

RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED
[Formerly known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

FIRST TIME ADOPTION REGULAR IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31st March, 2023
31st March, 2022
1st April, 2021

G. K. Choksi & Co.
Chartered Accountants

'Madhuban', Nr. Madalpur Underbridge, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380 006.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members,
RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED (formerly known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED)

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED (formerly known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Change in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 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 Ind AS financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors 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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Ind AS 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure – A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rules issued thereunder.
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.





- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion, Section 197 read with the Schedule V of the Act is not applicable to Company.
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
- (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- (ii) The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- (iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- (v) As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only with effect from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.
- (vi) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) The Company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year which requires any compliance with respect to section 123 of the Act.

FOR G. K. CHOKSI & CO..

[Firm Registration No. 101895W]
Chartered Accountants



Rohit Choksi

ROHIT K. CHOKSI

Partner

Mem. No. 31103

UDIN : 23031103BGXSUN1751

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 20 MAY 2023

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on Ind AS financial statements of RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED (formerly known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) Based on the information provided to us the title deed of all the immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) (a) According to information and explanation given to us, the Management of the Company has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification during the year.
- (b) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Quarterly return & statement filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are materially in agreement with the books of account of the company.
- (iii) According to information and explanation given to us, in respect of investment by company, providing any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, during the year :
- (a) The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties. Accordingly clause 3(iii)(a) and (c) to (f) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (b) The Company has not made any investments to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or any other parties. Accordingly clause 3(iii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, wherever applicable with respect to the loans, investments, guarantees and securities.
- (v) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) According to information and explanation given to us, the central government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of services carried out by the company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.




- (vii) (a) According to the information given to us, In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities and There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has no disputed outstanding statutory dues as at 31st March, 2023.
- (viii) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any unrecorded transaction as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the same were obtained.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not raised any funds on short term basis which have been utilised for long term purposes. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint venture.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) Accordingly to information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) Accordingly to information and explanation provided to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The company is not required to establish a vigil mechanism for their directors and employees to report their genuine concerns or grievances in accordance with provisions of section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.



- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not falling under ambit of provisions contained in section 177 of the Act, the relevant clause is not applicable. Further transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act and details of transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports furnished by the internal auditors for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provide to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses during the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) During the year there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the information available and explanation provided up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due."
- (xx) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act.

FOR G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
[Firm Registration No. 101895W]
Chartered Accountants


ROHIT K. CHOKSI

Partner

Mem. No. 31103

UDIN : 23031103BGXSUN1751



Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 20 MAY 2023

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED (formerly known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED)

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 **RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED (formerly known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED)** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 Ind AS 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, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR G. K. CHOKSI & CO.
[Firm Registration No. 101895W]
Chartered Accountants

Rohit K. Choksi

ROHIT K. CHOKSI
Partner

Mem. No. 31103

UDIN : 23031103 BGTXSUN1751

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 20 MAY 2023





RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Notes	As at	As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	4	2 521.21	1 232.11	1 299.41
Capital work-in-progress	5	89.84	74.34	-
Right to use assets	6	0.00	330.96	389.37
Intangible assets	7	0.33	0.70	1.23
Intangible assets under development	8	1.00	5.00	-
Financial assets				
Investments	9	-	-	12.58
Other financial assets	11	6.50	18.56	15.49
Other non-current assets	12	0.00	9.89	8.06
		<u>2 617.88</u>	<u>1 671.56</u>	<u>1 726.14</u>
Current assets				
Inventories	13	14 924.12	11 906.10	9 151.56
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	14	2 198.73	1 399.60	1 016.00
Cash and cash equivalents	15	580.70	5.26	71.10
Other bank balances	16	168.59	160.83	153.68
Loans	10	7.16	13.52	4.54
Other financial assets	11	2.41	0.02	-
Other current assets	12	148.08	246.28	250.51
Current Tax Assets (Net)	17	28.32	-	-
		<u>18 066.11</u>	<u>13 731.61</u>	<u>10 647.39</u>
Total assets		<u><u>20 683.99</u></u>	<u><u>15 403.17</u></u>	<u><u>12 373.53</u></u>
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	18	3 000.00	400.00	400.00
Other equity	19	6 246.77	6 603.25	5 155.27
		<u>9 246.77</u>	<u>7 003.25</u>	<u>5 555.27</u>
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	20	2 312.49	854.88	753.82
Lease liabilities	21	0.00	405.61	465.90
Provisions	22	34.59	34.69	24.21
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	35	142.82	87.78	129.95
		<u>2 489.90</u>	<u>1 382.96</u>	<u>1 373.88</u>
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	20	7 266.99	5 116.32	4 736.01
Lease liabilities	21	0.00	60.29	32.48
Trade payable	23			
Due to micro and small enterprise		379.50	229.31	13.49
Due to others		1 101.26	1 295.39	423.75
Other financial liabilities	24	42.77	29.24	38.90
Provisions	22	0.64	0.55	0.44
Current tax liabilities (net)	25	-	100.32	32.43
Other current liabilities	26	156.16	185.54	166.88
		<u>8 947.32</u>	<u>7 016.96</u>	<u>5 444.38</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>20 683.99</u></u>	<u><u>15 403.17</u></u>	<u><u>12 373.53</u></u>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 3

As per our attached report of even date.

FOR G.K.CHOKSI & CO.

[Firm Registration No. 101895W]

Chartered Accountants

Rohit Choksi
ROHIT K. CHOKSI

Partner

Mem. No. 31103

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD

Rajendra K. Zaveri
RAJENDRA K. ZAVERI

Chairman and Managing Director

DIN: 02022264

Harshvardhan Bhardwaj
HARSHVARDHAN BHARDWAJ

Chief Financial Officer

Harit R. Zaveri
HARIT R. ZAVERI

Joint Managing Director

DIN: 02022111

Helii A. Garala
HELI A. GARALA

Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023



Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	27	28 792.78	25 210.67
Other income	28	169.84	41.99
Total income		28 962.62	25 252.66
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	29	13 460.01	14 387.60
Purchase of traded goods		12 881.95	9 243.78
Change in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade	30	(3 775.37)	(2 795.45)
Employee benefit expenses	31	681.39	541.33
Finance cost	32	832.56	617.61
Depreciation and amortisation	33	136.94	140.18
Manufacturing and other expenses	34	1 768.44	1 156.22
Total expenses		25 985.92	23 291.27
Profit(Loss) before exceptional items & tax		2 976.70	1 961.39
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit(loss) before tax		2 976.70	1 961.39
Tax Expenses	35		
Current tax		650.00	515.00
Tax in respect of earlier years		42.56	44.06
Deferred tax		50.83	(38.24)
Total tax expenses		743.39	520.82
Profit / (Loss) for the year, net of tax	[A]	2 233.31	1 440.57
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the gain(loss) of defined benefit plans		14.42	(2.29)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		-	5.77
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Tax relating to remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		4.21	(2.10)
Tax relating to equity instruments through other comprehensive income		-	(1.83)
Other comprehensive income for the year.	[B]	10.21	7.41
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax [A + B]		2 243.52	1 447.98
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share of face value of ₹10 each	36	7.44	36.01

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date.

FOR G.K.CHOKSI & CO.

Firm Registration No. 101895W]

Chartered Accountants

Rohit Choksi
ROHIT K. CHOKSI

Partner

Mem. No. 31103

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD

Rajendra K. Zaveri
RAJENDRA K. ZAVERI

Chairman and Managing Director

DIN: 02022264

Hari R. Zaveri
HARI R. ZAVERI

Joint Managing Director

DIN: 02022111

Harshvardhan Bhardwaj
HARSHVARDHAN BHARDWAJ

Chief Financial Officer

Helii A. Garala
HELI A. GARALA

Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023



Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023

RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Cash flow statement for the Year ended 31st March, 2023

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) for the year before taxation and exceptional items	2 976.70	1 961.39
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipments	90.22	81.77
Depreciation on right of use assets	46.72	58.41
Interest income	(9.75)	(10.30)
Dividend income	-	(0.50)
Gain from foreign currency transactions (net)	(6.81)	(15.65)
Gain on Derecognition of Lease Liabilities (Net)	(134.69)	-
Loss / (Profit) on sale of fixed assets / asset impaired	-	0.10
PPE written off	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts no longer required	-	(2.99)
Allowance for doubtful debt (net)	(1.51)	(5.15)
Sundry balance written back	(17.57)	(10.03)
Sundry balance written off	-	-
Finance cost (borrowings and other)	797.28	569.17
Finance cost (right of use assets)	35.28	48.44
Operating profit before working capital changes	3 775.87	2 674.66
Adjustments for Changes in working capital		
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	(3 018.02)	(2 754.53)
Decrease / (Increase) in other financial assets	9.67	(1.90)
Decrease / (Increase) in other assets	108.09	2.40
Decrease / (Increase) in loans	6.36	(8.98)
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables	(790.81)	(359.81)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(26.37)	1 097.47
Increase / (Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	13.53	(9.66)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	(29.38)	18.66
Increase / (Decrease) in provision	14.41	8.30
Increase / (Decrease) in other bank balances	(7.76)	(7.15)
Increase / (Decrease) in lease liability	(366.49)	(80.92)
	(4 086.77)	(2 096.12)
Cash generated from operations	(310.90)	578.54
Direct taxes refund/(paid)	(811.84)	(491.15)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	(1 122.74)	87.39
B Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments	(1 385.31)	(15.29)
Derecognition of ROU Assets	284.24	-
Purchase of capital work-in-progress	(14.50)	(74.34)
Purchase of intangible assets under development	1.00	(5.00)
Sale of investments	-	18.35
Sale of property, plant and equipments	-	1.25
Interest received	9.75	9.11
Dividend income	0.00	0.50
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(1 104.82)	(65.42)
C Cash flow from financing activities:		
Procurement/(Repayment) of long/ short term borrowings	3 608.28	481.37
Interest paid	(797.28)	(569.17)
Net cash flow from financial activities (C)	2 811.00	(87.80)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	583.44	(65.83)
Cash and cash equivalents opening	5.26	71.10
Cash and cash equivalents closing	588.70	5.27
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	31.95	4.97
Balances with bank	556.75	0.29
	588.70	5.26
	-	(0.01)



Explanatory Notes to Cash Flow Statement

- 1 The Cash Flow Statement is prepared by using indirect method in accordance with the format prescribed by Ind AS 7.
- 2 In Part A of the Cash flow statements, figures in brackets indicates deductions made from the net profit for deriving the cash flow from operating activities. In part B & part C, figures in brackets indicates cash outflows.
- 3 Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from Cash flow and non-cash / business combination changes are Given below:

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2022	Net Cash flow	As at 31st March, 2023
Borrowings	5 971.20	3 608.28	9 579.48

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2021	Net Cash flow	As at 31st March, 2022
Borrowings	5 489.83	481.37	5 971.20

As per our attached report of even date.

FOR G.K.CHOKSI & CO.

