INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone 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 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at December 31, 2023, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 44 of the standalone financial statements, which describes the prior period errors identified by the management of the Company, who have accordingly restated the comparative Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the comparative Balance Sheet as at that date, and also the opening Balance Sheet as at January 1, 2022, in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report is Director's report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of 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, changes in equity 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 standalone financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the 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 either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements.

Other Matter

The standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022, were audited by another auditor whose report dated May 15, 2023, expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except that the Company has not maintained daily back-up of books of accounts and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode in a server physically located in India.

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow 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.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on December 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on December 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".

   (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. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 40 to the standalone financial statements;

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.

(1) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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.

(2) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, as on the date of this audit report, 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.

(3) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this audit report is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013.

   The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend. (Refer Note 46 to the Standalone financial statements).

vi. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Company as it is a private Company.

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Ankush Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 159694
UDIN: 2415969BKFHTP6898
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL GEMMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 and board of director'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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Ankush Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.159694
UDIN: 2415969BKFHTP6898

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL GEMMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

i.

(a)

A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) All the property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment including Right of Use assets or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii.

(a) The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification, coverage & procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits during the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii.

(a) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not provided guarantees or security or granted any loans or advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has made investment in a subsidiary company during the year amounting to Rs. 32.53 million (refer note 9 of the standalone financial statements). The Company has not made investment in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the investments made and terms and conditions in relation to investments made are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In case of the loans schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated and the borrowers have been regular in the repayment of the principal and payment of interest.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company there are no amounts overdue for more than ninety days in respect of the loans granted to related party.

(e) According to the information explanation provided to us, the loan has not fallen due during the year. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, including to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Act either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, the requirements under paragraph 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, in respect of loans and investments. However, the Company has not provided any guarantees and made any security.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. Also, there are no amounts outstanding as on December 31, 2023, which are in the nature of deposits.

vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products and services of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with appropriate authorities during the year, though there have been slight delay in a few cases.

According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax and other statutory dues in arrears as at December 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and examination of records of the Company, details of statutory dues referred to in sub Clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on December 31, 2023 on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	**Nature of dues**	**Amount demanded (Rs. in million)**	**Amount Paid* (Rs. in million)**	**Period to which the amount relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**	**Remarks, if any**
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax	Rs.14.66	Nil	FY 15-16, FY 21-22, FY 08-09	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)	Nil
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Rs. 1.60	Nil	FY 17-18	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Nil
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Rs. 37.68	Rs.11.08	FY 02-03 to FY 03-04, FY 04-05, FY 06-07 to FY 08-09 and FY13-14 to FY 15-16	Customs Excise & service tax appellate tribunal (CESTAT)	Nil
Maharashtra State Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1975	Profession Tax	Rs. 0.21	Rs. 0.05	FY 23-24	Deputy Commissioner of Profession Tax Appeal	Nil

*These amounts are paid/deposited under protest

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Tax Assessment of the Company. Also, there are no previously unrecorded income which has been now recorded in the books of account. Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix.

(a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lenders during the year. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix) (a) to (c) and sub Clause (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanation provided to us, there are no funds raised on short term basis. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from an any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. The Company does not have joint venture or associate Company. Hence, reporting under the Clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

x.

(a) In our opinion and according to the information explanation given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the 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, partly, or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi.

(a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(b) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per Companies Act, 2013 or SEBI LODR Regulations.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the 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 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act.

xiv.

(a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of our audit report, for the period under audit.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 in clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi.

(a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company (as part of its group. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on the overall review of standalone financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditor during the year, there were no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditor.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (refer note 41), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are applicable to the Company. The Company has made the required contributions during the year and there are no unspent amounts which are required to be transferred either to a Fund or to a Special Account as per the provisions of Section 135 of the

Act read with schedule VII. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xx)(a) and Clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) There are no ongoing projects and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(xx)(b) of order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The reporting under Clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said Clause has been included in the report.

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Ankush Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.159694
UDIN: 2415969BKFHTP6898

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL GEMMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited ("the Company") as of December 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at December 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements 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) (the "Guidance Note").

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 with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 with reference to standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, 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 judgement, 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 with reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Standalone financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, 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 with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Ankush Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.159694
UDIN: 2415969BKFHTP6898

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	6	731.71	698.21	654.25
Right-of-use assets	6.1	387.84	354.91	241.49
Capital work-in-progress	7	201.58	2.49	-
Other intangible assets	8	31.06	31.37	35.22
Financial assets				
(a) Investment in subsidiary	9	33.06	0.53	-
(b) Loans	10	73.35	70.52	-
(c) Other financial assets	11	796.05	24.74	24.98
Income tax assets (net)	13	118.15	-	-
Other non current assets	12	134.74	204.88	189.59
Total non-current assets		**2,507.54**	**1,387.65**	**1,145.53**
Current assets				
Inventories	14	7.53	1.43	1.61
Financial assets				
(a) Trade receivables	15	1,078.93	632.49	341.16
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	16	1,144.69	331.32	364.68
(c) Bank balances other than (b) above	17	1,217.08	1,652.16	1,270.34
(d) Other financial assets	11	83.05	57.53	49.72
Other current assets	12	60.91	55.47	23.88
Total current assets		**3,592.19**	**2,730.40**	**2,051.39**
Total assets		**6,099.73**	**4,118.05**	**3,196.92**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	18	3.95	3.95	3.95
Other equity	19	5,156.62	3,410.00	2,421.94
Total equity		**5,160.57**	**3,413.95**	**2,425.89**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(a) Lease liabilities	21	227.30	211.00	127.14
Employee benefit obligations	20	74.51	43.87	39.54
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	34	0.47	58.45	39.77
Total non-current liabilities		**302.28**	**313.32**	**206.45**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(a) Lease liabilities	21	79.13	56.05	36.09
(b) Trade payables	25			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		27.25	21.01	10.88
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		68.00	31.06	134.47
(c) Other financial liabilities	22	233.30	21.19	25.21
Other current liabilities	23	179.24	200.28	210.04
Employee benefit obligations	20	49.96	43.60	29.79
Current tax liabilities (net)	24	-	17.59	118.10
Total current liabilities		**636.88**	**390.78**	**564.58**
Total liabilities		**939.16**	**704.10**	**771.03**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,099.73**	**4,118.05**	**3,196.92**

***Restated (Refer note 44)**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements 1 - 46

As per our report of even date attached

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 105047W

Ankush Agrawal
Partner
Membership No: 159694
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH1999PTC118476

Prateek Roongta
Director
DIN: 00622797
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

Tehmasp Printer
Director
DIN: 01306226
Place: Montreal
Date: 11 June 2024

Eashwar Iyer
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 07514017
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

Hardik Desai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A35491
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited

Standalone Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 December 2023
(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	6,362.02	4,908.70
Other income	27	112.34	87.68
Total income		**6,474.36**	**4,996.38**
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	28	39.13	20.18
Change in inventories of stock-in-trade	29	(6.10)	0.18
Employee benefits expenses	30	957.62	875.59
Finance costs	31	24.61	22.78
Depreciation and amortization expenses	32	128.05	110.79
Other expenses	33	844.04	647.79
Total expenses		**1,987.35**	**1,677.31**
Profit before tax		**4,487.01**	**3,319.07**
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	34	(1,197.00)	(859.31)
- Deferred tax		6.60	(16.72)
Total tax expense		**(1,190.40)**	**(876.03)**
Profit for the year		**3,296.61**	**2,443.04**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of actuarial gain/(loss)		(204.14)	7.77
Income tax on above		51.38	(1.96)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**(152.76)**	**5.81**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,143.85**	**2,448.85**
Earnings per share (in INR) of face value of INR 10 each			
Basic	35	**8.31**	**6.16**
Diluted	35	**8.31**	**6.16**

***Restated (Refer note 44)**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements 1 - 46

As per our report of even date attached

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Date: 11 June 2024

International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited

Standalone Statement of changes in equity for year ended 31 December 2023

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
For the year ended 31 December 2021		
Balance as at 1 January 2021	**3,94,809**	**3.95**
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 January 2021	3,94,809	3.95
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**3,94,809**	**3.95**
For the year ended 31 December 2022*		
Balance as at 1 January 2022*	**3,94,809**	3.95
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 January 2022	3,94,809	3.95
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022*	**3,94,809**	**3.95**
For the year ended 31 December 2023		
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**3,94,809**	3.95
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at 1 January 2023	3,94,809	3.95
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**3,94,809**	**3.95**

B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Total
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 January 2021	120.00	2,062.08	**2,182.08**
Profit for the year	-	1,715.30	**1,715.30**
Dividend paid on equity shares	-	(1,480.53)	**(1,480.53)**
Other comprehensive income	-	5.09	**5.09**
Transfer to general reserve	182.00	(182.00)	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**302.00**	**2,119.94**	**2,421.94**

