

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of A-One Gold Retail Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.
- When we read the Board's Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the applicable laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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, management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors and management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements.
- 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. This Report does not include a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) The Company is a Private Company as defined under section 2(68) of the Act and covered under the criteria specified in the Notification G.S.R. 583(E) dated June 13, 2017, as amended from time to time by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and complies with the conditions specified therein. Accordingly, reporting under section 143(3)(i) of the Act with respect to the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable to the Company.
- (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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

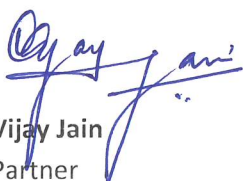


- (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) contain any material misstatement.
- (h) No dividend has been declared, authorized, or distributed by the Company in respect of the current financial year.
- (i) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software system for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail to the extent enabled, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
- (j) The provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are applicable only to public companies. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 302049E


Vijay Jain
Partner



Membership Number: 077508

UDIN: 26077508EKLNEA8176

Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026

A-One Gold Retail Private Limited
(CIN: U46620KA2023PTC176723)

A One House, No.326, Front Portion, First Floor CQAL Layout, Ward No. 08, Sahakar Nagar, Bangalore, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India, 560092

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	Note No	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Other Financial Assets	3	0.22	0.22
Total Non-current Assets		0.22	0.22
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1.98	4.67
Other Current Assets	5	0.55	-
Total Current Assets		2.53	4.67
Total Assets		2.75	4.89
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	5.00	5.00
Other equity	7	(13.05)	(4.19)
Total Equity		(8.05)	0.81
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	8	-	-
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		10.48	3.81
Other financial liabilities	9	0.32	0.27
Total Current Liabilities		10.80	4.08
Total Equity and Liabilities		2.75	4.89

Material Accounting Policies

1 to 2

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 to 35

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone financial statements.

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

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI FRN: 302049E

Vijay Jain

Partner

Membership No. 077508

Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026



Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026



Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026

A-One Gold Retail Private Limited
(CIN: U46620KA2023PTC176723)

A One House, No.326, Front Portion, First Floor CQAL Layout, Ward No. 08, Sahakar Nagar, Bangalore, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India, 560092

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

	Note No	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Financial costs	10	0.10	-
Other expenses	11	8.76	2.12
Total Expenses		8.86	2.12
Loss before tax		(8.86)	(2.12)
Less: Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(8.86)	(2.12)
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge/(benefit)		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		-	-
Loss for the year		(8.86)	(2.12)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		(8.86)	(2.12)
Earnings per equity share			
-Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share (Absolute Number)	12	(17.72)	(4.24)
Material Accounting Policies	1 to 2		
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 to 35		

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

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN: 302049E

Vijay Jain

Partner
Membership No: 077508

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 17, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

Sunil Jallan
Director
DIN: 02150846

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 17, 2026

Sandeep Kumar
Director
DIN: 02112630

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 17, 2026

A-One Gold Retail Private Limited
(CIN: U46620KA2023PTC176723)

A One House, No.326, Front Portion, First Floor CQAL Layout, Ward No. 08, Sahakar Nagar, Bangalore, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India, 560092
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity		Total
		Retained earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	5.00	(2.07)		2.93
Additions during the year	-	-		-
Profit for the year	-	(2.12)		(2.12)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	5.00	(4.19)		0.81
Additions during the year	-	-		-
Profit for the year	-	(8.86)		(8.86)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	5.00	(13.05)		(8.05)

Material Accounting Policies

1 to 2

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 to 35

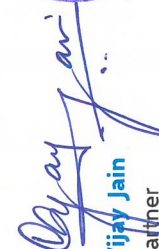
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone financial statements.

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

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI FRN: 302049E


Vijay Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 077508


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

A-One Gold Retail Private Limited


Sanil Jallant
Director
DIN: 02150846


Sandeep Kumar
Director
DIN: 02112630

Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026

Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026

Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026

A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Company Overview:

A-One Gold Retail Private Limited (the company) is a private limited company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at A One House No. 326, Front Portion, First Floor, CQAL Layout, Ward No. 08, Sahakar Nagar, Bangalore – 560092. The Company was incorporated on July 28, 2023. The Company is engaged in the business of wholesale and trading of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and steel products, along with technical and management consultancy covering engineering, project development, fabrication, procurement, supervision, commissioning, and related services in India and abroad.

