



KALYAN
JEWELLERS

SEC/ 42/2024-2025

August 02, 2024

1. National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. Exchange Plaza Plot No. C/1, G Block Bandra -Kurla Complex Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051 Symbol: KALYANKJIL	2. BSE Limited Corporate Relationship Dept. Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street Mumbai 400001 Maharashtra, India Scrip Code: 543278
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Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the Quarter ended June 30, 2024 published in newspapers.

Pursuant to Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we are enclosing the Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, published in 'The Hindu Businessline' (English) & 'Deepika' (Malayalam) on August 02, 2024. The Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2024 is available in the company's website, www.kalyanjewellers.net.

Thanking You
For Kalyan Jewellers India Limited

Jishnu RG
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Kalyan Jewellers India Limited
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Manufacturing index slips to 58.1 in July, job creation unaffected

COST SURGE. However, the sector is facing inflation, the strongest in nearly 11 years

Shishir Sinha
New Delhi

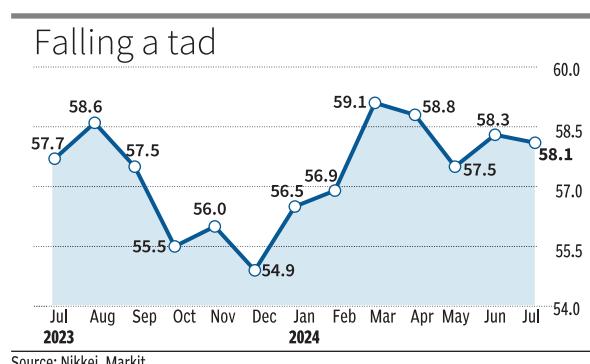
The manufacturing sector experienced a slight slowdown in July due to decrease in new orders, but this did not impact job creation, according to private survey results released on Thursday.

However, the sector is facing inflation, the strongest in nearly 11 years.

The results, popularly known as the HSBC Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), dropped a tad to 58.1 in July, as against 58.3 in June.

"India's headline manufacturing PMI indicated a marginal slowdown in the pace of expansion in July, but with most components remaining at robust levels, the small drop is no cause for concern. New export orders remain a bright spot, rising by 1 point to the second-highest level since early 2011," said Pranjal Bhandari, Chief India Economist at HSBC.

The index is based on responses from purchasing executives of 400 companies. An index above 50 shows ex-



Source: Nikkei, Markit

pansion, while a sub-50 index signals contraction. The report accompanying the survey result noted that companies continued to take on extra staff in July, with both permanent and short-term contracts highlighted by anecdotal evidence.

The latest increase in employment was more modest than in June, though it remains one of the strongest in the survey's history.

However, "while 7 per cent of panellists reported job creation, 92 per cent observed no change in headcounts," it said.

With demand conditions remaining favourable and new orders coming in, goods producers purchased addi-

tional inputs in July. The rate of expansion was significant, as more than a quarter of panellists raised buying levels. In turn, strong input demand caused cost inflation to rise. The overall rate of increase was marked and among the fastest in just under two years.

INFLATIONARY PRESSURE

Manufacturers reported having paid more for coal, leather, packaging, paper, rubber and steel.

Indian goods producers sought to protect their margins from cost increases by raising selling prices. In addition to higher fees for raw materials, firms noted that increased labour costs and

demand strength had led to an upward adjustment in output charges.

The rate of inflation has peaked to a higher level in just under 11 years, the report noted.

"The continuous increase in the output price index, driven by input and labour cost pressures, could signal further inflationary pressure in the economy," Bhandari said.

While manufacturers reported mild pressure on their operating capacities, evidenced by a marginal increase in backlog, their suppliers were able to meet delivery deadlines comfortably. Input lead times shortened for the fifth consecutive month.

Trends for stocks were mixed, with input inventories rising steeply and holdings of finished products falling further.

Finally, "the overall level of positive sentiment towards the year-ahead outlook for production remained broadly unchanged since June. Growth is expected to be supported by marketing efforts and new client inquiries," the report said.

PSEs and banks, get 2-year exemption for minimum public shareholding

Shishir Sinha
New Delhi

A decision regarding the issuance of Sovereign Gold Bonds during the current fiscal will be taken next month when the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will meet to discuss borrowing for the next six months, a senior Government official said on Thursday. Meanwhile, there are no plans as of now to halt the issuance of Sovereign Green Bonds.

Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) and Sovereign Green Bond (SGRB) are two instruments for government borrowing apart from popular Long Term Dated Securities.

COSTLY TOOL

"SGB has been one of the most expensive tools to bridge the fiscal deficit," he said. This is one of the key reasons that a number of issues are coming down. In FY21, there were 12 issuances which came down to 4 in FY24. However, there is not a single issue this fiscal as of now.

"This is not a social security scheme. Any decision of fresh issuance will be based on the assumption that it should not just benefit the customer but the government too," he said. In this context, there are reports



No plans to halt the issuance of Sovereign Green Bonds, says a senior official

that the Central Government might consider issuing a lower quantum of SGBs for FY25. Reports indicate the government plans to float ₹18,500 crore worth of SGBs in FY25, compared to ₹29,638 crore estimated in the Interim Budget 2024.

The aggregate sum raised during 2023-24 amounted to ₹27,031 crore (44.34 tonnes).

