

International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	6	311.38	215.31
(b) Right-of-use assets	7	780.72	767.57
(c) Goodwill	8	990.06	519.80
(d) Other intangible assets	9	740.47	-
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Other non-current financial assets	11	45.99	33.01
(f) Income tax assets (net)	13	-	96.93
(g) Deferred tax asset	31	-	48.97
Total non-current assets		2,868.62	1,681.59
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	14	156.78	181.92
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	190.13	195.83
(iii) Loans	10	-	47.29
(iv) Other financial assets	11	12.59	83.74
(b) Current tax asset (net)	13	14.31	-
(c) Other current assets	12	62.03	27.38
Total current assets		435.84	536.16
TOTAL ASSETS		3,304.46	2,217.75
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	16	5.78	5.01
(b) Other equity	17	1,360.02	907.42
Total equity		1,365.80	912.43
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	18	72.10	-
(i) Lease liabilities	19	957.00	925.38
(ii) Other financial liabilities	21	367.08	-
(b) Employee benefit obligations	20	22.05	16.32
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		45.24	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,463.47	941.70
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	19	47.96	65.08
(ii) Trade payables	24	193.48	112.45
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	172.73	158.28
(b) Other current liabilities	22	48.67	19.53
(c) Employee benefit obligations	20	12.35	2.32
(d) Income tax liabilities (net)	23	-	5.96
Total current liabilities		475.19	363.62
Total liabilities		1,938.66	1,305.32
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,304.46	2,217.75

See accompanying notes to the consolidated special purpose financial statements

1-41

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
International Gemmological Institute BV


Easwar Iyer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026


Tehmasp Printer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss for the fifteen months ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	25	1,563.17	1,328.26
Other income	26	39.60	73.33
Total income		1,602.77	1,401.59
Expenses			
Employee benefit expense	27	1,145.67	949.16
Finance costs	28	93.71	51.91
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	126.54	115.47
Other expenses	30	698.52	513.92
Total expenses		2,064.44	1,630.46
Loss before tax		(461.67)	(228.87)
Tax expense:	31		
- Current tax		(7.47)	(6.25)
- Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(9.83)	-
- Deferred tax		8.41	(23.57)
Total tax expense		(8.89)	(29.82)
Loss for the year		(470.56)	(258.69)
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation difference of foreign operations		109.85	(17.85)
		109.85	(17.85)
Other comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year, net of tax		109.85	(17.85)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(360.71)	(276.54)
Loss for the year attributable to			
Owners of the holding company		(470.56)	(258.69)
		(470.56)	(258.69)
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income or the year attributable to			
Owners of the holding company		109.85	(17.85)
		109.85	(17.85)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to			
Owners of the holding company		(360.71)	(276.54)
		(360.71)	(276.54)
Loss per share (in Rs) of face value of Euro 74.40 each			
Basic	37	(6,17,750.14)	(3,44,913.84)
Diluted	37	(6,17,750.14)	(3,44,913.84)
See accompanying notes to the consolidated special purpose financial statements	1-41		

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
International Gemmological Institute BV


Easwar Iyer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026



Tehmasp Printer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the fifteen months ended 31 March 2026

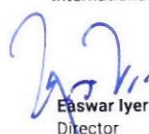
(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(461.67)	(228.87)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	41.26	34.69
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	78.29	80.78
Amortisation of intangible assets	6.99	-
Notional interest income on security deposit	(3.50)	(7.05)
Interest income on loan to related parties	-	(4.84)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	88.69	51.69
Interest on deferred consideration	2.36	-
Reversal of excess provision/ balance written back	(5.13)	(57.88)
Provision for doubtful debts including bad debts	1.19	11.46
Provision for doubtful loans	-	8.11
Foreign exchange gain	(0.07)	-
Operating profit before changes in working capital	(251.59)	(111.91)
Changes in working capital:		
Increase in other financial liabilities	21.14	48.98
Increase in trade payables	72.91	74.48
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	3.64	(3.18)
Increase in other current liabilities	29.14	5.99
Decrease in other financial assets	48.71	2.69
Increase in other current assets	(33.33)	(7.30)
Decrease in trade receivables	42.72	44.39
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities before taxes	(66.65)	54.14
Income tax paid (net)	(44.63)	(1.72)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities (A)	(111.28)	52.42
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(3.43)	(25.96)
Proceeds from loans repaid by related parties	61.47	11.18
Rental income from sub-lease	2.91	60.02
Acquisition of subsidiary	(800.16)	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities (B)	(739.20)	46.23
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds of borrowings	72.10	-
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(73.22)	(89.63)
Interest paid	(88.69)	(51.69)
Proceed from fresh issue from share capital	814.08	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	724.27	(141.32)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(126.22)	(42.67)
Foreign currency translation difference of foreign operations	120.52	(29.13)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/year (Note 15)	195.83	267.63
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/year (Note 15)	190.13	195.83

The Statement of Cash flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash flows'.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated special purpose financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
International Gemmological Institute BV


Easwar Iyer
Director


Tehmasp Printer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026



International Gemmological Institute BV
Special Purpose Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the fifteen months ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
For the year ended 31 December 2024		
Balance as at 1 January 2024	750	5.01
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	750	5.01
For the year ended 31 December 2025		
Balance as at 1 January 2025	750	5.01
Changes in Equity share capital during the period	97	0.77
Balance as at 31 March 2026	847	5.78

B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and surplus				Other comprehensive income		Total
	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Statutory reserve	Investment reserve	Taxed reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at 1 January 2024	560.23	534.92	0.50	1.68	2.54	84.09	1,183.96
Loss for the year	(258.69)	-	-	-	-	-	(258.69)
Foreign currency translation difference during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(17.85)	(17.85)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	301.54	534.92	0.50	1.68	2.54	66.24	907.42
For the year ended 31 March 2025							
Balance as at 1 January 2025	301.54	534.92	0.50	1.68	2.54	66.24	907.42
Loss for the year	(470.56)	-	-	-	-	-	(470.56)
On shares issued during the period	-	813.31	-	-	-	-	813.31
Foreign currency translation difference during the period	-	-	-	-	-	109.85	109.85
Balance as at 31 March 2026	(169.02)	1,348.23	0.50	1.68	2.54	176.09	1,360.02

See accompanying notes to the consolidated special purpose financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
International Gemmological Institute BV

(Signature)
Easwar Iyer
 Direktor

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 19 May 2026

(Signature)
Tehmasp Printer
 Direktor

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 19 May 2026



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

1 Corporate Information

International Gemmological Institute B.V. (the "Company" or the "Holding Company" or the "Parent Company") is a Private Limited Company register in Belgium, with its registered office situated at Schupstraat, Postal Number 2018, Gemeente - Antwerpen and having corporate identification number (CIN) 0415.201.273.

The Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements include the financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary, as mentioned below (collectively referred to as the "Group").

Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	USA	100%
AGL HoldCo Inc (w.e.f. 10 February 2026)	USA	100%
American Gemmological Institute LLC (w.e.f. 10 February 2026)	USA	100%

The Group is primarily engaged in the business of certification of diamonds, gemstones and jewellery with comprehensive analysis and clear documentation for consumers. The Group is having school of Gemmology at various locations and offers a variety of courses designed for professionals and consumer enthusiasts.

The Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group for the year ended 31 March 2026 were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 19 May 2026.

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

2.1.a Statement of compliance

These Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements (Financial Statements) of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

These Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by the management of the Holding Company for the purposes of providing financial information to Board of Directors of International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited) (the "Holding Company") to assist it prepare the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company.

2.1.b Basis of measurement

The Special Purpose Consolidated 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.

2.1.c Functional and presentational currency

All amounts included in the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements are reported in Indian Rupees in million (Rs million) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Amount presented as "0" are non-zero numbers rounded off in Rs 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.



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

2.1.d Current and non-current classification

The Group 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized 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 Group 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 Group and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in Cash or cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its normal operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of Current / Non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Principles of consolidation

Subsidiary

Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Holding company. Control exists when the Holding company is exposed to or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive. Upon loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, derecognises any non-controlling interests, derecognizes the cumulative translation difference recorded in equity, recognizes the fair value of the consideration received related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognized in Special Purpose Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Consolidation procedure

The Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group has been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding assets, liabilities, income, expense and cash flows. Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in full while preparing these Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements. The carrying amount of the parent's investment in subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of subsidiary has been eliminated. The accounting policies of subsidiary have been harmonised to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Holding Company.

Foreign subsidiary

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates
- Equity and reserves are translated at historical exchange rates

On Consolidation, exchange differences are recognized as foreign currency translation reserve("FCTR") in Other Comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (as exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation).