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Total
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 January 2022*	302.00	2,119.94	**2,421.94**
Restated balance as at 1 January 2022	302.00	2,119.94	**2,421.94**
Profit for the year	-	2,443.04	**2,443.04**
Dividend paid on equity shares	-	(1,460.79)	**(1,460.79)**
Other comprehensive income	-	5.81	**5.81**
Transfer to general reserve	245.00	(245.00)	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2022*	**547.00**	**2,863.00**	**3,410.00**

International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited

Standalone Statement of changes in equity for year ended 31 December 2023

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Total
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 January 2023	547.00	2,863.00	**3,410.00**
Restated balance as at 1 January 2023	547.00	2,863.00	**3,410.00**
Profit for the year	-	3,296.61	**3,296.61**
Dividend paid on equity shares	-	(1,397.23)	**(1,397.23)**
Other comprehensive income	-	(152.76)	**(152.76)**
Transfer to general reserve	245.00	(245.00)	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**792.00**	**4,364.62**	**5,156.62**

***Restated (Refer note 44)**
See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 105047W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH1999PTC118476

Ankush Agrawal
Partner
Membership No: 159694
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

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Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

Hardik Desai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A35491
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited

Standalone Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2023

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**4,487.01**	**3,319.07**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	36.85	32.58
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	81.00	65.87
Amortisation of intangible assets	10.20	12.34
Interest Income on fixed deposits	(74.46)	(76.11)
Exchange (gain)/loss on loan to related party	(2.83)	-
Notional interest income on security deposit	(5.51)	(2.31)
Interest income on loan to related party	(7.13)	(3.16)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	24.61	22.78
Credit balance written back	-	(1.21)
Bad debts and provision for doubtful debts	61.24	-
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	1.28	0.02
Operating profit before changes in working capital	**4,612.26**	**3,369.87**
<u>**Changes in working capital :**</u>		
(Decrease)/increase in other financial liabilities	210.65	(2.76)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	43.18	(93.28)
(Decrease)/increase in employee benefit obligations	(167.13)	25.91
(Decrease)/increase in other current liabilties	(21.04)	(9.76)
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets	(6.16)	(11.24)
Decrease/(increase) in other non current assets	166.19	(12.04)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	(5.43)	(31.59)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(6.10)	0.18
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(507.68)	(290.12)
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	**4,318.74**	**2,945.17**
Income tax paid (net)	(1,332.74)	(959.81)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**2,986.00**	**1,985.36**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment and items capitalized in CWIP	(371.32)	(82.34)
Payment on acquisition of other intangible asset	(9.89)	(8.49)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	4.54	0.05
Investment in subsidiary	(32.53)	(0.53)
Loan given	-	(70.52)
Interest income on loan to related party	0.40	-
Investment in fixed deposits	(329.42)	(381.82)
Interest income on fixed deposits	53.81	62.67
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(684.39)**	**(480.98)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(66.39)	(54.17)
Interest paid	(24.61)	(22.78)
Dividend paid	(1,397.23)	(1,460.79)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(1,488.23)**	**(1,537.74)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	813.38	(33.36)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Note 16)	331.32	364.68
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 16)	**1,144.70**	**331.32**

The Statement of Cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash flows'.
Refer Note 6.1 for reconciliation of movements of lease liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities.
***Restated (Refer note 44)**

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 105047W

Ankush Agrawal
Partner
Membership No: 159694
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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Date: 11 June 2024

Hardik Desai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A35491
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

1 Corporate Information

International Gemmological Institute (India) Pvt Ltd (the "Company") is a private limited company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at 702, The Capital, G Block BKC, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400051 and having corporate identification number (CIN) U74999MH1999PTC118476.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of Certification of diamonds, gemstones & jewellery with comprehensive analysis & clear documentation for consumers. The Company is also operating laboratories and offices in Mumbai, Kolkata, New Delhi, Thrissur, Jaipur, Surat, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Indore, Pune, Chandigarh and Bangalore. Also the Company is having school of Gemmology at various locations and offers a variety of courses designed for professionals and consumer enthusiasts.

The Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2023 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 11 June 2024.

2 Basis of preparation

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies below.

These standalone financial statements (financial statements') of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended (from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the standalone financial statements and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

These standalone financial statements of the Company provide comparative information in respect of the previous year. In addition, the Company has presented an additional balance sheet at the beginning of the preceding period i.e. Restated Balance Sheet as at 1 January 2022 as there are retrospective restatements due to reclassification of items in financial statements (Refer Note 44).

All amounts included in the Standalone financial statements are reported in Indian rupees (in INR Million) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Amount presented as "0" are non-zero numbers rounded off in INR Million. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management, where necessary, to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised.

The key assumptions concerning future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

3.1 *Taxes*

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

3.2 *Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets*

The Company uses past data and experience based on Company's historical default rates to measure the ECL on trade receivables. Based on evaluation carried out and to the best estimate of management, historical loss sufficiently covers expected loss as well as future contingencies. Adjustment for forward looking factors are not considered significant, hence no adjustment for forward looking factors is made.

3.3 *Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)*

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

3.4 *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded, cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

3.5 *Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate and lease term*

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates).

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

4 Summary of Significant accounting policies

4.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

• Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
• Held primarily for the purpose of trading
• Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period
Or
• Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
• It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
• It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
• It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
Or
• There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Based on the nature of activities of the company and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in Cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of Current / Non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment, CWIP and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.
Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Capital work-in progress comprises cost of the property, plant and equipment (including related expenses), that are not yet ready for their intended use at the reporting date.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as specified in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Asset Category	Useful Life (In years)
Buildings	60
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Computer and Peripherals	3
Computer Server	6
Office Equipment	5
Lab Equipment	10
Electric Installation	10
Vehicles	8
Plant & Machinery	15
Leasehold Improvement	10

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

De-recognition: An item of property, plant and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

4.3 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Other intangible assets with finite lives are subsequently amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period for other intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

The principal estimated useful lives of other intangible assets are as follows:

Asset Category	Useful Life (In years)
Computer software	6

An other intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

4.4 Investment in subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by another entity.

The Company's investments in its subsidiary is accounted at cost less impairment.

Impairment of investments

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the Investment is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the cost of the Investment. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit or Loss.

4.5 Foreign Currency Transactions

(a) **Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the standalone financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) **Transactions and balances**

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/Losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are restated at the year end at the exchange rate prevailing at the year end and the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

4.6 Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

i) **Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. In such cases, the Company reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of assets at least annually.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) **Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) **Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease payments and receipts under operating leases are recognized as an expense and income respectively, on a straight line basis in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term except where the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

4.7 Security Deposits

Security deposits are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the initial fair value and the nominal amount is included as a component of operating lease income and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.8 Revenue

a) **Revenue from grading and certification services**

The Company recognises revenue from grading and certification of diamonds, coloured stones and jewellery which is measured at a point in time upon satisfaction of the performance obligation, when the report/certificate in relation to completion of such activities is generated and is ready to be issued to the customer. There are no significant activities undertaken between the time that the report is generated and the time that the customer obtains the report. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts or rebates, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue is recognised exclusive of Goods and Services Tax.

b) **Revenue from educational courses**

Revenue from providing gemological education on sorting and grading of gems, diamond and jewellery is recognised over a period of time as and when the educational course is completed.

c) **Revenue from sale of traded goods**

Revenue from the sale of traded goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer.

4.9 Other Income

a) **Interest income**

Interest income is accounted for on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

4.10 Contract Balances

Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time, for example, billings require certification by the customer. Upon receipt of such certification from a customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment on the same basis as financial assets that are within the scope of Ind AS 109.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

4.11 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

• In the principal market for the asset or liability

Or

• In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company at the measurement date.

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities, for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements, are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the standalone financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

4.12 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

i) *Financial Assets*

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. As the Company's rent and other trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, they are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Financial assets which are not held within the aforementioned business models are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
• The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order 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.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, loans to related parties, security deposit and financial assets included in other receivables.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity investments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the financial statement at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

This category includes equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends on equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value profit or loss are also recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
Or
• The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward looking information.

Simplified approach

For trade receivables and contract assets, that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date (i.e., a loss allowance for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default). The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

ii) ***Financial Liabilities***

The Company recognises a financial liability when it first becomes a party to the contractual rights and obligations in the contract. All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, minus (in the case of a financial liability that is not at FVTPL) transaction costs that are directly attributable to issuing the financial liability. Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method unless the Company opted to measure a liability at FVTPL. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Financial liabilities included in trade and other payables, borrowings and other financial liabilities. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

iii) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

iv) ***Offsetting of financial instruments***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.13 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

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

(ii) Long-term employment benefits

(A) Defined contribution plan

The Company's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plan and are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its monthly contributions.

(B) Defined benefit plan

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan and it is non funded. The Company's net obligation in respect of gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

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

(C) Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the year in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of the other long-term employment benefits which is determined at each balance sheet date based on an actuarial valuation by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the Statement of profit and loss.

4.14 Taxes

Income tax expenses comprises of current tax expenses and deferred tax charge / credit.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

(i) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;

(ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

(i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences;

(ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

4.15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.16 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of the cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses where considered necessary. Cost of Inventories comprises all cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first-in-first-out basis.

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

4.17 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions: A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of time value of money is material).