[Firm Registration No. 101895W]

Chartered Accountants


 ROHIT K. CHOKSI
 Partner
 Mem. No. 31103

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD

 
 RAJENDRA K. ZAVERI HARIT R. ZAVERI
 Chairman and Managing Director Joint Managing Director
 DIN: 02022264 DIN: 02022111

 
 HARSHVARDHAN BHARDWAJ HELI A. GARALA
 Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Statement of change in equity

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]	
	No. of Shares	Amount (₹)
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each, issued, subscribed and fully paid-up:		
As at 01st April, 2021	40 00 000	400.00
Add: Issued during the year ending 31st March, 2022	-	-
As at 31st March, 2022	40 00 000	400.00
Add: Issued during the year ending 31st March, 2023	2 60 00 000	2 600.00
As at 31st March, 2023	3 00 00 000	3 000.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Capital reserve	Retained earnings			
Balance as at 01st April, 2021	12.00	18.18	5 124.10		1.00	5 155.28
Profit for the year	-	-	1 440.57		-	1 440.57
Remeasurements of defined benefit asset (net of tax)	-	-	-		(0.19)	(0.19)
Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	-	-		-	-
Gain on measurement of equity instruments at fair value	-	-	-		-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	12.00	18.18	6 564.67		7.60	7.60
Profit for the period	-	-	2 233.31		8.41	6 603.26
Remeasurements of defined benefit asset (net of tax)	-	-	-		-	2 233.31
Gain on measurement of equity instruments at fair value	-	-	-		10.21	10.21
Pursuant to bonus issue	(12.00)	(18.18)	(2 569.82)		-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	-	-	6 228.16		18.62	(2 600.00)

As per our report of even date attached

FOR G.K.CHOKSI & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101895W]

Popie Choksi
GOKT K. CHOKSI
Partner

Mem. No. 31103

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Ranjit Zaveri
RAJENDRA K. ZAVERI
Chairman and Managing Director

DIN: 02022264

Harit R. Zaveri
HARIT R. ZAVERI
Joint Managing Director

DIN: 02022111

Harshvardhan Bhardwaj
HARSHVARDHAN BHARDWAJ
Chief Financial Officer

Heli A. Garala
HELI A. GARALA
Company Secretary



Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1 General Information

RBZ Jewellers Limited [Formally known as RBZ Jewellers Private Limited] (the 'Company') is an unlisted public company domiciled in India and is initially incorporated as private limited company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and later converted into public limited company with effect from 20th March, 2023 in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 as applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at 'Block D, Mondeal Retail Park, S.G Highway, Beside Iscon Mall, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

The Company is primarily engaged in manufacturing, trading and job work of jewelries and other accessories / products. The company sells and trade its manufactured and traded jewelries and other accessories / products through wholesale and retail network.

In pursuance of resolution passed by the board of the directors in meeting held on 28th March, 2023 and also by shareholders of the company in extra ordinary general meeting (EGM) held on 30th March, 2023, with respect to proposed initial public offering of equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each of the company through fresh issuance of Equity Shares, the financial statements for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 2023 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The Ind AS Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution passed in Board Meeting held on 20th May, 2023.

1.1 New standards or interpretations issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations.

The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2023.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1

Amendments to Ind AS 1 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2023.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

2. Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Ind AS Financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with and comply in all material respects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act, as amended.

2.2 Basis of Preparation

These Ind AS financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. Accounting Policies have been consistently applied except where newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or revision to the existing standards requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. Management evaluates all recently issued or revised accounting standards on an on-going basis.

2.3 Basis of measurement

This Ind AS Financial Statements has been prepared on an accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities classified as Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) or Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- The defined benefit asset/(liability) is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets

The above items have been measured at Fair value and methods used to measure fair value are disclosed further in Note 40(c).

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Ind As Financial Statements of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e., the "functional currency"). The Ind As Financial Statements is presented in Indian Rupee, which is the functional as well as presentation currency of the Company.

All amounts in these Ind As Financial Statements and notes have been presented in ₹ Lakhs rounded to two decimals as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated. Transactions and balances with values below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0" in the relevant notes to this Ind AS Financial Statements.

2.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

With respect to Ind AS financial statement for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023, property, plant and equipment had been measured at deemed cost, using the net carrying value as per previous GAAP as at 1st April, 2021.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Capital work in progress is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and other directly attributable costs incurred upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Such Capital work in progress are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Subsequent costs relating to day-to-day servicing of the item are not recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment; rather, these costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, using the straight-line method, except in respect of leasehold improvement for which the company has estimated the useful life of nine years based on the initial lease term. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from continued use of intangible asset. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognized.

2.7 Impairment

i) Financial assets (other than at fair value)

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected Credit Losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date), if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly; or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument), if the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly.

For trade receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 90 days or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is 90 days or more past due.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii) Non-financial assets

Tangible and Intangible assets

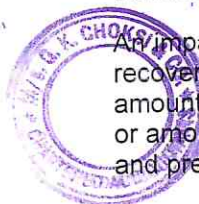
Property, Plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is an indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Reversal of impairment loss

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized directly in other comprehensive income and presented within equity.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

2.8 Inventories

Inventories comprise of Raw Materials, Work in Progress, Finished Goods and Traded Goods are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The gold wastage salvaged during the course of job work process are recognized at Net realizable value.

The cost of Raw materials and traded goods included in inventory are determined on a weighted average cost basis and the cost of finished goods and work in progress included in inventory is determined on full absorption cost method basis.

Cost comprises all costs of purchase including duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the Company), freight inwards and other expenditure directly attributable to acquisition and to bring the inventories to its present location and condition. Cost of finished goods include cost of materials consumed and cost of conversion.

Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage. Bank overdraft are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.10 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs include

- a) Interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method,
- b) Finance charges in respect of finance leases, and
- c) Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets is substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period of their accrual.

2.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customer is recognized 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Sale of products:

Revenue from the sale of products is recognized at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, generally on dispatch/delivery of the goods or terms as agreed with the customer. The company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the company considers the effects of customer incentives, discounts, variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any). Additionally, revenue excludes taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at the time of completion of performance obligation and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Sale of service:

Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Other Income:

Other income comprises of interest income and dividend income.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Dividends are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss only when the right to receive payment is established; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

2.12 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the Ind As Financial Statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

2.13 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits such as salaries, wages, bonus and performance linked rewards falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are expensed in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The obligations are presented as current liability in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least 12 months after reporting date.

Defined benefit plan

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the retirement benefit plan i.e., gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by an actuary using projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets. This cost is included in the employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and consequently recognised in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

The retirement benefit recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to retirement benefit plans in the form of provident fund, employee state insurance scheme and pension scheme as per regulations are charged as an expense on an accrual basis when employees have rendered the service. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

2.14 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax

a) *Current tax*

The tax currently payable is based on estimated taxable income for the year in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

b) *Deferred Tax*

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in Ind As Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

c) *Current and deferred tax for the year*

Current and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

2.15 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares.

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Where ordinary shares are issued but not fully paid, they are treated in the calculation of basic earnings per share as a fraction of an ordinary share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends during the period relative to a fully paid ordinary share.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

2.16 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rates that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A provision for onerous contract is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with the contract.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the Ind As Financial Statements but are disclosed in notes. A contingent asset is neither recognized nor disclosed in the Ind As Financial Statements.

2.17 Financial Instruments

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

a) Financial Assets

Financial Assets comprises of investments in equity instruments, cash and cash equivalents, loans and other financial assets.

Initial Recognition:

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. Purchases or sales of financial assets that requires delivery of assets within a period of time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company committed to purchase or sell the asset.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Subsequent Measurement:

- i) Financial assets measured at amortized Cost:

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and where contractual terms of financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- ii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):

Financial Assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are subsequently measured at FVTOCI. Fair Value movements in financial assets at FVTOCI are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

Equity instruments held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). For other equity instruments the company classifies the same as FVTOCI. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. Fair Value changes on equity instruments at FVTOCI, excluding dividends are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

- iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

Financial Assets are measured at FVTPL if it does not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI. All fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of Financial Assets:

Financial Assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire or the financial asset is transferred and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition. On de-recognition of the financial assets in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount (measured at the date of de-recognition) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) shall be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Financial Liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities includes following:

- Borrowing from Banks
- Borrowing from Others
- Trade Payables
- Other Financial Liabilities

Classification

The company's financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial Liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus any transaction costs, (if any) which are attributable to acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Subsequent Measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate Method.

The Effective Interest Rate Method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities shall be derecognized when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

c) Offsetting of Financial assets and Financial Liabilities:

Financial assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company has legal right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on the net basis or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously.

d) Reclassification of Financial Instruments:

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are categorized as equity instruments at FVTOCI, and financial assets or liabilities that are specifically designated as FVTPL. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be very infrequent. The management determines the change in a business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's Operations. A Change in business occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively effective from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

2.18 Share Capital

Ordinary Shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.19 Leases

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

Company as a lessee:

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components.

Lease liabilities:

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments.

The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Right-of-use assets:

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability and lease payments made before the commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Short term leases and leases of low value assets:

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items of office equipment including IT equipment.

2.20 Fair Value Measurement

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received on sell of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal market or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Ind As Financial Statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The fair value hierarchy is described as below:

- a) Level 1 - unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- b) Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- c) Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the Ind As Financial Statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of fair value hierarchy.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

a) Investment in equity and debt securities

The fair value is determined by reference to their quoted price at the reporting date. In the absence of quoted price, the fair value of the financial asset is measured using valuation techniques.

b) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. However, in respect of such financial instruments, fair value generally approximates the carrying amount due to short term nature of such assets.

c) Non derivative financial liabilities

Fair Value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. For finance leases, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

2.21 Current / non- current classification

An asset is classified as current if:

- a) It is expected to be realized or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) It is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- d) It has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

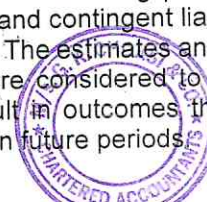
The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing / trading / assembling and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.22 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profits before tax are adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from regular revenue generating (operating activities), investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of Ind As Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of Ind As Financial Statements, income and expense during the period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the periods in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments and estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Ind As Financial Statements.

The following are areas involving critical estimates and judgments:

Judgements:

- Taxes
- Contingencies
- Leases

Estimates:

- Property, Plant & Equipment
- Employee benefit plans
- Fair value measurement of financial instruments
- Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables / loans

3.1 Taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies, including estimates of temporary differences reversing on account of available benefits from the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

3.2 Contingencies:

Contingent liabilities

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognised. Potential liabilities that are remote are neither recognized nor disclosed as contingent liability. The management judgement is involved in classification under 'remote', 'possible' or 'probable' which is carried out based on expert advice, past judgements, experiences etc. [Refer note 37].

3.3 Leases

The company recognizes the leased asset as well as a liability equal to the present value of the lease payments. To calculate the present value of the lease payments, the company uses the incremental borrowing rate or the rate of interest that would have been charged if the company had borrowed the funds to purchase the asset. Identifying the incremental borrowing rate requires judgment and may involve assessing factors such as the company's creditworthiness, market conditions, and the term of the lease.

3.4 Property, Plant & Equipment

a) Impairment

The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, an impairment loss which is material in nature is accounted for.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

b) Useful lives

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This assessment may result in change in the depreciation expense in future periods.

3.5 Employee benefit plans

Defined benefit plans and other long-term employee benefits

The present value of obligations under defined benefit plan and other long term employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions= that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary escalations, attrition rate and mortality rates Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, these obligations are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Information about the various estimates and assumptions made in determining present value of defined benefit obligation are disclosed in note 38.2.

3.6 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 valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

3.7 Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables / loans

The company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables / loans based on a provision matrix considering the nature of receivables and the risk characteristics. The provision matrix takes into accounts historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the day of the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

4 Property, plant and equipment

4.1 As at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)				Accumulated depreciation			Net carrying amount As at 31st March, 2023
	As at 01st April, 2022	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2023	Up to 31st March, 2022	For the year	Deduction	
					As at 31st March, 2023			
Tangible assets								
Building	767.21	1 313.26	-	2 080.47	14.14	20.39	-	34.53
Leasehold improvement	8.01	-	8.01	-	0.84	0.81	1.65	-
Electric installation	45.05	-	-	45.05	4.97	5.49	-	10.46
Furniture and fixtures	60.85	1.76	-	62.61	7.48	7.60	-	15.08
Office equipments	57.56	19.13	-	76.69	13.87	13.66	-	27.53
Computer	9.91	6.70	-	16.61	3.14	4.21	-	7.35
Plant and machinery	294.72	44.28	-	339.00	22.93	23.67	-	46.60
Motor vehicles	69.60	-	-	69.60	13.73	13.73	-	27.46
Motor cycles	0.44	-	-	0.44	0.14	0.11	-	0.25
Total :	1 313.35	1 385.13	8.01	2 690.47	81.24	89.67	1.65	169.26

4.2 As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)				Accumulated depreciation			Net carrying amount As at 31st March, 2022
	As at 01st April, 2021	Addition	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2022	Up to 31st March, 2021	For the year	Deduction	
					As at 31st March, 2022			
Tangible assets								
Building	767.21	-	-	767.21	-	14.14	-	14.14
Leasehold improvement	8.01	-	-	8.01	-	0.84	-	0.84
Electric installation	45.05	-	-	45.05	-	4.97	-	4.97
Furniture and fixtures	59.69	1.16	-	60.85	-	7.48	-	7.48
Office equipments	45.46	12.10	-	57.56	-	13.87	-	13.87
Computer	8.57	1.34	-	9.91	-	3.14	-	3.14
Plant and machinery	294.03	0.69	-	294.72	-	22.93	-	22.93
Motor vehicles	70.95	-	1.35	69.60	-	13.73	-	13.73
Motor cycles	0.44	-	-	0.44	-	0.14	-	0.14
Total :	1 299.41	15.29	1.35	1 313.35	-	81.24	-	81.24

...Continued..