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

3 Use of significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Special Purpose Consolidated 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 Group 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 Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

3.1 Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon likely timing and 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 Group uses past data and experience based on 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 Employee retirement plans

The cost of the compensated absences is based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. 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. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

3.4 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value 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 Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. IBR is the rate of interest that the Group 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. IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates).

The Group 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 Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group 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 Group 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.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted cashflow model (DCF model). The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

3.7 Impairment of Goodwill

For testing of impairment of goodwill, if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment, as part of the review process, the carrying amount of the Cash Generating Units ('CGUs') (including allocated goodwill) is compared with its recoverable amount by the Company. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, both of which are calculated by the Company using a discounted cash flow analysis. Calculating the future net cash flows expected to be generated to determine if impairment exists and to calculate the impairment involves material assumptions, estimation and judgment. The estimation and judgments involve, but are not limited to, industry trends including pricing, estimating longterm revenues growth rates and operating results. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The cash flows are discounted using a discount rate in order to compute present values. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods as per Ind-AS 36 – 'Impairment of assets'.

3.8 Brand Impairment

Brand acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at the fair value of consideration paid. A brand acquired as part of a business combination is recognised separately from goodwill, at fair value at the date of acquisition, if the asset is separable or arises from contractual or other legal rights and its fair value can be measured reliably.

The useful lives of brand are assessed to be indefinite. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end, any change in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

The carrying values of brand indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment whenever there is an indication at the end of each reporting period that the asset may be impaired either individually or, if the intangible asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, as part of the cash generating unit to which it belongs. Brand with indefinite useful lives are also tested for impairment annually, such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of a brand with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

3.9 Customer relationships

Customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. The customer relationships have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the customer relationship. Customer intangibles have been ascribed a useful life within a range of 12 years.

4 Summary of Material accounting policies

4.1 Business combination/Goodwill on consolidation

The Group accounts for business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments, are adjusted retrospectively with corresponding adjustments to goodwill or capital reserve as the case maybe, else recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Goodwill arising on consolidation of acquisitions represents the excess of (a) consideration paid for acquiring control and (b) acquisition date fair value of previously held ownership interest, if any, in a subsidiary over the Group's share in the fair value of the net assets (including identifiable intangibles) of the subsidiary as on the date of acquisition of control. Where the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the cost of acquisition, the excess is recognised as Capital Reserve.

Goodwill on consolidation is allocated to cash generating units or group of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the acquisition.

After initial recognition, goodwill arising on consolidation is tested for impairment annually and measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. In the event of cessation of operations of a subsidiary, the unimpaired goodwill is written off fully.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under common control are accounted using pooling of interest method. The difference between consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recorded in equity.

Asset Category	Useful Life (In years)
Brand	Indefinite
Customer relationships	12
Non-compete agreement	5



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

4.2 Property, plant and equipment 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 Group 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.

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 Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Special Purpose Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

The Group depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives 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
Computers/ servers	3-6
Office Equipments	5
Equipments and Tools	8
Electric Installations	10
Plant & Machinery	10-15
Leasehold Improvement	over the lease tenure

Precious stones and laboratory master sets are not being depreciated.

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 recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognized in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

4.3 Goodwill and Impairment of Goodwill

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the

- (i) fair values of the assets transferred;
- (ii) liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- (iii) equity interests issued by the group; and
- (iv) fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

The excess of the

- (i) consideration transferred;
- (ii) amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- (iii) acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill.

4.4 Foreign Currency Transactions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of International Gemological Institute BV is the EURO. Items included in the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (Rs).



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

(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 Special Purpose Consolidated 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 Special Purpose Consolidated 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.

4.5 Leases

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases of premises. The Group 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.

Group as a lessee

The Group recognizes 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.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes 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 recognized, 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 as follows:

Buildings - 2 to 5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group 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 Group reviews the estimated residual values and expected useful lives of assets at least annually.

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

(b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes 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 Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized 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 Group 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.

(c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group 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 recognized 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.



International Gemological Institute BV

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Group as a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

4.6 Security Deposits

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

4.7 Revenue

(a) Revenue from grading and certification services

The Group recognizes revenue from grading and certification of diamonds, colored 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 recognized exclusive of taxes.

(b) Revenue from educational courses

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

4.8 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.

4.9 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 recognized 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 Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Holding company performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

4.10 Fair Value Measurement

The Group 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 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.



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Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

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

All assets and liabilities, for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Special Purpose Consolidated 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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

4.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash generating unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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.

(a) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortized 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 Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group 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 Group's rent and other trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group 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 amortized 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 Group'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 amortized 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.



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortized 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 amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortized cost includes trade receivables, security deposit and financial assets included in other receivables.

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

Upon initial recognition, the Group 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 recognized 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 Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Group 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 amortized 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 Special Purpose Consolidated financial statement at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

This category includes equity investments which the Group 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 recognized 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 Group 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 Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

Or

- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group 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 recognized 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 Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Group 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.



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

Simplified approach

For trade receivables and contract assets, that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes 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 Group 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.

(b) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Group 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

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method unless the Group opted to measure a liability at FVTPL. 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

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

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

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize 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, wages and bonus. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

(ii) Long-term employment benefits

(A) 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 Other Comprehensive Income.

iii) Defined benefit - End of service benefit (EOSB) & severance benefit

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.



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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 Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized, 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 recognized 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 utilized

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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 realized 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 Group 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 realize 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 comprises cash at bank and on hand subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.16 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions: A provision is recognized when the Group 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 recognized 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).



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

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

Contingent Asset: A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises 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.

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

4.17 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 Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group'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.

4.18 Events after the reporting period

If the Group receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date when the financial statements are approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its consolidated financial statements. The Group will adjust the amounts recognised in its standalone financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group will not change the amounts recognised in its standalone financial statements, but will disclose the nature of the non adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

5 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified amendments on 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.

(i) Amendment to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangement:

The amendments to Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and Ind AS 107 'Financial Instruments:

Disclosures' clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosures for such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.



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Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2026

(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment specifies the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current in the balance sheet, and clarifies the following:

- a) An entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification of a liability as current or non-current is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement.
- b) If an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to covenants, such covenants affect whether that right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity is required to comply with the covenant on or before the end of the reporting period.
- c) In case of a liability that can be settled, at the option of the counterparty, by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, such settlement terms do not affect the classification of the liability as current or non-current only if the option is classified as an equity instrument.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the consolidated financial statements of the group. The group did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

(iii) Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Pillar-Two Tax Reforms

The group is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdiction in which the group operates.

(iv) Amendment to Ind AS 21-Lack of exchangeability

The Amendments introduces requirement to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The amendment requires an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency. These amendments had no effect on the consolidated financial statements of the group.

The below amendments are notified but not yet effective

Amendment to Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'- Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively, as outlined below:

- i) Breach of material covenant for long-term loan arrangement on or before end of reporting period with effect that liability becomes payable on demand as on reporting date, then it shall be classified as current liability, if lender agreed after reporting period and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment as a consequence of breach.
- ii) Classify as non-current liability, if lender agreed by end of reporting period to provide grace period ending at least 12 months after reporting period within which entity can rectify the breach provided lender does not demand immediate repayment.
- iii) Disclose information about the timing of settlement to understand the impact of the liability on the financial statements.

The group does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or consolidated financial statements.



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Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

6 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Land	Leasehold Improvements	Buildings	Fitment rented buildings	Furniture and Fixtures	Equipment and Tools	Precious Stones & Laboratory Master Sets	Plant and Machinery	Total
Gross carrying amount									
Balance as at 1 January 2024	8.33	46.38	1.16	8.46	24.34	118.21	76.82	-	283.70
Additions	-	0.31	-	-	-	30.12	-	-	30.42
Deductions/ adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7.67)	-	(7.67)
Translation exchange difference	(0.28)	1.42	(0.32)	(0.29)	0.71	0.87	1.41	-	3.52
Balance as at 31 December 2024	8.05	48.11	0.84	8.17	25.05	149.20	70.56	-	309.97
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as at 1 January 2024	-	7.06	0.53	2.58	3.42	46.07	-	-	59.66
Depreciation charge during the year	-	4.58	0.14	1.06	3.62	25.29	-	-	34.69
Translation exchange difference	-	0.32	(0.04)	(0.09)	0.18	(0.05)	-	-	0.31
Balance as at 31 December 2024	-	11.96	0.63	3.55	7.22	71.31	-	-	94.66
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	8.05	36.15	0.21	4.62	17.83	77.89	70.56	-	215.31
Balance as at 1 January 2025	8.05	48.11	0.84	8.17	25.05	149.20	70.56	-	309.97
Additions	-	2.27	-	-	-	0.77	0.42	-	3.46
Acquired through business combination (Refer Note 38)	-	2.20	-	-	0.34	-	91.85	7.41	101.80
Translation exchange difference	1.77	22.05	0.18	1.79	5.80	49.18	11.81	71.68	164.26
Balance as at 31 March 2026	9.82	74.63	1.02	9.96	31.19	199.15	174.64	79.09	579.49
Accumulated Depreciation									
Balance as at 1 January 2025	-	11.96	0.63	3.55	7.22	71.31	-	-	94.67
Depreciation charge during the period	-	6.08	-	1.65	4.77	28.45	-	0.31	41.26
Translation exchange difference	-	18.63	0.14	0.91	3.67	37.27	-	71.55	132.18
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-	36.67	0.77	6.11	15.66	137.03	-	71.86	268.11
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	9.82	37.96	0.25	3.85	15.53	62.12	174.64	7.23	311.38

Note 1: No revaluation of property, plant and equipment were carried out during the current and previous year.

