

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Senco Gold Limited (Holding Company)

Report on special purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) financial statements of Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose Ind AS financial statements of **Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC** (the 'Company') which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information, which we have signed under reference to this report.

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

Basis of Opinion

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these special purpose Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the special purpose Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the special purpose Ind AS financial statements, management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable,



matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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 disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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.

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



Based on our audit, we report that:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of changes in equity and Statement of Cash flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- c) In our opinion, the aforesaid special purpose Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounts Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;
- d) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A"; and this report does not include a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Order is not applicable.

Emphasis of Matter

The special purpose Ind AS financial statements dealt with by this report, have been prepared for the express purpose of Consolidation of financial statements of the Company with its Holding Company. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Restriction on Use

Our obligations in respect of this report are entirely separate from, and our responsibility and liability is in no way changed by, any other role we may have (or may have had) as auditors of the Company or otherwise. Nothing in this report, nor anything said or done in the course of or in connection with the services that are the subject of this report, will extend any duty of care we may have in our capacity as auditors of any financial statements of the Company.

For **D. Kothary & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 105335W



Deepak O. Narsaria

Partner

Membership No. 121190

UDIN: **25121190BM L L WL 8790**

Date: 28th May 2025

Place: Mumbai



Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the special purpose Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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



(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For D. Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 105335W



Deepak O. Narsaria

Partner

Membership No. 121190

UDIN : 25121190BMLWL8790

Date: 28th May 2025

Place: Mumbai



Standalone Financial Statements

Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC

Financial Year - 2024 - 2025

Place: Building 3 Shamma, Deira Waterfront, Al Khaleej Road, Deira, Dubai, 0000

Statement of Standalone Audited Financial Results for the quarter and year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Sl No	Particulars	Three months ended			Year Ended	
		31-03- 2025 (Audited)	31-12-2024 (Unaudited)	31-03-2024 (Audited)	31-03-2025 (Audited)	31-03-2024 (Audited)
	Income					
I.	Revenue from operations	623.20	727.45	306.74	2,002.46	306.74
II.	Other income	-0.66	3.07	-	2.41	-
III.	Total revenue (I + II)	622.54	730.52	306.74	2,004.87	306.74
	Expenses					
a)	Cost of materials consumed	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Purchases of stock-in-trade	582.09	762.49	386.93	2,151.64	386.93
c)	Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade	14.94	-24.48	(67.36)	(165.35)	(67.36)
d)	Employee benefits expense	4.73	4.16	2.67	16.93	6.32
e)	Finance costs	0.87	0.94	1.28	3.96	1.63
f)	Depreciation and amortisation expense	3.55	3.60	2.80	13.77	3.68
g)	Other expenses	10.18	5.68	4.14	31.82	11.99
	Total expenses	616.36	752.39	330.46	2,052.77	343.19
V.	Profit before tax (III - IV)	6.18	(21.87)	(23.72)	(47.91)	(36.45)
VI.	Tax expense					
-	Current tax	-	-	-	-	-
-	Pertaining to earlier years	-	-	-	-	-
-	Deferred tax credit	-	-	-	-	-
	Total tax expense	-	-	-	-	-
VII.	Profit for the period/ year (V-VI)	6.18	(21.87)	(23.72)	(47.91)	(36.45)
VIII.	Other comprehensive income (OCI)					
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss:					
	Foreign Currency Translation	19.08	(19.61)	-	14.53	(1.53)
	- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-
	- Income tax effect on above	-	-	-	-	-
	- Gain on fair valuation of equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-
	- Income tax effect on above	-	-	-	-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the period / year	19.08	(19.61)	-	14.53	(1.53)
IX.	Total comprehensive income for the period / year (VII+VIII)	25.26	(41.48)	(23.72)	(33.38)	(37.98)



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC

Suvankar Sen
Suvankar Sen
Director
Place : Kolkata
Date : 28th May 2025

Joita Sen
Joita Sen
Director
Place : Kolkata
Date : 28th May 2025

[Signature]
[Signature]

Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2025 (Audited)	As at 31 March 2024 (Audited)
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	22.72	8.63
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	-	13.60
(c) Right-of-use assets	6	36.64	28.30
(d) Other non-current assets	9	16.03	4.14
Total non-current assets		75.39	54.67
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	232.70	67.36
(b) Financial assets		-	-
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	10	19.34	33.37
(ii) Trade receivables	8	107.71	71.27
(c) Other current assets	9	90.38	11.11
Total current assets		450.13	183.11
TOTAL ASSETS		525.53	237.78
II. EQUITY & LIABILITY			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	199.34	68.08
(b) Other equity	12	(71.36)	(37.98)
Total equity		127.98	30.10
Liabilities			
(1) Non current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	13	6.43	17.38
Total non current liabilities		6.43	17.38
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	13	11.40	9.43
(ii) Trade payables:			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	372.66	178.09
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	7.06	2.78
Total current liabilities		391.12	190.30
Total liabilities		397.55	207.68
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		525.53	237.78

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For D Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105335W



Deepak O. Narsaria
Partner
Membership No: 121190
Date : 28th May 2025
Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC

Suvankar Sen Joita Sen
Director Director
Place : Kolkata Place : Kolkata
Date : 28th May 2025 Date : 28th May 2025







Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2025 (Audited)	Year ended 31 March 2024 (Audited)
Income			
I. Revenue from operations	16	2,002.46	306.74
II. Other income	23	2.41	-
III. Total income (I + II)		<u>2,004.87</u>	<u>306.74</u>
IV. Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	17	2,151.64	386.93
Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade	18	(165.35)	(67.36)
Employee benefits expense	19	16.93	6.32
Finance costs	20	3.96	1.63
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	21	13.77	3.68
Other expenses	22	31.82	11.99
Total expenses (IV)		<u>2,052.77</u>	<u>343.19</u>
V. Profit before tax (III - IV)		<u>(47.90)</u>	<u>(36.45)</u>
VI. Tax expenses			
Current tax:			
- Current year		-	-
- earlier years		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expenses (VI)		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
VII. Profit after tax for the year (V - VI)		<u>(47.90)</u>	<u>(36.45)</u>
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
(a) Foreign Currency Translation		14.53	(1.53)
- Income-tax relating to above item		-	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year (VIII)		<u>14.53</u>	<u>(1.53)</u>
IX. Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)		<u>(33.37)</u>	<u>(37.98)</u>
X. Earnings per equity share ((Face Value INR 22690 , Equivalent to AED 1000))			
(a) Basic (₹)	26	(7,550.73)	(21,154.49)
(b) Diluted (₹)	26	(7,550.73)	(21,154.49)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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

For D Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105335W

Deepak O. Narsaria

Deepak O. Narsaria
Partner
Membership No: 121190
Date : 28th May 2025
Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC

Suvankar Sen

Suvankar Sen
Director
Place : Kolkata
Date : 28th May 2025

Joita Sen

Joita Sen
Director
Place : Kolkata
Date : 28th May 2025



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B

Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2025 (Audited) (₹ in million)	Year ended 31 March 2024 (Audited) (₹ in million)
A Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(47.90)	(36.45)
Adjustments for:		
Finance cost	3.96	1.63
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	13.77	3.68
Operating profit before working capital changes and other adjustments:	(30.17)	(31.14)
(Increase) / decrease in assets:		
Inventories	(165.35)	(67.36)
Trade receivable	(36.43)	(71.27)
Other current assets	(79.27)	(11.11)
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities:		
Trade payables	194.57	178.09
Other financial liabilities	4.28	2.78
Other current liabilities	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Cash generated from operating activities	(112.37)	(0.01)
Income-taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(112.37)	(0.01)
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(3.46)	(22.37)
Towards acquisition of right of use asset	-	-
Security deposits given	(11.89)	(4.14)
Net cash used in investing activities	(15.35)	(26.51)
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	131.25	68.08
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from foreign currency translation reserve	14.53	(1.52)
Interest paid	(3.96)	(1.63)
Repayment of lease liability	(28.13)	(5.04)
Proceeds from share application money received pending allotment	-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	113.69	59.89
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(14.03)	33.37
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/ period	33.37	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/ period	19.34	33.37
Cash and Bank Balance At Year End	19.34	33.37

This is the statement of cash flow referred to in our report of even date.