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

4 Property, plant and equipment ...Continued..

4.3 As at 01st April, 2021

		[₹ in Lakhs]		
Particular	Gross carrying amount (at cost) 01st April, 2021	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount As at 01st April, 2021	
Tangible assets				
Building	894.10	126.89	767.21	
Leasehold improvement	9.54	1.53	8.01	
Electric installation	57.74	12.69	45.05	
Furniture and fixtures	80.18	20.49	59.69	
Office equipments	194.58	149.12	45.46	
Computer	48.75	40.18	8.57	
Plant and machinery	357.14	63.11	294.03	
Motor vehicles	142.54	71.59	70.95	
Motor cycles	1.90	1.46	0.44	
Total:	1 786.47	487.06	1 299.41	

Note:
Refer Note 44(b).



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

5 Capital work in progress

As at 31st March, 2023

[₹ in Lakhs]					
Particulars	As at 01st April, 2022	Addition	Capitalization during the year	Adjustment	As at 31st March, 2023
Building	67.34	14.50	-	-	81.84
Equipment's	7.00	-	-	-	7.00
	<u>74.34</u>	<u>14.50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>88.84</u>

As at 31st March, 2022

[₹ in Lakhs]					
Particulars	As at 01st April, 2021	Addition	Capitalization during the year	Adjustment	As at 31st March, 2022
Building	-	67.34	-	-	67.34
Equipment's	-	7.00	-	-	7.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>74.34</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74.34</u>

As at 01st April, 2021

[₹ in Lakhs]	
Particular	As at 01st April, 2021
Building	-
Equipment's	-
	<u>-</u>

Note:

Refer Note No. 43(d) for detailed disclosure.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

6 Right to use asset

As at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)				Accumulated amortization			Net carrying amount	
	As at 01st April, 2022		As at 31st March, 2023		Up to 31st March, 2022	For the year	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2023
	Addition	Deduction	Addition	Deduction					
Building	389.37	-	389.37	-	58.41	46.72	105.13	0.00	0.00
Total :	389.37	-	389.37	0.00	58.41	46.72	105.13	0.00	0.00

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)				Accumulated amortization			Net carrying amount	
	As at 01st April, 2021		As at 31st March, 2022		Up to 31st March, 2021	For the year	Deduction	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2022
	Addition	Deduction	Addition	Deduction					
Building	389.37	-	389.37	-	-	58.41	-	58.41	330.96
Total :	389.37	-	389.37	-	-	58.41	-	58.41	330.96

As at 01st April, 2021

Particular	Gross carrying amount 01st April, 2021		Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount 01st April, 2021
	01st April, 2021	31st March, 2022		
Building	389.37	-	389.37	389.37
	389.37	-	389.37	389.37

Note:

1. Refer note, no. 42 for detailed disclosures



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

7 Intangible assets

As at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)						Accumulated amortisation		Net carrying amount	
	As at 01st April, 2022		Addition		Deduction		As at 31st March, 2023		As at 31st March, 2023	
	1.23	0.18	-	1.41	-	1.41	Upto 31st March, 2022	For the year	Upto 31st March, 2023	0.33
Software	1.23	0.18	-	1.41	-	1.41	0.53	0.55	1.08	0.33
Total :	1.23	0.18	-	1.41	-	1.41	0.53	0.55	1.08	0.33

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Gross carrying amount (at cost)						Accumulated amortisation		Net carrying amount	
	As at 01st April, 2021		Addition		Deduction		As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	1.23	-	-	1.23	-	1.23	Upto 31st March, 2021	For the year	Upto 31st March, 2022	0.70
Software	1.23	-	-	1.23	-	1.23	-	0.53	0.53	0.70
Total :	1.23	-	-	1.23	-	1.23	-	0.53	0.53	0.70

As at 01st April, 2021

Particular	Gross carrying amount		Accumulated depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	01st April, 2021	5.69	01st April, 2021	4.46	01st April, 2021	1.23
Software	5.69	4.46	5.69	4.46	1.23	1.23

Note:

1. Refer note no. 44(b) for detailed disclosures



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

8 Intangible assets under development

As at 31st March, 2023 [₹ in Lakhs]

Particular	As at 01st April, 2022	Addition	Transfer / deduction	As at 31st March, 2023
Software	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00

As at 31st March, 2022

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particular	As at 01st April, 2021	Addition	Transfer / deduction	As at 31st March, 2022
Software	-	5.00	-	5.00
	-	5.00	-	5.00

As at 01st April, 2021

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particular	As at 01st April, 2021
Software	-
	-

Note:

1. Refer note no. 44(e) for detailed disclosures



9 Non-current investments

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Investment in equity instruments (quoted) (at fair value through OCI)			
Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri Ltd. Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up [31st March, 2023: NIL, 31st March,2022: NIL, 01st April 2021: 20,000]	-	-	12.43
Investment in NSC (unquoted) (at amortised cost)	-	-	0.15
	-	-	12.58
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	NIL	NIL	12.43
Aggregate amount of market value of quoted investments	NIL	NIL	12.43
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	NIL	NIL	0.15

10 Loans

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Current			
Loans to employees	7.16	13.52	4.54
	7.16	13.52	4.54
Directors	NIL	NIL	NIL
Officers either severally or jointly with other persons	NIL	NIL	NIL
Firms or private companies in which any director is partner or director or a member.	NIL	NIL	NIL

11 Other financial assets

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Non- current			
Fixed deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months	0.25	2.00	-
Security Deposits			
At Amortised Cost	-	12.40	11.23
Others	6.25	4.16	4.26
	6.50	18.56	15.49
Current			
Interest receivable	2.41	0.02	-
	2.41	0.02	-



12 Other assets

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021
Non-current			
Capital advances	-	3.25	-
Prepaid expenses	-	6.64	8.06
	-	9.89	8.06
Current			
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	21.57	57.86	33.53
Balance with revenue authorities	4.64	122.97	156.51
Prepaid expenses *	71.79	15.45	10.23
Others	50.08	50.00	50.24
	148.08	246.28	250.51

(* Includes Proposed IPO Related Expense of ₹ 60.71 Lakhs incurred during the financial year 2022-23 pending adjustments .

13 Inventories

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021
Raw materials [Refer note 2 below]	-	757.35	798.26
Work- in - progress [Refer note 2 below]	2,195.80	-	-
Finished goods	6 584.35	7 121.79	5 157.25
Traded goods	6 143.97	4 026.96	3 196.05
	14 924.12	11 906.10	9 151.56

Notes:

- The above carrying amount of inventories has been mortgaged and hypothecated to secure borrowings of the company.[Refer note 20]
- As at 31st March, 2023, the stock of raw materials including gold wastage salvaged during the year is NIL, since the company has issued such stock for the purpose of manufacturing of gold jewellery which as at year end date lying under work in progress.
- Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value, except otherwise stated in Note 1 above.

14 Trade receivables

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021
Unsecured - Considered good	2 208.69	1 411.08	1 032.63
- Credit impaired	-	0.00	0.00
	2 208.69	1 411.08	1 032.63
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(9.96)	(11.48)	(16.63)
	2 198.73	1 399.60	1 016.00

Notes:

- Refer note 40e(a) for credit risk related disclosures.
- Refer note 40e(a) for charge on current assets including trade receivable.
- The above trade receivables have been placed as securities against borrowings of the company. [Refer note 20]



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

14A Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		[₹ in Lakhs]					
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivable							
Considered Good	-	2 077.78	54.57	36.99	32.28	7.07	2 208.69
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							
Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for bad/doubtful Debts							
Considered Good	-	-	(0.55)	(0.74)	(1.61)	(7.06)	(9.96)
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total :	-	2 077.78	54.02	36.25	30.67	0.01	2 198.73



...Continued..

RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

14A Trade receivable ageing schedule ...Continued..

As at 31st March, 2022

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivable							
Considered Good	-	1 332.29	9.85	35.45	13.50	19.99	1 411.08
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							
Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for bad/doubtful Debts							
Considered Good	-	-	(0.10)	(0.71)	(0.67)	(10.00)	(11.48)
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total :	-	1 332.29	9.75	34.74	12.83	9.99	1 399.60

...Continued..



Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

14A Trade receivable ageing schedule ...Continued..

As at 01st April, 2021

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivable							
Considered Good	-	928.68	4.34	71.09	1.31	27.21	1,032.63
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							
Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less : Allowance for bad/doubtful Debts							
Considered Good	-	-	(0.04)	(1.42)	(0.07)	(15.10)	(16.63)
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total :	-	928.68	4.30	69.67	1.24	12.11	1 016.00

[₹ in Lakhs]



15 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Balances with banks			
In current accounts	556.75	0.29	56.90
Cash on hand	31.95	4.97	14.20
	588.70	5.26	71.10

16 Other bank balances

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Balance in fixed deposit accounts	168.59	160.83	153.68
[maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months]			
	168.59	160.83	153.68

Note:

1. The fixed deposits with banks aggregate amounting to Rs. 133.00 lakhs have been placed as collateral securities against borrowings of the company [Refer note 20]

17 Current tax assets (Net)

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Advance tax	678.32	-	-
Less: Provision for tax	650.00	-	-
	28.32	-	-



18 Equity share capital

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 01st April, 2021
Authorised		
[31st March, 2023: 5,00,00,000, 31st March,2022: 50,00,000, 01st April 2021: 50,00,000]	5 000.00	500.00
	5 000.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
3,00,00,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid - up	3 000.00	400.00
[31st March, 2023: 3,00,00,000, 31st March,2022: 40,00,000, 01st April, 2021: 40,00,000]	3 000.00	400.00

18.1 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]	
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 01st April, 2021
At the beginning of the year		
Number of shares	40 00 000	41 81 800
Add : Shares issued for cash		
Number of shares	-	-
Add : Shares issued in pursuance of bonus issue (Refer note below)		
Number of shares	2 60 00 000	-
Less : Shares bought back / redemption etc.		
Number of shares	-	1 81 800.00
Outstanding at the end of the year		
Number of shares	3 00 00 000	40 00 000



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

18 Equity share capital

18.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions

Equity shares : the company has only class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. the dividend proposed by the board of directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend. in the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

18.3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	As at			As at		
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021	No. of Shares	% of Holding	% of Holding
Rajendra K Zaveri	1 52 92 500	50.97%	28 00 000	28 00 000	70.00%	70.00%
Harit R Zaveri	1 46 99 325	49.00%	12 00 000	12 00 000	30.00%	30.00%
	2 99 91 825	99.97%	40 00 000	40 00 000	100.00%	100.00%

18.4 Disclosures relating to promoter's holding in the company

Shares held by promoters

Particulars	As at		As at		%Change during the year
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021	
Rajendra K Zaveri	1 52 92 500	50.97%	28 00 000	28 00 000	-19.03%
Harit R Zaveri	1 46 99 325	49.00%	12 00 000	12 00 000	19.00%

Particulars

Particulars	As at		As at		%Change during the year
	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021	
Rajendra K Zaveri	28 00 000	70.00%	28 00 000	28 00 000	0.00%
Harit R Zaveri	12 00 000	30.00%	12 00 000	12 00 000	0.00%

Note

During the period of five financial years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date,

(i) In pursuance of resolution passed at EGM held on 30th March, 2023, the company has issued and allotted 2,60,00,000 fully paid up equity shares by way of bonus issue in the proportion of 26 no of equity shares for every 4 no of equity shares held by each shareholders.

