



DR. MAYUR B. NAYAK
B. Com., FCA, Ph. D.

M B NAYAK & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of PRIORITY JEWELS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of PRIORITY JEWELS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit/loss, and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of 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 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 financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules 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.



502-A, Vertex Vikas, Sir M. V. Road, Near Andheri
Metro Station, Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400 069
Tel.: 91-22-2683 1199 / 6770 5333 / 6770 5444
Email : mayur@mayurnayak.com
Website : www.mayurnayak.com

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

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

- We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are



inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Provisions of section 197 read with schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the company. Since, Company is not a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act. Accordingly, Reporting under section 197(16) is not applicable.



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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.


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 it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2024 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".
- g) 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. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

For M.B. Nayak & Co.
Chartered Accountants


Sanket Narolkar
Partner

Membership no. 140724

Firm Regn. No. 107014W

Place: Mumbai

Date: 23/09/2024

UDIN: 24140724BKERAQ5560



Annexure A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024, we report that:

i. In respect of its Fixed Assets:

a)

A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and the situation of fixed assets on the basis of available information.

B. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and the situation of its intangible assets on the basis of available information.

b) As per the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, the company has not physically verified all items of property, plant, and equipment during the year. However, the Management is in the process of verifying the same in the current financial year.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the revaluation of immovable properties is not performed by the company as it is not mandatory to carry revaluation every year.

e) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not hold any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.



ii. In respect of its inventories:

- a) The company has conducted physical verification of stocks at reasonable intervals during the year.
- b) The Physical verification of inventory conducted by the management is adequate in relation to the size of the company and the nature of its business and no discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions. There was no material difference between the statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions and books of accounts.

iii.

- a) The company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee or provided security to any other entity. Hence clauses (iii)(a) to (iii)(e) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the company.
 - b) As per the information and explanation given to us and based on the documents produced before us, the company has not granted loans without specifying the terms or period of repayment to employees.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not given any loans to or made investments in entities referred to in sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public as per the provisions of sections 73, 74, 75, and 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under to the extent notified.



- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of Costing Records for the business of the Company under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vii. According to the records of the company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund, Wealth Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, cess to the extent applicable and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st of March, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, except the following: -

Sr no.	Nature of dues	Nature of Dues	Assessments year	Demand Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount paid (Rs. In Lakhs)	Forum where a dispute is pending
1	Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax	2015-16	7.26	NIL	CIT – Appeal
2	Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax	2016-17	113.47	NIL	CIT – Appeal
3	Maharashtra Value-Added Tax	Tax	2013-14	13.03	10.33	Joint Commissioner (Sales tax appeals)
4	West Bengal Value added tax	Tax	2015-16	5.21	0.52	Joint Commissioner (Commercial tax)



5	Custom Duty	Tax	2014-15 onwards	387.99	201.47	Customs Authority
6	Income tax act, 1961	Tax	2011-12	0.58	0.75	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)
7	Income tax act, 1961	Penalty	2012-13	10.74	2.14	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (viii) of the order is not required.

ix.

- (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank, or Government or dues to debenture holders.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution, or other lenders
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and to the best of our knowledge, the Term loans taken during the year were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us, funds raised by the company short-term term basis had not been utilized for long-term purposes.



(e) According to information and explanation given to us ,the company has not entered in to transactions of nature specified in clauses (ix) (e) and (f) related to its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Hence clauses (ix)(e) and (f) are not applicable.

x.

(a) The company did not raise any money by way of an initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review.

xi.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(b) As there were no instances of fraud during the period under review, clause (xi)(b) is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations are given to us the company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the year under audit.

xii. In our opinion and 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 information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where



applicable, and, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv.

- (a) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Audit Team of the company for the period under audit.

xv. According to information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.

xvi.

- (a) According to information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under provisions of section 45IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (b) During the year, the company has not conducted Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.
- (c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. According to the information and explanations are given to us, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year under audit and also in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. During the year there was no resignation of the statutory auditor from the company.

xix. On the basis of 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 on the basis of information and explanation and other data provided to us, in our opinion, there is no uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the company is capable of meeting its liabilities exists at the date the of the 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 facts upto the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all the 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.

- a) The company has no liability to transfer any unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with the second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act.
- b) The clause (xx)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the company.

xxi. There is no subsidiary company during the year, hence this clause is not applicable.

For M.B. Nayak & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sanket Narolkar

Sanket Narolkar
Partner
Membership no. 140724
Firm Regn. No. 107014W



Place: Mumbai

Date: 23/09/2024

UDIN: 24140724BKERAQ5560

Annexure –B to the Auditors 'Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Priority Jewels Private Ltd ("the Company") as of 31st March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 the 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 were 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 standalone 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statement.



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 control system over financial reporting, and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024, 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 M.B. Nayak & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Sanket Narolkar

Partner

Membership no. 140724

Firm Regn. No. 107014W

UDIN: 24140724BKERAQ5560

Place: Mumbai

Date: 23/09/2024



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at 31st March 2024

₹ in Lakhs

	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	3	315.00	415.00
Reserves and surplus	4	9,166.29	9,571.45
		9,481.29	9,986.45
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	5	350.27	721.75
Long-term provisions	6	125.97	88.11
		476.25	809.86
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	7	11,773.86	10,623.57
Trade payables	8		
- due to Micro Enterprises and small enterprises		260.37	70.17
- dues to Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		4,224.58	4,913.49
Other current liabilities	9	577.77	1,293.56
Short-term provisions	10	185.32	126.07
		17,021.89	17,026.87
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		26,979.43	27,823.18
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	11		
Tangible assets		1,456.27	1,405.62
Intangible assets		7.67	8.01
Capital Work-in-Progress		-	0.53
		1,463.94	1,414.16
Non-Current Investments	12	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	13	55.75	54.40
Long-Term Loans and Advances	14	205.87	214.62
Other Non-Current Assets	15	315.14	58.87
		576.76	327.88
Current assets			
Inventories	16	13,590.92	10,181.74
Trade Receivables	17	9,093.98	11,619.54
Cash and Bank Balances	18	1,513.84	3,369.43
Short-Term Loans and Advances	19	717.57	846.61
Other Current Assets	20	22.41	63.81
		24,938.72	26,081.13
TOTAL ASSETS		26,979.43	27,823.18

Significant accounting policies

2

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial state

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As per our report of even date attached

For **MB NAYAK & CO**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 107014W