As per our attached report of even date
For D Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105335W

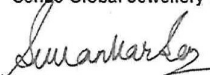


Deepak O. Narsaria
Partner
Membership No: 121190

Date : 28th May 2025
Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC



Suvankar Sen
Director
Place : Kolkata
Date : 28th May 2025



Joita Sen
Director
Place : Kolkata
Date : 28th May 2025



Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Rs.in Million)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Retained Earnings	FCTR/OCI	Total
Opening Balance As At April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-
Deficit of Statement of Profit and Loss	-	(36.45)	-	(36.45)
Introduced Capital	68.08	-	-	68.08
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	-	(1.53)	(1.53)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	68.08	(36.45)	(1.53)	30.09
Deficit of Statement of Profit and Loss	-	(47.90)	-	(47.90)
Introduced Capital	131.25	-	-	131.25
Foreign Exchange Variance	-	-	14.53	14.53
Balance as at March 31, 2025	199.34	(84.35)	12.99	127.98

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our attached report of even date
For D Kothary & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105335W

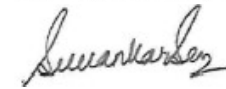


Deepak O. Narsaria
Partner
Membership No: 121190

Date : 28th May 2025
Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC



Suvankar Sen
Director
Place : Kolkata
Date : 28th May 2025



Joita Sen
Director
Place : Kolkata
Date : 28th May 2025



Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC based in Dubai – United Arab Emirates was incorporated as a "Limited Liability Company – Single Owner (LLC - SO)" on February 14, 2023 and is registered with the Dubai Economy and Tourism, Government of Dubai, Dubai – United Arab Emirates. The Company is engaged primarily in the business of trading of jewellery and articles made of gold, silver, diamond, platinum and other precious and semi precious stones.

2 (a) Application of new and revised Indian

All the Ind AS issued and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) till the standalone financial statements are authorised, have been considered in preparing these Standalone Financial Statements.

(b) Application of new accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as issued from time to time. For the year ended 31 March 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

3 Material accounting policies

3.01 Overall consideration

These Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on going concern basis using the material accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below. These accounting policies have been used consistently throughout all periods presented in the Standalone Financial Statements, unless otherwise stated.

3.02 Statement of compliance

The Company's Financial statement has been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Senco Gold Limited ("the holding Company") has prepared its financial statements in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 of India ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (Ind AS) and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules made there under (Schedule III- Division II to the Act). The Company has prepared its financial statements using the same accounting principles (including the format of the financial statements) as followed by the holding Company considering that the purpose of these special purpose financial statements is solely to assist the holding Company in preparing its consolidated financial statements.

3.03 Functional and presentation currency

These Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated.

3.04 Basis of measurement

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Derivative assets/liabilities	Fair value
Certain financial assets and financial liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

3.05 Measurement of fair values

Certain accounting policies and disclosures of the Company require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements and it regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then their valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in note 48.

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3.06 Operating cycle

Based on the nature of operations, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities as 12 months. Operating cycle is the time between the purchase of stock-in-trade and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents.

3.07 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Depreciation

Depreciation in respect of all the assets is provided on written down value method over their useful lives, as estimated by the management. Useful lives so estimated are in line with the useful lives indicated by Schedule II of the Act except for lease hold building and lease hold improvements which have been depreciated over the useful lives or on the period of underlying lease agreement whichever is lower. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/sold during the year.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on the management evaluation the useful lives as given below best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

The estimated useful life of main category of property, plant and equipment are:-

Class of assets	Estimated useful life (years)
Plant and equipment	15 years
Furniture and fitting	10 years
Office equipment	5 years

Capital work-in-progress

Expenditure incurred during the period of construction, including all direct and indirect expenses, incidental and related to construction, is carried forward and on completion, the costs are allocated to the respective property, plant and equipment. Capital work-in-progress also includes assets pending installation and not currently available for intended use.



3.08 Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of intangible assets are added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Class of assets	Estimated useful life (years)
Computer software	5 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

3.09 Financial instruments

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

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. The fair value of a financial liability at initial recognition is normally the transaction price. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss or Other Comprehensive Income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI').

In accordance with Ind AS 113 'Fair Value Measurement', the fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date that the amount could be required to be paid.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables and loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

(i) Non-derivative financial asset

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Financial assets are measured at 'Fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVOCI) if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and 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. Movements in the carrying amounts are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets are included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at 'Fair value through the statement of profit and loss' (FVPL).

Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries

These are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements'.

Investments in equity instruments of others

These are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI').

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

(iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(iv) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposures towards fluctuation in gold prices.

Fair value hedge

The Company designates non-derivative financial liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of change in fair value of hedged item due to movement in commodity prices. Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss with an adjustment to the carrying value of the hedged item. The Company has designated the borrowings pertaining to gold taken on loan from banks ('unfixed gold') as a fair value hedge to the corresponding gold inventory purchased on loan.



3.10 Inventories

Stock-in-trade - Lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined on weight average basis and comprises of cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present condition and location

3.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods and rendering of services

Revenue from contracts with customers (including franchisees) includes revenue for sale of goods and provision of services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company determines at contract inception whether each performance obligation will be satisfied (i.e. control will be transferred) over time or at a point in time.

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when the Company satisfies performance obligation by transferring promised goods and services to the customer. Performance obligations may be satisfied at a point of time or over a period of time. Performance obligations satisfied over a period of time are recognised as per the term of relevant contractual agreements/ arrangements. Performance obligations are said to be satisfied at a point of time when the customer obtains control of the asset.

Revenue is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated line discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts, using the expected value method, and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. A contract liability is recognised for expected volume discounts payable to customers in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due, which are otherwise recorded as contract assets.

Upfront/one time fees/charges received from franchisees at the time of entering into such agreement/ contract is recognised as and when earned.

3.12 Leases

Company as a lessee – Right of use assets and lease liabilities

A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Classification of leases

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/purchase etc.

Recognition and initial measurement of right of use assets

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Subsequent measurement of right of use assets

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Lease liabilities

At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these short-term leases are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.13 Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate (EIR). Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur.

3.14 Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

The current income-tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income-tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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

3.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash-on-deposit with banks. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

3.16 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.17 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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



Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

3.18 Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. Based on such assessment, the Company currently has only one operating segment and two geographical segments viz. Domestic Market and International Market.

3.19 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions required to settle are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimates of the obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed unless the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote and there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

Contingent assets are disclosed only when inflow of economic benefits therefrom is probable and recognize only when realization of income is virtually certain.

3.20 Material accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements is as under:

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company uses its technical expert along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

Under the terms of the related agreement, the lease period may be extended at the option of the lessee. Assets constructed on such leasehold properties are depreciated over their useful life or respective lease terms, whichever is lower.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using certain valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as volatility risk, credit risk and volatility.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income (supported by reliable evidence) against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of

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

Contingent liabilities

At each balance sheet date basis the management's judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Leases

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



4 Other significant accounting policies

4.01 Current / non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- (a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- (a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- (c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- (d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

4.02 Impairment

(i) Impairment of financial instruments: financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets and the impairment methodology depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Other financial assets

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment is done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets and group of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an assets in prior accounting years may no longer exist or may have decreased.

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4 Other significant accounting policies (cont'd)

4.03 Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior years, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the year by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the year as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

Other long-term employees benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilised wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences (which includes privilege leave and sick leave) in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Losses in the year in which they arise.

4.04 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared and presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items outstanding at the balance sheet date are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

4.05 Recognition of dividend income and interest income

Dividend income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established. Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income, the interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

4.06 Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of property, plant and equipment are added to its book value only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Derecognition

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 sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

4.07 Accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

Use of estimates and judgements

Defined benefit obligation ('DBO')

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

Share based payment

At the end of each period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity.

4.08 Share based payments - Employee stock option Scheme (ESOP's)

The fair value of options granted under Employee Stock Option Plan is recognized as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in the equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options, derived using Black-Scholes model. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the Statement of Profit and Loss, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity. Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received are allocated to the share capital up to the par value of the shares issued with any excess being recorded as securities premium.



Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

	Furniture & Fixture	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Capital Work in Progress	Software	Total
5 Property, Plant & Equipment						
Cost:						
As at April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions made during the period	8.26	0.08	0.43	22.37		31.14
Transferred to PPE on March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(8.77)		(8.77)
As at March 31, 2024	8.26	0.08	0.43	13.60		22.37
Additions made during the period	11.59	0.98	2.04	(13.60)	2.46	3.46
As at March 31, 2025	19.85	1.06	2.47	-	2.46	25.83
Accumulated depreciation :						
As at April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charged during the period	0.14	0.00	0.00	-		0.14
As at March 31, 2024	0.14	0.00	0.00	-		0.14
Depreciation charged during the period	1.94	0.20	0.16		0.67	2.97
As at March 31, 2025	2.07	0.20	0.17	-	0.67	3.11
Net book value as at March 31, 2025	17.78	0.85	2.30	-	1.79	22.72
Net book value as at March 31, 2024	8.13	0.08	0.43	13.60		22.23



Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
6 Right of use assets		
Cost:		
Opening Balance	31.84	-
Additions made during the period	19.11	31.84
As at March 31, 2025	50.95	31.84
Accumulated depreciation:		
Opening Balance	3.54	-
Depreciation charged during the period	10.77	3.54
As at March 31, 2025	14.31	3.54
Net book value as at March 31, 2025	36.64	28.30
The above right of use assets represent the right to use for Office and Showrooms space located in Dubai - United Arab Emirates which has been taken on lease for a period of 42 months which will expire on November 30, 2026.		
7 Inventories		
Closing Stock of Gold Jewellery	232.70	67.36
	232.70	67.36
8 Trade Receivables		
Debtor	107.71	71.27
	107.71	71.27
8.1 Trade Receivables Ageing		
Not Due	-	-
Less than 6 Months	107.71	-
6 Mths to 1 Year	-	-
1 to 2 Years	-	-
2 to 3 Years	-	-
More than 3 Years	-	-
	107.71	-



Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

9 Financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<u>Long Term</u>		
Security Deposits	3.35	2.60
Advance for capital asset	12.68	1.54
	<u>16.03</u>	<u>4.14</u>
<u>Short Term</u>		
Margin money with brokers	12.24	-
Loan to employees	0.42	-
Advance to supplier	69.87	7.39
VAT receivable	1.00	1.15
Prepaid expenses	6.85	2.58
	<u>90.38</u>	<u>11.11</u>
10 Cash at Cash Equivalents		
Cash in hand	0.18	-
Bank Balance	19.16	33.37
	<u>19.34</u>	<u>33.37</u>
11 Equity share capital		
Authorised capital		
8830 (3000) Equity Shares of AED 1000 each	199.34	68.08
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
8830 (3000) Equity Shares of AED 1000 each	199.34	68.08
	<u>199.34</u>	<u>68.08</u>
12 Other equity		
Foreign currency translation reserve	12.99	(1.53)
Retained Earnings	(84.35)	(36.45)
	<u>(71.36)</u>	<u>(37.98)</u>
13 Lease liabilities		
Additions during the year	26.81	31.84
Add: Interest on lease liabilities during the year	3.96	1.63
Less: Payments during the year	(12.94)	(6.65)
Closing balance	<u>17.83</u>	<u>26.81</u>
<u>The non - current portion and current portion of the above lease liability are as follows:</u>		
13(a) Lease liabilities (non - current portion)	6.43	17.38
13(b) Lease liabilities (current portion)	11.40	9.43
	<u>17.83</u>	<u>26.81</u>

The above amount of lease liabilities represent an amount payable at a discounted value for the lease rentals payable for the remaining years of lease till the year 2026.



14 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade Creditors	372.66	178.09
	<u>372.66</u>	<u>178.09</u>

14.1 Trade Payables Ageing

Not Due	-	-
< 1 Year	372.66	178.09
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-
> 3 Years	-	-
	<u>372.66</u>	<u>178.09</u>

15 Other financial liabilities

Creditors for Capital Goods	0.01	0.94
Creditors for expense	3.74	0.20
Advance received from customers	1.30	-
Accrued Salaries And Benefits	1.31	-
Accruals & provisions	0.69	1.64
	<u>7.06</u>	<u>2.78</u>



Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
16 Revenue		
Gold Sales	1,955.62	306.74
Sale of Gold Making Charges	43.75	-
Silver Sales	-	-
Diamond sales	3.09	-
	<u>2,002.46</u>	<u>306.74</u>
17 Purchases of stock-in-trade		
Purchase	2,151.36	386.78
Direct Expense	0.28	0.15
	<u>2,151.64</u>	<u>386.93</u>
18 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		
Opening stock in Trade	67.36	-
Less: Closing Stock In Trade	(232.70)	67.36
	<u>(165.35)</u>	<u>(67.36)</u>
19 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	16.17	6.19
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.76	0.13
	<u>16.93</u>	<u>6.32</u>
20 Finance Cost		
Interest on lease liabilities	3.96	1.63
	<u>3.96</u>	<u>1.63</u>
21 Depreciation & Amortisations expenses		
Depreciation on PPE	3.00	0.14
Depreciation on ROU	10.77	3.54
	<u>13.77</u>	<u>3.68</u>
22 Other Expenses		
Commission on comex	0.05	-
Bank charges	0.62	0.08
Travelling and conveyance	1.82	1.57
Business promotions	0.92	-
Audit Fee	0.58	0.43
Advertisement Expenses	13.14	0.82
Commission Expense	0.07	0.17
Utility Expense	1.71	0.41
Insurance expense	1.20	-
Rates and taxes	1.93	1.67
Other expenses	0.68	0.89
Miscellaneous Expenses	2.63	1.42
Printing & Stationery	0.31	-
Legal & Professional Fees	4.84	4.22
Rent Expense	1.34	0.32
	<u>31.82</u>	<u>11.99</u>
23 Other Income / (Expense)		
Interest Income	0.01	-
Income on ineffective hedging	0.84	-
Income on derivative	0.72	-
Exchange Gain	0.84	-
	<u>2.41</u>	<u>-</u>

24 Contingent liability or capital commitments

There are no other liability or capital commitments at the year end, other than those arising in the normal course of the business during the year.

25 Comparative figures

Comparative figures for the previous period have been reclassified, where necessary, to conform to the presentation in the current period. Such reclassifications have not affected the previously reported profit, equity, or cash flows.



Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
26 Earnings per Share (EPS)		
Basic and Diluted EPS		
(a) Profit/(Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs. in millions)	(47.90)	(36.45)
(b) Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Basic and Diluted)	6,343.10	1,723
(c) Earning per Share		
- Basic & Diluted Earnings per Share (Face Value INR 22690 , Euivalent to AED 1000)	(7,550.73)	(21,154.49)

27 Financial Instruments

(a) Valuation

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between the willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair value of investment in quoted Equity Shares, Bonds, Government Securities, Treasury Bills and Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or NAV.

The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value

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

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The carrying values of the financial instruments by categories were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial Assets:		
At Amortised Cost		
Trade Receivables	107.71	71.27
Cash and Cash Equivalents	19.34	33.37
Other Financial Assets	-	-
Total	127.04	104.65
Financial Liabilities:		
At Amortised Cost		
Borrowings	-	-
Lease Liabilities	17.83	26.81
Trade Payables	372.66	178.09
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-
Total	390.49	204.90

b. Exposure to Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.



Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC

Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in ₹ millions, except otherwise stated)

c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that the funds are available for use as per the requirements.

The table below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturities based on their contractual maturities for:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings	-	-
Lease Liabilities	17.83	26.81
Trade Payables	372.66	178.09
Other financial liabilities	-	-

Ageing of above there line item is less than 1 Year.

d. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

28 Segment Reporting

Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" is reported in Consolidated Accounts of the Company. Therefore, the same has not been separately disclosed in line with the provision of Ind AS.

29 Related Parties

(A) List of Related Parties :

Name of Related Party	Relationship
Senco Gold Limited	Holding Company

Nature of Transactions	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24
(i) Purchase & Expenses		
Senco Gold Limited	1,396.28	260.70
Senco Gold Limited	-	2.31
(ii) Trade Payable		
Senco Gold Limited	372.66	162.02
(iii) Equity issued	131.25	68.08

30 Other Statutory Information

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

31 Subsequent events

The Company evaluated subsequent events from the balance sheet date through May 20, 2025 and determined there are no material items to report.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For D Kothary & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 105335W

Deepak O. Narsaria

Deepak O. Narsaria

Partner

Membership No: 121190

Date : 28th May 2025

Place : Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Senco Global Jewellery Trading LLC

Suvankar Sen

Suvankar Sen

Director

Place : Kolkata

Date : 28th May 2025

Joita Sen

Joita Sen

Director

Place : Kolkata

Date : 28th May 2025