Contingent Liability: A contingent liability is

(a) a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or

(b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because;

- it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or
- the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses the same as per the requirements of Ind AS 37.

4.18 Segment reporting

The operating segments have been identified based on the conditions specified in paragraph 5 to Ind AS 108, i.e. an operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the CODM, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

5 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023, hence for the group the same will be applicable from annual period starting 1 January 2024. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of ‘accounting estimates’ and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023, hence for the group the same will be applicable from annual period starting 1 January 2024. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023, hence for the group the same will be applicable from annual period starting 1 January 2024. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited

Standalone Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

6 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold Improvements	Buildings	Furniture and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Electrical Equipment	Office Equipment	Computers	Vehicle	Precious Stones & Laboratory Master Sets	Total
Gross carrying amount										
Opening balance as at 1 January 2021	49.87	516.11	123.24	219.06	14.95	32.89	52.81	17.03	71.09	1,097.05
Additions	-	-	0.85	13.13	-	2.45	5.35	8.75	-	30.53
Disposals	-	-	0.00	0.66	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.66
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**49.87**	**516.11**	**124.09**	**231.53**	**14.95**	**35.34**	**58.16**	**25.78**	**71.09**	**1,126.92**
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at 1 January 2021	22.12	57.61	101.68	135.70	8.96	28.00	45.42	12.87	-	412.36
Depreciation charge during the year	2.77	22.33	5.50	18.64	1.55	2.57	4.66	2.29	-	60.31
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**24.89**	**79.94**	**107.18**	**154.34**	**10.51**	**30.57**	**50.08**	**15.16**	**-**	**472.67**
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2021	**24.98**	**436.17**	**16.91**	**77.19**	**4.44**	**4.77**	**8.08**	**10.62**	**71.09**	**654.25**
Gross carrying amount										
Opening balance as at 1 January 2022*	49.87	516.11	124.09	231.54	14.95	35.33	58.16	25.78	71.09	1,126.92
Additions	0.00	-	14.52	41.16	-	3.52	9.41	-	7.99	76.60
Disposals	-	-	0.38	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	-	-	0.40
Balance as at 31 December 2022*	**49.87**	**516.11**	**138.23**	**272.70**	**14.95**	**38.85**	**67.55**	**25.78**	**79.08**	**1,203.12**
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at 1 January 2022*	24.89	79.94	107.18	154.34	10.51	30.57	50.08	15.15	-	472.66
Depreciation charge during the year	7.11	7.28	3.26	7.53	0.62	1.65	3.73	1.40	-	32.58
Disposals	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.33
Balance as at 31 December 2022*	**32.00**	**87.22**	**110.11**	**161.87**	**11.13**	**32.22**	**53.81**	**16.55**	**-**	**504.91**
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2022*	**17.87**	**428.89**	**28.12**	**110.83**	**3.82**	**6.63**	**13.74**	**9.23**	**79.08**	**698.21**
Gross carrying amount										
Balance as at 1 January 2023	49.87	516.11	138.23	272.70	14.95	38.85	67.55	25.78	79.08	1,203.12
Additions	-	-	28.72	20.10	-	4.35	12.05	5.64	5.31	76.17
Disposals	0.95	-	6.70	9.43	0.18	0.18	0.09	-	-	17.53
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**48.92**	**516.11**	**160.25**	**283.37**	**14.77**	**43.02**	**79.51**	**31.42**	**84.39**	**1,261.76**
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at 1 January 2023	32.00	87.22	110.11	161.87	11.13	32.22	53.81	16.55	-	504.91
Depreciation charge during the year	5.36	7.28	3.58	11.79	0.62	1.66	4.65	1.91	-	36.85
Disposals	0.38	-	6.83	4.11	0.13	0.02	0.24	-	-	11.71
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**36.98**	**94.50**	**106.86**	**169.55**	**11.62**	**33.86**	**58.22**	**18.46**	**-**	**530.05**
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	**11.94**	**421.61**	**53.39**	**113.82**	**3.15**	**9.16**	**21.29**	**12.96**	**84.39**	**731.71**

Note: No revaluation of property, plant and equipment were carried out during the year.

***Restated (Refer note 44)**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

6.1 Leases

i. Right-of-use asset

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Leasehold Premises	Total
As at 1 January 2021	**-**	**81.76**	**81.76**
Additions	99.26	117.94	217.20
Depreciation expense	-	(57.47)	(57.47)
As at 1 January 2022*	**99.26**	**142.23**	**241.49**
Additions	16.52	165.68	182.20
Deletions	-	(2.91)	(2.91)
Depreciation expense	(1.69)	(64.18)	(65.87)
As at 31 December 2022*	**114.09**	**240.82**	**354.91**
Additions	3.27	147.28	150.55
Deletions	-	(36.62)	(36.62)
Depreciation expense	(2.88)	(78.12)	(81.00)
As at 31 December 2023	**114.48**	**273.36**	**387.84**

ii. Lease liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**267.05**	**163.23**	**101.28**
Additions	143.82	159.62	116.38
Accretion of interest	24.61	22.78	17.04
Rent Payments	(91.00)	(76.95)	(67.80)
Deletions	(38.05)	(1.63)	(3.67)
Balance as at the end of the year	**306.43**	**267.05**	**163.23**

The following is the break-up of lease liability as at reporting date

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Non-current lease liability	227.30	211.00	127.14
Current lease liability	79.13	56.05	36.09
Total	**306.43**	**267.05**	**163.23**

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	81.00	65.87
Interest expense on lease liabilities	24.61	22.78
Expense relating to short-term leases	1.97	6.06

The below table provides the details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Less than 1 year	105.13	98.92
1-5 years	279.18	384.77
More than 5 years	-	-
Total	**384.31**	**483.69**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of INR 91 million for the year ended 31 December 2023 (INR 76.95 million for the year ended 31 December 2022).

***Restated (Refer note 44)**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

7 Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Opening balance	2.49	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	199.09	2.49	-
Less: Capitalization during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance	**201.58**	**2.49**	**-**

Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

As at 31 December 2023

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	199.09		2.49	-	201.58
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**199.09**	**-**	**2.49**	**-**	**201.58**

As at 31 December 2022*

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	2.49	-	-	-	2.49
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.49**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.49**

There was no capital work in progress as on 1 January 2022*.

***Restated (Refer note 44)**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

8 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 January 2021	58.68	58.68
Additions	9.99	9.99
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**68.67**	**68.67**
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at 1 January 2021	26.28	26.28
Amortization charge during the year	7.17	7.17
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2021	**33.45**	**33.45**
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2021	**35.22**	**35.22**
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 January 2022	68.23	68.23
Additions	8.93	8.93
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**77.16**	**77.16**
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at 1 January 2022	33.45	33.45
Amortization charge during the year	12.34	12.34
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022	**45.79**	**45.79**
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2022	**31.37**	**31.37**
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 January 2023	77.16	77.16
Additions	9.89	9.89
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**87.05**	**87.05**
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at 1 January 2023	45.79	45.79
Amortization charge during the year	10.20	10.20
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**55.99**	**55.99**
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2023	**31.06**	**31.06**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

9 Investment in subsidiary

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Investment carried at cost less impairment, if any:						
Investment in subsidiary:						
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company - 79,32,553 equity shares of INR 4.1672 each (31 December 20222: 1,00,000 equity shares of INR 5.2585 each, 1 January 2022 - Nil)	33.06	0.53	-	-	-	-
	33.06	**0.53**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	33.06	0.53				
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-

10 Loans

Particulars	Non current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Loan to related party						
Loans considered good - unsecured	73.35	70.52	-	-	-	-
	73.35	**70.52**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Disclosure required under Sec 186 (4) of the Companies Act 2013

Name of loanee	Rate of interest	Due date	Secured/Unsecured	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	10%	11 June 2025 - 36.67 million 16 August 2025 - 36.67 million	Unsecured	73.35	70.52	-

The Company has provided loan to its wholly owned subsidiary to carry out business operations. The movement in the loan balance is on account of currency exchange fluctuation.