Since the inception of the SGB scheme in November 2015, a total of ₹72,274 crore (146.96 tonnes) has been raised through 67 tranches.

SOVEREIGN GREEN BONDS Meanwhile, the official said that India will not stop issuing green bonds, but "it could cancel specific issuances if the cost of borrowing is high." While the expectation is that the target through SGRB is at around ₹25,000 crore, ₹12,000 crore will be raised through an auction on August 2.

The redemption price will be in Rupees based on the simple average of the closing price of gold of 99% purity of the previous 3 working days published by IJBA.

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DUTY REDUCTION

The SGB is in question as the government has lowered the import duty on gold to 6 per cent from 15 per cent, making physical gold purchases more attractive than investments in SGB. At the same

Ministry issues notification for GSTAT with provisions for 'circuit' and 'sitting'

Shishir Sinha
New Delhi

GSTAT at New Delhi. Also, there will be 31 Benches in States with 63 judicial members and 33 technical members for the Centre and States together.

Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra (along with Goa) will have three Benches each, while other larger States, such as Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu (along with Puducherry) will have two Benches each.

The new notification will supersede two previous ones (issued in September 2023 and December 2024) and has added a new column titled 'sitting/circuit'.

It reiterates constituting the Principal Bench of the

the number of appeals filed by suppliers in the respective States/jurisdiction.

For example, Panaji, Puducherry, Aizawl, Agartala and Kohima have been designated as circuits and Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata as locations. Also, the additional sitting associated with the Bench will be operated by one judicial member and one technical member, it added.

For example, Visakhapatnam, Rajkot, Hissar, Srinagar, Thane, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Prayagraj and Agra will have sittings.

The Government has

already appointed retired Justice Sanjaya Kumar Mishra as President of GSTAT.

The Principal Bench will take up matters related to inter-State disputes, while Benches in States will take up all other issues, including rates. The aggrieved parties can appeal to the High Courts and Supreme Court.

GST Tribunals are envisioned as specialised bodies to handle disputes related to GST.

However, several legal, administrative and constitutional challenges have contributed to the delay in their establishment.

ITC Limited

Extract of Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the Quarter ended 30th June, 2024

Sl. No.	Particulars	3 Months ended 30.06.2024	Twelve Months ended 31.03.2024	Standalone		Consolidated	
				Corresponding 3 Months ended 30.06.2023	3 Months ended 30.06.2024	Twelve Months ended 31.03.2024	Corresponding 3 Months ended 30.06.2023
1	Total Income from Operations	18921.01	73643.57	17704.23	20724.48	79568.33	19361.78
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before tax and Exceptional items)	6554.74	26323.34	6545.59	6941.09	27147.45	6949.50
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional items)	6551.70	26315.77	6545.59	6938.05	27139.88	6949.50
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional items)	4917.45	20421.97	4902.74	5176.99	20751.36	5189.61
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	4769.90	22703.03	5325.70	4943.05	23707.02	5810.48
6	Equity Share Capital	1248.47	1248.47	1243.95	1248.47	1243.95	1243.95
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)		70984.83			73258.53	
8	Earnings Per Share (of ₹ 1/- each) (not annualised):						
	1. Basic (₹):	3.94	16.39	3.94	4.08	16.42	4.11
	2. Diluted (₹):	3.93	16.35	3.93	4.07	16.38	4.10

Note:

- a) The above is an extract of the detailed format of the Statements of Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The Unaudited Financial Results and this extract were reviewed by the Audit Committee, and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 1st August, 2024. The full format of the Statements of Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results are available on the Company's website (www.itcportal.com) and on the websites of the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (www.nseindia.com), BSE Limited (www.bseindia.com) and The Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited (www.cse-india.com).
- b) The Shareholders of the Company at the Meeting held on 6th June, 2024 approved with requisite majority, the Scheme of Arrangement amongst ITC Limited and ITC Hotels Limited (ITCHL) and their respective shareholders and creditors under Sections 230 to 232 read with the other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for demerger of the Company's Hotels Business into ITCHL (Scheme).
- The Company has filed the petition with the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Kolkata Bench, seeking its sanction to the Scheme. Further, expenses aggregating ₹ 3,04 Crores incurred during the quarter (twelve months ended 31.03.2024 - ₹ 7.57 Crores) in relation to the said demerger has been disclosed as 'Exceptional Items'.
- c) The Limited Review, as required under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, has been completed and the related Reports have been forwarded to the Stock Exchanges. These Reports do not have any impact on the above 'Results and Notes' for the Quarter ended 30th June, 2024 which needs to be explained.
- d) Figures for the corresponding previous periods are re-arranged, wherever necessary, to conform to the figures of the current period.

Registered Office:
Virginia House, 37 J. L. Nehru Road,
Kolkata 700 071, India

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Director & Chief Financial Officer
(DIN: 01804345)

Sd/-
Chairman & Managing Director
(DIN: 00280529)

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FMCG | Hotels | Paperboards & Packaging | Agri Business | Information Technology

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EXTRACT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

₹ in Millions

Particulars	Standalone				Consolidated			
For the quarter ended		For the year ended		For the quarter ended		For the year ended		
30 June 2024	31 March 2024	30 June 2023	31 March 2024	30 June 2024	31 March 2024	30 June 2023	31 March 2024	
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