Sanket Narolkar

Partner

Membership No: 140724

Date: 23rd September, 2024

Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
PRIORITY JEWELS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U52393MH2007PTC174977

S. H. Sangani

Shailesh H Sangani

Managing Director

DIN: 00187474

Date: 23rd September, 2024

Place: Mumbai

Tushar A Mehta

Director

DIN: 00187368

Priority Jewels Private Limited

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March 2024

₹ in Lakhs

	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS			
Sale of products	21	38,916.89	44,342.01
Sale of services	21	1,793.57	2,021.18
Other operating revenues	21	340.08	722.02
Other income	22	10.89	59.63
TOTAL REVENUE		41,061.44	47,144.85
EXPENSES			
Cost of raw material and components consumed	23	34,631.45	43,359.20
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	24	650.14	(1,693.01)
Employee benefits	25	1,194.83	1,058.27
Finance costs	26	815.00	830.84
Depreciation and amortisation	11	139.39	127.98
Other expenses	27	2,676.47	2,854.18
TOTAL EXPENSES		40,107.28	46,537.46
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		954.15	607.39
Less: Tax expenses			
- Current tax		251.00	157.00
- Adjustments of tax relating to earlier years		-	-
- Deferred tax charge / (credit)		(1.35)	3.65
		249.65	160.65
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		704.50	446.74
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 {Based on profit for the year}			
Basic	34	22.37	10.76
Diluted	34	22.37	10.76

Significant accounting policies

2

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

3-43

As per our report of even date attached.

For MB NAYAK & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 107014W

Sanket Narolkar

Partner

Membership No: 140724

Date: 23rd September, 2024

Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

PRIORITY JEWELS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U52393MH2007PTC174977

Shailesh H Sangani

Managing Director

DIN: 00187474

Date: 23rd September, 2024

Place: Mumbai

Tushar A Mehta

Director

DIN: 00187368

Priority Jewels Private Limited

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31st March 2024

	₹ in Lakhs	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	954.15	607.39
Adjustments for :		
Interest income	49.09	43.10
Deferred tax		
Depreciation and amortisation	139.39	127.98
Profit on sale of Asset	0.25	(46.35)
Finance cost	815.00	830.84
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,957.89	1,562.96
Increase / (Decrease) in long-term provisions	37.86	(19.03)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	(498.72)	2,060.94
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	(371.48)	(362.28)
Increase / (Decrease) in short-term provisions	(722.38)	773.79
Increase / (Decrease) in long-term loans and advances	8.74	(26.83)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(3,409.18)	(3,281.77)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	2,525.56	196.83
(Increase) / Decrease in short-term loans and advances	129.04	277.37
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	41.40	102.47
(Increase) / Decrease in other Non current assets	(256.27)	(13.63)
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(2,515.42)	(292.15)
Less: Income tax paid (net)	(557.53)	1,270.81
Net cash flow (used in)/ from operating activities (A)	185.16	214.44
	(742.69)	1,056.37
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	189.17	15.60
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.25	(46.35)
Purchase/(Realisation) of investments	-	(2.60)
Interest received	49.09	43.10
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (B)	238.52	9.76
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (Net)	1,150.29	1,682.75
Buyback of Equity shares	(1,209.66)	-
Finance cost paid	(815.00)	(830.84)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (C)	(874.38)	851.90
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A-B+C)	(1,855.59)	1,898.51
Opening cash and cash equivalents	3,369.43	1,470.92
Closing cash and cash equivalents	1,513.84	3,369.43

Significant accounting policies

See accompanying notes forming part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For MB NAYAK & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 107014W

Sanket Narolkar

Partner

Membership No: 140724

Date: 23rd September, 2024

Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
PRIORITY JEWELS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U52393MH2007PTC174977

S. H. Sangani

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Managing Director

DIN: 00187474

Date: 23rd September, 2024

Place: Mumbai

Tushar A Mehta

Director

DIN: 00187368

3	Share capital	31 March 2024	31 March 2023		
Authorised					
1,85,00,000 (31 March 2023 : 1,85,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each		1,850.00	1,850.00		
3,00,00,000 (31 March 2023 : 3,00,00,000) preference shares of Rs 10 each		300.00	300.00		
		2,150.00	2,150.00		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up					
31,50,000 (31 March 2023 : 41,50,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up		315.00	415.00		
		315.00	415.00		
Notes:					
a. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:					
	31 March 2024	31 March 2024	31 March 2023		
Equity shares	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares		
At the commencement of the year	4,150,000	415	4,150,000		
Add: CCD Converted during the year	-	-	-		
Less: Buyback of Equity Shares during the year	1,00,000	100	-		
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,150,000	315	4,150,000		
b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :					
The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up capital of the company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares. On winding up of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.					
c. Equity shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares.					
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares		
Mrs Manisha Sangani	800,000	25.40%	1,800,000		
Mr Shailesh Sangani	1,350,000	42.86%	1,350,000		
Ms Aditi Sangani	500,000	15.87%	500,000		
M/s Priority Retail Ventures Private Limited	500,000	15.87%	500,000		
d Promoter's Shareholding					
Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31st March 2024					
Promoter Name	No. of Shares**	% of total shares**	% Change during the year***		
Shailesh Sangani	1350000	42.86	10.33		
Manisha Sangani	800000	25.40	17.97		
Aditi Motla	500000	15.87	3.82		
Priority Retail Ventures Private Limited	500000	15.87	3.82		
Total	3150000	100.00			
Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31st March 2023					
Promoter Name	No. of Shares**	% of total shares**	% Change during the year***		
Shailesh Sangani	1350000	32.53	Nil		
Manisha Sangani	1800000	43.37	Nil		
Aditi Motla	500000	12.05	Nil		
Priority Retail Ventures Private Limited	500000	12.05	Nil		
Total	4150000	100.00			
e Statement of Changes in Equity					
(1) Current Reporting Period ended 31.03.2024	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period error	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
	4,150,000	Nil	Nil	(1,00,000)	3,150,000
(2) Previous Reporting Period ended 31.03.2023	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period error	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
	4,150,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,150,000



₹ in Lakhs

4 Reserves and surplus		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Surplus (Statement of Profit and Loss)			
At the commencement of the year		7,478.95	7,032.21
Add: Profit for the year		704.50	446.74
At the end of the year		8,183.45	7,478.95
Less: Utilised for buyback of equity shares		900.00	-
Less: Utilised for Income tax on buyback of equity shares		209.66	-
Less: Capital Redemption Reserve on Account of buyback *		100.00	-
		6,973.79	7,478.95
Capital Redemption Reserve		2,092.50	2,092.50
Add: Capital Redemption Reserve on Account of Buyback of Equity Shares		100.00	-
		9,166.29	9,571.45

* The Board of Directors of the company in its meeting held on 15th March, 2024, has approved the proposal of Buyback of 10,00,000/- (Ten lacs Only) Equity shares of the company for an amount of Rs. 10,00,00,000 (Rupees Ten Crore Only) excluding transaction Cost at a price of Rs. 100 (Rupees Hundred) Per Equity Share, through the Offer. pursuant to the above, the company has bought back its 10,00,000 (Ten Lacs Only) fully Paid-up Equity Shares, representing 24.10% of the total Issued Share Capital. Consequently, paid-up Share Capital has been reduced by Rs. 1,00,00,000 (Rupees One Crore only).