11 Other financial assets

Particulars	Non current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Security deposits	31.55	24.74	24.98	13.03	14.86	13.53
Bank deposits having maturity of more than 12 months	764.50	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on loan to subsidiary	-	-	-	9.89	3.16	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	-	60.12	39.46	26.02
Other receivables	-	-	-	0.01	0.05	10.17
	796.05	**24.74**	**24.98**	**83.05**	**57.53**	**49.72**

12 Other assets

Particulars	Non current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Advances to suppliers	-	-	-	5.39	11.93	13.69
Capital advances	110.50	14.44	11.19	-	-	-
Balance With Government authorities	-	-	-	46.99	38.43	1.23
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	8.53	5.11	8.96
Net defined benefit asset – gratuity plan	24.24	190.44	178.40	-	-	-
	134.74	**204.88**	**189.59**	**60.91**	**55.47**	**23.88**

13 Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	Non current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Tax receivables (net)	118.15	-	-	-	-	-
	118.15	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

14 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December	As at 1 January 2022*
Traded goods	7.53	1.43	1.61
	7.53	**1.43**	**1.61**

15 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December	As at 1 January 2022*
Trade receivables			
Secured, considered good *	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	1,157.86	653.40	394.36
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-
	1,157.86	**653.40**	**394.36**
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)			
Unsecured, considered good	(78.93)	(20.91)	(53.20)
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit Risk	-	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-
	(78.93)	**(20.91)**	**(53.20)**
	1,078.93	**632.49**	**341.16**

*** Includes receivables from related parties (refer note 37 for details)**

As at 31 December 2023		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					
Particulars	**Current but not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	1,109.64	30.28	6.56	3.10	8.28	**1,157.86**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Trade Receivable	**-**	**1,109.64**	**30.28**	**6.56**	**3.10**	**8.28**	**1,157.86**
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)							78.93
Total							**1,078.93**

As at 31 December 2022*		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					
Particulars	**Current but not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	613.82	20.58	10.18	4.85	3.97	**653.40**
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Trade Receivable	**-**	**613.82**	**20.58**	**10.18**	**4.85**	**3.97**	**653.40**
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)							20.91
Total							**632.49**

As at 1 January 2022*		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					
Particulars	**Current but not due**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good		339.86	17.95	20.25	6.81	9.49	**394.36**
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled trade receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Trade Receivable	**-**	**339.86**	**17.95**	**20.25**	**6.81**	**9.49**	**394.36**
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts (Disputed + Undisputed)							53.20
Total							**341.16**

Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables is disclosed under Note 38.

16 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December	As at 1 January 2022*
Cash on hand	3.47	4.38	3.62
Cheques in hand	76.61	-	-
Balances with banks:			
In Current accounts	264.61	326.94	361.06
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	800.00	-	-
	1,144.69	**331.32**	**364.68**

17 Bank balances other than (note 16) above

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December	As at 1 January 2022*
Fixed Deposit with Original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	1,217.08	1,652.16	1,270.34
	1,217.08	**1,652.16**	**1,270.34**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

18 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Authorized:			
10,00,000 (31 December 2022 - 10,00,000, 1 January 2022 - 10,00,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each	10.00	10.00	10.00
	10.00	**10.00**	**10.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital:			
3,94,809 (31 December 2022 - 3,94,809, 1 January 2022 - 3,94,809) Equity Share of INR 10 each fully paid-up	3.95	3.95	3.95
	3.95	**3.95**	**3.95**

18.1 Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	3,94,809	3.95
Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding as at the end of the year	**3,94,809**	**3.95**

Particulars	As at 31 December 2022*	
	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	3,94,809	3.95
Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding as at the end of the year	**3,94,809**	**3.95**

Particulars	As at 1 January 2022*	
	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	3,94,809	3.95
Issued during the year	-	-
Outstanding as at the end of the year	**3,94,809**	**3.95**

18.2 Rights and restrictions attached to Equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per equity share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. The shareholders are entitled to dividend declared on proportionate basis.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31 December 2023	
	No. of Shares	% of holding
BCP Asia II Topco Pte. Ltd	3,94,808	99.9997%

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31 December 2022*	
	No. of Shares	% of holding
Alpha Yu B.V.	3,15,848	80%
Lorie Holdings B.V.	78,961	20%

Name of the Shareholder	As at 1 January 2022*	
	No. of Shares	% of holding
Alpha Yu B.V.	3,15,848	80%
Lorie Holdings B.V.	78,961	20%

There are no instances of:
i) Shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares in the last five years. (Refer note 18.5 on share split and bonus of shares).
ii) Shares bought back during a period of five years immediately preceding the year end.
iii) Shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during a period of five years immediately preceding the year end.

18.4 Details of shares held by promoters:

As at 31 December 2023

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
Alpha Yu B.V.	3,15,848	(3,15,848)	-	-80%	-100.00%
Lorie Holdings B.V.	78,961	(78,961)	-	-20%	-100.00%
BCP Asia II Topco Pte. Ltd	-	3,94,808	3,94,808	99.9997%	100.00%
BCP Asia II Holdco III Pte. Ltd.	-	1	1	0.0003%	100.00%
Total	**3,94,809**		**3,94,809**		

As at 31 December 2022*

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
Alpha Yu B.V.	3,15,848	-	3,15,848	80.00	0.00%
Lorie Holdings B.V.	78,961	-	78,961	20.00	0.00%
Total	**3,94,809**		**3,94,809**		

As at 1 January 2022*

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
Alpha Yu B.V.	3,15,848	-	3,15,848	80.00	0.00%
Lorie Holdings B.V.	78,961	-	78,961	20.00	0.00%
Total	**3,94,809**		**3,94,809**		

18.5 1. Subsequent to 31 December 2023, the Board of Directors passed a resolution at its meeting held on 25 April 2024 approving the sub-division of each equity share of face value of INR 10 each fully paid up into face value of INR 2 each fully paid up. Also, the members in its Extra Ordinary General meeting dated 8 May 2024 have approved increase in the authorised share capital from INR 10 million divided into 5 million equity shares of INR 2 each (post split of shares) to INR 1,000 million divided into 500 million equity shares of INR 2 each. Further, the Board of Directors have also passed a resolution on 25 April 2024 and approved the issue of bonus equity shares in its meeting which was further approved by shareholder in the meeting held on 21 May 2024 in the ratio of 200 equity shares of INR 2 each for every 1 equity share of INR 2 each by capitalization of such sum standing to the credit of free reserves of the Company.

2. Pursuant to the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013, provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as well as other applicable provisions, Board of Directors passed a resolution at its meeting held on 11 June 2024 approving payment of final dividend of INR 2.90 per equity share on 39,67,83,045 fully paid-up equity shares of the Company aggregating to INR 1,150.67 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 to members of the Company.

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

19 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Retained earnings	4,364.62	2,863.00	2,119.94
General reserve	792.00	547.00	302.00
	5,156.62	**3,410.00**	**2,421.94**

(A) Retained earnings

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Opening balance	2,863.00	2,119.94	2,062.08
Net profit for the year	3,296.61	2,443.04	1,715.30
Dividend paid	(1,397.23)	(1,460.79)	(1,480.53)
Transfer to General reserve	(245.00)	(245.00)	(182.00)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(152.76)	5.81	5.09
Closing balance	**4,364.62**	**2,863.00**	**2,119.94**

(B) General Reserve

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Opening balance	547.00	302.00	120.00
Transfer from Retained earnings	245.00	245.00	182.00
Closing balance	**792.00**	**547.00**	**302.00**

Nature & Purpose of Reserves

General Reserve: General reserve is created from time to time by transferring profits from retained earnings and can be utilized for purposes such as dividend payout, bonus issue, etc.

Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. It also includes re-measurement loss/gain on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

20 Employee benefit obligations

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Compensated absences, unfunded (Refer note 36)	74.51	43.87	39.54	49.96	43.60	29.79
	74.51	**43.87**	**39.54**	**49.96**	**43.60**	**29.79**

21 Lease liabilities

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Lease liability (Refer note 6.1)	227.30	211.00	127.14	79.13	56.05	36.09
	227.30	**211.00**	**127.14**	**79.13**	**56.05**	**36.09**

22 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Employee related payables	-	-	-	232.53	21.04	24.76
Other payables	-	-	-	0.77	0.15	0.45
	-	**-**	**-**	**233.30**	**21.19**	**25.21**

23 Other liabilities

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Advance from customer	-	-	-	64.02	88.89	107.05
Statutory dues payable	-	-	-	115.22	111.39	102.99
	-	**-**	**-**	**179.24**	**200.28**	**210.04**

24 Tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	Non Current			Current		
	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Tax payable	-	-	-	-	17.59	118.10
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17.59**	**118.10**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

25 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	27.25	21.01	10.88
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	68.00	31.06	134.47
	95.25	**52.07**	**145.35**

Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under MSMED Act based on the information

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:			
Principal	27.25	21.01	10.88
Interest	0.06	0.03	0.00
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-	-

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at 31 December 2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	27.24	0.01	-	-	**27.25**
(ii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Others	67.72	0.27	-	0.01	**68.00**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
	94.96	**0.28**	**-**	**0.01**	**95.25**

As at 31 December 2022*

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	20.95	0.06	-	-	**21.01**
(ii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Others	31.04	0.01	0.01	-	**31.06**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
	51.99	**0.07**	**0.01**	**-**	**52.07**

As at 1 January 2022*

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	10.88	-	-	-	**10.88**
(ii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Others	114.98	0.67	18.82	-	**134.47**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**
	125.86	**0.67**	**18.82**	**-**	**145.35**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

26 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Revenue from contract with customers (Refer note 42)		
Sale of services		
Certification services	6,183.56	4,776.20
Educational courses	53.59	38.73
Sale of products		
Traded goods	35.05	24.24
	6,272.20	**4,839.17**
Other Operating Revenue		
Advertisement and show income	85.58	68.99
Commission income (exports)	4.24	0.54
	89.82	**69.53**
Total income	**6,362.02**	**4,908.70**

27 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Interest income on fixed deposits	74.46	76.11
Interest income on security deposit	5.51	2.31
Interest income on loan to related party	7.13	3.16
Foreign exchange gain	4.08	4.23
Credit balance written back	-	1.21
Miscellaneous income	21.16	0.66
	112.34	**87.68**