2. Material Accounting Policies

(i) Statement of compliance:

The material accounting policies adopted for preparation and presentation of these financial statements are listed below. These policies have been applied consistently by the Company for all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

These Standalone financial statements ("the Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were authorised and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on August 17, 2026.

(ii) (A) Basis of Preparation

- a. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value by Ind AS.
- b. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
- c. The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (₹ 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

(ii) (B) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified and presented as current or non-current in accordance with the Company's normal operating cycle, which is based on the nature of business and the time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation of cash and cash equivalents. The company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

(ii) (C) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lacs, unless otherwise indicated.



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(ii) (D) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Basis of measurement
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value

(iii) (E) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant management judgements:

- **Recognition of deferred tax assets** – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.
- **Business model assessment** – The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and accordingly prospective change to the classification of those assets are made.
- **Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets** – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.
- **Provisions and Contingent Liabilities** – At each Balance Sheet date, based on the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.
- **Fair value measurements** – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

(iii) Tax expense

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(iv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, bank balances in current accounts and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

(v) Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets

Provisions

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the



balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

Contingent liability

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised. A contingent asset is disclosed, in financial statements, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(vi) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortised cost,
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest
For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features; prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g., non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debts investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On Derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: classification, subsequent measurement & gain and loss

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026**

recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

DerecognitionFinancial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(vii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events such as bonus issue, share split or consolidation of shares.



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted into equity shares as at the beginning of the period unless they have been issued at a later date.

(viii) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services. Further:

1. Segment revenue includes sales and other income directly identifiable with / allocable to the segment including inter-segment revenue.
2. Expenses that are directly identifiable with / allocable to segments are considered for determining the segment result. Expenses which relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments are included under unallocable expenditure.
3. Income which relates to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments is included in unallocable income.
4. Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Unallocable assets and liabilities represent the assets and liabilities that relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to any segment.

The Board of Director(s) are collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108.

(ix) Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the current year, MCA has notified the following amendments in the existing standards applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 01, 2025:

- (i) Amendments to Ind-AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability
- (ii) Amendments to Ind-AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- (iii) Amendments to Ind-AS 7 and Ind-AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements
- (iv) International Tax Reform- Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind-AS 12

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact on its financial statements.



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026*(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)***3 Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)****Unsecured, considered good**

Security Deposits

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
0.22	0.22
0.22	0.22

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks

- in current accounts

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1.98	4.67
1.98	4.67

5 Other current assets

Unclaimed GST Input Tax

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
0.55	-
0.55	-



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

6 Equity share capital

- (i). The Company has only one class of share capital, having a par value of ₹ 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

Authorised shares

Equity shares

1,00,000 shares of ₹ 10 each

Total

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
10.00	10.00
10.00	10.00

Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares

Equity shares

50,000 shares of ₹ 10 each

5.00	5.00
5.00	5.00

- (ii).
- Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year**

Equity shares

Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year

Shares issued during the year

Shares outstanding at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount
50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00
-	-	-	-
50,000	5.00	50,000	5.00

- (iii).
- Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

Voting

Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held.

Dividends

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case where interim dividend is distributed. The Company has not distributed any dividend in the current financial year.

Liquidation

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the shareholders shall be entitled to receive all of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. Such distribution amounts will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

- (iv).
- Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity share of the Company**

Name of shareholders

	As at March 31, 2026			As at 31 March, 2025		
	Number	Percentage	Percentage Change	Number	Percentage	Percentage Change
Sunil Jallan	20,000	40%	0%	20,000	40%	0%
Sandeep Kumar	20,000	40%	0%	20,000	40%	0%
Krishan Kumar Jalan	10,000	20%	0%	10,000	20%	0%

- (v). No class of shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back during the current year.