* During the year, Company has bought back 10,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- per share at an offer/buyback price of Rs. 100/- per share from its shareholders, in terms of Section 68 of Companies Act, 2013. The difference between the face value and the offer/buyback price of Rs. 90/- per share on buyback of equity shares has been transferred to the reserves of the Company and Income Tax liability on buyback of shares transfer to reserves of the Company

5 Long-term borrowings				
Secured	Non current portion		Current portion*	
31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	
Vehicle loans from HDFC Bank Ltd	- #	- #	-	4.07
Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECL)	350.27 \$	721.75 \$	371.48	358.21
	350.27	721.75	371.48	362.28

* Amounts disclosed under "other current liabilities", refer note 9

* as on 31st March, 24 vehicle loan amounting to Rs 11.76 outstanding which is repayable in thirty six monthly installments and carries interest rate @7.5% on reducing balance method. The equated monthly installments is amounting to Rs 0.69. The last installment for the vehicle loan was due in the month of september 2023.

5 Details of loan and security are mentioned below:

Bank Name	Amount	Security
Axis Bank	Rs 1.83 Cr	Second charge on current assets of company
4% over Repo rate		Collateral: Second charge on-
		a) All movable FA except vehicles
		b) Fixed Deposit of Rs 1.47 Crores
		c) Fixed Deposit of Rs 1.20 Crores
		d) Land & Building constructed thereon at plot 121, MIDC, Andheri
Yes Bank	Rs 3.98 Cr	1% Over EBLR
HDFC Bank	Rs 7.13 Cr	9.25 % Linked with EBLR

Note: Tenor is 5 Years from the date of first disbursement. Moratorium period is 1 year and repayment of the principal shall be repay in 48 instalments after completion of moratorium period.

6 Long-term provisions		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 29):			
Gratuity		107.32	78.43
Compensated absences		18.66	9.68
		125.97	88.11



7	Short-term borrowings	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	<i>Secured</i>		
	From banks		
	Working Capital Demand Loan	1,000.00	-
	Export Packing Credit *	3,624.92	3,942.67
	Post Shipment Credit **	394.47	-
	Gold loans ***	2,094.78	2,655.08
	Cash credit from banks ****	2,742.53	2,762.71
	<i>Unsecured</i>		
	From Directors ##	1,917.16	1,263.11
	From Others	-	-
		11,773.86	10,623.57
<p>* Packing Credit Finance are taken from various Banks for a period ranging between 150 - 180 days and carry interest ranging between 6.25% to 7.50% (P.Y. 5.10% - 9.50%) which is computed monthly on the outstanding amount and are repayable on demand.</p> <p>** Export Packing Credit Finance are taken from HDFC Bank for a period ranging between 70 - 100 days and carry interest rate @ 6.20% which is computed monthly on the outstanding amount and are repayable on demand. Last year NIL.</p> <p>*** Gold loans are taken from various banks for a period of 180-270 days and carry interest ranging between 3.25% to 3.50% (P.Y. 2.75% to 3.75%) against standby letter of credit (SBLC).</p> <p>**** Working Capital facilities are secured against;</p> <p>1) First hypothecation charge on entire current assets of the company on pari passu basis with all consortium members.</p> <p>2) First pari passu charge on entire movable fixed assets of the company present and future except vehicles.</p> <p>3) Lien on fixed deposit.</p> <p>4) Land & building at plot no 121, MIDC, Andheri (East)</p> <p>## Indian rupee loan from Directors amounting to Rs. 1917.16 (31 March 2023 Rs. 1263.11) is interest free. There is no tenor for the loan, however, it is repayable on demand.</p>			

8	Trade payables	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	Dues to:		
	Micro small and medium enterprises	260.37	70.17
	Other Creditors	4,224.58	4,913.49
		4,484.95	4,983.67

Year Ended 31.03.2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	260.37	-	-	-	260.37
(ii) Others	4,180.30	13.94	2.85	27.49	4,224.58
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,440.67	13.94	2.85	27.49	4,484.95

Year Ended 31.03.2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	59.41	9.54	0.69	0.54	70.17
(ii) Others	4,845.08	5.20	0.09	63.12	4,913.49
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,904.49	14.74	0.78	63.66	4,983.67

Disclosure for Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises:

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	260.37	70.17
Interest due thereon	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting period	Nil	Nil
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 period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting period	Nil	Nil
Amount of further interest remaining and due payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	Nil	Nil



		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
9 Other current liabilities			
Current maturities of long term debts		371.48	362.28
Provision for Interest Payable		27.50	23.14
Advance from customers		6.52	713.01
Statutory dues payable			
- Tax deducted at source		14.64	22.10
- Profession tax		0.38	0.39
- Employees' state insurance		0.45	0.58
- Provident fund		5.50	4.88
Employee benefits payable		151.19	141.18
Unamortized Forward Premium		0.11	26.01
		577.77	1,293.56
10 Short-term provisions			
Provision for employee benefits : (refer note 29):			
Gratuity		34.23	42.07
Compensated absences		2.95	1.71
Other provisions:			
Provision for tax net of advance tax Rs. 1476.71 (31 March 2023: Rs.949.35)		142.92	77.08
Provision for Value added tax (refer note 40)		5.21	5.21
		185.32	126.07
12 Non-current investments			
Trade Investments (unquoted)			
Sovereign Gold Bond		-	-
Aggregate cost of unquoted investments		-	-
13 Deferred tax assets			
Deferred tax assets			
- Provision for gratuity		35.63	30.33
- Provision for compensated absences		5.44	2.87
- Provision for doubtful debts and other		3.65	3.65
- Provision for bonus		10.55	10.48
- Difference between book depreciation and depreciation under the Income tax Act, 1961		0.48	7.07
		55.75	54.40
14 Long-term loans and advances			
(Unsecured, considered good)			
To parties other than related parties			
Advance tax and tax deducted at source [Net of provision for tax Rs. 1748.60 (31 March 2023: Rs. 1925.21)]		205.87	214.62
		205.87	214.62
15 Other non-current assets			
* Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months (refer note 18)			
Security deposits		282.15	10.28
		32.99	48.59
		315.14	58.87
* Bank deposits includes carrying amount of Rs. 15.14 (31 March 2023: Rs. 10.28) being fixed deposit held against bank guarantees issued by the bank on behalf of the Company.			
16 Inventories			
(valued at lower of cost and net)			
Raw material		9,408.18	5,348.86
Work-in-progress		1,039.41	2,619.42
Finished goods		3,143.33	2,213.47
		13,590.92	10,181.74