28 Purchase of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Purchase of stock-in-trade	39.13	20.18
	39.13	**20.18**

29 Change in inventories of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Opening stock	1.43	1.61
Closing stock	7.53	1.43
	(6.10)	**0.18**

30 Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Salaries, wages & bonus	874.20	784.00
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 36)	43.33	41.74
Gratuity expenses	(4.19)	(3.36)
Compensated absences expenses	12.95	32.36
Staff welfare	31.33	20.85
	957.62	**875.59**

31 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Interest on lease liabilities	24.61	22.78
	24.61	**22.78**

32 Depreciation and amortization expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	36.85	32.58
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	81.00	65.87
Amortization on other intangible asset	10.20	12.34
	128.05	**110.79**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

33 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Auditor's remuneration#	12.07	4.35
Advertising and exhibition expenses	122.54	91.21
Bad debts	3.22	-
Bank charges	0.17	0.25
Business promotion expenses	13.01	18.53
Commission expense	81.02	74.20
Communication fee	24.00	21.24
Computer expenses	1.51	0.67
CSR expense (Refer note 45)	41.70	26.90
Freight and forwarding	4.00	10.93
Hallmarking & stamping charges	39.43	38.04
Insurance	7.04	6.82
Legal and professional fees	92.93	60.05
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	1.28	0.02
Office and administrative expenses	10.10	9.05
Printing and stationery	238.72	171.00
Provision for doubtful debts	58.02	-
Rates and taxes	7.63	28.35
Rent expense	1.97	6.06
Repairs and maintenance - equipment & tool	0.03	0.03
Repairs and maintenance - machinery	4.80	6.05
Repairs and maintenance - buildings	6.33	7.83
Repair and maintenance - others	9.07	12.11
Study material expenses	6.13	3.49
Travelling and conveyance	48.50	43.04
Utilities (electricity, water, gas etc.)	8.34	7.10
Miscellaneous expenses	0.48	0.47
	844.04	**647.79**

#Note : The following is the break-up of Auditor's remuneration (exclusive of tax)

As auditor:		
Statutory audit	3.32	4.00
Other audit services#	8.75	0.35
Total	**12.07**	**4.35**

Includes fees for other audit services of erstwhile auditor INR 1.47 million for year ended December 2023.

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

34 Tax expense

(i) The major components tax expense are:

Statement of profit or loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	(1,197.00)	(859.31)
Deferred tax (charge)/credit		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	6.60	(16.72)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(1,190.40)**	**(876.03)**

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Deferred (charge)/credit related to items recognized in Other comprehensive income during the year	51.38	(1.96)
Deferred income tax (charge)/credit reported in Other comprehensive income	**51.38**	**(1.96)**

(ii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate is, as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Accounting profit before income tax	**4,282.87**	**3,326.85**
Computed tax expense		
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (31 December 2022: 25.17%)	**1,077.91**	**837.30**
<u>**Adjustments:**</u>		
Disallowance of expenditure towards Corporate social responsibility	10.49	6.77
Others	50.62	33.92
Net tax expense	**1,139.02**	**877.99**

(iii) Deferred tax assets/ (deferred tax liabilities) relates to the following:

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Property Plant and equipment	(25.07)	(15.68)	(6.37)
Net defined benefit asset – gratuity plan	(6.10)	(47.93)	(44.90)
Provision for expected credit loss	19.86	5.26	13.38
Provision for compensated absences	31.33	22.01	17.45
Right of use assets	(97.61)	(89.32)	(60.41)
Lease liability	77.12	67.21	41.08
Deferred tax assets/(Liabilities) net	**(0.47)**	**(58.45)**	**(39.77)**

Reflected in the statement of balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	(0.47)	(58.45)	(39.77)
Deferred tax assets/(Liabilities) net	**(0.47)**	**(58.45)**	**(39.77)**

(iv) Movement in deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)

Particulars	As at 1 January 2022*	Impact on Profit and loss	Impact on other comprehensive income	As at 31 December 2022*
Property Plant and equipment	(6.37)	(9.31)	-	(15.68)
Net defined benefit asset – gratuity plan	(44.90)	(1.07)	(1.96)	(47.93)
Provision for expected credit loss	13.38	(8.12)	-	5.26
Provision for compensated absences	17.45	4.57	-	22.02
Right of use assets	(60.41)	(28.91)	-	(89.32)
Lease liability	41.08	26.12	-	67.20
Total	**(39.77)**	**(16.72)**	**(1.96)**	**(58.45)**

Particulars	As at 1 January 2023	Impact on Profit and loss	Impact on other comprehensive income	As at 31 December 2023
Property Plant and equipment	(15.68)	(9.39)	-	(25.07)
Net defined benefit asset – gratuity plan	(47.93)	(9.55)	51.38	(6.10)
Provision for expected credit loss	5.26	14.60	-	19.86
Provision for compensated absences	22.02	9.31	-	31.34
Right of use assets	(89.32)	(8.29)	-	(97.61)
Lease liability	67.20	9.91	-	77.11
Total	**(58.45)**	**6.60**	**51.38**	**(0.47)**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

35 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amount is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following table set forth the computation of basic and dilutive earnings per share:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	3,296.61	2,443.04
Weighted average number of shares	39,67,83,045	39,67,83,045
Earnings per equity share# [Face value of INR 2 each]	**8.31**	**6.16**

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year are same as the Company has no potentially dilutive equity shares outstanding as at the year end.

Reconciliation of shares used in computing earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
No. of equity shares at the beginning of the year	3,94,809	3,94,809
Add: Split of shares subsequent to year end considered for calculation of earnings per share for current year and previous year (refer note i below)	15,79,236	15,79,236
Add: Bonus shares issued subsequent to period end considered for calculation of earnings per share for current year and previous year (refer note ii below)	39,48,09,000	39,48,09,000
Weighted average number of equity shares of INR 2 each used for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	**39,67,83,045**	**39,67,83,045**

i) Subsequent to 31 December 2023, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 25 April 2024 approved the sub-division of each equity share of face value of INR 10 each fully paid up into face value of INR 2 each fully paid up.

ii) Further, the Board of Directors have also approved the issue of bonus equity shares in its meeting held on 21 May 2024 in the ratio of 200 equity shares of INR 2 each for every 1 equity share of INR 2 each by capitalization of such sum standing to the credit of free reserves of the Company.

iii) In line with the requirements of Ind AS 33, the basic and diluted earnings per share for the current period and previous periods presented have been calculated/ restated after considering the share split and bonus issue.

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

36 Employee benefits

(A) Defined contribution plans

The Company contributes to a defined contribution plan to Employee's Provident Fund which are administered by the Provident Fund authorities and has no further obligation beyond making its contribution which is expensed in the year to which it pertains.

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Employers' Contribution to Provident fund	42.31	41.22
Employers' Contribution to Employee state insurance fund	1.02	0.52
	43.33	**41.74**

(B) Defined benefit plans

I. Gratuity

The cost of providing defined benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognized in the other comprehensive income and are not deferred. The plan is a funded scheme.

A. Expense recognized in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
i. Amounts recognized in Standalone Statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plans:		
Components of employer's expense		
Current service cost	10.05	9.16
Interest cost	8.06	7.00
Interest income on plan assets	(22.30)	(19.52)
Total expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss (A)	**(4.19)**	**(3.36)**
ii. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income are as follows:		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	19.50	(7.55)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	155.88	0.68
Actuarial (Gain)/ Losses	(4.08)	(0.91)
Total (gain)/ loss recognized in other comprehensive income (B)	**171.30**	**(7.77)**
Total (A+B)	**167.11**	**(11.13)**

B. Amount recognized in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Present value of defined benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet	297.16	112.28	108.62
Current portion	163.53	11.44	9.96
Non current portion	133.62	100.84	98.66

C. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset)/ liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from opening balances to the closing balances for the net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation (DBO)			
Opening balance	112.28	108.63	119.62
Benefits paid	-	-	-
Current service cost	10.05	9.16	9.02
Interest cost	8.06	7.00	7.09
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	19.50	(7.55)	11.59
Due to Experience	155.88	0.68	(33.26)
Balance	**305.77**	**117.92**	**114.06**
Plan assets	(8.60)	(5.64)	(5.43)
Closing net defined benefit obligation (DBO)	**297.17**	**112.28**	**108.63**

D. Plan assets

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Opening balance of fair value of plan assets	302.72	287.03	260.37
Expected return on plan assets	22.30	19.52	16.59
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	4.08	0.91	(14.87)
Contributions	0.91	0.90	30.37
Benefits paid	(8.60)	(5.64)	(5.43)
Closing balance of fair value of plan assets	**321.41**	**302.72**	**287.03**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in fair value of assets and obligation:

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Defined benefit Obligation	297.16	112.28	108.62
Fair value of plan assets	321.39	302.72	287.02
Funded Status	(24.24)	(190.44)	(178.40)
Net Defined Benefit Liability	(24.24)	(190.44)	(178.40)