- (vi).
- Details of equity share held by Promoters at the end of year**

Name of promoters

	As at March 31, 2026			As at 31 March, 2025		
	Number	Percentage	Percentage Change	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Sunil Jallan	20,000	40%	0%	20,000	40%	0%
Sandeep Kumar	20,000	40%	0%	20,000	40%	0%
Krishan Kumar Jalan	10,000	20%	0%	10,000	20%	0%
	50,000	100%	-	50,000	100%	-

- (vii). No shares are reserved to be issued under options and contracts/ commitments for the sale of shares/ disinvestment.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

7 Other equity**(i). Retained earnings**

Opening balance

Loss during the year

Closing balance

As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
-------------------------	-------------------------

(4.19) (2.07)

(8.86) (2.12)

(13.05) (4.19)**(13.05) (4.19)****Nature and purpose of other equity:****(i). Retained earnings**

Retained earnings represents the surplus/ (deficit) in profit and loss account and appropriations.

8 Trade payables

As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
-------------------------	-------------------------

(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

- -

(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

10.48 4.06

(iii) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises -Disputed Dues

- -

(iv) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises-Disputed Dues

- -

10.48 4.06**Note:**

(i) For disclosures relating to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 refer note 22.

(ii) For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management process, refer note 15.

(iii) Trade payables ageing-(Outstanding from the date of transaction)**Particulars**

As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
-------------------------	-------------------------

Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises

Less than 1 year

- -

1-2 years

- -

2-3 years

- -

More than 3 years

- -

Dues to others

Less than 1 year

10.45 4.06

1-2 years

- -

2-3 years

0.03 -

More than 3 years

- -

10.48 4.06**9 Other financial liabilities (current)**

As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
-------------------------	-------------------------

Reimbursement of expenses payable

0.31 0.01

0.31 0.01**Note:**

For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management process, refer note 15.



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

10 Finance Costs

Interest on Borrowings

For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

0.10	-
0.10	-

11 Other expenses

Legal and professional expenses (refer footnote)

Rates and taxes

Rent

Miscellaneous expenses

Remuneration to Auditors (refer note)

For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

5.31	0.10
0.12	-
3.05	1.77
0.03	-
0.25	0.25
8.76	2.12

Note:**Payment of remuneration to auditors (excluding GST)**

- as auditor

• for statutory audit

For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25

12 Earning per share**(a). Basic and diluted earnings per share (in absolute figures)**

From continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the Company

(17.72)	(4.24)
---------	--------

(b). Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share**Basic earnings per share**

Profit from continuing operation attributable to the equity share holders

Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share

(8.86)	(2.12)
(8.86)	(2.12)

(c). Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share

50,000	50,000
--------	--------

The Company has not issued any instrument that is potentially dilutive in the future. Hence, the weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the year for calculation of basic as well as diluted EPS is the same.



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

13 Leases

A. Exempted leases

The Company has recognised ₹ 3.05 lakhs as rent expenses during the year which pertains to short term lease/ low value asset which was not recognised as part of right of use asset.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

14 Related party disclosures

The related parties as per terms of Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are disclosed below:

A. List of related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place

Nature of relationship	Name of related party	
Enterprises in which Directors are Interested	A-One Steels India Limited Vanya Steels Private Limited A-One Gold Pipes and Tubes Private Limited A-One Gold Steels India Private Limited A-One Gold Singapore Pte. Ltd. A-One Defence and Aerospace Private Limited A-One Aerospace Private Limited A-One Atomic and Explosive Private Limited Shri Gouri Shankar Jalan Charitable Trust A-One Gold Retail Private Limited	
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Sunil Jallan	Director
	Sandeep Kumar	Director
Relatives of KMPs	Mona Jallan	Wife of Director
	Priya Jallan	Wife of Director
	Daya Jallan	Mother of Director
	Krishan Kumar Jalan	Father of Director

B. Transactions with related parties during the year (excluding reimbursements) are as following: -

Name of Related Party and Nature of Transactions	Nature of Relationship	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Payment of Rent			
A-One Steels India Limited	Enterprises in which Directors are Interested	3.05	1.77
Interest expense on loan taken			
A-One Steels India Limited	Enterprises in which Directors are Interested	0.10	-
Loan taken			
A-One Steels India Limited	Enterprises in which Directors are Interested	50.00	-
Loan Repaid			
A-One Steels India Limited	Enterprises in which Directors are Interested	50.00	-