17 Trade receivables (Unsecured, considered good unless		₹ in Lakhs				
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023			
Receivable outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the day they became due for payment:						
- Considered good		209.27	255.59			
- Considered doubtful		14.50	14.50			
		223.77	270.09			
Other receivables:						
- Considered good		8,870.20	11,349.44			
		9,093.98	11,619.54			
Year Ended 31.03.2024						
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	8,870.20	69.01	63.00	35.99	41.27	9,079.48
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk					14.50	14.50
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8,870.20	69.01	63.00	35.99	55.77	9,093.98
Year Ended 31.03.2023						
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	11,349.44	176.53	22.89	38.37	17.81	11,605.03
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk					14.50	14.50
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,349.44	176.53	22.89	38.37	32.31	11,619.54



₹ in Lakhs		
18 Cash and bank balances	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	8.55	9.14
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	180.07	1,016.33
- On deposits accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	828.85	448.51
- HDFC Margin against Gold Loan	226.56	1,079.45
- Axis Margin against Gold Loan	16.76	-
- ICICI Margin against Gold Loan	0.09	4.62
- YES Margin against Gold Loan	150.70	188.91
Other bank balances		
- held as margin money deposit (with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)*	93.05	565.17
- Bank deposits (with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)*	9.21	57.29
	1,513.84	3,369.43
* Bank deposits includes carrying amount of Rs. 93.05 (31 March 2023: Rs. 565.17) being fixed deposits held as margin money, security/guarantees against bank guarantee issued to the bank on behalf of the Company.		
Details of bank balances/ deposits		
Bank deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less included under 'Cash and cash equivalents'	828.85	448.51
Bank deposits due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date included under 'Other bank balances'	9.21	57.29
Margin Money due to mature within 12 months of the reporting date included under 'Other bank balances'	93.05	565.17
Bank deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date included under 'Other non-current assets (refer note 15)	282.15	10.28
	1,213.26	1,081.25

19 Short-term loans and advances (Unsecured, considered good)	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
To parties other than related parties		
Advance to suppliers	-	4.90
Advances for exhibitions	10.84	4.55
Short Term Loans	41.38	56.51
Prepaid expenses	54.93	37.05
Balance with government and local authorities	610.44	743.61
(Unsecured, considered doubtful)		
	717.57	846.61

20 Other current assets	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest accrued on bank deposits	7.60	4.02
	7.60	4.02
Forward Contract Premium Receivable	0.94	59.58
Other Receivables	13.87	0.21
	14.81	59.79
	22.41	63.81



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31st March 2024

21 Revenue from operations	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Sale of products		
Finished goods:		
Domestic sales		
Finished Jewellery	14,329.69	11,757.03
Diamonds & other Precious stones	7,456.01	9,513.38
Export sales		
Finished Jewellery	9,808.02	5,610.45
Diamonds & other Precious stones	7,323.17	17,461.15
Total finished goods	38,916.89	44,342.01
Sale of services		
Jobwork charges	1,792.90	2,021.18
Export (deemed)	0.67	-
	1,793.57	2,021.18
Other operating revenues		
Other operating revenues	46.10	52.82
Interest income on Bank deposits	48.99	42.93
Net Foreign Exchange fluctuation	245.00	626.28
	340.08	722.02
	41,050.54	47,085.22

22 Other income	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest income on -Others	0.11	0.17
Profit/(Loss) on sale of Fixed Asset	(0.25)	46.35
Profit on sale of Sovereign Gold Bond	-	2.58
Excess Provision Reversed	-	4.54
Sundry Balance Write back	10.96	0.25
Miscellaneous income	0.08	5.75
	10.89	59.63

23 Cost of raw material and components consumed	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Raw materials and components consumed		
Stock at the beginning of the year	5,348.86	3,760.09
Add: Purchases	38,690.77	44,947.96
	44,039.62	48,708.05
Less: Stock at the end of the year	9,408.18	5,348.86
	34,631.45	43,359.20
Break up of cost of raw material consumed		
Gold	11,873.63	8,843.04
Alloy and silver	78.42	76.85
Platinum	779.12	1,045.20
Diamonds and precious stones	21,900.28	33,394.11
	34,631.45	43,359.20
Break up of inventory - raw materials		
Raw material and components		
Gold	1,480.75	2,403.79
Alloy and silver	11.04	14.07
Platinum	67.97	61.12
Diamonds and precious stones	7,848.42	2,869.89
	9,408.18	5,348.86



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31st March 2024

24	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and traded goods	31 March 2024 31 March 2023
Stock at the beginning of the year		
Work-in-progress	2,619.42	1,432.12
Finished goods	2,213.47	1,707.77
	4,832.89	3,139.88
Stock at the end of the year		
Work-in-progress	1,039.41	2,619.42
Finished goods	3,143.33	2,213.47
	4,182.74	4,832.89
(Increase) / decrease in stock	650.14	(1,693.01)
Details of inventory		
Finished goods		
Diamond studded jewellery	3,143.33	2,213.47
	3,143.33	2,213.47
25	Employee benefits expenses	31 March 2024 31 March 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,078.86	960.64
Contribution to provident fund and other funds (refer note 29)	38.82	36.30
Gratuity (refer Note 29)	30.66	25.29
Staff welfare charges	36.27	36.04
	1,194.83	1,058.27
26	Finance cost	31 March 2024 31 March 2023
Interest on		
- Cash credit	310.61	303.72
- Gold loans	57.52	39.02
- Bill discounting	273.18	242.93
- Vehicle loan	0.09	0.63
- Others	146.31	204.16
Bank facilitation charges	27.28	40.38
	815.00	830.84



