33,31,957	60,05,913
Total	1,33,31,957	60,05,913

Represents amounts payable against gold procured from an external party on lease basis with variable interest rates ranging from 6% to 6.5% payable at monthly intervals. The credit period under the aforesaid arrangement is 180 to 365 days from the date of delivery of gold. The facility is secured by charge on the underlying gold

16 **Other financial liabilities**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest accrued on borrowings from holding company	6,75,511	-
Due to creditors for capital goods	3,332	3,332
Total	6,78,843	3,332

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Kafyan Jewelers, Inc.
Notes forming part of Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

Note
No.

17 Trade payables	As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Particulars		
Creditor for goods and services	1,36,117	9,35,952
Total	1,36,117	9,35,952

18 Other current liabilities	As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Particulars		
Statutory dues	1,19,993	74,022
Contract liabilities (Advance from customers)	3,22,593	36,759
Total	4,42,586	1,10,781

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Kalyan Jewellers, Inc.
Notes forming part of Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

Note
No.

19 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Revenue from sale of goods	2,60,24,396	32,45,478
Total	2,60,24,396	32,45,478

20 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest income on security deposits	9,130	14,733
Interest on intercompany loans given	-	-
Interest on deposits with banks	20,380	2,433
Miscellaneous income	3,017	877
Total	32,527	18,043

21 Cost of materials consumed and Changes in inventories of finished goods

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
A Cost of materials consumed		
Opening stock	4,24,240	-
Add: Purchases	1,20,71,732	1,28,28,511
	3,24,97,972	1,28,28,511
Less: Closing stock	(2,91,448)	(1,23,240)
Total material consumed	3,22,04,524	1,24,04,271
B Changes in inventories of finished goods		
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	2,11,78,670	1,04,60,181
Total	2,11,78,670	1,04,60,181
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	1,04,60,181	-
Total	1,04,60,181	-
Net increase finished goods	(1,07,18,489)	(1,04,60,181)

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Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.
Notes forming part of Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in USD, except as otherwise stated)

Note
No.

22 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Salaries and wages	11,47,867	2,94,519
Staff welfare expenses	25,608	30,849
Total	11,73,475	3,25,368

23 Finance cost

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	6,43,897	5,04,413
Interest on loan from holding company	5,91,435	84,076
Gold lease charges	6,98,878	13,604
Total	19,34,210	6,03,093

24 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Depreciation expense	2,17,813	12,197
Amortisation of right of use assets	9,23,496	7,32,146
Total	11,41,309	7,44,343

25 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Power and fuel	43,005	8,420
Rent including lease rentals	1,05,213	41,145
Repairs and maintenance - Others	95,041	44,918
Telephonic and leased line expenses	23,160	5,968
Packing materials and compliments	48,790	36,474
Rates and taxes	12,737	5,241
Insurance charges	51,449	46,440
Sales promotion	1,23,068	27,362
Commission and rebates	62,892	1,02,959
Advertisement expenses	1,49,497	-
Legal and other professional costs	2,53,468	1,51,411
Travelling expenses	62,606	46,337
Printing and stationery	34,875	9,391
Security expenses	2,32,260	42,003
Bank charges	3,94,853	50,029
Miscellaneous expenses	28,155	3,005
Total	17,21,069	6,01,103

26 Taxation

The Company has no current tax expense on account of losses reported
The Company has deferred tax assets on account of current year and brought forward losses and other timing differences
However these have not been recognised in books as a matter of prudence in view of the significant losses during the current year and previous year
There are no items of tax expense/credit recognised in other comprehensive income in current year and previous year

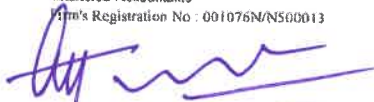
27 Earnings per share (EPS) (Loss)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Loss after tax [A]	(13,99,175)	(9,84,676)
Weighted average no. of shares for basic and diluted EPS (in No's) [B]	49,51,000	32,08,945
Basic and diluted earnings per share [A/B]	(0.28)	(0.31)

28 The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Company examines the performance from the perspective of the Company as a whole viz 'Jewellery business' and hence there are no separate reportable segments

29 There are no contingent liabilities as at the year end and previous year end

For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 001076N/NS00013



Krishnakumar Ananthasivan
Partner
Membership No: 206229

Date: 11 June 2026
Place: Kochi



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Kalyan Jewelers, Inc.


Sanjay Kuchaman
Director

Date: 11 June 2026
Place: Thrissur


Krishnamoorthy V
Director

Date: 10 June 2026
Place: UAE