(ii) In pursuance of resolution passed at EGM held on 10th March, 2021, the company has bought back 1,81,800 fully paid up equity shares.

(iii) The Company has not allotted any equity shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash.



19 Other equity

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Securities premium (Refer note 19.1)	-	12.00	12.00
Capital redemption reserve (Refer note 19.2)	-	18.18	18.18
Retained earnings (Refer note 19.3)	6 228.15	6 564.66	5 124.09
Other comprehensive income (Refer note 19.4)	18.62	8.41	1.00
	6 246.77	6 603.25	5 155.27

19.1 Securities premium

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Balance as per previous financial statements	12.00	12.00	12.00
Add/(Less): Pursuant to buyback of equity shares	-	-	-
(Less): Utilised for issue of bonus shares	(12.00)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	12.00	12.00

19.2 Capital redemption reserve

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Balance as per previous financial statements	18.18	18.18	-
Add/(Less): Transferred from retained earnings pursuant to buyback of equity shares	-	-	18.18
(Less): Utilised for issue of bonus shares	(18.18)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	18.18	18.18

19.3 Retained earnings

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Balance as per financial statements	6 564.66	5 124.09	5 124.09
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	2 233.31	1 440.57	-
Add/(Less): Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	-	-
(Less): Utilised for issue of bonus shares	(2 569.82)	-	-
	6 228.15	6 564.66	5 124.09
Less: Appropriation	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	6 228.15	6 564.66	5 124.09

19.4 Other comprehensive income

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Balance as per financial statements	8.41	1.00	1.00
Add / (Less) : Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans (Net of Taxes)	14.42	(2.29)	-
Add / (Less) : Gain on measurement of equity instruments at fair value (Net of Taxes)	-	5.77	-
Total Addition During the year	14.42	3.48	-
Add / (Less) : Income taxes on remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	4.21	(2.10)	-
Add / (Less) : Income taxes on gain on measurement of equity instruments at fair value (Net of taxes)	-	(1.83)	-
	4.21	(3.93)	-
Balance at the end of the year	18.62	8.41	1.00



Notes:

1 Securities premium :

Securities premium reflects issuance of the shares by the Company at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise i.e. a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on shares is transferred to a "securities premium account" as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

2 Capital redemption reserve

A statutory, non-distributable reserve into which amounts are transferred following the redemption or purchase of a company's own shares out of distributable profits or, in certain circumstances, from the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.

3 Retained earnings

The retained earnings reflect the profit of the company earned till date net of appropriations. The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the balance in this reserve, after considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

20 Borrowings

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Non-current			
Secured loans - at amortised cost			
Term loans			
From banks			
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. (Refer note 1 below)	0.70	3.46	14.65
Axis Bank (Refer note 2a below)	147.83	443.50	739.17
IDBI Bank (Refer note 3a below)	296.67	407.92	0.00
ICICI Bank (Refer note 4 below)	1 867.29	0.00	0.00
Total (A):	2 312.49	854.88	753.82
Current			
Secured loans - at amortised cost			
Working capital from bank			
Axis Bank (Refer note 2b below)	3 872.71	1 503.50	1 491.12
IDBI Bank(Refer note 3b below)	2 544.41	2 865.31	2 995.13
Unsecured loans- at amortised cost			
Other Loans			
Directors and relatives (Refer note 5)	96.39	128.76	88.86
Inter corporate deposit (Refer note 6)	275.00	275.00	-
Current maturity of long term debt (Refer notes below)	478.48	343.75	160.90
Total (B):	7 266.99	5 116.32	4 736.01
Total (A+B):	9 579.48	5 971.20	5 489.83

Nature of security

Disclosure for Secured Loans

1	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	
	Security	The loan is secured against hypothecation of vehicles.
	Repayment Terms	(a) Repayable by 60 equal monthly instalment of ₹ 0.24 lakhs commencing from 18/07/2019 to 01/07/2024. (b) Repayable by 36 equal monthly instalment of ₹ 1.00 lakhs commencing from 01/01/2018 to 01/12/2022.
	Rate of Interest	(a) Rate of interest is 9.60% p.a. (b) Rate of interest is 7.93% p.a.
2	Axis Bank (a) Term Loans	
	Security	(i) Pari passu charge with IDBI bank by hypothecation over entire current assets of the company, both present and future, as Primary Security. (ii) Pari passu charge with IDBI Bank by way of Equitable mortgage over residential property located at Plot No. 3A and 3B, Sumadhur Society Bh.Ocean Park, Nehru Nagar Circle, Ahmedabad owned by Mrs. Kiranben Zaveri & Shri Rajendra Zaveri along with Commercial property situated at Block D, Mondeal Retail Park, SG Highway, Ahmedabad in the name of the company and Pari passu charge on FDR of Rs.133.00 lakhs duly lien marked with IDBI Bank as Collateral Security.
	Repayment Terms	48 Month including 12 months of mortarium period
	Rate of interest	REPO Rate + 4.25% i.e., 8.25% p.a.



...Continued..

20 Borrowings ..Continued...

(b) Working Capital Limits

Security (i) Pari passu charge with IDBI bank by hypothecation over entire current assets of the company, both present and future, as Primary Security.

(ii) Pari passu charge with IDBI Bank by way of Equitable mortgage over residential property located at Plot No. 3A and 3B, Sumadhur Society Bh.Ocean Park, Nehru Nagar Circle, Ahmedabad owned by Mrs. Kiranben Zaveri & Shri Rajendra Zaveri along with Commercial property situated at Block D, Mondeal Retail Park, SG Highway, Ahmedabad in the name of the company and Pari passu charge on FDR of Rs.133.00 lakhs duly lien marked with IDBI Bank as Collateral Security.

Repayment Terms It is repayable on demand

Rate of interest (i) Cash Credit : Repo + 3.75% (presently 10.25% p.a) payable at monthly intervals.

(ii) WCDL : Repo + 3.50% (presently 10.00% p.a) payable at monthly intervals.

3 IDBI Bank

(a) Term Loans

Security

(i) Secured by hypothecation of all current and movable assets, both present and future, of the company including stock and book debts on pari passu basis with Axis bank as Primary Security and Personal Guarantee of Directors as third party guarantees.

(ii) First pari passu charge on immovable properties being Residential bungalow at Plot No. 3A & 3B, Sumadhur Society Bh.Ocean Park, Nehru Nagar Circle, Ahmedabad 380 015 belonging to Smt.Kiranben Zaveri & Shri Rajendra Zaveri along with Commercial property situated at Block D, Mondeal Retail Park, SG Highway, Nr.Rajpath Club, Ahmedabad belonging to the company with ground +2 floor construction and FDR of Rs.133.00 lakh with FD no. 0009106000384711 as Collateral Security.

Repayment Terms Door to Door tenor of five years from the date of disbursement, including mortarium period of 1 year for principal repayment. The principal shall be repaid in 48 monthly instalments after mortarium is over.

Rate of interest RLLR (Y) + 1% p.a. i.e., 8.70% presently.

(b) Working Capital Limits

Security

(i) Pari passu charge with IDBI bank by hypothecation over entire current assets of the company, both present and future, as Primary Security.

(ii) Pari passu charge with IDBI Bank by way of Equitable mortgage over residential property located at Plot No. 3A and 3B, Sumadhur Society Bh.Ocean Park, Nehru Nagar Circle, Ahmedabad owned by Mrs. Kiranben Zaveri & Shri Rajendra Zaveri along with Commercial property situated at Block D, Mondeal Retail Park, SG Highway, Ahmedabad in the name of the company and Pari passu charge on FDR of Rs.133.00 lakhs duly lien marked with IDBI Bank as Collateral Security.

Repayment Terms It is repayable on demand

Rate of interest Interest to be paid monthly or as and when levied at RLLR (Y) + 1.85% p.a. i.e., 8.85% presently

...Continued..



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

20 Borrowings ..Continued...

4	ICICI Bank	
	Security	All that piece and parcel of the below mentioned immovable properties in the scheme known as "AKSHAR COMPLEX" bearing sub plot no 1+2+3 admeasuring about 2512 sq.mtrs of Final Plot No 62 paiki (given in lieu of land of Survey No 176/B/1 paiki and Survey No 176/B/2 paiki of Village Jodhpur) of Town planning scheme no 5 situate, lying and being at moje jodhpur, taluka vejalpur, in the registration of district of Ahmedabad and Sub district of Ahmedabad-4(Paldi)
	Repayment Terms	Repayable by 180 equal monthly instalment of ₹ 20.01 lakhs commencing from 05/03/2023 to 05/02/2038
	Rate of interest	Rate of Interest is 9.20%
		After Considering the unamortised expense of ₹ 8.92 Lakhs (Non Current portion of ₹ 8.21 Lakhs and Current portion of ₹ 0.71 Lakhs) as on 31.03.2023

Disclosure for Unsecured Loan

5	Directors and relatives	The loan both from directors and relatives are repayable on Demand. The loan from director is interest free and from relative the rate of interest is 10%.
6	Inter Corporate Deposit	The inter corporate loan is repayable on Demand and the rate of interest is 14%.

21 Lease liabilities

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Non-current	-	405.61	465.90
Current	-	60.29	32.48
	-	465.90	498.38

Note:

Refer Note 42

22 Provisions

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Non-current			
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 38)	34.59	34.69	24.21
	34.59	34.69	24.21
Current			
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 38)	0.64	0.55	0.44
	0.64	0.55	0.44

23 Trade payables

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Dues to micro and small enterprises	379.50	229.31	13.49
Dues to others	1 101.26	1 295.39	423.75
	1 480.76	1 524.70	437.24

Note:

1. Refer note 41 relating to due to Micro and Small Enterprise.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note - 23A : Trade payables ageing schedule

As at 31st March, 2023

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues							
Micro and small enterprises	-	379.50	-	-	-	-	379.50
Others	-	-	1 096.11	5.15	-	-	1 101.26
Disputed dues							
Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	379.50	1 096.11	5.15	-	-	1 480.76

As at 31st March, 2022

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues							
Micro and small enterprises	-	229.31	-	-	-	-	229.31
Others	-	-	1 279.26	0.21	-	15.92	1 295.39
Disputed dues							
Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	229.31	1 279.26	0.21	-	15.92	1 524.70

...Continued



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note - 23A : Trade payables ageing schedule ...Continued..