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31st March 2024

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
27 Other expenses		
Power and fuel	84.53	85.17
Water charges	13.22	13.51
Consumables and packing materials	250.00	292.10
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Buildings	3.68	3.84
- Plant and machinery	17.80	21.68
- Others	46.22	32.87
Labour charges	1,280.88	1,295.03
Advertisement and sales promotion	1.17	1.98
Freight and forwarding charges	69.04	60.82
Commission and service charges	19.76	43.24
Web Server Hosting Charges	5.41	5.40
Bank charges	11.26	10.19
Insurance	9.98	9.19
Travelling and conveyance expenses	64.77	57.42
Rent	38.28	34.39
Rates and taxes	57.87	130.14
Legal and professional fees	246.26	197.28
Postage, telegrams and telephone charges	6.22	5.59
Printing and stationery	12.95	11.05
Payment to auditors (refer note 28.1)	8.00	8.00
Vehicle expenses	15.03	15.00
Designing charges	204.56	238.72
Testing charges	85.91	83.07
Exhibition expenses	62.94	71.84
Sundry balances written off	4.76	28.92
Corporate Social Responsibility expenses (Refer Note 38)	5.51	56.88
Security Expenses	25.96	23.05
Miscellaneous expenses	24.50	17.83
	2,676.47	2,854.18
28.1 Payment to auditors (excluding Goods and Service Tax)		
As auditor		
Statutory audit	6.00	6.00
Tax audit	2.00	2.00
	8.00	8.00



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1 Background

The Company was incorporated on 12 October, 2007. The Company is primarily into manufacturing diamond studded jewellery with manufacturing set up in Mumbai. The jewellery is marketed all across India and in the Middle East Countries as well as Western Countries. Currently, the Company has its Head Office / Registered Office in Mumbai and has branches at Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Delhi, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, Madurai and Thrissur.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation of financial statements

The accounting policies set out below have applied consistently to the periods presented in the financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') (to the extent notified), read with the Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014, read with Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 applicable with effect from 1 April 2016 and other generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India, to the extent applicable. The financial statement are presented in Indian rupees.

2.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of financial statements which in Management's opinion are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the accompanying financial statements. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

2.3 Current / non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are to be classified into Current and Non-current.

Assets

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

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

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liability

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

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

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out above which are in accordance with the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.4 Plant, Property & Equipments, depreciation and amortisation

2.4.1 Tangible assets

Plant, Property & Equipments are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment loss, if any. Cost includes freight, duties, taxes (other than those recoverable from tax authorities) and other expenses related to the acquisition / construction and installation of the Plant, Property & Equipments. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of those Plant, Property & Equipments which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised.

Depreciation on Plant, Property & Equipments other than lease hold improvements and computer software has been provided on the written down value (WDV), in the manner and as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act, which in Management's view reflects the useful lives of the assets. If Management's estimate of the useful life of a Plant, Property & Equipments at the time of acquisition of the asset or of the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than that envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at the higher rate in line with the Management's estimates of the useful life / remaining useful life.



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.4.1 (Continued)

Class of Asset	Useful Life
Plant and Machinery	15 yrs
Furniture and fixtures	10 yrs
Vehicles	8-10 yrs
Office Equipments	5 yrs
Electrical Installation	10 yrs
Computers	3-6 yrs

2.4.2 Intangible assets

Application softwares, which are not an integral part of the related hardware, are recorded as intangible assets and amortised on straight line method over a period of 3 years, which in Managements opinion reflects the estimated useful life of the software.

2.4.3 Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or a group of assets (cash generating unit) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or a group of assets. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is restated at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost.

2.4.4 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress includes the cost of Plant, property and equipments that are not ready to use at the balance sheet date.

2.4.5 Capital advance

Advance paid for acquisition/ construction of Plant, Property & Equipments which are not ready for their intended use at each balance sheet date are disclosed under Long-term loans and advances as advances on capital account

2.5 Investments

Investments are classified into current and long-term investments. Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments classified as long-term investments. However, that part of long term investments which are expected to be realized within twelve months from Balance Sheet date is also presented under "Current Investments" under "Current portion of long term investments" in consonance with the current / non-current classification of Schedule III of the Act.

Long-term investments are carried at cost. Provision for diminution is made to recognise a decline, other than temporary in value of long-term investments and is determined separately for each individual investment. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value, computed separately in respect of each investment.

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods in the ordinary activities is recognised when the property in the goods or all significant risks and reward of their ownership are transferred to the customer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of the goods and regarding its collection. The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of sales tax, value added tax (VAT), goods and service tax and is net of returns, trade discount and quantity discounts.

Job work charges is recognised as and when the service is rendered.

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the interest rate applicable.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories which comprises raw materials, work in progress, finished goods and stock in trade are carried at lower of cost or net realisable value.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchases and, other than duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities), cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

In determining the cost, weighted average method is used. In case of manufactured inventories fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of actual production facilities.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished goods are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item by item basis.



2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.8 Leases

Assets acquired under leases other than finance leases are classified as operating leases. The total lease rentals (including scheduled rental increases) in respect of an asset taken on operating lease are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the benefit. Initial direct costs incurred specifically for an operating lease are deferred and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

Where any assets are acquired on finance lease, the lease is recognised as an asset and a liability at inception is recorded at an amount equal to the lower of fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future minimum lease payments. Such leased assets are depreciated over the lease term or its estimated useful life, whichever is shorter. Further, the payment of minimum lease payments are apportioned between finance charges, which is debited to the profit and loss account and reduction in lease obligations recorded at the inception of the lease.

Lease payments under an operating lease, are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Where any assets are acquired on finance lease, the lease is recognised as an asset and a liability at inception is recorded at an amount equal to the lower of fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future minimum lease payments. Such leased assets are depreciated over the lease term or its estimated useful life, whichever is shorter. Further, the payment of minimum lease payments are apportioned between finance charges, which is debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss and reduction in lease obligations recorded at the inception of the lease.

2.9 Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions settled during the year are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the closing exchange rates. The resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Forward exchange contracts taken to hedge existing assets or liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rates and resultant exchange differences are recognised in the same manner as those on the underlying foreign currency asset or liability.