C. Balance outstanding with or from related parties as at:

Name of Related Party and Nature of Balances	Nature of Relationship	As at March 31, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Trade Payables			
A-One Steels India Limited	Enterprises in which Directors are Interested	9.68	2.97
Payable on Account of Reimbursements			
Vanya Steels Private Limited	Enterprises in which Directors are Interested	0.01	0.01
Sandeep Kumar	Director	0.30	-
A-One Steels India Limited	Enterprises in which Directors are Interested	-	0.52



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

15 Fair value measurement and financial instruments

a). Financial instruments – by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities:

As at March 31, 2026		Carrying value (as at March 31, 2026)			Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Other financial assets	-	-	0.22	0.22	-	-	0.22
Current							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1.98	1.98	-	-	1.98
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2.20	2.20	-	-	2.20
Financial liabilities							
Current							
Trade Payables	-	-	10.48	10.48	-	-	10.48
Other financial liabilities	-	-	0.32	0.32	-	-	0.32
Total	-	-	10.80	10.80	-	-	10.80

As at March 31, 2025		Carrying value (as at March 31, 2025)			Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Current							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4.67	4.67	-	-	4.67
Other financial assets	-	-	0.22	0.22	-	-	0.22
Total	-	-	4.89	4.89	-	-	4.89
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
Trade Payables	-	-	3.81	3.81	-	-	3.81
Other financial liabilities	-	-	0.27	0.27	-	-	0.27
Total	-	-	4.08	4.08	-	-	4.08



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

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Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: It includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes of similar instruments.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is similar to the carrying value as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

Valuation processes

The Management performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes on a periodic basis, including level 3 fair values.

b). Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

(i). Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	1.98	4.67
Other Financial Assets	0.22	0.22

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's credit risk is primarily to the amount due from customers and loans. The Company maintains a defined credit policy and monitors the exposures to these credit risks on an ongoing basis. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with scheduled commercial banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

(ii). Liquidity risk

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

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and funding from Company companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:

- Day to Day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date:

...Continued on next page



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

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As at March 31, 2026	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years	Total
Trade Payables	10.48	10.48	-	-	10.48
Other financial liabilities	0.32	0.32	-	-	0.32
Total	10.80	10.80	-	-	10.80

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one to five years	More than five years	Total
Trade Payables	3.81	3.81	-	-	3.81
Other financial liabilities	0.27	0.27	-	-	0.27
Total	4.08	4.08	-	-	4.08

(iii). Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, the Company mainly has exposure to two type of market risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's borrowings carries fixed rate of interest, therefore, there is no exposure to interest rate risk.

b. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows to the extent of earnings and expenses in foreign currencies. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

Exposure to foreign currency risk

The Company has no foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period, therefore, there is no exposure to currency risk.

16 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, raise new debt or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent plus interest-bearing debts).

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and bank balances	1.98	4.67
Adjusted net debt (A)	NA	NA
Total equity (B)	(8.05)	0.81
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	NA	NA



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

17 Key Financial Ratios

(A).	Ratios	Formulae	For the year ended	For the year ended	% Change	Reason for change
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025		
a)	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets / Current liabilities	0.23	1.20	(80.48%)	Decrease due to increase in Trade Payables
b)	Debt equity ratio (in times)	Debt / Total Equity	NA	NA	NA	NA
c)	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt services / (Repayment of borrowings + Interest+Lease Payments)	NA	NA	NA	NA
d)	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit/(loss) after taxes / Total Equity	(109.99%)	(260.08%)	(57.71%)	Decrease in Total Equity
e)	Return on Capital Employed Ratio (Pre tax) (%)	Earning before interest & tax (excluding Other Income & Exceptional items) / Capital employed	(108.73%)	(260.08%)	(58.19%)	Decrease in Capital Employed
f)	Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit / Revenue from operations	NA	NA	NA	NA
g)	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	NA
h)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations / Average trade receivables	NA	NA	NA	NA
i)	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Credit purchases / Average trade payables	NA	NA	NA	NA
j)	Net capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations / Average working capital	NA	NA	NA	NA