As at 01st April, 2021

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed dues							
Micro and small enterprises	-	13.49	-	-	-	-	13.49
Others	-	-	389.36	13.18	6.89	14.32	423.75
Disputed dues							
Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	13.49	389.36	13.18	6.89	14.32	437.24



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

24 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	42.77	29.24	38.90
	42.77	29.24	38.90

25 Current tax liabilities (Net)

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Provision for taxation	0.00	865.00	350.00
Less: Advance tax	0.00	764.68	317.57
	-	100.32	32.43

26 Other current liabilities

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Advance from customer	146.08	172.32	158.03
Statutory dues	10.08	12.90	6.03
Others	-	0.32	2.82
	156.16	185.54	166.88



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

27 Revenue from operations

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Sale of products	27 879.15	24 764.80
Sale of services	913.63	445.87
Total :	28 792.78	25 210.67

Breakup of sale of products

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Manufactured		
Gold ornaments (22 carat)	13 318.78	15 513.19
	13 318.78	15 513.19
Traded products		
24 carat gold	1 954.00	723.03
Gold Ornaments		
22 carat	8 718.39	4 987.04
Others	2 374.27	1 844.36
	11 092.66	6 831.40
Silver	29.68	619.71
Diamond	1 231.46	938.30
Others	252.57	139.16
	14 560.37	9 251.60
Total :	27 879.15	24 764.79

Breakup of sale of services

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Labour income	907.38	440.91
Repairing income	6.25	4.96
Total :	913.63	445.87



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

28 Other income

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Interest income from		
Banks	8.87	7.98
Others	0.88	2.32
	-	0.50
Dividend		
Other Non Operating Income		
Unwinding of discount on security deposit	1.02	1.17
Gain from foreign currency transactions (net)	6.81	15.65
Provision for doubtful debts no longer required	-	2.99
Gain on Derecognition of Lease Liabilities (net)	134.69	-
Other income	17.57	11.38
Total :	<u>169.84</u>	<u>41.99</u>

29 Cost of materials consumed

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Raw materials consumed	13 460.01	14 387.60
Total :	<u>13 460.01</u>	<u>14 387.60</u>

Breakup of raw materials consumed

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
24 Carat	10 664.35	12 769.96
22 Carat (old gold ornaments)	2 795.66	1 617.64
Total :	<u>13 460.01</u>	<u>14 387.60</u>

30 Change in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Opening stock		
Finished goods	7 121.79	5 157.25
Traded goods	4 026.96	3 196.05
	<u>11 148.75</u>	<u>8 353.30</u>
Closing Stock		
Work in progress	2 195.80	0.00
Finished goods	6 584.35	7 121.79
Traded goods	6 143.97	4 026.96
	<u>14 924.12</u>	<u>11 148.75</u>
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	<u>(3 775.37)</u>	<u>(2 795.45)</u>



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

31 Employee benefit expenses

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Salary, wages and bonus	647.21	515.96
Contribution to provident fund, other funds and gratuity	27.80	20.97
Staff welfare expenses	6.38	4.40
Total :	681.39	541.33

32 Finance cost

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Interest expense for financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
On Bank loan	663.05	525.44
On Lease liabilities	35.28	48.44
Other Interest Expense		
Unsecured loan	55.65	6.75
Other borrowings cost	78.58	36.98
Total :	832.56	617.61

33 Depreciation and amortisation expense

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Depreciation		
On Property, Plant and Equipment	89.67	81.24
Amortisation		
Of Right Of Use Asset	46.72	58.41
Of Intangible Assets	0.55	0.53
Total :	136.94	140.18



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

34 Manufacturing and other expenses

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Manufacturing expense		
Labour charges	891.72	558.76
Tools consumable expenses	31.52	25.73
Other Manufacturing Expense	70.14	64.64
	993.38	649.13
 Administrative and Other expenses		
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 33(a) below)	5.00	5.00
Insurance	11.63	11.90
Legal and professional fees	133.29	84.96
Repair and maintenance	30.42	33.92
Rent, rates and taxes	6.00	7.42
Travelling and conveyance expense	66.09	30.90
Loss on scrap of intangible asset under development	5.00	-
Office general expenses	132.11	113.90
Other Admin Expense	20.42	12.63
	409.96	300.63
Selling and distribution expenses	330.75	188.86
Donation	0.61	0.15
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expense (Refer note 33(b) below)	35.25	22.50
Allowance for doubtful debt (net)	(1.51)	(5.15)
Loss on sale of PPE	-	0.10
	365.10	206.46
Total :	1 768.44	1 156.22



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

34 (a) : Details of payments to auditors

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]	
	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Payments to auditors as		
Statutory and Tax Audit Fees	5.00	5.00

34 (b) : Details of CSR expenditure

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
(i) Amount required to be spent by the company during the period/year	25.45	22.26
(ii) Amount of expenditure incurred	35.25	22.50
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	NIL	NIL
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall	NIL	NIL
(v) Reason for shortfall.	NIL	NIL
(vi) Nature of CSR activities	Activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act	Activities specified in Schedule VII of the Act
(vii) Details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	NIL	NIL
(viii) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	NIL	NIL

Note:

The company has spent in excess of its CSR obligation, the excess amount will be carried forward and set off against CSR obligation required in subsequent three financial years.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

35 Income taxes	Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]	
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
35.1	The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31st March, 2023 are		
	Income tax expense		
	Current tax :		
	Current tax on profits for the year	650.00	515.00
	Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	42.56	44.06
	Deferred tax	692.56	559.06
	Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax liabilities	55.02	(42.17)
	Income tax expense attributable to continuing operations	55.02	(42.17)
	Reconciliation of income tax expense	747.58	516.89

35.2	Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]	
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Profit before tax from continuing operations	2 976.70	1 961.39
	Expected income tax expense calculated using tax rate at 25.17%	749.18	493.64
	Adjustment to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
	Effect of:		
	Expenses not allowable / deemed Income	-	9.61
	Others items	(99.18)	11.75
	Adjustment for current tax of prior periods	650.00	515.00
	Total expense as per statement of profit and loss	42.56	44.06
	The tax rate used for the reconciliations given above is the actual / enacted corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.	692.56	559.06

...Continued..



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

35 Income taxes	[₹ in Lakhs]	
35.3 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income ...Continued..	As at	As at
Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Deferred tax		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation (Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss)	4.21	(2.10)
Income tax expense / (income) recognised in other comprehensive income	-	(1.83)

35.4 Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	[₹ in Lakhs]	
Particulars	As at	As at
Particulars	31st March, 2023	01st April, 2021
Opening balance	(87.78)	(166.20)
Adjustment for the current year:		
(Charged) / Credited in the statement of profit and loss	(50.83)	39.61
Charged / (Credited) through other comprehensive income	(4.21)	(3.36)
Closing balance	(142.82)	(129.95)

35.5 Movement of deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	[₹ in Lakhs]	
Particulars	As at	As at
Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Deferred tax assets		
Charged / (credited) through other comprehensive income	-	1.83
Fair value measurement of investment in equity instruments	(3.64)	2.10
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	(3.64)	3.93
(Charged)/credited in the statement of profit and loss	(149.41)	(132.39)
Difference of book depreciation and tax depreciation	-	34.52
Difference due to lease liability	(2.25)	-
Difference due to unamortised loan processing fees	12.48	9.52
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	(139.18)	(88.35)
	(142.82)	(87.78)

35.5 Movement of deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	As at	As at	As at
Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021
Deferred tax assets			
Charged / (credited) through other comprehensive income	-	-	(1.83)
Fair value measurement of investment in equity instruments	(3.64)	0.57	(1.53)
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	(3.64)	0.57	(3.36)
(Charged)/credited in the statement of profit and loss	(149.41)	(132.39)	(176.29)
Difference of book depreciation and tax depreciation	-	34.52	38.10
Difference due to lease liability	(2.25)	-	-
Difference due to unamortised loan processing fees	12.48	9.52	11.60
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purpose on payment basis	(139.18)	(88.35)	(126.59)
	(142.82)	(87.78)	(129.95)



36 Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Net profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in Lakhs)	2 233.31	1 440.57
Weighted average number of equity share (Refer note below)	3 00 00 000	40 00 000
Face value of equity share (₹)	10	10
Basic earnings per share (₹)	7.44	36.01
Diluted earnings per shares (₹)	7.44	36.01

Note: It includes 2,60,00,000 shares issued in pursuance of bonus.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

37 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

Sr. No. Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
(A) Contingent liability			
Bank guarantee	500.00	500.00	500.00
(B) Capital commitments	40.00	20.31	NIL

38 Employee benefits plan

38.1 Defined contribution plan

The Company has defined contribution retirement benefit plans for its employees.

The Company's contributions to provident fund, pension scheme and employee state insurance scheme are made to the relevant government authorities as per the prescribed rules and regulations. The Company's contributions to the above defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss for the year in which they are due.

The Company's contribution to provident, pension, superannuation funds and to employees state insurance scheme aggregating to ₹ 27.80 lakhs (Previous year - ₹ 20.97 lakhs) has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss under the head employee benefits expense [Refer note 31]

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]	
	Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022
Contribution to provident fund, included under contribution to provident and other funds	8.36	7.71
Contribution to employee state insurance scheme, included under contribution to provident and other funds	5.03	4.96

38.2 Defined benefits plan

(a) Gratuity

The Company offers gratuity plan for its qualified employees which is payable as per the requirements of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The benefit vests upon completion of five years of continuous service and once vested it is payable to employees on retirement or on termination of employment. In case of death while in service, the gratuity is payable irrespective of vesting.

(b) Risk exposure to defined benefit plans

The plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Investment risk, Liquidity risk, Market risk and Legislative risk.

Actuarial risk:

It is the risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to one of the following reasons:

Adverse Salary Growth Experience: Salary hikes that are higher than the assumed salary escalation will result into an increase in Obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.

Variability in mortality rates: If actual mortality rates are higher than assumed mortality rate assumption than the Gratuity Benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Since there is no condition of vesting on the death benefit, the acceleration of cash flow will lead to an actuarial loss or gain depending on the relative values of the assumed salary growth and discount rate.

Variability in withdrawal rates: If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate assumption than the Gratuity Benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The impact of this will depend on whether the benefits are vested as at the resignation date.

Investment risk:

For funded plans that rely on insurers for managing the assets, the value of assets certified by the insurer may not be the fair value of instruments backing the liability. In such cases, the present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability or the funded status if there are significant changes in the discount rate during the inter-valuation period.

Liquidity risk:

Employees with high salaries and long durations or those higher in hierarchy, accumulate significant level of benefits. If some of such employees resign/retire from the company there can be strain on the cash flows.

...Continued..



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

38 Employee benefits plan ...Continued..

Market risk:

Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. One actuarial assumption that has a material effect is the discount rate. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

Legislative risk:

Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation/regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act thus requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the same will have to be recognized immediately in the year when any such amendment is effective.

(c) Defined benefit plan

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Discount rate	7.44%	6.98%	6.59%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Retirement age	58 & 65 years For service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00%p.a.	58 & 65 years For service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00%p.a.	58 & 65 years For service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00%p.a.
Attrition rate			

(d) Expenses recognized for defined benefit plan and movement of liabilities

The following table sets out the status of the amounts recognised in the balance sheet & movements in the net defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023 Gratuity (unfunded)	As at 31st March, 2022 Gratuity (unfunded)	As at 01st April, 2021 Gratuity (unfunded)
1 Changes in the present value of obligation			
Present value of obligation (Opening)	35.24	24.65	21.87
Interest cost	2.46	1.62	1.44
Current service cost	11.95	6.68	5.70
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss arising from change in financial assumptions	(1.99)	(1.94)	0.06
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss arising from change on account of experience changes	(12.43)	4.23	(4.42)
Present value of obligation (Closing)	35.23	35.24	24.65
2 Present value of unfunded obligation at the end of the year			
Current	0.64	0.55	0.44
Non-current	34.59	34.69	24.21
	35.23	35.24	24.65

...Continued..