E. Defined benefit obligations

Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Discount rate (per annum)	7.32%	7.46%	6.62%
Rate of salary increase	15.00%	12.00%	12.00%
Mortality rate		IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	
Retirement age		60 years except Mr. Tehmasp Printer - 70 years	
Attrition rate	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Data

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
No.	721	535	493.00
Average Age (yrs)	33.12	35	35.00
Average Past service (yrs)	6.58	8	9.00
Average sal Mly (INR)	0.06	0.05	0.05
Future Service (yrs)	26.88	25.00	25.00
Weighted Average Duration of DBO	9.10	8.00	8.00

F. Expected Future Cash outflow:

Expected Benefit Payment	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Year 1	164.22	9.81
Year 2	11.48	9.85
Year 3	10.83	9.16
Year 4	11.76	9.53
Year 5	11.57	9.21
Next 5 years	65.34	44.73

The Gratuity scheme is a final salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The plan design means the risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

1. Interest rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision.
2. Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.
3. Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. The entity has to manage pay-out based on pay as you go basis from own funds.
4. Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

i. Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
	Impact on DBO	Impact on DBO	Impact on DBO
Change in Discount rate (1% movement)			
Delta effect + 1%	285.49	103.83	99.80
Delta effect - 1%	310.65	122.03	118.88
Change in rate of salary increase (1% movement)			
Delta effect + 1%	309.00	117.63	114.29
Delta effect - 1%	286.63	106.92	102.97
Change in attrition rate (1% movement)			
Delta effect + 1%	294.76	111.36	107.02
Delta effect - 1%	299.69	113.25	110.37

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

37 Related party disclosures

A) Name of related parties & relationship

Relationship	Name of party
Holding Company (From 19 May 2023)	BCP Asia II Topco Pte. Ltd
Holding Company (Until 18th May 2023)	Alpha Yu B.v.
Holding Company (Until 18th May 2023)	Lorie Holdings B.V.
Wholly Owned Subsidiary	International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company
Fellow Subsidiary Company	International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary Company	International Gemmological Institute BV
Fellow Subsidiary Company	International Gemmological Institute DMCC
Fellow Subsidiary Company	International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Company	International Gemmological Institute Inc.
Fellow Subsidiary Company	IGI (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd.
Associate Company/ firm or entities where Key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence	BCP Asia II Holdco III Pte. Ltd.
Key Management Personnel	Tehmasp Nariman Printer
Key Management Personnel	Deborah Morgane T Grosman
Key Managerial Personnel - CFO	Eashwar Iyer
Key Management Personnel (Until 19 May 2023)	Lu Wang
Enterprise over which key management personnel has control	IGI Investments Pvt. Ltd.
Enterprise over which key management personnel has control	Assaying & Authenticity Alliance Pvt. Ltd.
Enterprise over which key management personnel has control	Gajvrat Realty Pvt. Ltd.
Relative of Key Managerial Personnel	Varaz Printer

B) Related party transactions during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Director remuneration & Director Sitting Fees		
Tehmasp Nariman Printer	238.67	353.37
Deborah Morgane T Grosman	34.11	33.31
Employee benefit expenses		
Eashwar Iyer	2.66	-
Varaz Printer	1.31	-
Rent paid (including property tax, maintenance and GST)		
Assaying & Authenticity Alliance Pvt. Ltd.	14.26	13.44
Gajvrat Realty Pvt. Ltd.	8.96	8.15
Payment against various expenses		
International Gemmological Institute BV	2.00	0.94
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	44.91	55.18
International Gemmological Institute DMCC	-	0.24
Dividend paid to erstwhile shareholders		
Alpha Yu B.v.	-	1,168.64
Lorie Holdings B.V.	-	292.16
Dividend paid during the year		
BCP Asia II Topco Pte. Ltd	1,397.23	-
BCP Asia II Holdco III Pte. Ltd.	0.00	-
Certification income		
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	-	1.35
International Gemmological Institute DMCC	-	0.09
International Gemmological Institute BV	-	0.02
Commission income		
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	2.53	0.54
International Gemmological Institute DMCC	0.63	-
Sales - stationery		
IGI (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd.	8.58	-
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	2.75	0.10
International Gemological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	2.74	1.93
International Gemmological Institute DMCC	-	0.07
International Gemmological Institute BV	3.17	0.12
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	2.39	3.11
Sales - Machine		
International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	1.72	-
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	1.74	-
International Gemmological Institute DMCC	-	1.93
IGI (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd.	-	0.97
International Gemmological Institute BV	-	0.28
International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	1.30	-

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Reimbursement of Expenses		
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	5.40	-
International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	0.06	-
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	0.13	-
Interest From Subsidiary		
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	7.13	3.16
Investment in Subsidiary		
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	32.53	0.53

C) Outstanding balances as at year end

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Deposit Given			
Assaying & Authenticity Alliance Pvt. Ltd.	4.39	4.06	4.62
Gajvrat Realty Pvt. Ltd.	3.19	2.96	3.84
Trade Receivable			
International Gemmological Institute BV	0.36	0.45	5.81
International Gemmological Institute DMCC	0.66	0.02	-
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	7.96	1.59	9.91
IGI (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd.	7.49	2.32	1.17
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	5.87	1.23	1.01
International Gemological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	7.20	2.94	2.62
Fosun pharma Innovation Center	-	3.43	3.08
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	5.09	3.13	-
Other payables			
Deborah Morgane T Grosman	3.49	-	-
Tehmasp Nariman Printer	142.42	8.45	-
International Gemmological Institute BV	-	0.03	0.00
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	23.11	4.22	112.25
International Gemmological Institute DMCC	-	0.10	-
Lease Liability			
Assaying & Authenticity Alliance Pvt. Ltd.	19.25	-	-
Gajvrat Realty Pvt. Ltd.	30.25	-	-
Loan to subsidiary			
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	73.35	70.52	-
Interest accrued on Loan to subsidiary			
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	9.89	3.16	-
Investment in Subsidiary			
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	33.06	0.53	-

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

38 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed primarily to credit risk and liquidity risk. The management of the Company oversees the management of these risks. The management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Companies senior management that the Companies financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Companies policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

(i) 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 exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its bank borrowings obtained with floating interest rates.

The Company is not exposed to the interest rate risk as there are no variable interest bearing borrowings/ investments.

(ii) foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

The foreign currency receivables/payables balances are as follows:

	Currency	Amount in foreign currency		
		As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Trade Receivables	USD	0.66	0.40	0.46
Trade Payables	USD	0.33	0.52	1.99
Loan Receivable	EURO	0.91	0.86	-

	Currency	Equivalent amount in INR		
		As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Trade Receivables	INR	55.30	33.24	34.11
Trade Payables	INR	27.55	43.05	148.11
Loan Receivable	INR	83.23	73.68	-

Foreign currency sensitivity
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant of the Company's profit before tax.

	% Impact	Loan Receivable Effect on profit before tax	Trade Receivables Effect on profit before tax	Trade Payables Effect on profit before tax
For December 2023				
Strengthening of INR	5.00%	(4.16)	(2.77)	1.38
Weakening of INR		4.16	2.77	(1.38)
For December 2022				
Strengthening of INR	5.00%	(3.68)	(1.66)	2.15
Weakening of INR		3.68	1.66	(2.15)

(iii) Credit risk
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. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's trade receivables, security deposits, bank balances and other financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The gross carrying amounts of following financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure:

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Bank balances	1,217.08	1,652.16	1,270.34
Cash and cash equivalents	1,144.69	331.32	364.68
Security deposits	44.58	39.59	38.51
Other financial assets	834.51	42.67	36.19
	3,240.86	**2,065.74**	**1,709.72**

Balances with banks as well as cash and cash equivalents are considered to have negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with high rated banks / financial institutions as approved by the Board of directors.
Other financial assets mainly includes security deposit given, term deposits, loan to related parties, interest accrued on deposits, etc. Based on assessment carried by the Company, entire receivable under this category is classified as "Stage 1". There is no history of loss and credit risk and the amount of provision for expected credit losses on other financial assets is negligible.

Trade receivables:
The Company applies the Ind AS 109 simplified approach for measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance (ECL) for trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses past data and experience based on Company's historical default rates to measure the ECL on trade receivables. Based on evaluation carried out and to the best estimate of management, historical loss sufficiently covers expected loss as well as future contingencies. Adjustment for forward looking factors are not considered significant, hence no adjustment for forward looking factors is made.