Note 2: The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the group is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Group.



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

7 Leases

A Leases as lessee

i. Right-of-use asset

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets

Particulars	Leasehold Premises	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Opening balance as at 1 January 2024	1,121.33	1,121.33
Additions	49.00	49.00
Translation exchange difference	35.35	35.35
As at 31 December 2024	1,205.68	1,205.68
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 January 2024	346.28	346.28
Depreciation charge during the period	80.78	80.78
Translation exchange difference	11.05	11.05
As at 31 December 2024	438.11	438.11
Net Carrying amount	767.57	767.57
Gross carrying amount		
Opening balance as at 1 January 2025	1,205.68	1,205.68
Additions	-	-
Acquired through business combination (Refer note 38)	2.02	2.02
Translation exchange difference	109.35	109.35
As at 31 March 2026	1,317.01	1,317.01
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 January 2025	438.11	438.11
Depreciation charge during the period	78.29	78.29
Translation exchange difference	19.89	19.89
As at 31 March 2026	536.29	536.29
Net Carrying amount	780.72	780.72

ii. Lease liabilities

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	990.46	1,034.53
Addition/ Adjustments	-	37.60
Accretion of interest	88.69	51.69
Rent Payments	(161.91)	(141.32)
Translation exchange difference	87.72	7.96
Balance as at the end of the year	1,004.96	990.46



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Non-current lease liabilities	957.00	925.38
Current lease liabilities	47.96	65.08
Total	1,004.96	990.47

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	78.29	80.78
Interest expense on lease liabilities	88.69	51.69
Expense relating to short-term leases	104.03	5.89

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

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Less than 1 year	101.42	139.72
1-5 years	1,361.34	415.79
More than 5 years	-	1,116.53
Total	1,462.77	1,672.04

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs 169.91 million for the year ended 31 March 2026 (31 December 2024: Rs 141.32 million).

B Leases as lessor

The Group has sub-leased a property that has been presented as a right-of-use asset.

During the year ended 31 March 2026, the Group recognised interest income on lease receivables of Rs 5.53 Millions (31 December 2024: Rs 5.53 Millions).

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Less than 1 year	-	64.97
1-5 years	-	38.61
More than 5 years	-	-
Total	-	103.58



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

8 Goodwill

Particulars	Goodwill	Total
As at 1 January 2024	537.85	537.85
Additions during the year	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	(18.05)	(18.05)
As at 31 December 2024	519.80	519.80
Additions during the period	414.93	414.93
Foreign currency translation reserve	55.33	55.33
As at 31 March 2026	990.06	990.06

Goodwill is arising on account of acquisition of International Gemological Institute Inc.

The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to acquisition is as follows :

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
International Gemological Institute Inc	567.79	519.80
AGL HoldCo Inc	422.27	-

The recoverable amount of the CGUs have been determined based on the value in use, determining by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. Discount rates reflect Management's estimate of risk specific to each CGU. The cashflow projections included specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on Management's estimate which is consistent with the internal / external sources of information.

Based on the above assumptions and analysis, no impairment was identified for any of the cash generating unit as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2024 as the recoverable value of the cash generating unit exceeded the carrying value.

The Group has also performed sensitivity analysis calculations on the projections used for revenue growth and discount rate applied. An analysis of the sensitivity for the computation to a change in key parameters discount rates and average growth rate, based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the cash generating units would decrease below its carrying amount.



International Gemmological Institute BV**Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026***(Amounts in Rs. million, unless otherwise stated)***9 Other intangible assets**

Particulars	Computer software	Brand name	Customer relationship	Non-compete agreement	Total
Gross carrying amount					
Balance as at 1 January 2025	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Acquired through business combination	0.05	376.60	238.82	119.41	734.88
Disposals/ adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Translation exchange difference	13.07	6.67	4.23	2.11	26.08
Balance as at 31 March 2026	13.12	383.27	243.05	121.52	760.96
Accumulated amortization					
Balance as at 1 January 2025	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization charge during the period	-	-	3.18	3.81	6.99
Deductions/ adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Translation exchange difference	13.05	-	0.20	0.25	13.50
Balance as at 31 March 2026	13.05	-	3.38	4.06	20.49
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	0.07	383.27	239.67	117.46	740.47



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

10 Loans

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Loans to related parties (Refer note 33)	-	-	-	55.40
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	(8.11)
	-	-	-	47.29

Notes:

The unsecured loan was given to related party to apply proceeds of the loan for the purpose of operational activities. The loan is repaid on 29 April 2025 and 16 January 2026 and carries an interest rate between 5.50% p a. to 6.69% p a.

11 Other financial assets

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Security deposits	45.99	33.01	-	37.87
Unbilled revenue	-	-	3.68	-
Interest accrued on loan to related parties (Refer note 33)	-	-	-	6.07
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	(0.05)
Sublease receivable	-	-	-	39.13
Other receivables	-	-	8.91	0.72
	45.99	33.01	12.59	83.74

Notes:

* Refer note 33

The loan was given to related party to apply proceeds of the loan for the purpose of operational activities. The loan is repaid on 29 April 2025 and 16 January 2026.

12 Other assets

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Advances to suppliers	-	-	18.92	7.63
Balance With Government authorities	-	-	17.01	2.89
Prepaid expenses	-	-	26.10	16.86
	-	-	62.03	27.38

13 Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Tax receivables (net)	-	96.93	14.31	-
	-	96.93	14.31	-



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Trade receivables*		
Unsecured, considered good	156.78	173.70
Unsecured, considered doubtful	12.10	37.79
	168.88	211.49
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Unsecured, considered good	(12.10)	(29.57)
	(12.10)	(29.57)
	156.78	181.92

14.1 Notes:

* Refer note 30

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are settled on an immediate payment basis with no credit period.

Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables is disclosed under Note 34

There are no debts due by directors or other officers of the Group or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or director or a member.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Cash on hand	3.63	3.77
Balances with banks:		
In Current accounts	186.50	192.06
	190.13	195.83



International Gemmological Institute BV
Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)
16 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Authorized:		
750 (31 December 2024: 750) Equity Shares of Euro 74.40 each	5.01	5.01
	5.01	5.01
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital:		
847 (31 December 2024: 750) Equity Shares of Euro 74.40 each fully paid-up	5.78	5.01
	5.78	5.01

17 (b) Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Retained earnings	(169.02)	301.54
Securities premium	1,348.23	534.92
Statutory reserve	0.50	0.50
Investment reserve	1.68	1.68
Taxed Reserves	2.54	2.54
Foreign currency translation reserve	176.09	66.24
	1,360.02	907.42

(a) Retained earnings

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	301.54	560.23
Loss for the period/year	(470.56)	(258.69)
Closing balance	(169.02)	301.54

(b) Securities premium

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	534.92	534.92
Addition/(Deletion)	813.31	-
Closing balance	1,348.23	534.92

(c) Legal reserve

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	0.50	0.50
Closing balance	0.50	0.50

(d) Investment reserve

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	1.68	1.68
Closing balance	1.68	1.68

(e) Taxed Reserves

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	2.54	2.54
Closing balance	2.54	2.54



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

(f) Foreign currency translation reserve

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	66.24	84.09
Addition/(Deletion)	109.85	(17.85)
Closing balance	176.09	66.24

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 Group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Capital reserve: Capital reserve represents difference in transaction price and fair value of non-monetary asset acquired.

Legal reserve: The legal reserve is part of a Company's equity that cannot be distributed to shareholders. According to the Thai Civil and Commercial Code : Section 1202 Reserve Fund. The Company must also appropriate a reserve fund (called "Legal Reserve"), at each distribution of dividend, being at least one-twentieth (5%) of the net profit after tax (Retained earnings and annual net profit) or more until such appropriation reaches one-tenth (10%) of the registered capital of the Company. This requirement is included in the law for protection to creditors who will have the right to receive payment before shareholders when dissolution of company.

Share premium: Share premium account comprises of premium on issue of shares. It is to be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the the Companies Act, 2013.

Foreign currency translation reserve: Gains/losses arising on translation of foreign operations are recognised in FCTR.