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

38 Employee benefits plan ...Continued..

Amount recognized in Statement of profit and loss for the year in respect of defined benefit plan are as follows:

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023 Gratuity (unfunded)	As at 31st March, 2022 Gratuity (unfunded)	As at 01st April, 2021 Gratuity (unfunded)
Current service cost	11.95	6.68	5.70
Net interest Cost	2.46	1.62	1.44
Total expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss #	14.41	8.30	7.14

#Included in 'Salary and wages' under 'Employee benefits expense'

Amount recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) for the year in respect of defined benefit plan are as follows:

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023 Gratuity (unfunded)	As at 31st March, 2022 Gratuity (unfunded)	As at 01st April, 2021 Gratuity (unfunded)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(14.42)	2.29	(4.36)
Total (income) / expenses recognized in the OCI	(14.42)	2.29	(4.36)

(e) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumption is:

Gratuity

Impact on defined benefit obligation as on 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Change in assumption 31st March, 2023	Changes	Increase in assumptions 31st March, 2023	Changes	Decrease in assumptions 31st March, 2023
Discount rate	1.00%	Decrease by	(3.74)	Increase by	4.57
Salary growth rate	1.00%	Increase by	4.54	Decrease by	(3.78)
Employee turnover	1.00%	Decrease by	(0.16)	Increase by	0.14

Impact on defined benefit obligation as on 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Change in assumption 31st March, 2022	Changes	Increase in assumptions 31st March, 2022	Changes	Decrease in assumptions 31st March, 2022
Discount rate	1.00%	Decrease by	(4.11)	Increase by	5.05
Salary growth rate	1.00%	Increase by	5.00	Decrease by	(4.15)
Employee turnover	1.00%	Decrease by	(0.46)	Increase by	0.48

Impact on defined benefit obligation as on 01st April, 2021

Particulars	Change in assumption 01st April, 2021	Changes	Increase in assumptions 01st April, 2021	Changes	Decrease in assumptions 01st April, 2021
Discount rate	1.00%	Decrease by	(2.78)	Increase by	3.41
Salary growth rate	1.00%	Increase by	3.36	Decrease by	(2.80)
Employee turnover	1.00%	Decrease by	(0.31)	Increase by	0.34

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

39 Related party disclosures

(a) Name of related parties and description of relationship

Sr. No.	Name of related party	Relationship
1	Rajendrakumar Zaveri	Key management personnel (KMP)
2	Harit R. Zaveri	Key management personnel (KMP)
3	Kiran R Zaveri	Relative of key management personnel (KMP)
4	Harita Zaveri	Relative of key management personnel (KMP)
5	Bhagwati Jewellers B B Zaveri	Enterprise controlled by relatives of Key Management Personnel

(b) Related party transactions

Particular	Relationship	[₹ in Lakhs]		
		Year ended 31st March, 2023	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 01st April, 2021
Unsecured loan taken				
Rajendrakumar Zaveri	Key management personnel	14.00	22.50	35.00
Harit R. Zaveri	Key management personnel	30.50	38.30	-
Kiran R. Zaveri	Relative of key management personnel	10.00	-	-
Unsecured loan repaid				
Rajendrakumar Zaveri	Key management personnel	27.00	7.30	75.00
Harit R. Zaveri	Key management personnel	62.33	11.00	0.82
Kiran R. Zaveri	Relative of key management personnel	1.25	-	42.38
Director's remuneration				
Rajendrakumar Zaveri	Key management personnel	30.00	30.00	27.05
Harit R. Zaveri	Key management personnel	24.00	23.00	21.37
Interest expense				
Kiran R Zaveri	Relative of key management personnel	4.12	3.48	6.25
Salary				
Harita Zaveri	Relative of key management personnel	-	-	2.10
Commission				
Harita Zaveri	Relative of key management personnel	-	1.26	-
Purchase				
Bhagwati Jewellers B B Zaveri	Enterprise controlled by relatives of key management personnel	-	12.57	-
Sales				
Bhagwati Jewellers B B Zaveri	Enterprise controlled by relatives of key management personnel	13.32	4.33	-

(c) Related party balances

Sr. No.	Particulars	Relationship	[₹ in Lakhs]		
			As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
	Balances towards				
1	Unsecured loans				
	Rajendrakumar Zaveri	Key management personnel	20.00	33.00	17.80
	Harit R. Zaveri	Key management personnel	31.87	63.70	36.21
	Kiran R Zaveri	Relative of key management personnel	44.52	32.06	34.85
2	Remuneration Payable				
	Rajendrakumar Zaveri	Key Management Personnel	1.92	1.94	2.49
	Harit R. Zaveri	Key Management Personnel	1.60	1.65	1.99

(d) Terms and conditions of outstanding balances

The transactions with related parties are made in the normal course of business on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transaction

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured.

Note:

- Loans taken from Kiren R. Zaveri carries interest rate of 10% p.a (31st March, 2022 : 10% p.a, 1st April, 2021 : 10% p.a).
- Loans taken from Rajendrakumar Zaveri and Harit R. Zaveri are interest free.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instrument and risk management

(a) Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure in manner to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company's capital structure is represented by equity (comprising issued capital, retained earnings and other reserves as detailed in notes 18 and 19) and debt (borrowings as detailed in note 20).

The Company's management reviews the capital structure of the Company on an annual basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company's plan is to ensure that the gearing ratio (debt equity ratio) is well within the limit of 2:1.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity and debt

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April,
Debt	9 579.48	5 971.20	5 489.83
Total equity	9 388.59	7 086.03	5 685.22
Debt to equity ratio	1.02	0.84	0.97

Debts is defined as all long term debt outstanding (including unamortised expense) + Contingent liability pertaining to corporate / financial guarantee given + Short term debt outstanding in lieu of long term debts.

Total Equity is defined as Equity share capital + all reserve (excluding revaluation reserve) + deferred tax liabilities – deferred tax assets – intangible assets – intangible asset under development.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instruments and risk management

(b) Category of financial instruments

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023		
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial assets			
Loans	7.16	-	-
Trade receivable	2 198.73	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	588.70	-	-
Other bank balance	168.59	-	-
Other financial assets	8.91	-	-
Total financial assets	2 972.09	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	9 579.48	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-
Trade payables	1 480.76	-	-
Other financial liabilities	42.77	-	-
Total financial liabilities	11 103.01	-	-

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2022		
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial assets			
Loans	13.52	-	-
Trade receivable	1 399.60	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5.26	-	-
Other bank balance	160.83	-	-
Other financial assets	18.58	-	-
Total Financial assets	1 597.79	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	5 971.20	-	-
Lease liabilities	465.90	-	-
Trade payables	1 524.70	-	-
Other financial liabilities	29.24	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	7 991.04	-	-

...Continued..



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instruments and risk management

(b) Category of financial instruments

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	As at 01st April, 2021		
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial assets			
Investments*	0.15	-	12.43
Loans	4.54	-	-
Trade receivable	1 016.00	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	71.10	-	-
Other bank balance	153.68	-	-
Other financial assets	15.49	-	-
Total financial assets	1 260.96	-	12.43
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	5 489.83	-	-
Lease liabilities	498.38	-	-
Trade payables	437.24	-	-
Other financial liabilities	38.90	-	-
Total financial liabilities	6 464.35	-	-



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instruments and risk management

(c) Fair value measurement

**Financial instruments at fair value
As at 31st March, 2023**

				[₹ in Lakhs]
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	9 579.48	-	9 579.48
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March, 2022

				[₹ in Lakhs]
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	5 971.20	-	5 971.20
Lease liabilities	-	465.90	-	465.90

As at 01st April, 2021

				[₹ in Lakhs]
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments				
In equity instruments	12.43	0.15	-	12.58
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	5 489.83	-	5 489.83
Lease liabilities	-	498.38	-	498.38

Notes:

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 : Inputs are Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This includes quoted equity instruments, investments in mutual funds that have quoted price.

Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable. This includes unquoted floating and fixed rate borrowing.

Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. This includes unquoted equity shares, loans, security deposits, investments in Debentures, floating rate borrowings.

...Continued..



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instruments and risk management ...Continued..

(d) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

The Management has assessed that fair value of loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to their short-term nature. Difference between carrying amount of Bank deposits, other financial assets, borrowings and other financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair

(e) Financial risk management

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board has established the key management personnel, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The key management personnel holds regular meetings and report to board on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analysis the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The board of directors oversee how key management personnel monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management of risk
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, loans, Financial assets measured at amortized cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of funds to bank deposits, Liquid funds and Regular monitoring of credit limits.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of surplus cash, committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk	Borrowed fund at Interest Rate	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Regular monitoring to keep the net exposure at an acceptable level.
Price Risk	Investments in mutual funds, equity securities	Credit ratings	Portfolio diversification and regular monitoring



...Continued..

RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instruments and risk management ...Continued..

(a) Credit Risk

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other deposits with banks is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by external credit rating agencies; accordingly the Company considers that the related credit risk is low.

(ii) Trade receivables:

1. Exposures to credit risk

The Company is exposed to the counterparty credit risk arising from the possibility that counterparties might fail to comply with contractual obligations. This exposure may arise with regard to unsettled amounts.

2. Credit risk management

Credit risk is managed and limited in accordance with the type of transaction and the creditworthiness of the counterparty. The Company has established criteria for admission, approval systems, authorisation levels, exposure measurement methodologies, etc. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large. None of the customers accounted for more than 10% of the receivables and revenue for the year ended 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022. The Company is dependent on the domestic market for its business and revenues.

The Company's credit policies and practices with respect to distribution areas are designed to limit credit exposure by collecting security deposits prior to providing utility services or after utility service has commenced according to applicable regulatory requirements. In respect to generation business, Company generally has letter of credits / bank guarantees to limit its credit exposure.

3. Other credit enhancements

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

4. Age of receivables and expected credit loss

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experienced and adjusted for forward - looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of the days the receivables are due.

The age of receivables and provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows.

As at 31st March, 2023

	[₹ in Lakhs]	
	Gross trade receivables	Allowance for doubtful debt
Less than or equal to 6 months	2 077.78	-
More than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	54.57	0.55
More than 1 year	76.34	9.41
	<u>2 208.69</u>	<u>9.96</u>

...Continued..



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instruments and risk management ...Continued..

As at 31st March, 2022

	Gross trade receivables	Allowance for doubtful debt
		[₹ in Lakhs]
Less than or equal to 6 months	1 332.29	-
More than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	9.75	0.10
More than 1 year	57.56	11.38
	<u>1 399.60</u>	<u>11.48</u>

As at 01st April, 2021

	Gross trade receivables	Allowance for doubtful debt
		[₹ in Lakhs]
Less than or equal to 6 months	928.68	-
More than 6 months but less than or equal to 1 year	4.30	0.04
More than 1 year	83.02	16.59
	<u>1 016.00</u>	<u>16.63</u>

5. Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Opening Balance	11.48	16.63	16.63
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivable, net [Refer note 40]	(1.51)	(5.15)	-
Closing Balance [Refer note 14]	<u>9.97</u>	<u>11.48</u>	<u>16.63</u>

The concentration of credit risk is very limited due to the fact that the large customers are mainly government entities and remaining customer base is large and widely dispersed and secured with security deposit.

Other financial assets:

The Company is having balances in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks, Inter corporate deposits, Loans to related parties, investments in government securities and investment in mutual funds. With respect to investments, the Company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in liquid securities with counterparties depending on their Composite Performance Rankings (CPR) published by CRISIL. The Company's investment policy lays down guidelines with respect to exposure per counterparty, rating, processes in terms of control and continuous monitoring. The Company therefore considers credit risks on such investments to be negligible. Loans receivable from related parties have negligible credit risk and hence no risk of default is perceived on them.

...Continued..



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instruments and risk management ...Continued..

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining liquidity through investments in liquid funds and other committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Financing

The working capital position of the Company is given below:

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	588.70	5.26	71.10
Other Bank Balances	168.59	160.83	153.68

Liquidity Table

The Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods is given below. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

As at 31st March, 2023

[₹ in Lakhs]

Financial Liabilities	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	5 years and above
Non-current financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	2 312.49	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-
	-	2 312.49	-
Current financial liabilities			
Borrowings from Others			
Financial Institutions	6 895.60	-	-
Others	371.39	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade payables	1 480.76	-	-
Other financial liabilities	42.77	-	-
	8 790.52	-	-
Total financial liabilities	8 790.52	2 312.49	-

...Continued..



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instruments and risk management ...Continued..

As at 31st March, 2022

[₹ in Lakhs]

Financial Liabilities	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	5 years and above
Non-current financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	854.88	-
Lease Liabilities	62.45	343.16	-
	62.45	1 198.04	-
Current financial liabilities			
Borrowings from Others			
Financial Institutions	4 712.56	-	-
Others	403.76	-	-
Lease Liabilities	60.29	-	-
Trade payables	1 524.70	-	-
Other financial liabilities	29.24	-	-
	6 730.55	-	-
Total financial liabilities	6 793.00	1 198.04	-

As at 01st April, 2021

[₹ in Lakhs]

Financial Liabilities	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	5 years and above
Non-current financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	753.82	-
Lease Liabilities	37.60	392.72	35.58
	37.60	1 146.54	35.58
Current financial liabilities			
Borrowings from Others			
Financial Institutions	4 647.15	-	-
Others	88.86	-	-
Lease Liabilities	32.48	-	-
Trade payables	437.24	-	-
Other financial liabilities	38.90	-	-
	5 244.63	-	-
Total financial liabilities	5 282.23	1 146.54	35.58

(c) Regulatory risk

The company's substantial operations are subject to Regulatory risk and intervention. Pursuant to enactment of Real Estate Regulation Act, 2016 the company's operation are subject to liquidity risk since the company is mandatorily required to park the contribution received from purchaser of real estate property in a specified escrow account. This requirement leads to introduction of higher working capital or equity.