Apart from forward exchange contracts taken to hedge existing assets or liabilities, the Company also uses derivatives to hedge its foreign currency risk exposure relating to firm commitments and highly probable transactions. In accordance with the relevant announcement of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Company provides for losses in respect of such outstanding derivative contract at the balance sheet date by marking them to market. Net gain, if any is not recognised, The contracts are aggregated category-wise, to determine the net gain/loss.

2.10 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries, wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised as an expense during the period.

Long-term employment benefits

Defined contribution plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. Defined contribution plan comprise of contributions to superannuation scheme, provident fund scheme and labour welfare fund. The Company's contribution paid/payable under these schemes are recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans:

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme and compensated absences are defined benefit plans. The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme and leave encashment is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their services till date; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation at each balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The Company recognises gains and losses on the curtailment of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.



2 Significant accounting policies (Continued)

2.10 Employee benefits (Continued)

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Compensated absences :

The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise in the future service periods. Since the compensated absences are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services, a liability is recognised at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance Sheet date. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date. Company's liabilities towards compensated absences to employees are determined on the basis of valuations, as at balance sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary using Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11 Income Tax

Income-tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income-tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period). Income tax expense is recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss except that tax expense related to items recognised directly in reserves is also recognised in those reserves.

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the applicable tax rates and tax laws.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income i.e. differences that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognised using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each balance sheet date and written down or written-up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realised.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid as per Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 is in the nature of unused tax credit which can be carried forward and utilized when the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Deferred tax assets on such tax credit is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the unused tax credit can be utilized in the specified future period.

2.12 Earnings per share (EPS)

The basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and diluted equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year.

2.13 Provision and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2024

28 Capital commitments and Contingent liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
Income tax matters in dispute	132.06	134.65
Sales tax matters in dispute	18.25	18.25
Customs \$	186.51	200.84

5 Custom duty on exported goods

During earlier years, Company has made exports of goods using Gold metal taken under Gold metal loan scheme. As foreign trade policy have prescribed certain norms for value addition on export of goods which is variably interpreted by custom authorities while releasing the duty bonds on export performance, thus it is more probable that certain outflow of money in lieu of fulfillment of value addition norms need to be provided by company. Accordingly, company has placed fixed deposits with banking institutions to compensate the duty portion whenever liability will arise in future.

Interest payable to MSMED suppliers

There is a contingent liability for Interest payable to MSME suppliers as per section 16 of MSMED Act. The provision for the interest has not been made in the books of accounts

29 Disclosure pursuant to Accounting Standard - 15 'Employee Benefits'

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions determined as a specific percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, employees state insurance scheme ('ESIS') and Contribution to maharashtra labour welfare fund which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contribution is charged to the statement of profit and loss as it accrues.

- i) Contribution to provident fund
- ii) Contribution to employees state insurance corporation
- iii) Contribution to maharashtra labour welfare fund

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year:	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
- Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund *	34.49	30.61
- Employers Contribution to Employees State Insurance Corporation *	4.20	5.56
- Employers' Contribution to Maharashtra labour Welfare Fund *	0.14	0.13
	<u>38.82</u>	<u>36.30</u>

* Included in Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note "25" Employee benefit expenses)

b. Defined benefit plans

i) Gratuity (funded)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in an actuarial valuation, takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

In accordance with the Accounting Standard 15 (Revised 2005), actuarial valuation has been done in respect of defined benefit plan of gratuity based on the following assumptions:-

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Discount rate (p.a.)	Gratuity 7.46%	Gratuity 6.96%
Expected rate of return on plan assets (p.a.)	7.46%	6.96%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00%	5.00%
Expected average remaining lives of the employees (years)	9	9
Attrition Rate	For service 4 years and below 15.00 % p.a & For service 5 years and above 5.00% p.a	For service 4 years and below 17.00 % p.a & For service 5 years and above 7.00% p.a
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
(i) <u>Change in Present Value of Obligation</u>		
Present value of obligation as at 1 April 2023	123.21	106.48
Interest cost	7.17	6.49
Current service cost	12.86	12.07
Benefits paid directly by Employer	(9.71)	(8.68)
Benefits paid from the Fund	(2.83)	-
Actuarial losses / (gain)	10.85	6.85
Present value of obligation as at 31 March 2024	<u>141.55</u>	<u>123.21</u>



29 Disclosure pursuant to Accounting Standard - 15 'Employee Benefits' (Continued)

c. Defined benefit plans (Continued)

	31 March 2023 Gratuity	31 March 2022 Gratuity
(i) Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Fair value of plan Assets at the beginning of the year	2.71	2.58
Contributions by the Employer	-	-
Expected Return on Plan Asset	0.20	0.18
Assets Transferred out/Disinvestments	(0.10)	-
Benefits paid from the Fund	(2.83)	-
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on Plan Assets - Due to Experience	0.02	(0.05)
Fair value of plan Assets at the end of the year	-	2.71
(ii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of obligation as at 31 March	141.55	123.21
Net liability recognised as on 31 March	141.55	123.21
Classification into Current / non-current		
The asset/liability in respect of each of the two plans comprises of the following non-current and current portions:		
Current	34.23	42.07
Non-current	107.32	78.43
	141.55	120.51
(iii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	12.86	12.07
Interest on defined benefit obligation	6.97	6.31
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Net actuarial losses / (gains) recognised in the current year	10.83	6.90
Total Expenses	30.66	25.29

Experience Adjustments:

Gratuity (funded)	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Defined benefit obligation	141.55	123.21	106.48	101.81	95.23
Plan assets					
Surplus / (Deficit)	141.55	123.21	106.48	101.81	95.23
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	10.85	6.85	4.38	6.72	(4.24)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-

d. Other long-term employee benefits

Other long term employee benefits include compensatory absences. Provision for compensatory absences is made on actuarial basis based on the following actuarial assumptions:

Classification into current/ non-current

The asset / liability in respect of compensated absences comprises of the following non current and current portions	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current	2.95	1.71
Non-current	18.66	9.68
	21.61	11.38

30 Expenditure in foreign currency

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Designing charges	204.56	238.72
Travelling expenses	6.46	4.67
Membership & Subscription charges	-	0.80
Demat charges	-	0.24
Total	211.03	244.43



31 Earnings in foreign currency

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
F.O.B of export	17,074.81	23,036.19

32 Details of imported and indigenous of raw materials consumed and percentage of each to total consumption during the financial year