Investment reserve: This reserve is transferred from retained earnings.

Taxed reserve: This reserve is transferred from retained earnings.

Legal reserve, Investment reserve and Taxed reserve pertains to the Holding Company.



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

18 Borrowings

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Unsecured:				
Loans from related parties (Refer note 33)	72.10	-	-	-
	72.10	-	-	-

Notes:

The unsecured loan was availed from related party to finance the expansion of the Certification Lab and the business, carrying an interest rate of 5% p.a. The loan is repayable on demand.

19 Lease liabilities

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Lease liabilities (Refer note 7)	957.00	925.38	47.96	65.08
	957.00	925.38	47.96	65.08

20 Employee benefit obligations

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Compensated absences, unfunded (Refer note 29)	22.05	16.32	12.35	2.32
	22.05	16.32	12.35	2.32

21 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Employee related payables (Refer note 33)	-	-	110.70	152.78
Contingent consideration payable (Refer note 38)	367.08	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	62.03	5.50
	367.08	-	172.73	158.28

22 Other current liabilities

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Contractual liability	-	-	3.68	-
Advance from customers	-	-	44.99	15.94
Statutory dues payable	-	-	-	3.59
	-	-	48.67	19.53

23 Income Tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Tax payable	-	-	-	5.96
	-	-	-	5.96

24 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
	193.48	112.45
	193.48	112.45

* Includes payables from related parties (refer note 33 for details)



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

25 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
<u>Sale of services</u>		
Certification services	1,343.90	1,222.78
Educational courses	76.04	47.08
	1,419.94	1,269.86
 Other Operating Revenue		
Commission income (Refer note 33)	143.23	58.40
	143.23	58.40
 Total income	1,563.17	1,328.26

26 Other income

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Rental income	2.91	-
Interest income on fixed deposits	-	4.73
Interest income for financial assets measured at amortised cost	3.50	7.05
Interest income on loan to related parties (Refer note 33)	-	0.11
Foreign exchange gain	0.07	0.82
Reversal of excess provision	5.13	57.88
Miscellaneous income	27.99	2.74
Total Other income	39.60	73.33

27 Employee benefit expense

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,030.67	877.54
Staff welfare expense	10.17	14.31
Contribution to provident and other funds	92.87	60.50
End of service and severance benefit (Refer note 29)	11.96	(3.19)
Total Employee benefit expenses	1,145.67	949.16

28 Finance costs

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Interest expense and other finance charges	-	0.22
Interest expense on loans from related parties (Refer note 33)	2.65	-
Interest on deferred consideration (Refer note 37)	2.36	-
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer note 7)	88.69	51.69
	93.71	51.91

29 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 6)	41.26	34.69
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer note 7)	78.29	80.78
Amortization on other intangible asset (Refer note 9)	6.99	-
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	126.54	115.47



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

30 Other expenses

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Legal and professional fees	275.54	158.72
Stationery and consumables	94.00	98.27
Advertising and exhibition expenses	3.74	12.50
Rent expense (Refer note 7)	104.03	5.89
Travelling and conveyance	22.24	21.66
Office and administrative expenses	16.46	20.09
Computer expenses	8.26	10.55
Business promotion expenses	66.88	72.90
Repair and maintenance - others	13.63	7.48
Repairs and maintenance - equipment & tool	0.40	0.62
Communication fee	13.85	7.17
Freight and forwarding expenses	10.46	11.26
Electricity Expenses	1.18	1.18
Insurance expense	15.19	14.31
Rates and taxes	27.52	8.19
Bad debts	0.36	24.65
Bank charges	3.31	2.03
Foreign exchange losses	4.10	-
Provision for doubtful debts (Refer note 34)	0.83	19.57
Commission expense	0.57	3.37
Miscellaneous expenses	15.97	13.51
Total Other expenses	698.52	513.92



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

31 Tax expense

(i) The major components tax expense are:

Statement of profit or loss

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	7.47	6.25
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	9.83	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(8.41)	23.57
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	8.89	29.82

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

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Accounting loss before income tax	(461.67)	(228.87)
Computed tax expense	25%	25%
At statutory income tax rate of 25%	(115.42)	(57.22)
Adjustments:		
Tax impact on permanent differences	1.85	5.42
Tax paid on profits of holding company	-	6.25
Tax impact of items charged at different rate	-	7.05
Deferred tax not recognised	122.45	68.32
Net tax expense	8.89	29.82

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

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Property Plant and equipment	(16.35)	(17.71)
Provision for expected credit loss	2.71	5.40
Provision for compensated absences	8.21	7.93
Right of use assets	291.71	287.51
Lease liabilities	(226.03)	(222.80)
Intangible assets (Refer note 8)	(105.51)	-
Sublease receivable	-	(11.36)
Deferred tax assets/(Liabilities) net	(45.24)	48.97

Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets	-	48.97
Deferred tax liabilities	(45.24)	-
Deferred tax assets/(Liabilities) net	(45.24)	48.97

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

Particulars	As at 1 January 2024	Acquired through business combination	Impact on Profit and loss	Impact on other comprehensive income	Exchange Difference	As at 31 December 2024
Property Plant and equipment	(13.42)	-	(3.83)	-	(0.47)	(17.71)
Provision for compensated absences	6.31	-	(1.13)	-	0.22	5.40
Provision for expected credit loss	16.83	-	(9.48)	-	0.58	7.93
Lease liabilities	300.29	-	(22.37)	-	9.59	287.51
Right to use of asset	(239.10)	-	24.60	-	(8.30)	(222.80)
Others	-	-	(11.36)	-	-	(11.36)
Total	70.92	-	(23.57)	-	1.62	48.97

Particulars	As at 1 January 2024	Acquired through business combination	Impact on Profit and loss	Impact on other comprehensive income	Exchange Difference	As at 31 March 2026
Property Plant and equipment	(17.71)	-	2.83	-	(1.46)	(16.35)
Provision for compensated absences	5.40	-	(3.00)	-	0.31	2.71
Provision for expected credit loss	7.93	-	(0.42)	-	0.71	8.21
Lease liability	287.51	-	(21.04)	-	25.25	291.71
Right to use of asset	(222.80)	-	16.34	-	(19.56)	(226.03)
Intangible assets (Refer note 8)	-	(103.99)	2.03	-	(3.55)	(105.51)
Others	(11.36)	-	11.67	-	(0.32)	-
	48.97	(103.99)	8.41	-	1.37	(45.24)



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

32 Employee benefits

(A) Defined benefit plans

I. Compensated absences

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. The value of the liabilities equal to the benefits accrued on the valuation date but based on the salaries projected to the assumed date of exit i.e. retirement, death or resignation.

Amount recognized in the Special Purpose Consolidated Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	34.41	18.64
Current portion	12.35	2.32
Non current portion	22.05	16.32



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related party disclosures

a) Name of related parties & relationship

Relationship	Name of party
Holding Company (From 19 May 2023 till 18 December 2024)	BCP Asia II Topco Pte. Ltd.
Holding Company (From 19 December 2024)	International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)
Wholly Owned Subsidiary	International Gemmological Institute Inc.
Subsidiary	International Gemological Institute Inc.
Subsidiary	AGL HoldCo Inc
Subsidiary	American Gemological Institute LLC
Fellow subsidiary	IGI Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company
Fellow subsidiary	IGI Netherlands BV
Fellow subsidiary	International Company For Gemological Consulting (IGI)
Fellow subsidiary	I.G.I International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.
Fellow subsidiary	International Gemmological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemological Institute DMCC)
Fellow subsidiary	International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited
Fellow subsidiary	International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited
Fellow subsidiary	IGI (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd.
Fellow subsidiary	IGI (Shanghai) Gemmological Research and Testing Ltd.
Fellow subsidiary	IGI (Shanghai) Gemmological Training Co., Ltd.
Fellow subsidiary	IGI (Shenzhen) Gemmological Testing Ltd.
Key Management Personnel (till 31 January 2025)	Deborah Morgane T Grosman
Key Management Personnel (w.e.f. 31 January 2025)	Michael Majovic
President (w.e.f. 06 July 2024 upto 13 June 2025)	Stevens Tiffany
President (Until 15 July 2024)	Avi Levy
Key Management Personnel	Tejas Deepak Naphade
Key Management Personnel	Easwar Iyer

33.1 Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Short-term employee benefits*	91.32	111.05
Total	91.32	111.05

* Does not include post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits based on actuarial valuation as these are done for the Company as a whole.