...Continued..

RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

40 Financial instruments and risk management ...Continued..

(d) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices such as interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including long term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to interest rate risk and the market value of the investments. Thus, the exposure to market risk is a function of investing and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities.

(e) 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates and investments

Most of the Company's borrowings are on a floating of interest. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR). The Company uses a mix of interest rate sensitive financial instruments to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations like short term credit lines besides internal accruals.

The exposures of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
Fixed rate Borrowings	2 142.99	278.46	14.65
Floating rate borrowings	7 340.10	5 563.98	5 386.32
	9 483.09	5 842.44	5 400.97

(e) Price Risk

Exposure

The Company's exposure to securities price risk arises from investments held in mutual funds and Equity Instruments which are classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through Other Comprehensive Income respectively. To manage its price risk arising from such investments, the company diversifies its portfolio. Further these are all debt base securities for which the exposure is primarily on account of interest rate risk. Quotes (NAV) of these investments in Mutual fund are available from the mutual fund houses and Unquoted Price of these investments in Equity Instruments is available from the Audited / Unaudited financial Statements.

Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the year would increase/decrease as a result of gains/losses on these securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through Other Comprehensive Income respectively.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

41 Due to Micro and Small Enterprise

[₹ in Lakhs]

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 01st April, 2021
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.			
	Principal	379.50	229.31	13.49
	Interest	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	NIL	NIL	NIL
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	NIL	NIL	NIL

The Company has initiated the process of obtaining the confirmation from suppliers who have registered themselves under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

42 Leases

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The Balance sheet shows the following amount relating to leases

Right of use assets

Particulars	Notes	[₹ in Lakhs]		
		As at	As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021
Building	6	-	330.96	389.37
		-	330.96	389.37

Lease liabilities

Particulars	Notes	[₹ in Lakhs]		
		As at	As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021
Non-Current	21	-	405.61	465.90
Current	21	-	60.29	32.48
		-	465.90	498.38

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit and loss shows the following amount relating to leases

Particulars	Notes	[₹ in Lakhs]	
		As at	As at
		31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Amortization of ROU assets	33	46.72	58.41
Interest expense on lease liabilities (including in finance cost)	32	35.28	48.44
Expense relating to rent on low value assets (included in manufacturing and other expense)	34	6.00	7.42
		88.00	114.27

(iii) Maturities of lease liabilities

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]		
	As at	As at	As at
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	01st April, 2021
Minimum lease payments			
Less than 1 Year	-	103.82	80.91
Between 1 year to 5 years	-	512.55	539.66
5 years and above	-	-	76.70
	-	616.37	697.27

(iv) The total cash outflow for the lease for the period was ₹ 83.64 lakhs (31st March, 2022 ₹ 80.92 lakhs and 1st April, 2021 ₹ 72.00 Lakhs)



43 First time adoption of IND AS

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 1, 2021 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain mandatory exceptions under Ind AS 101 and certain optional exemptions permitted under Ind AS 101 availed by the Company as detailed below:

1 Optional exemptions

(a) Deemed cost for Property and Plant and Equipment.

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets.

Accordingly, the Company has opted to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(b) Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Ind AS 101 allows an entity to designate investments in equity instruments at FVOCI on the basis of the facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS.

The company has elected to apply this exemption for its investment in equity instruments.

2 Mandatory exceptions to retrospective application of other Ind AS

(a) Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with Previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) unless there is an objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

The company has not made any changes to estimates made in accordance with Previous GAAP.

(b) Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments (Derecognition of previously recognized Financial Assets/ Financial Liabilities)

An entity shall apply the derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109 prospectively for the transactions occurring on or after date of transition to Ind AS.

The Company has no Derecognition of previously recognized Financial Assets/ Financial Liabilities and it has applied the derecognition requirements prospectively.

(c) Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" (Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets/ Financial Liabilities)

Classification and measurement of Financial Instruments shall be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

The Company has evaluated the facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition to Ind AS for the purpose of classification and measurement of Financial instruments and accordingly has classified and measured financial instruments on the date of transition.

(d) Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" (Impairment of Financial Assets):

Impairment requirements under Ind AS 109 should be applied retrospectively based on reasonable and supportable information that is available on the date of transition without undue cost or effort

The Company has not recognised any impairment of financial asset during the year.

(e) Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year.

(f) Retained earnings

Retained earnings as at April 1, 2021 has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

(g) Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss includes remeasurements of defined benefit plans and fair value gains or (losses) on FVOCI equity instruments. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

43 First time adoption of IND AS

Reconciliation of equity as on April 1, 2021

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Notes	Amount as per IGAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment		1 299.41	-	1 299.41
Right to Use Assets	4	-	389.37	389.37
Capital Work-In-Progress		-	-	-
Intangible Assets		1.23	-	1.23
Intangible Assets Under Development		-	-	-
Financial Assets				
Investments	3	7.34	5.24	12.58
Other Financial Assets	5	26.01	(10.52)	15.49
Other Non Current Assets	5	-	8.06	8.06
		<u>1 333.99</u>	<u>392.15</u>	<u>1 726.14</u>
Current assets				
Inventories	9	9 151.57	(0.01)	9 151.56
Financial assets				
Trade Receivables	6	1 029.64	(13.64)	1 016.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents		71.10	-	71.10
Other Bank Balances		153.68	-	153.68
Loans		4.54	-	4.54
Other Financial Assets		-	-	-
Other Current Assets	5	249.09	1.42	250.51
		<u>10 659.62</u>	<u>(12.23)</u>	<u>10 647.39</u>
		<u>11 993.61</u>	<u>379.92</u>	<u>12 373.53</u>
Total Assets				
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital		400.00	-	400.00
Other Equity		5 237.48	(82.21)	5 155.27
		<u>5 637.48</u>	<u>(82.21)</u>	<u>5 555.27</u>
Liabilities				
Non-current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	7	14.65	739.17	753.82
Lease Liabilities	5	-	465.90	465.90
Provisions		24.21	-	24.21
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	1	166.21	(36.26)	129.95
		<u>205.07</u>	<u>1 168.81</u>	<u>1 373.88</u>
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	7	5 475.18	(739.17)	4 736.01
Lease Liabilities	5	-	32.48	32.48
Trade Payable				
Due to Micro and Small Enterprise		13.48	0.01	13.49
Due to Others		423.75	-	423.75
Other Financial Liabilities		41.72	(2.82)	38.90
Provisions		0.44	-	0.44
Other Current Liabilities		164.06	2.82	166.88
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		32.43	-	32.43
		<u>6 151.06</u>	<u>(706.68)</u>	<u>5 444.38</u>
		<u>11 993.61</u>	<u>379.92</u>	<u>12 373.53</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities				



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

43 First time adoption of IND AS

Reconciliation of equity as on March 31, 2022

				[₹ in Lakhs]
Particulars	Notes	Amount as per IGAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment		1 232.11	-	1 232.11
Right to Use Assets	4	-	330.96	330.96
Capital Work-In-Progress		74.34	-	74.34
Intangible Assets		0.70	-	0.70
Intangible Assets Under Development		5.00	-	5.00
Financial Assets				
Investments				
Other Financial Assets	5	27.91	(9.35)	18.56
Other Non Current Assets	5	3.25	6.64	9.89
		<u>1 343.31</u>	<u>328.25</u>	<u>1 671.56</u>
Current assets				
Inventories	9	11 906.10	-	11 906.10
Financial assets				
Trade Receivables	6	1 411.08	(11.48)	1 399.60
Cash and Cash Equivalents		5.26	-	5.26
Other Bank Balances		160.83	-	160.83
Loans		13.52	-	13.52
Other Financial Assets		0.02	-	0.02
Other Current Assets	5	244.86	1.42	246.28
		<u>13 741.67</u>	<u>(10.06)</u>	<u>13 731.61</u>
Total Assets		<u>15 084.98</u>	<u>318.19</u>	<u>15 403.17</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share Capital		400.00	-	400.00
Other Equity		6 716.45	(113.20)	6 603.25
		<u>7 116.45</u>	<u>(113.20)</u>	<u>7 003.25</u>
Liabilities				
Non-current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	7	3.46	851.42	854.88
Lease Liabilities	4	-	405.61	405.61
Provisions		34.69	-	34.69
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	1	122.29	(34.51)	87.78
		<u>160.44</u>	<u>1 222.52</u>	<u>1 382.96</u>
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	7	5 967.73	(851.41)	5 116.32
Lease Liabilities	4	-	60.29	60.29
Trade Payable				
Due to Micro and Small Enterprise		229.31	-	229.31
Due to Others		1 295.40	(0.01)	1 295.39
Other Financial Liabilities		29.56	(0.32)	29.24
Provisions		0.55	-	0.55
Other Current Liabilities		185.22	0.32	185.54
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		100.32	-	100.32
		<u>7 808.09</u>	<u>(791.13)</u>	<u>7 016.96</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>15 084.98</u>	<u>318.19</u>	<u>15 403.17</u>



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

43 First time adoption of IND AS

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the period March 31, 2022

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	Notes	Amount as per IGAAP*	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
REVENUE				
Revenue from Operations		25 210.67	-	25 210.67
Other Income	3 & 4	51.83	(9.84)	41.99
		<u>25 262.50</u>	<u>(9.84)</u>	<u>25 252.66</u>
EXPENSES				
Cost of Materials Consumed	8	12 769.96	1 617.64	14 387.60
Purchase of Traded Goods	8	10 861.43	(1 617.65)	9 243.78
Change in Inventories	9	(2 795.44)	(0.01)	(2 795.45)
Employee Benefit Expenses	2	543.62	(2.29)	541.33
Finance Cost	4	569.18	48.43	617.61
Depreciation & Amortisation	4	81.79	58.39	140.18
Manufacturing & Other Expenses	4 & 5	1 237.87	(81.65)	1 156.22
		<u>23 268.41</u>	<u>22.86</u>	<u>23 291.27</u>
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items & tax		<u>1 994.09</u>	<u>(32.70)</u>	<u>1 961.39</u>
Exceptional items		-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		<u>1 994.09</u>	<u>(32.70)</u>	<u>1 961.39</u>
Tax Expense				
Current Tax		515.00	-	515.00
Adjustment in respect of earlier years		44.06	-	44.06
Deferred Tax		(43.92)	5.68	(38.24)
Total tax expense		<u>515.14</u>	<u>5.68</u>	<u>520.82</u>
Profit/ (Loss) for the year, net of tax		<u>1 478.95</u>	<u>(38.38)</u>	<u>1 440.57</u>
Other Comprehensive Income				
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss) of the defined benefit plans	2	-	(2.29)	(2.29)
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	3	-	5.77	5.77
(ii) Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Tax relating to Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	1 & 2	-	(2.10)	(2.10)
Tax relating to measurement of equity instruments at fair value	1 & 3	-	(1.83)	(1.83)
Other Comprehensive Income [A + B]		<u>-</u>	<u>7.41</u>	<u>7.41</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		<u>1 478.95</u>	<u>(30.97)</u>	<u>1 447.98</u>

Equity Reconciliation

[₹ in Lakhs]

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Total equity (Shareholders' funds) under previous GAAP	7 116.45	5 637.48
Ind AS adjustments:		
Add / (Less): carried forward	(82.20)	-
Add / (Less): Gain (Loss) on measurement of equity instruments at fair value (Net)	(5.24)	5.24
Add / (Less): Deferred tax effects of Adjustments	(1.74)	36.24
Add / (Less): Recognition of expected credit loss on trade receivables	2.16	(13.64)
Add / (Less): Recognition of lease liability and right to use asset	(25.93)	(109.00)
Add / (Less): Recognition of security deposit on amortised cost	(0.25)	(1.04)
	<u>(113.20)</u>	<u>(82.20)</u>
Total Equity as per Ind AS	<u>7 003.25</u>	<u>5 555.28</u>



43 First time adoption of IND AS

Notes to reconciliation:

(1) Deferred tax

Under previous GAAP, deferred taxes were recognised for the tax effect of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the year i.e., income statement approach. However, under Ind AS - 12 "deferred taxes" are computed for temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and their respective tax base i.e. balance sheet approach.