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Ageing for Trade receivables under simplified approach

As at 31 December 2023	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross carrying amount	1,109.64	30.28	6.56	3.10	8.28	1,157.86
Provision for expected credit loss						78.93
Expected loss rate						**6.82%**

As at 31 December 2022*	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross carrying amount	613.82	20.58	10.18	4.85	3.97	653.41
Provision for expected credit loss						20.91
Expected loss rate						**3.20%**

As at 1 January 2022*	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross carrying amount	339.86	17.95	20.25	6.81	9.49	394.37
Provision for expected credit loss						53.20
Expected loss rate						**13.49%**

The movement in provision for expected credit loss is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Opening provision	20.91	53.20	24.98
Impairment loss recognized	58.02	-	28.22
Impairment loss reversed	-	(32.29)	-
Closing provision	**78.93**	**20.91**	**53.20**

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the current and prospective risk arising out of an inability to meet financial commitments as they fall due, through available cash flows or through the sale of assets at fair market value. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. The management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Companies financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 December 2023				
Trade payables	95.24	-	-	95.24
Other financial liabilities	233.30	-	-	233.30
	328.54	**-**	**-**	**328.54**

	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 December 2022*				
Trade payables	52.07	-	-	52.07
Other financial liabilities	21.19		-	21.19
	73.26	**-**	**-**	**73.26**

	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 1 January 2022*				
Trade payables	145.35	-	-	145.35
Other financial liabilities	25.21	-	-	25.21
	170.56	**-**	**-**	**170.56**

Maturity profile of lease liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments has been dislcosed in note 6.1.

(v) Fair value measurement hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial liabilities and other financial assets approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term nature of these instruments. The amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) of non-current financial assets consisting of security deposits are not significantly different from the carrying amount.

(vi) Financial instruments by category

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVTOCI	Total
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	1,078.93	-	1,078.93
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,144.69	-	1,144.69
Other bank balances	-	1,217.08	-	1,217.08
Loans	-	73.35	-	73.35
Other financial assets	-	879.09	-	879.09
	-	**4,393.14**	**-**	**4,393.14**
Financial Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	306.43	-	306.43
Trade payables	-	95.24	-	95.24
Other financial liabilities	-	233.30	-	233.30
	-	**634.97**	**-**	**634.97**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVTOCI	Total
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	632.49	-	632.49
Cash and cash equivalents	-	331.32	-	331.32
Other bank balances	-	1,652.16	-	1,652.16
Loans	-	70.52	-	70.52
Other financial assets	-	82.27	-	82.27
	-	**2,768.76**	**-**	**2,768.76**
Financial Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	267.05	-	267.05
Trade payables	-	52.07	-	52.07
Other financial liabilities	-	21.19	-	21.19
	-	**340.31**	**-**	**340.31**

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at 1 January 2022 are as follows:

	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVTOCI	Total
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	341.16	-	341.16
Cash and cash equivalents	-	364.68	-	364.68
Other bank balances	-	1,270.34	-	1,270.34
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	74.70	-	74.70
	-	**2,050.88**	**-**	**2,050.88**
Financial Liabilities				
Lease liabilities	-	163.23	-	163.23
Trade payables	-	145.35	-	145.35
Other financial liabilities	-	25.21	-	25.21
	-	**333.79**	**-**	**333.79**

39 Capital management

The entity's objectives when managing capital are to:
• safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
• Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio: Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by Total 'equity' (as shown in the statement of financial position). No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the reporting periods. There are no Debts taken by the company. Therefore, Capital structure comprised of only equity as there are no external debts availed by company.

Particulars	**As at 31 December 2023**	**As at 31 December 2022***	**As at 1 January 2022***
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank balances	(1,144.69)	(331.32)	(364.68)
Adjusted net debt	**(1,144.69)**	**(331.32)**	**(364.68)**
Total equity	**5,160.57**	**3,413.95**	**2,425.89**
Gearing ratio [Net debt/(total equity]	**-**	**-**	**-**

40 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	**As at 31 December 2023**	**As at 31 December 2022***	**As at 1 January 2022***
Claims against Company not acknowledged as debt:			
Income tax	1.48	2.04	2.04
ESIC	-	5.38	5.38
Professional tax department	0.16	-	-
Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on the capital account and not provided for in respect of capital assets (net of advances paid)	299.76	662.53	662.53

(a) Mr. Rohit Agarwal (ex-employee) had filed a case against the Company with the Labour Court. An order was passed by Labour Court dated 11 February 2011 directing the Company to reinstate Mr. Agarwal as an employee and to pay back wages to him to the extent of 25% along with continuity of service with effect from 9 April 2002. Against the order of Labour court a writ petition was filed before the High court by the Company. By way of Order dated 10 October 2011, the High Court granted a stay on the Labour Court's orders on the condition that Company Deposit back the wages in Court. An order dated 27 January 2012 recorded that Company has deposited INR 0.79 million i.e.100% back wages from 27 February 2009 to 31 October 2011, with the Prothonotary and Senior Master of the High Court. The Writ Petition has been listed from time to time and is pending for final hearing. The next date of hearing is 20 June 2024.

(b) KS Trade LLC ("Complainant") has filed a complaint dated December 21, 2017 ("Complaint") against IGI International Gemmological Institute Inc. (IGI USA), International Gemmological Institute DMCC (IGI UAE) along with the Company (collectively, "IGI Entities") and others (together with IGI Entities, "Defendants"), before the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The Complainant has demanded USD 7.5 Lakhs and alleged inter alia that the Defendants conspired to misrepresent the true value of diamonds by intentionally over-grading diamonds in IGI Entities' affiliated laboratories outside of New York, thereby allowing diamond dealers and wholesalers to re-sell diamonds at artificially inflated prices. It has also been alleged that IGI USA's grading standards differs substantially from those of other IGI Entities outside New York and It offers to over-grade diamonds in line with Other IGI Entities' grading standard for an illicit fee. The company have refuted these allegations. The matter is currently sub-judice in the court and the outcome is indeterminate as of now.

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

41 Ratios

Particulars	Formula	As at 31 December 2023			As at 31 December 2022*			As at 1 January 2022*		
		Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio
Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	3,592.19	636.88	5.64	2,730.40	390.78	6.99	2,051.39	564.58	3.63
Debt - equity ratio	Total debt / Shareholder's equity	-	5,160.57	-	-	3,413.95	-	-	2,425.89	-
Debt service coverage ratio	Earning available for debt service / Debt service	3,450.56	-	-	2,576.63	-	-	1,857.32	-	-
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after tax less preference dividend / Average shareholder's equity	3,296.61	4,287.26	0.77	2,443.04	2,919.92	0.84	1,715.30	2,305.97	0.74
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold or sales / Average inventory	35.05	4.48	7.82	24.24	1.52	15.92	24.69	2.63	9.37
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales / Average trade receivables	6,362.02	855.71	7.43	4,908.70	486.83	10.08	3,646.91	307.08	11.88
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases / Average trade payables	39.13	73.66	0.53	20.18	98.71	0.20	15.31	137.06	0.11
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales / Working capital	6,362.02	2,955.31	2.15	4,908.70	2,339.62	2.10	3,646.91	1,486.81	2.45
Net profit ratio	Net profit / Net sales	3,296.61	6,362.02	0.52	2,443.04	4,908.70	0.50	1,715.30	3,646.91	0.47
Return on capital employed	EBIT / Capital employed	4,511.62	5,160.57	0.87	3,341.85	3,413.95	0.98	2,377.50	2,425.89	0.98
Return on investment	Time weighted rate of return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Formula	% Variance		Reasons for variance - December 2023	Reasons for variance December - 2022
		As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*		
Current ratio	Current assets / Current liabilities	-19.28%	92.30%	NA	Significant increase in current assets and decrease in current liabilities
Debt - equity ratio	Total debt / Shareholder's equity	0.00%	0.00%	Ratio is not calculated as there is no debt.	Ratio is not calculated as there is no debt.
Debt service coverage ratio	Earning available for debt service / Debt service	0.00%	0.00%	Ratio is not calculated as there is no debt.	Ratio is not calculated as there is no debt.
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after tax less preference dividend / Average shareholder's equity	-8.10%	12.48%	NA	NA
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold or sales / Average inventory	-50.91%	69.88%	Decrease in ratio due to increase in average inventory.	Increase in ratio due to decrease in inventory.
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales / Average trade receivables	-26.26%	-15.10%	Decline in ratio due to substantial rise in revenue during the last 30 days of 2023 as compared to 2022.	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases / Average trade payables	159.86%	82.96%	Rise in ratio due to the regular payments made to creditors to settle outstanding balances .	Increase in trade payables due to increase in purchases.
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales / Working capital	2.61%	-14.46%	NA	NA
Net profit ratio	Net profit / Net sales	4.11%	5.82%	NA	NA
Return on capital employed	EBIT / Capital employed	-10.69%	-0.12%	NA	NA
Return on investment	Time weighted rate of return	0.00%	0.00%	Ratio is not calculated as there are no investments.	Ratio is not calculated as there are no investments.