33.2 Related party transactions during the year

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Employee Benefit Expenses		
Deborah Morgane T Grosman	5.02	31.17
Avi Levy	-	64.42
Stevens Tiffany	58.69	15.45
Michael Majovic	27.61	-
Certification expense		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	0.07	-



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Professional fees		
International Gemological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemological Institute DMCC)	0.08	-
Education fees		
IGI (Shanghai) Gemological Training Co., Ltd.	0.90	-
Purchases		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	3.39	1.36
International Gemological Institute DMCC	4.03	0.24
I.G.I. International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	0.92	0.13
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	0.49	-
Purchases of Diamond sets		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	-	0.97
Purchase of D-check machine		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	-	0.03
Sales - commission		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	143.23	58.40
Commission expense		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	1.77	3.37
Payment against various expense		
International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	0.36	1.11
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited		0.06
International Gemological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemological Institute DMCC)		0.01
Reimbursement of expenses		
IGI (Shanghai) Gemological Research and Testing Limited	0.65	0.31
International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	8.89	0.05
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	0.21	0.05
International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	0.04	0.02
International Gemological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemological Institute DMCC)	0.38	0.01
I.G.I. International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	-	0.04
IGI Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	0.41	-



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Sale of Stationery		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	3.45	1.57
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	0.57	0.34
International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	2.50	0.46
International Gemological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute DMCC)	0.41	0.15
I.G.I. International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	5.45	3.43
IGI Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	0.36	-
Sale of Diamond		
International Gemmological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute DMCC)	-	3.44
Interest Income		
I.G.I. International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	-	0.46
IGI Netherlands BV	-	4.38
Interest Expenses		
International Gemmological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute DMCC)	2.65	
Loan from Related Parties		
International Gemmological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute DMCC)	72.10	-
Loan repaid by Related Parties		
I.G.I. International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	8.11	-
IGI Netherlands BV	47.29	11.18
Provision for doubtful debts		
I.G.I. International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	(8.11)	8.11



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

33.3 Outstanding balances as at year end

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Trade Receivable		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	4.34	39.85
International Gemological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute DMCC)	0.55	3.55
I.G.I International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	0.04	7.93
International Company For Gemological Consulting (IGI)	0.03	-
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	0.05	-
IGI Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	0.77	-
Other Receivable		
IGI (Shanghai) Gemological Research and Testing Limited	-	0.31
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	-	0.38
International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	-	0.01
Advance received		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	15.68	
Trade Payable		
International Gemological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)	-	15.99
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	-	0.06
International Gemmological Institute DMCC	-	0.05
IGI (Shanghai) Gemological Training Co., Ltd.	-	0.64
Loans		
IGI Netherlands BV	72.10	-
Loans given		
I.G.I International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	-	8.11
IGI Netherlands BV	-	47.29
Accrued Interest on Loans given		
I.G.I International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd.	-	0.05
IGI Netherlands BV	-	6.02



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

34 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

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

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Group income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt.

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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its bank borrowings obtained with floating interest rates.

The Group 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 Group's exposure to the financial instruments dominated in foreign currency is very minimal, hence no major foreign currency risk exists.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Group's trade receivables, security deposits, loans and other financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Group 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 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Loans	-	47.29
Cash and cash equivalents	190.13	195.83
Security deposits	45.99	33.01
Other financial assets	12.59	83.74
	248.71	359.87

Balances with banks are considered to have negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with high rated banks as approved by the Board of directors.

Based on assessment carried by the Group, 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.

Loans are given to related parties and as per the management same does not have any credit risk, hence provision for expected credit losses is not required.

Trade receivables:

The Group 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 Group 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 Group uses past data and experience based on Group'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.



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Computation of Allowance for impairment losses:

Specific provision: Entire trade receivables outstanding as at reporting period are assessed for specific provisioning. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, availability of other financial support and realizable value of collateral and timing of expected cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at the end of each reporting period, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention. Specific provision may be required due to various reasons such as credit deterioration, etc. Trade receivable under specific provision case, are assessed individually. The impairment allowances is recognized to the extent of trade receivables not covered by fair value of collaterals.

Collective Provisions: ECL is computed based on the trade receivable as at reporting period minus specific provision by applying the bucket wise lifetime loss rate (PDs) determined for each reporting period.

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening provision	29.57	58.68
Impairment loss recognized	0.83	19.57
Amounts written off	(0.36)	(38.93)
Foreign exchange movement	(17.94)	(1.64)
Closing provision	12.10	29.57

(c) 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 Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The Group'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 Group's net liquidity position through forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. Group has sufficient working capital to meet its financial commitments shown below.

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

	Carrying Value	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2026					
Lease liabilities	926.06	101.42	1,361.34	-	1,462.77
Trade payables	193.48	193.48	-	-	193.48
Other financial liabilities	172.73	172.73	-	-	172.73
	1,292.27	467.63	1,361.34	-	1,828.98
As at 31 December 2024					
Lease liabilities	833.14	130.85	509.45	938.80	1,579.10
Trade payables	112.45	112.45	-	-	112.45
Other financial liabilities	158.28	158.28	-	-	158.28
	1,103.87	401.58	509.45	938.80	1,849.83

34.1 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

All below mentioned financial assets and financial liabilities are measured using valuation techniques in accordance with level 3.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, 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.



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Financial instruments by category

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at 31 March 2026 are as follows:

	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVTOCI	Total
Financial assets				
Non Current				
Other financial assets	-	45.99	-	45.99
Current				
Trade receivables	-	156.78	-	156.78
Cash and cash equivalents	-	190.13	-	190.13
Other financial assets	-	12.59	-	12.59
	-	405.48	-	405.48
Financial Liabilities				
Non Current				
Lease liabilities	-	957.00	-	957.00
Current				
Lease liabilities	-	47.96	-	47.96
Trade payables	-	193.48	-	193.48
Other financial liabilities	-	172.73	-	172.73
	-	1,371.16	-	1,371.16

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVTOCI	Total
Financial assets				
Non Current				
Other financial assets	-	33.01	-	33.01
Current				
Trade receivables	-	181.92	-	181.92
Cash and cash equivalents	-	195.83	-	195.83
Loans	-	47.29	-	47.29
Other financial assets	-	83.74	-	83.74
	-	541.79	-	541.79
Financial Liabilities				
Non Current				
Lease liabilities	-	925.38	-	925.38
Contractual Liability	-	367.08	-	367.08
Current				
Lease liabilities	-	65.08	-	65.08
Trade payables	-	112.45	-	112.45
Other financial liabilities	-	158.28	-	158.28
	-	1,628.27	-	1,628.27



International Gemological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

35 Capital management

The Group'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 Group 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 Group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio: Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by Total 'equity'. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the reporting periods. There are no Debts taken by the Group. Therefore, Capital structure comprised of only equity as there are no external debts availed by Group.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	72.10	-
Less: Cash and Bank balances	(190.13)	(195.83)
Adjusted net debt	(118.03)	(195.83)
Total equity	1,365.80	912.43
Gearing ratio [Net debt/(total equity)]	-	-

36 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

- (a) KS Trade LLC ("Complainant") has filed a complaint dated December 21, 2017 ("Complaint") against IGI International Gemmological Institute Inc. (IGI USA), International Gemmological Institute FZCO (Formerly known as 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 0.75 million 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 Group have refuted these allegations and the matter is under litigation.

The Supreme Court of New York has passed an order 9th December 2025 granting dismissal of the same.



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

37 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amount is calculated by dividing the profit/loss 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/loss 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	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. Million)	(470.56)	(258.69)
Weighted average number of shares	762	750
Earnings per equity share# [Face value of Euro 74.40 each]	(6,17,750.14)	(3,44,913.84)

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

Reconciliation of shares used in computing earnings per share

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
No. of equity shares at the beginning of the year	750	750
Add: shares issued during the year	12	-
No. of equity shares at the end of the year	762	750
Weighted average number of equity shares of Euro 74.40 each used for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	762	750



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

- 38** On 10 February 2026, International Gemmological Institute Inc. had acquired 100% of the equity shares of AGL Holdco thereby obtaining control over the entity. The acquisition has been accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations.

The acquisition was undertaken to expand the Group's operations, strengthen market presence, acquire strategic capabilities, enter a new geographic market, and achieve operational synergies.

The fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date were as follows:

Particulars	Amount (in INR millions)
Property, plant and equipment	9.95
Right-of-use assets	2.02
Reference stones	91.85
Cash and cash equivalents	26.53
Accounts receivables	13.57
Security Deposits	4.14
Other assets	0.74
Prepaid expenses	2.28
Brand name	376.60
Customer relationship	238.82
Non-compete agreement	119.41
Total identifiable assets acquired	885.91
Other current liabilities	(0.16)
Employee related payables	(11.43)
Deferred tax liability	(103.99)
Total liabilities assumed	(115.57)
Net identifiable assets acquired	770.34

The details of purchase consideration is as follows:

Particulars	Amount (in INR millions)
Cash consideration	826.69
Contingent consideration payable	358.23
Total purchase price paid	1,184.93

Goodwill arising on acquisition has been calculated as follows:

Particulars	Amount (in INR millions)
Fair value of consideration transferred	770.34
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	1,184.93
Goodwill arising on acquisition	414.59



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

39 Revenue from customers

(a) Disaggregated revenue information

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

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Revenue from contract with customers:		
<u>Sale of services</u>		
Certification services	1,343.90	1,222.78
Educational courses	76.04	47.08
Gross revenue from contract with customers	1,419.94	1,269.86
Less: Consideration payable to customers	-	-
Net revenue from contract with customers	1,419.94	1,269.86
 <u>Geographical markets</u>		
Belgium	486.93	385.42
Outside Belgium	933.01	884.44
Net revenue from contract with customers	1,419.94	1,269.86
 <u>Timing of revenue recognition</u>		
Goods or services transferred at a point in time	1,343.90	1,222.78
Goods or Services transferred over time	76.04	47.08
Net revenue from contract with customers	1,419.94	1,269.86

(b) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the Statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	1,849.53	1,299.78
Less: Rebate, discount and other adjustments	(429.59)	(29.92)
Revenue from contract with customers	1,419.94	1,269.86

(c) Contract balances

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Trade Receivables	156.78	181.92
Advance from Customers	44.99	-
Contract liabilities	3.68	-
Unbilled revenue	3.68	-
For details on Performance obligations (Refer accounting policy note 4.9)		

40 Segment reporting

The Group'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 Group'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.

a) Break up of revenue based on geographical segment

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Belgium	486.93	385.42
Outside Belgium	933.01	884.44
Total	1,419.94	1,269.86

b) The carrying amount of Non current operating assets by location of assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Belgium	622.92	622.55
Outside Belgium	2,199.71	880.12
Total	2,822.63	1,502.68

Note - There is no single external customer amount to 10% or more of group's revenues.



International Gemmological Institute BV

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the financial statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

41 Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events after the end of reporting period which have impact on the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
International Gemmological Institute BV



Easwar Iyer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026



Tehmasp Printer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026



IGI Netherlands B.V.
Special Purpose Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	6	515.58	472.32
(b) Right-of-use assets	7	69.15	151.83
(c) Investment property		17.97	16.45
(d) Goodwill	8	541.26	486.19
(e) Other intangible assets	9	6.52	6.36
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	10	70.16	-
(ii) Other non-current financial assets	11	27.33	19.85
(g) Income tax assets (net)	13	13.82	56.25
(h) Deferred tax asset (net)	32	1.43	-
(i) Other non current assets	12	-	2.40
Total non-current assets		1,263.22	1,211.65
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	14	144.13	76.33
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	595.89	501.85
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	16	326.28	101.24
(iv) Other financial assets	11	40.26	14.28
(b) Current tax asset (net)	13	14.17	-
(c) Other current assets	12	128.41	56.58
Total current assets		1,249.14	750.28
TOTAL ASSETS		2,512.36	1,961.93
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	17	0.01	0.01
(b) Other equity	18	1,992.44	1,286.72
Total equity		1,992.45	1,286.73
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	20	8.68	81.95
(b) Employee benefit obligations	21	37.01	33.07
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	2.41
Total non-current liabilities		45.69	117.43
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	-	61.92
(ii) Lease liabilities	20	62.05	71.13
(iii) Trade payables	25	168.22	164.56
(iv) Other financial liabilities	22	94.60	72.88
(b) Other current liabilities	23	107.72	159.22
(c) Employee benefit obligations	21	4.30	10.61
(d) Income tax liabilities (net)	24	37.33	17.45
Total current liabilities		474.22	557.77
Total liabilities		519.91	675.20
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,512.36	1,961.93

See accompanying notes to the consolidated special purpose financial statements

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 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
IGI Netherlands B.V.

Easwar Iyer
 Director

 Place: Mumbai
 Date: 19 May 2026


Tehmasp Printer
 Director

 Place: Mumbai
 Date: 19 May 2026


IGI Netherlands B.V.
Special Purpose Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss for the fifteen Months ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	2,150.93	1,394.07
Other income	27	38.41	24.43
Total income		2,189.34	1,418.50
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	28	852.65	626.87
Finance costs	29	10.51	10.55
Depreciation and amortization expense	30	206.22	154.35
Other expenses	31	551.88	392.33
Total expenses		1,621.26	1,184.10
Profit before tax		568.08	234.40
Tax expense:	32		
- Current tax		(154.25)	(75.56)
- Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(5.60)	-
- Deferred tax		1.34	0.85
Total tax expense		(158.51)	(74.71)
Profit for the year		409.57	159.69
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of actuarial gain		12.02	9.43
Income tax on above		-	-
		12.02	9.43
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation difference of foreign operations		284.13	(56.41)
		284.13	(56.41)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		296.15	(46.98)
Total comprehensive income for the year		705.72	112.71
Profit for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Holding Company		409.57	159.69
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		409.57	159.69
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Holding Company		296.15	(46.98)
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		296.15	(46.98)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to			
Owners of the Holding Company		705.72	112.71
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		705.72	112.71
Earnings per share (in INR) of face value of Euro 0.10 each			
Basic	33	4,09,571.37	1,59,694.95
Diluted	33	4,09,571.37	1,59,694.95

See accompanying notes to the consolidated special purpose financial statements

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
IGI Netherlands B.V.


Easwar Iyer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026


Tehnasp Printer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026


IGI Netherlands B.V.
Special Purpose Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the fifteen months ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	568.08	234.40
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	112.18	81.75
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	91.66	71.34
Amortisation of intangible assets	2.38	1.26
Interest income on fixed deposits	(28.13)	(0.52)
Interest income on loan to related parties	(2.65)	-
Interest income on security deposit	-	(2.99)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5.03	7.02
Interest expense on loans from related parties (Refer note 35)	5.48	3.53
Reversal of excess provision	-	(18.44)
(Reversal) / Provision for doubtful debts	(5.76)	6.23
Foreign exchange losses	7.61	-
Loss / (Gain) on sale of property, plant & equipment	1.31	(0.25)
Operating profit before changes in working capital	757.19	383.33
Changes in working capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	21.69	(11.81)
Increase in trade payables	3.67	49.15
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	9.65	(6.86)
Decrease in other current liabilities	(51.50)	(117.61)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(36.28)	31.33
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(69.42)	78.25
Increase in loans	-	3.96
Increase in trade receivables	(69.65)	(20.01)
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	565.35	389.72
Income tax paid (net)	(113.14)	(111.39)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	452.20	278.34
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(104.36)	(88.13)
Payment for acquisition of other intangible asset	(2.54)	(1.02)
Loans to related parties	(70.16)	-
Sale of property, plant and equipment	(1.31)	-
Investment in fixed deposits (net)	(225.04)	(18.86)
Interest income on fixed deposits	28.13	0.52
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(375.29)	(107.49)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings (net)	(61.92)	(4.86)
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(95.07)	(66.69)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(5.03)	(7.02)
Interest paid on loan to related parties	(5.48)	(3.53)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(167.51)	(82.10)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(90.58)	88.75
Foreign currency translation difference of foreign operations	184.63	(66.80)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (Note 15)	501.85	479.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 15)	595.89	501.85

The Statement of Cash flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash flows'.

See accompanying notes to the consolidated special purpose financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
IGI Netherlands B.V.


Baswar Iyer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026


Tehmasp Printer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026



IGI Netherlands B.V.
Special Purpose Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the fifteen months ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)
A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
For the year ended 31 December 2024		
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1,000	0.01
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,000	0.01
For the period ended 31 March 2026		
Balance as at 1 January 2025	1,000	0.01
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1,000	0.01

B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Other comprehensive income	Total
	General reserve	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Legal reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at 1 January 2024	210.18	446.70	417.17	1.12	98.84	1,174.01
Profit for the year	-	159.69	-	-	-	159.69
Foreign currency translation difference during the year	-	-	-	-	(56.41)	(56.41)
Other comprehensive income	-	9.43	-	-	-	9.43
Balance as at 31 December 2025	210.18	615.82	417.17	1.12	42.43	1,286.72
For the period ended 31 March 2026						
Balance as at 1 January 2025	210.18	615.82	417.17	1.12	42.43	1,286.72
Profit for the period	-	409.57	-	-	-	409.57
Foreign currency translation difference during the period	-	-	-	-	284.13	284.13
Other comprehensive income	-	12.02	-	-	-	12.02
Balance as at 31 March 2026	210.18	1,037.41	417.17	1.12	326.56	1,992.44

See accompanying notes to the consolidated special purpose financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
IGI Netherlands B.V.


Easwar Iyer
Director
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026


Tehmasp Printer
Director
Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026



IGI Netherlands B.V.

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

1 Corporate Information

IGI Netherlands B.V. (the "Company" or the "Holding Company" or the "Parent Company") is a Company registered in Netherlands, with its registered office situated at Basisweg 10, 1043AP Amsterdam.

The Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements include the Financial Statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, as mentioned below, (collectively referred to as the "Group").

Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding
International Gemmological Institute FZCO	UAE	100%
IGI Diamonds and Gemstones Testing Laboratory L.L.C	UAE	100%
International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd	Israel	100%
International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	Thailand	100%
International Gemological Institute (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	100%
International Gemological Institute for Jewelry and Precious Stones (IGI)	Egypt	100%
IGI (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd.	China	100%
IGI (Shenzhen) Jewelry Testing Co., Ltd.	China	100%
IGI (Shanghai) Gemological Research and Testing Limited	China	100%
IGI (Shanghai) Gemological Training Company Limited	China	100%

The Group is primarily engaged in the business of Certification of diamonds, gemstones & jewellery with comprehensive analysis & clear documentation for consumers. Also the Group is having school of Gemmology at various locations and offers a variety of courses designed for professionals and consumer enthusiasts.

The Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group for the period ended 31 March 2026 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 19 May 2026.

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

2.1.a Statement of compliance

These Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements (Financial Statements) of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by the management of the Holding Company for the purposes of providing financial information to Board of Directors of International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited) (the "Holding Company") to assist it to prepare the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company.

2.1.b Basis of measurement

The Special Purpose Consolidated 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.

2.1.c Functional and presentational currency

All amounts included in the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements are reported in Indian Rupees in millions (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.

2.1.d Current and non-current classification

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



IGI Netherlands B.V.

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

2.2 Principles of Consolidation

Subsidiary

Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Holding company. Control exists when the Holding company is exposed to or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and has the ability to affect those returns through power over the entity. In assessing control, potential voting rights are considered only if the rights are substantive. Upon loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, derecognises any non-controlling interests, derecognizes the cumulative translation difference recorded in equity, recognizes the fair value of the consideration received related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognized in the Special Purpose Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Consolidation procedure

The Special Purpose Interim Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group has been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding assets, liabilities, income, expense and cash flows. Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in full while preparing these Special Purpose Consolidated financial statements. The carrying amount of the parent's investment in subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of subsidiary has been eliminated. The accounting policies of subsidiary have been harmonised to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Holding Company.

Foreign subsidiary

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates
- Equity and reserves are translated at historical exchange rates

On Consolidation, Exchange differences are recognized as foreign currency translation reserve in Other Comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (as exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation).

The Special Purpose Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been presented to the extent possible, in the same manner as Holding Company's Special Purpose Standalone financial statements



3 Use of significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Special Purpose Consolidated 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 Group 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 Group. 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 likely timing and 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 Group uses past data and experience based on 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 Employee retirement plans

The cost of the end of service benefit (EOSB) and severance benefit expense are based on actuarial valuation. 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. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

3.4 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value 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 Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. IBR is the rate of interest that the Group 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. IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates).

The Group 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 Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group 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 Group 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.

3.6 Intangible assets under development

The Group capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

3.7 Impairment of Goodwill

For testing of impairment of goodwill, if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment, as part of the review process, the carrying amount of the Cash Generating Units ('CGUs') (including allocated goodwill) is compared with its recoverable amount by the Group. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, both of which are calculated by the Group using a discounted cash flow analysis. Calculating the future net cash flows expected to be generated to determine if impairment exists and to calculate the impairment involves material assumptions, estimation and judgment. The estimation and judgments involve, but are not limited to, industry trends including pricing, estimating longterm revenues growth rates and operating results. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The cash flows are discounted using a discount rate in order to compute present values. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods as per Ind-AS 36 - 'Impairment of assets'.



4 Summary of Material accounting policies

4.1 Property, plant and equipment 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 Group 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.

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 Group 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

The Group depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives is straight line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Asset Category	Useful Life (In years)
Buildings	60
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Computers/ servers	3-6
Office Equipments	5
Equipments and Tools	8
Electric Installations	10
Vehicles	8
Plant & Machinery	10-15
Leasehold Improvement	over the lease tenure

Precious stones and laboratory master sets are not being depreciated.

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.

4.2 Goodwill and Impairment of Goodwill

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the

- (i) fair values of the assets transferred;
- (ii) liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- (iii) equity interests issued by the group; and
- (iv) fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement.

The excess of the

- (i) consideration transferred;
- (ii) amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- (iii) acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill.

If those amounts are less than fair value of net identifiable assets of the business acquired, the difference is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve provided there is clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as a bargain purchase. In other cases, the bargain purchase gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired.



IGI Netherlands B.V.

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

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 economic useful life is estimated by the Management basis industry trends and nature of intangible asset.

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 Special Purpose Consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

4.4 Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment properties are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The management believes that the estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition. Transfers between investment property, owner-occupied property and inventories do not change the carrying amount of the property transferred and they do not change the cost of that property for measurement or disclosure purposes.

4.5 Foreign Currency Transactions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of IGI Netherlands B.V. is USD. Items included in the Special Purpose Consolidated 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).

(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 Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases of premises. The Group 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.

Group as a lessee

The Group 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.



IGI Netherlands B.V.

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group 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 as follows:

Buildings - 2 to 9 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group 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 Group 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

The Group 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 Group recognizes 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 recognized exclusive of taxes.

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.

4.9 Other Income

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 Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Holding company performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

4.11 Fair Value Measurement

The Group 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 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 Group 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 Special Purpose Interim Consolidated Financial Statements 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 Special Purpose Interim Consolidated Financial Statements financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group 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 year.

4.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.



4.13 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 Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group 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 Group's rent and other trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Group 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.



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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 Group 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 Group 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 Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

Or

- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group 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 Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Group 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 Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group 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 Group 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.



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ii) *Financial Liabilities*

Initial recognition and measurement

The Group 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.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method unless the Group opted to measure a liability at FVTPL. 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 assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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.

4.14 *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) 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.

iii) Defined benefit - End of service benefit (EOSB) & severance benefit

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.



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4.15 Taxes

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

(a) 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 Group 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.

(b) 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 reassessed 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 Group 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.

4.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprises cash at bank and on hand subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



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4.17 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions: A provision is recognised when the Group 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 Group 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 Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group'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.

4.19 Events after the reporting period

If the Group receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date when the financial statements are approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its consolidated financial statements. The Group will adjust the amounts recognised in its standalone financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group will not change the amounts recognised in its standalone financial statements, but will disclose the nature of the non adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

5 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified amendments on 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.

(i) Amendment to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangement:

The amendments to Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and Ind AS 107 'Financial Instruments':

Disclosures clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosures for such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The group does not have any supplier finance arrangements during the reporting period.

(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment specifies the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current in the balance sheet, and clarifies the following:

a) An entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification of a liability as current or non-current is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement.

b) If an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to covenants, such covenants affect whether that right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity is required to comply with the covenant on or before the end of the reporting period.

c) In case of a liability that can be settled, at the option of the counterparty, by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, such settlement terms do not affect the classification of the liability as current or non-current only if the option is classified as an equity instrument.



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These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the consolidated financial statements of the group. The group did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

(iii) Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Pillar-Two Tax Reforms

The group is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdiction in which the group operates.

The below amendments are notified but not yet effective

Amendment to Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'- Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively, as outlined below:

i) Breach of material covenant for long-term loan arrangement on or before end of reporting period with effect that liability becomes payable on demand as on reporting date, then it shall be classified as current liability, if lender agreed after reporting period and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment as a consequence of breach.

ii) Classify as non-current liability, if lender agreed by end of reporting period to provide grace period ending at least 12 months after reporting period within which entity can rectify the breach provided lender does not demand immediate repayment.

iii) Disclose information about the timing of settlement to understand the impact of the liability on the financial statements.

The Group does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or consolidated financial statements.