(2) Remeasurement of gratuity recognised in other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses form part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset and are recognised in other comprehensive income. Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(3) Fair valuation of investment in equity recognised in other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, Investment in equity shares is classified for fair value through other comprehensive income. Under previous GAAP, investments are carried at cost.

(4) Right-of-use asset

Ind AS 116 requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases subject to recognition exemptions.

Thus, Right-of-use asset is recognised at cost which includes present value of lease payments adjusted for any payments made on or before the commencement of lease and initial direct cost, if any. It is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the earlier of useful life of the asset or the lease term

Similarly, Lease liability is recognised at present value of lease payments that are not made at the commencement of lease. Lease liability is subsequently measured by adjusting carrying amount to reflect interest, lease payments and remeasurement, if any.

(5) Fair valuation of security deposits

Under the previous GAAP, the Company had accounted for security deposits at the undiscounted value. In contrast, Ind AS requires that where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of security deposits should be the present value of the amount expected to be received. The difference arising out of such discounting as at the date of transition has been adjusted against retained earnings.

(6) Expected credit loss

Under the previous GAAP, the Company use to measure provision on doubtful debts based on estimate. Ind AS requires that the company to recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

(7) Borrowings

The term loans availed by the company from Axis bank and IDBI Bank which were hitherto classified and disclosed under the head "short term borrowings" in the financial statements prepared under previous GAAP, have now been disclosed under the head "borrowings" with further classification into "Non-current borrowings" and "Current maturity of long term debt".

(8) Cost of material consumed / Purchase of Traded goods

22 carate gold purchased during the year and included in purchase of traded goods, actually used for the purpose of production has been now reclassified and accordingly disclosed.

(9) Inventory

The company, while compiling its financial statements under previous GAAP, had been disclosing opening and closing inventory of finished goods inclusive of stock of traded goods consisting of 22 ct gold ornaments which, while compiling the said financial statements under Ind AS for the purpose of Initial Public Offer, has been seperated and the company has disclosed the said inventory separately as stock of finished goods and stock of traded goods so as to present its financial statements more transparant and fair. While doing so, there has been no change in value of aggregate inventory disclosed so far.



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

44 Other regulatory information

(a) Title deeds of immovable property

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(b) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets

The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets.

(c) Loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties

The company has not granted any loans or advances to promoters, directors, KMP's and the related parties

(d) Capital- work- in progress (CWIP)

As at 31st March, 2023

[₹ in Lakhs]

CWIP	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Years	
Building	14.50	67.34	-	-	81.84
Office equipments	-	7.00	-	-	7.00
Total	14.50	74.34	-	-	88.84

As at 31st March, 2022

[₹ in Lakhs]

CWIP	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Years	
Building	67.34	-	-	-	67.34
Office equipments	7.00	-	-	-	7.00
Total	74.34	-	-	-	74.34

As at 01st April, 2021

[₹ in Lakhs]

CWIP	Amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Years	
Building	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipments	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

Particulars	Status
Temporary Suspended Projects	None
Overdue completion of Projects	None
Projects which have exceeded the cost compared to its original	None

(e) Intangible assets under development

As at 31st March, 2023

[₹ in Lakhs]

Intangible assets under development	Amount of intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Years	
Software	1.00	-	-	-	1.00
Total	1.00	-	-	-	1.00

As at 31st March, 2022

[₹ in Lakhs]

Intangible assets under development	Amount of intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Years	
Software	5.00	-	-	-	5.00
Total	5.00	-	-	-	5.00

...Continued..



RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

44 Other regulatory information ...Continued..

As at 01st April, 2021

[₹ in Lakhs]

Intangible assets under development	Amount of intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Years	
Software	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

Particulars	Status
Temporary Suspended Projects	None
Overdue completion of Projects	None
Projects which have exceeded the cost compared to its original	None

(f) Details of benami property held

The company does not hold any benami property as defined under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder. No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made there under.

(g) Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets

The company has obtained borrowings on the basis of security of current assets from bank and the quarterly return of current assets filled are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(h) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

(i) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies except has mentioned hereunder.

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of Transaction with struck off company	Balance Outstanding as at 31st March, 2023	Relationship with struck off company
Lazy Panda Films Private Limited	Photography Expense	-	Not Related

(j) Registration of charges or satisfaction with registrar of companies (ROC)

The company does not have any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(k) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company is in compliance with number of layers of companies in accordance with clause 87 of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(l) Approved scheme of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(m) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or kind of funds) to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

The Company have not received fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security, or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.



Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(n) Ratios

Sr No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022	Variance (%)	Reason for variation more than 25%
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.02	1.96	3.18%	NA
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Fund	1.04	0.92	12.71%	NA
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service (Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments)	Debt service (Interest + Principal repayments)	3.82	3.80	0.56%	NA
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholders equity	27.49%	22.94%	19.81%	NA
5	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Total Sales	Average Inventory	0.68	0.61	10.84%	NA
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Total Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	16.00	20.87	-23.33%	NA
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Total Purchase	Average Trade Payables	18.71	25.27	-25.97%	Though there has been a considerable increase in average Trade payable as compared to previous year, net credit purchase is not substantially increase thus it is resulted in substantial degree of variance and decrease in Trade payable turnover ratio
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Total Sales	Average Working Capital	3.16	3.75	-15.90%	NA
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Net Profit after tax	Total Sales	7.76%	5.71%	35.74%	Though there has been a considerable increase in net sales as compared to previous year, net profit is substantially increase thus it is resulted in substantial degree of variance and increase in Net profit ratio
10	Return on Capital employed (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital (Tangible Net Worth+ Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)	20.08%	19.06%	5.34%	NA
11	Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average Investments	5.35%	4.85%	10.29%	NA



Note: (i) NA represents Not Applicable.

RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

45 Additional information pursuant to provision of para 5(8) if Part-II of Schedule-III of the Companies Act, 2013

(a) Value of import on CIF basis

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Capital Goods	-	-

(b) Value of imported and indigenous raw material and spare parts consumed

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]			
	31st March, 2023		31st March, 2022	
	Value (₹)	Percentage (%)	Value (₹)	Percentage (%)
<i>Raw material and spare parts</i>				
Imported	-	-	-	-
Indigenous	13 460.01	100%	14 387.60	100%
	<u>13 460.01</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>14 387.60</u>	<u>100%</u>

(c) Earnings / Inflow of foreign exchange

Particulars	[₹ in Lakhs]	
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Export of goods (FOB)	381.15	1 052.82

(d) Undisclosed income

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

(e) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

(f) Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

The Company fall under the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly is required to spend the requisit amount for CSR for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023, and 31st March, 2022 . Refer Note 34(b)

46 Balances of trade payables, unsecured loan, loans and advances are subject to confirmation by the parties concerned.

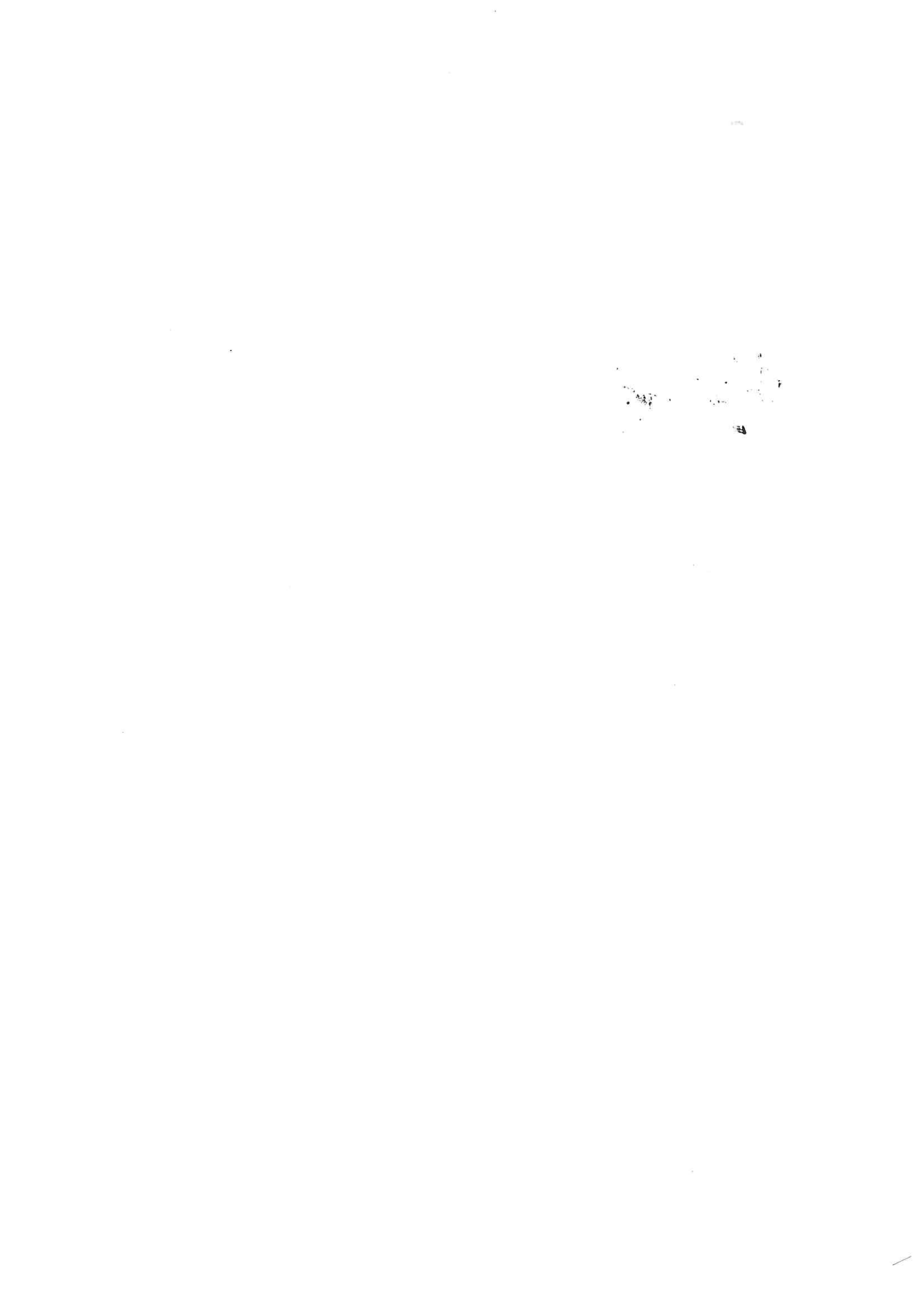
47 Additional information as required under paragraphs 5 (viii) (c) of general instructions for preparation of the statement of profit and loss as per Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, are NIL.

48 Statement of management

(a) The non-current financial assets, current financial assets and other current assets are good and recoverable and are approximately of the values, if realized in the ordinary courses of business unless and to the extent stated otherwise in the Accounts. Provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount reasonably necessary. There are no contingent liabilities except those stated in the notes.

(b) Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, cash flow statement and change in equity read together with Notes to the accounts thereon, are drawn up so as to disclose the information required under the Companies Act, 2013 as well as give a true and fair view of the statement of affairs of the Company as at the end of the year and financial performance of the Company for the year under review.





RBZ JEWELLERS LIMITED [Formerly Known as RBZ JEWELLERS PRIVATE LIMITED]

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

49 Code on social security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact after the Code becomes effective.

50 The previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary so as to make them comparable with those of the current year.

As per our attached report of even date.

FOR G.K.CHOKSI & CO.

[Firm Registration No. 101895W]
Chartered Accountants


ROHIT K. CHOKSI
Partner
Mem. No. 31103

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD


RAJENDRA K. ZAVERI
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 02022264


HARIT R. ZAVERI
Joint Managing Director
DIN: 02022111


HARSHVARDHAN BHARDWAJ
Chief Financial Officer


HELI A. GARALA
Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 20 MAY 2023