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

42 Revenue from customer

42.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Revenue from contract with customers:		
Sale of services		
Certification services	6,183.56	4,776.20
Educational courses	53.59	38.73
Sale of products		
Traded goods	35.05	24.24
Gross revenue from contract with customers	6,272.20	4,839.17
Less: Consideration payable to customers	-	-
Net revenue from contract with customers	**6,272.20**	**4,839.17**
Geographical markets		
India	6,134.82	4,521.79
Outside India	137.38	317.38
Net revenue from contract with customers	**6,272.20**	**4,839.17**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods or services transferred at a point in time	6,218.61	4,800.44
Goods or Services transferred over time	53.59	38.73
Net revenue from contract with customers	**6,272.20**	**4,839.17**

42.2 Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the Statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Revenue as per contracted price	6,436.68	4,975.93	3,698.48
Less: Rebate, discount and other adjustments	(164.48)	(136.76)	(74.79)
Revenue from contract with customers	**6,272.20**	**4,839.17**	**3,623.69**

42.3 Contract balances

a) The following table provides information about receivables, unbilled revenue and deferred revenue from contracts with customers:

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Trade Receivables	1,078.93	632.49	341.16

For details on Performance obligations (Refer accounting policy note 4.8)

43 Segment reporting

The Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business segment based on the nature of activity involved, which is in line with the business risks attached with the segment having regard to the internal organization and management structure. The CODM reviews the Company's performance as a single business segment and not at any other disaggregated level. Hence, no separate financial disclosures provided in respect of its single business segment.

Operations of the Group are managed from India and Turkey each of these locations are aggregated based on exchange control regulations; and the underlying currency risk. Accordingly, the following have been identified as operating and reportable segments: (a) "Within India", and (b) "Outside India". In presenting geographic information, segment revenue has been based on the location of the customer and segment assets are based on geographical location of assets.

(i) Break up of revenue based on geographical segment

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Within India	6,134.82	4,521.79
Outside India	137.38	317.38
Total	**6,272.20**	**4,839.17**

(ii) The carrying amount of Non current operating assets by location of assets

Particulars	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022*	As at 1 January 2022*
Within India	2,507.55	1,387.66	1,145.55
Outside India	-	-	-
Total	**2,507.55**	**1,387.66**	**1,145.55**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

44 Restatement on account of prior period items, errors and omission

The Company has accounted for material prior period errors and regroupings discovered during the current period, retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts to which the same relate i.e. as at 31 December 2022 and for the year ended 31 December 2022. Subsequently, the impact has also been considered in opening Balance sheet of comparative period presented i.e. as at 1 January 2022. The restatement adjustment has not made a material impact on the Statement of cash flows. Financial items affected and amount of restatement has been summarised below.

44.1 Reconciliation of Standalone Balance Sheet as at 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022

Particulars	Reported Amount as at 31 December 2022	Restatement	Restated Amount as at 31 December 2022	Reported Amount as at 1 January 2022	Restatement	Restated Amount as at 1 January 2022
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	858.27	(160.06)	698.21	723.99	(69.74)	654.25
Right-of-use assets	-	354.91	354.91	-	241.49	241.49
Capital work-in-progress	118.27	(115.78)	2.49	99.70	(99.70)	-
Other intangible assets	31.37	-	31.37	34.78	0.44	35.22
Financial assets						
Investment in subsidiary	0.53	0.00	0.53	-	-	-
Loans	73.68	(3.16)	70.52	-	-	-
Security deposit	24.74	(24.74)	-	24.98	(24.98)	-
Other financial assets	-	24.74	24.74	-	24.98	24.98
Non current tax assets (net)	38.87	(38.87)	-	0.94	(0.94)	-
Deferred tax asset (net)	-	-	-	16.67	(16.67)	-
Other non current assets	269.52	(64.64)	204.88	249.49	(59.90)	189.59
Total non-current assets	**1,415.25**	**(27.60)**	**1,387.65**	**1,150.55**	**(5.02)**	**1,145.53**
Current assets						
Inventories	1.43	(0.00)	1.43	1.61	0.00	1.61
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	632.49	(0.00)	632.49	341.16	(0.00)	341.16
Cash and cash equivalents	331.32	0.00	331.32	364.68	(0.00)	364.68
Bank balances other than above	1,691.62	(39.46)	1,652.16	1,296.36	(26.02)	1,270.34
Loans	-	-	-	10.16	(10.16)	-
Security deposit	14.86	(14.86)	-	13.53	(13.53)	-
Other financial assets	-	57.53	57.53	-	49.72	49.72
Current tax asset (net)	-	-	-	29.63	(29.63)	-
Other current assets	31.53	23.94	55.47	55.33	(31.45)	23.88
Total current assets	**2,703.25**	**27.15**	**2,730.40**	**2,112.46**	**(61.07)**	**2,051.39**
Total assets	**4,118.50**	**(0.45)**	**4,118.05**	**3,263.01**	**(66.09)**	**3,196.92**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
Equity share capital	3.95	0.00	3.95	3.95	0.00	3.95
Other equity	3,462.61	(52.61)	3,410.00	2,478.41	(56.47)	2,421.94
Total equity	**3,466.56**	**(52.61)**	**3,413.95**	**2,482.36**	**(56.47)**	**2,425.89**
Liabilities						
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	-	211.00	211.00	-	127.14	127.14
Other Financial Liabilities	211.00	(211.00)	-	127.14	(127.14)	-
Employee benefit obligations	43.87	(0.00)	43.87	39.54	0.00	39.54
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	5.86	52.59	58.45	-	39.77	39.77
Total non-current liabilities	**260.73**	**52.59**	**313.32**	**166.68**	**39.77**	**206.45**
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	-	56.05	56.05	-	36.09	36.09
Trade payables						
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	21.01	21.01	-	10.88	10.88
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	31.06	31.06	-	134.47	134.47
Other financial liabilities	129.30	(108.11)	21.19	196.06	(170.85)	25.21
Other current liabilities	172.36	27.92	200.28	240.67	(30.63)	210.04
Employee benefit obligations	43.60	(0.00)	43.60	29.79	(0.00)	29.79
Current tax liabilities (net)	45.95	(28.36)	17.59	147.45	(29.35)	118.10
Total current liabilities	**391.21**	**(0.43)**	**390.78**	**613.97**	**(49.39)**	**564.58**
Total liabilities	**651.94**	**52.16**	**704.10**	**780.65**	**(9.62)**	**771.03**
Total equity and liabilities	**4,118.50**	**(0.45)**	**4,118.05**	**3,263.01**	**(66.09)**	**3,196.92**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

44.2 Reconciliation of Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 December 2022

Particulars	Reported Amount for the year ended 31 December 2022	Restatement	Restated amount for the year ended 31 December 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	4,909.92	(1.23)	4,908.70
Other income	89.91	(2.23)	87.68
Total income	**4,999.83**	**(3.45)**	**4,996.38**
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	20.25	(0.08)	20.18
Change in inventories of stock-in-trade	0.18	(0.00)	0.18
Employee benefits expenses	878.96	(3.37)	875.59
Finance costs	22.78	(0.00)	22.78
Depreciation and amortization expenses	110.78	0.00	110.79
Other expenses	647.81	(0.03)	647.79
Total expenses	**1,680.76**	**(3.45)**	**1,677.31**
Profit before tax	**3,319.07**	**(0.00)**	**3,319.07**
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	(859.31)	0.00	(859.31)
- Deferred tax	(22.54)	5.81	(16.72)
Profit for the year	**2,437.23**	**5.81**	**2,443.04**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of actuarial gain/(loss)	7.77	0.00	7.77
Income tax on above	-	(1.96)	(1.96)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	**7.77**	**(1.96)**	**5.81**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**2,445.00**	**3.86**	**2,448.85**

44.3 Reconciliation of Total Equity as at 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022

Particulars	As at 31 December 2022	As at 1 January 2022
Equity share capital	3.95	3.95
Other equity	3,462.60	2,478.39
Equity as per Reported Financial Statements	**3,466.55**	**2,482.34**
Deferred tax adjustment	(52.60)	(56.45)
Equity as per Restated Financial Statements	**3,413.95**	**2,425.89**

44.4 Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2022
Total Comprehensive Income as per Reported Financial Statements	2,445.00
Deferred tax adjustment	3.85
Total Comprehensive Income as per Restated Financial Statements	**2,448.85**

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

45 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 profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds are utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Gross Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	41.70	26.90
Add: Amount unspent from previous years	-	-
Total Gross amount required to be spent during the year	**41.70**	**26.90**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 December 2023	For the year ended 31 December 2022*
Construction acquisition of assets charged to Profit and loss	-	-
For purpose other than above	41.70	26.90

46 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

i) **Details of benami property held**
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made there under.

ii) **Borrowing secured against current assets**
No such borrowings have been availed by the Company during the year.

iii) **Wilful defaulter**
Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

iv) **Relationship with struck off companies**
The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

v) **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies**
There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies.

vi) **Compliance with number of layers of companies**
The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

vii) **Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements**
The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact in current financial year.

viii) **Undisclosed Income**
The Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that have not been recorded in the books of account.

ix) **Details of crypto currency or virtual currency**
The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the reported periods.

x) **Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property**
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or Investment Properties (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets.

xi) **Utilization of borrowed funds, equity and share premium**
The Company has not borrowed funds, raised equity or share premium during the year.

As per our report of even date attached
For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No : 105047W

Ankush Agrawal
Partner
Membership No: 159694
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
International Gemmological Institute (India) Private Limited
CIN: U74999MH1999PTC118476

Prateek Roongta
Director
DIN: 00622797
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

Tehmasp Printer
Director
DIN: 01306226
Place: Montreal
Date: 11 June 2024

Eashwar Iyer
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 07514017
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024

Hardik Desai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A35491
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11 June 2024