(B). Formulas

- (i) Current Assets=Total Current Assets
- (ii) Current Liabilities=Total Current Liabilities-Current Maturities of Long Term Debt
- (iii) Debt=Long Term & Short Term Borrowings
- (iv) Earnings available for debt services=Earnings before Interest ,Tax and Depreciation & Amortization, Exceptional Items (excluding Other Income)
- (v) Repayment of Borrowings+Interest=Current Maturity of Long term Debt +Finance Cost+Lease Payments
- (vi) Profit/(loss) after taxes=Profit after Tax
- (vii) Total equity=Total Closing Equity
- (viii) Capital Employed=Total shareholders's equity (+) Non-current borrowings (+) current borrowings
- (ix) Earning before interest & tax=Profit before Tax+Finance Cost-Other Income
- (x) Net Profit=Net Profit after Taxes
- (xi) Revenue from Operations=Total Revenue from Operations
- (xii) Cost of Goods Sold=Cost of materials consumed+Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress
- (xiii) Average Inventory=(Opening Inventory+Closing Inventory)/2
- (xiv) Credit Sales=Total Sales
- (xv) Average Trade receivables=(Opening Trade Receivables+Closing Trade Receivables)/2
- (xvi) Credit purchases=Purchase of Materials
- (xvii) Average Trade Payables=(Opening Trade Payables+Closing Trade Payables)/2
- (xviii) Average working capital=(Opening Working Capital+Closing Working Capital)/2
- (xix) Working Capital=Current Assets-Current Liabilities



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

18 Income taxes**A. Reconciliation of effective tax rate****Loss before tax**

Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate

Tax effect of:

Expenses disallowed for tax

Deferred tax asset not recognised on account of absence of certainty on availability of future taxable profit

Others

For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
	(8.86)		(2.12)
31.20%	(2.76)	31.20%	(0.66)
	-		-
	2.76		0.66
	-		-
	-		-

B Unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities**Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:****Deferred tax assets**

Preliminary expenses

Carried forward business losses

Sub- Total (a)**Deferred tax liabilities**

Others

Sub- Total (b)**Unrecognised deferred tax assets (net) (a) - (b)**

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
0.05	0.05
3.92	1.14
3.97	1.19
-	-
-	-
3.97	1.19

The Company has not recognised deferred asset of Rs. 2.76 Lakhs for current year (FY 2024-25: 0.66 lakhs) generated on account of preliminary expenses and accumulated losses as there is no reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised.



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

19 There are no contingent liability and commitments as at March 31, 2026.

20 Operating segments

The Company is having no business operation in current financial year and having no segments. Therefore, reporting of segment information in accordance with Ind AS 108 is not applicable.

21 Expenditure on CSR activities

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not covered under the said provisions and not required to spend any amount on CSR activities in current financial year.

22 In terms of Section 22 of Chapter V of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006), the disclosures of payments due to any supplier are as follows:

**For the year ended
March 31, 2026**

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any MSME supplier as at the end of each accounting year included in:

- Trade payables	-
- Payable for Capital Goods	-
- Interest due	-

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year included in

- Principal	-
- Interest due	-

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.

The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointment day during the year) but without adding the Interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.

The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.

23 The Parliament of India has approved new Labour Codes which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and the rules are yet to be framed. The Company will carry out an evaluation of the impact and record the same in the financial statements in the period in which the Codes become effective and the related rules are published.

24 The Company has no borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and there is no requirement to file quarterly returns or statements of current assets.

25 The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck-off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

26 The Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is a lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in the favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

27 The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

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



A-One Gold Retail Private Limited

(CIN: U46620KA2023PTC176723)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

- 29** The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 30** The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 31** The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies ("ROC") beyond the statutory period.
- 32** The Company has not done any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- 33** The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- 34** The Company has not used any borrowings from banks and financial institutions for purpose other than for which it was taken.
- 35** These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on August 17, 2026.

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

ICAI FRN: 302049E

Vijay Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 077508

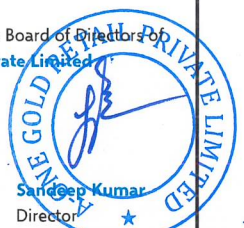
Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026



Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026



Place: Bengaluru

Date: August 17, 2026