Raw material	Percentage		Value	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Imported	7.91%	1.55%	2,739.44	673.50
Indigenous	92.09%	98.45%	31,892.00	42,685.70
	100.00%	100.00%	34,631.45	43,359.20
Stores & Spares				
Imported	26.68%	14.44%	66.69	42.18
Indigenous	73.32%	85.56%	183.31	249.92
Total	100.00%	100.00%	250.00	292.10

33 Value of Imports calculated on CIF basis (on accrual basis)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Raw materials	2,739.44	673.50
Finished Goods	-	-
Stores and spares	66.69	42.18
Total	2,806.14	715.68

34 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in Lakhs)	704.50	446.74
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	3,150,000	4,150,000
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	22.37	10.76
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.	3,150,000	4,150,000
Add: Weighted average number of 0% Compulsory convertible preference shares outstanding at the end of the year (based on date of issue of shares).	-	-
Add: Weighted average number of 0% Compulsory convertible debentures outstanding at the end of the year.	-	-
Weighted average number of dilutive equity shares outstanding at the end of the year.	3,150,000	4,150,000
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	22.37	10.76

35 Derivative instruments

The Company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its exposure to movement in foreign exchange rates.

I Hedged foreign currency exposures

Foreign currency exposure on account of trade receivables hedged by derivative instruments is as follows:

Foreign currency	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		
	Amount in foreign currency	Rupees	Amount in foreign currency	Rupees	
Trade receivables	USD	500,000	416.71	6,132,734	5,007.70
Total		500,000	416.71	6,132,734	5,007.70



II Unhedged foreign currency exposures

Foreign currency exposure on account of trade receivables not hedged by derivative instruments is as follows:					
Foreign currency	31 March 2024 Amount in foreign currency	Rupees	31 March 2023 Amount in foreign currency	Rupees	
Trade receivables	USD	5,829,158	4,796.80	3,068,660	2,499.51
Total		5,829,158	4,796.80	3,068,660	2,499.51
Foreign currency exposure on account of trade payables and working capital borrowings not hedged by derivative instruments is as follows:					
Foreign currency	31 March 2024 Amount in Foreign Currency	Rupees	31 March 2023 Amount in Foreign Currency	Rupees	
Trade payables	USD	94,415	78.67	51,278	42.92
Working Capital Borrowings	USD	-	-	-	-
Total		94,415	78.67	51,278	42.92

36 Segment information

The Company is engaged in manufacturing and selling of jewellery which is the primary business segment based on the nature of products manufactured and sold. There are no other primary reportable segments. Thus the segment revenue, segment asset, segment result, total carrying amount of segment assets and total carrying amount of segment liabilities during the year are as reflected in financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022. Accordingly, the segment information as required by Accounting Standard 17 on "Segment Reporting" is disclosed and given below:

The above business segment has been identified considering :

- The nature of the product
- The differing risk and returns
- The internal financial reporting systems

Secondary segment information

The Company's operations are managed from India. The principal geographical areas in which the Company operates are India and Europe, Middle East, Asia, USA & Other Countries. Segment assets do not include income tax assets.

Geographical Segments	Composition
Domestic	All over India
International	Primarily to Middle East Countries, Hongkong, USA

Secondary segment information with respect to geographical location

Sales revenue by geographical market	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Sales India	23,624.70	20,912.09
Sales to SEZ India	8.17	-
Sales to Middle East Countries	6,818.43	6,521.71
Sales to Countries other than Middle East	10,305.26	18,982.22
	40,756.56	46,416.01
Carrying amount of segment assets *		
India	21,508.60	20,025.28
SEZ India	2.99	-
Middle East Countries	1,767.76	2,934.20
Other than Middle East Countries	3,438.46	4,594.68
	26,717.81	27,554.16
Capital expenditure		
India	174.66	64.17
SEZ India	21.80	19.96
Middle East	-	-
Other than India	-	-
	196.46	84.13

* Segment assets excludes Tax assets



38 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profits of the immediately preceding three financial years on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. The areas provided for CSR activities are for promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, environment sustainability and rural development projects.

The funds utilized throughout the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act.

Sr No.	Particular	Amount/ Compliance
1	Net profit of the immediately preceding financial year	607.39
2	Whether CSR applicable in FY 2023-24	Yes
3	Required minimum CSR expenditure [2% of Net Profits of FY 2022-2023, 2021-2022 and 2020-2021]	9.08
4	Whether made the above expenditure	Yes
5	Amount actually Spent by PJPL	5.51
6	If the company spends an amount in excess of the requirements provided under this sub-section, such company may set off such excess amount against the requirement to spend under this sub-section for such number of succeeding financial years and in such manner, as may be prescribed (i.e. 3 years)	43.55
7	PJPL can carried forward till	FY 2023-24 – FY 2025-26 38.04
	PJPL can carried forward till	FY 2024-25 – FY 2026-27 5.51

39 Disclosures relating to provisions

Provision in respect of Value added tax matters

The Company has made provisions for Value Added Tax related matters, which will be settled on completion of the assessment. Summary of the movement in the provisions is given below

Particulars	Amount
Opening Balance as on 01 April 2023	5.21
Additions during the year	-
Utilisations	-
Reversals	-
Closing Balance as on 31 March 2024	5.21

40 Debtors and Creditors are subject to confirmation**41 Other Statutory Information**

- The Company does not have any Benami Property and there are no proceeding against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions Prohibition Act, 1988(45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder
- The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current year and previous year
- The Company does not have any transactions which are not recorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act 1961 during the current year and previous year.
- There are no Schemes of Arrangements which are either pending or have been approved by the competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the current year and previous year.

42 Previous year's figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with current year's classification / presentation.

For MB NAYAK & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 107014W

Sanket Narolkar
Partner
Membership No: 140724

Date: 23rd September, 2024
Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
PRIORITY JEWELS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U52393MH2007PTC174977

Shailesh H Sangani
Managing Director
DIN: 00187474

Date: 23rd September, 2024
Place: Mumbai

Tushar A Mehta
Director
DIN: 00187368

Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March, 2024

11 Property, plant and equipment

Description of assets	As at 1 April 2023	Gross block Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	As at 31 Mar 2024	Depreciation and amortisation For the year 1 April 2023	Deletion during the year 31 Mar 2024	As at 31 Mar 2024	Net block As at 31 Mar 2024	Net block As at 31 Mar 2023
A) Tangible assets									
Leasehold land	998.03	-	-	998.03	17.41	-	217.59	780.43	797.84
Buildings - factory	624.82	-	-	624.82	21.27	-	421.45	203.37	224.63
Leasehold premises	96.37	-	-	96.37	0.00	-	96.37	-	0.00
Plant and machinery	867.09	138.35	14.50	990.94	54.31	7.75	658.05	332.89	255.60
Furniture and fixtures	165.75	0.68	-	166.43	4.93	-	147.75	18.68	22.92
Air conditioners	115.57	2.91	-	118.48	83.37	-	88.35	30.13	32.20
Office equipments	82.83	7.94	-	90.77	74.55	-	80.75	10.02	8.28
Office premises	69.96	-	-	69.96	50.35	-	52.43	17.53	19.61
Electrical installations	48.83	0.31	-	49.14	45.29	-	45.58	3.56	3.54
Vehicles	78.34	26.69	-	105.03	50.26	-	58.95	46.09	28.08
Vehicles (PGPL)	19.48	-	-	19.48	9.87	-	12.39	7.09	9.60
Computers	92.52	13.84	-	106.36	89.21	-	99.87	6.49	3.31
Total (A)	3,259.58	190.72	14.50	3,435.80	1,853.96	7.75	1,979.53	1,456.27	1,405.62
B) Intangible assets									
Computer software	168.24	5.74	-	173.97	160.23	-	166.30	7.67	8.01
Total (B)	168.24	5.74	-	173.97	160.23	-	166.30	7.67	8.01
Total (A) + (B)	3,427.82	196.46	14.50	3,609.78	2,014.19	7.75	2,145.83	1,463.94	1,413.63



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)
as at 31 March, 2023

11 Property, plant and equipment

Description of assets	Gross block		Depreciation and amortisation		Net block	
	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31 Mar 2023	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31 Mar 2023	As at 1 April 2022	As at 31 Mar 2023
A) Tangible assets						
Leasehold land	998.03	998.03	-	-	998.03	998.03
Leasehold land (PGPL)	69.06	-	69.06	-	-	-
Buildings - factory	624.82	624.82	-	-	624.82	624.82
Leasehold premises	96.37	96.37	-	-	96.37	96.37
Plant and machinery	811.36	867.09	-	-	867.09	867.09
Furniture and fixtures	161.22	165.75	-	-	165.75	165.75
Air conditioners	114.96	115.57	-	-	115.57	115.57
Office equipments	80.42	82.83	-	-	82.83	82.83
Office premises	69.96	69.96	-	-	69.96	69.96
Electrical installations	48.73	48.83	-	-	48.83	48.83
Vehicles	70.20	78.34	-	-	78.34	78.34
Vehicles (PGPL)	19.48	19.48	-	-	19.48	19.48
Computers	89.69	92.52	-	-	92.52	92.52
Total (A)	3,254.29	3,259.58	69.06	69.06	3,185.23	3,190.52
B) Intangible assets						
Computer software	158.45	168.24	-	-	168.24	168.24
Total (B)	158.45	168.24	-	-	168.24	168.24
Total (A) + (B)	3,412.75	3,427.82	69.06	69.06	3,346.69	3,358.76

Leasehold land (PGPL) sold during the year



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2024

37 Disclosures as required by the Accounting Standard - 18 on 'Related Party Disclosures' are given below (Continued) :

Subsidiary companies	Priority Creations Private Limited
Key managerial personnel	Mr. Shailesh Sangani Mrs. Manisha Sangani Mr. Tushar Mehta
Relatives of key managerial personnel	Mrs. Aditi Karan Motla, daughter of Shailesh and Manisha Sangani Mrs. Aashna Parikh, daughter of Shailesh and Manisha Sangani
Entities over which key managerial personnel and / or their relatives exercise significant influence	-

Transactions with related parties and outstanding balances as on the year end.

Nature of transaction	Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel		Entities over which Key Managerial personnel and/or their relatives exercise significant influence		Subsidiaries	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
Transaction for the year								
Managerial Remuneration/Salary								
Shailesh Sangani	48.00	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tushar Mehta	21.00	21.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aditi Karan Motla	-	-	6.00	3.00	-	-	-	-
Aashna Parikh Sangani	-	-	6.00	3.00	-	-	-	-
Loans taken (non interest bearing)								
Shailesh Sangani	542.54	1,904.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manisha Sangani	118.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid (non interest bearing)								
Shailesh Sangani	7.04	641.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manisha Sangani	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance								
Loans payable								
Shailesh Sangani	1,798.61	1,263.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manisha Sangani	118.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits payable								
Shailesh Sangani	29.36	28.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tushar Mehta	5.50	6.57	-	-	-	-	-	-



Priority Jewels Private Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31,2024

Note 43: Ratios

No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio		% Change as at 31.03.2024
				As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.47	1.53	-4.35%
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt (Long term Borrowings & Short Term Borrowings)	Shareholders Equity (i.e. Share Capital + Reserve & Surplus)	1.28	1.14	12.56%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	PAT + Depreciation + Interest	Interest + Installment due within 1 year	1.40	1.18	18.68%
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Shareholders Equity (i.e. Share Capital + Reserve & Surplus)	7.43%	4.47%	66.10%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Sales	Average Inventory	3.27	5.19	-36.94%
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Sales (Total Op Income)	Average Receivable	3.96	3.96	0.06%
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases on Credit	Average Payables	7.81	9.27	-15.83%
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Sales (Total Op Income)	Working Capital	5.19	5.13	1.15%
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Sales (Total Op Income)	1.72%	0.96%	78.31%
10	Return on Capital Employed	Net Profit after Tax + Finance Cost	Total Assets - Current Liabilities	15.26%	11.83%	28.95%
11	Return on Investment	Net profit after Tax	Cost of Investment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Note: Explanation for change in ratio by more than 25%

- Increase in Net profit after tax and decrease in shareholder's Equity resulted in increase in this Ratio.
- Increase in Average inventory and decrease in sales resulted in decline in this ratio, shareholder's Equity resulted in increase in this Ratio.
- Increase in Net profit after tax resulted in increase in this Ratio.
- Increase in Net profit after tax and decrease in Finance cost resulted in increase in this Ratio.

For MB NAYAK & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 107014W


Sanket Narolkar
Partner
Membership No: 140724



Date: 23rd September, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
PRIORITY JEWELS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U52393MH2007PTC174977


Shailesh H Sangani
Managing Director
DIN: 00187474


Tushar A Mehta
Director
DIN: 00187368

Date: 23rd September, 2024
Place: Mumbai