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(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)
5 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										
Balance as at 1 January 2024	41.17	309.00	44.73	114.18	70.13	8.96	7.83	2.73	21.55	620.28
Additions	-	2.10	5.29	39.41	46.16	0.75	0.15	-	0.85	94.71
Deductions/ adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation exchange difference	1.30	6.35	0.97	(1.89)	(2.77)	(1.57)	0.27	0.09	0.44	3.19
Balance as at 31 December 2024	42.47	317.45	50.99	151.70	113.52	8.14	8.25	2.82	22.84	718.18
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at 1 January 2024	19.48	46.25	22.71	45.19	18.62	2.53	5.26	0.40	-	160.42
Depreciation charge during the year	12.09	20.92	6.16	21.87	17.94	0.60	1.48	0.69	-	81.75
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation exchange difference	0.91	1.36	0.62	0.26	0.42	(0.13)	0.22	0.03	-	3.69
Balance as at 31 December 2024	32.46	68.53	29.49	67.32	36.98	3.00	6.96	1.12	-	245.86
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	10.01	248.92	21.50	84.38	76.54	5.14	1.29	1.70	22.84	472.32
Balance as at 1 January 2025	42.47	317.45	50.99	151.70	113.52	8.14	8.25	2.82	22.84	718.18
Additions	1.44	8.31	6.25	68.38	15.17	0.12	0.47	-	4.10	104.24
Deductions/ adjustments	-	-	(0.15)	(1.04)	(0.33)	-	-	-	-	(1.52)
Translation exchange difference	3.95	31.34	6.30	24.44	17.87	0.67	0.74	0.26	2.77	88.34
Balance as at 31 March 2026	47.86	357.10	63.39	243.48	146.23	8.93	9.46	3.08	29.71	909.24
Accumulated Depreciation										
Balance as at 1 January 2025	32.46	68.53	29.49	67.32	36.98	3.00	6.96	1.12	-	245.85
Depreciation charge during the period	5.11	35.42	6.32	34.27	27.12	1.80	1.09	0.91	0.14	112.18
Disposals	-	-	-	(0.11)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.11)
Translation exchange difference	3.25	9.22	3.62	20.35	(1.88)	0.29	0.66	0.16	0.01	35.74
Balance as at 31 March 2026	68.53	113.17	39.48	121.84	62.22	5.08	8.72	2.18	0.15	393.66
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	248.92	243.92	23.91	121.64	84.01	3.85	0.74	0.90	29.56	515.58

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

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


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7 Leases
i. Right-of-use asset

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the

Particulars	Leasehold Premises	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 January 2024	257.69	257.69
Additions	188.65	188.65
Disposals/adjustments	(244.18)	(244.18)
Translation exchange difference	0.47	0.47
Balance as at 31 December 2024	202.63	202.63
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at 1 January 2024	90.71	90.71
Amortization charge during the year	71.34	71.34
Deductions/ adjustments	(111.41)	(111.41)
Translation exchange difference	0.16	0.16
Balance as at 31 December 2024	50.80	50.80
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	151.83	151.83
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 1 January 2025	202.63	202.63
Additions	-	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
Translation exchange difference	39.71	39.71
Balance as at 31 March 2026	242.36	242.36
Accumulated amortization		
Balance as at 1 January 2025	50.80	50.80
Amortization charge during the period	91.66	91.66
Deductions/ adjustments	-	-
Translation exchange difference	30.75	30.75
Balance as at 31 March 2026	173.21	173.21
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	69.15	69.15

ii. Lease liabilities

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	153.08	164.54
Additions	-	188.65
Accretion of interest	5.03	7.02
Rent Payments	(100.10)	(73.71)
Deductions/ adjustments	-	(133.14)
Translation exchange difference	12.74	(0.28)
Balance as at the end of the year	70.74	153.08

Refer note in cash flow for reconciliation with cash flow of lease payment

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Non-current lease liabilities	8.68	81.95
Current lease liabilities	62.05	71.13
Total	70.74	153.08

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	91.66	71.34
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5.03	7.02
Expense relating to short-term leases	11.51	5.43

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

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Less than 1 year	179.23	73.59
1-5 years	10.34	85.58
Total	189.57	159.17

The group had total cash outflows for leases of Rs 100.1 million for the year ended 31 March 2026, (31 December 2024: Rs 73.71 million).



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8 Goodwill

Particulars	Goodwill	Total
As at 1 January 2024	476.35	476.35
Additions during the year	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	9.84	9.84
As at 31 December 2024	486.19	486.19
Additions during the period	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	55.06	55.06
As at 31 March 2026	541.26	541.26

Goodwill is arising on account of acquisition of International Gemological Institute DMCC, International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd., International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited, International Gemmological Institute (HK) Limited.

The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each acquisition is as follows :

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
International Gemmological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute DMCC)	80.19	65.74
International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd	392.44	348.78
International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	11.67	10.45
International Gemmological Institute (HK) Limited	56.97	61.22

The recoverable amount of the CGUs have been determined based on the value in use, determining by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU. Discount rates reflect Management's estimate of risk specific to each CGU. The cashflow projections included specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on Management's estimate which is consistent with the internal / external sources of information.

Based on the above assumptions and analysis, no impairment was identified for any of the cash generating unit as at 31 March 2026 and 31 December 2024 as the recoverable value of the cash generating unit exceeded the carrying value.

The Group has also performed sensitivity analysis calculations on the projections used (revenue growth and EBITDA margin) and discount rate applied. An analysis of the sensitivity for the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the cash generating units would decrease below its carrying amount.

The Holding Company has conducted sensitivity analysis over key assumptions viz. revenue growth rates and discount rate used. While it is unlikely for assumptions to move adversely together, it would require over 25%-30% change in revenue growth or a 5%-7% change in discount rate, for the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to be equal to its goodwill. These sensitivities are carried in isolation and also do not take account of potential mitigating actions.



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9 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Other intangible assets	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 1 January 2024	0.26	9.68	9.94
Additions	0.59	0.90	1.49
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
Translation exchange difference	0.01	0.04	0.05
Balance as at 31 December 2024	0.86	10.62	11.48
Accumulated amortization			
Balance as at 1 January 2024	0.04	3.30	3.34
Amortization charge during the year	0.46	0.80	1.26
Deductions/ adjustments	-	-	-
Translation exchange difference	(0.01)	0.53	0.52
Balance as at 31 December 2024	0.49	4.63	5.12
Net carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	0.37	5.99	6.36
Gross carrying amount			
Balance as at 1 January 2025	0.86	10.62	11.48
Additions	0.22	2.82	3.04
Deductions/ adjustments	-	-1.42	(1.42)
Translation exchange difference	0.24	1.80	2.04
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1.31	13.83	15.14
Accumulated amortization			
Balance as at 1 January 2025	0.49	4.63	5.12
Amortization charge during the period	0.38	2.00	2.38
Deductions/ adjustments	-	-	-
Translation exchange difference	0.21	0.91	1.12
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1.09	7.54	8.62
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2026	0.23	6.29	6.52



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(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)
10 Loans

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Loans to related parties (Refer note 35)	70.16	-	-	-
	70.16	-	-	-

Notes:

- a) The unsecured loan is processed to related party to finance the expansion of the Certification Lab and the business, carrying an interest rate of 5% p.a. The loan is repayable on demand.

11 Other financial assets

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Security deposits	27.33	19.85	9.34	4.84
Unbilled revenue	-	-	25.89	-
Interest accrued on loan to related party (Refer note 35)	-	-	2.82	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	0.02	0.01
Other receivables	-	-	2.19	9.43
	27.33	19.85	40.26	14.28

12 Other assets

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Advances to suppliers	-	-	48.50	32.01
Capital advances	-	2.40	-	-
Balance With government authorities	-	-	20.62	0.38
Advances to employees	-	-	0.52	0.69
Other Receivables	-	-	0.51	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	58.26	23.50
	-	2.40	128.41	56.58

13 Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	Non current		Current	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Tax receivables (net)	13.82	56.25	14.17	-
	13.82	56.25	14.17	-



IGI Netherlands B.V.**Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026***(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)***14 Trade receivables**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Trade receivables*		
Unsecured, considered good	153.27	98.59
	153.27	98.59
Allowance for expected credit losses (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Unsecured, considered good	(9.14)	(22.26)
	(9.14)	(22.26)
	144.13	76.33

Notes:

* Includes receivables from related parties (refer note 35 for details)

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are settled on an immediate payment basis with no credit period.

Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables is disclosed under Note 36

There are no debts due by directors or other officers of the Group or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or director or a member.

There are no unbilled dues, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule

15 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Cash on hand	5.95	10.20
Balances with banks:		
In Current accounts	589.94	491.65
	595.89	501.85

16 Bank balances other than (note 15) above

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Fixed deposit with original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	326.28	101.24
	326.28	101.24



Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

17 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Authorized:		
1000 (31 December 2024: 1,000) Equity Shares of Euro 0.10 each	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital:		
1000 (31 December 2024: 1000) Equity Shares of Euro 0.10 each fully paid-up	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01

18 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Retained earnings	1,037.41	615.82
Securities premium	417.17	417.17
General reserve	210.18	210.18
Legal Reserve	1.12	1.12
Foreign currency translation reserve	326.56	42.43
	1,992.44	1,286.72

(a) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	615.82	446.70
Profit for the year	409.57	159.69
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	12.02	9.43
Closing balance	1,037.41	615.82

(b) Securities premium

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	417.17	417.17
Closing balance	417.17	417.17

(c) General reserve

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	210.18	210.18
Closing balance	210.18	210.18

(d) Legal reserve

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2023
Opening balance	1.12	1.12
Closing balance	1.12	1.12

(e) Foreign currency translation reserve

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening balance	42.43	98.84
Addition/(Deletion)	284.13	(56.41)
Closing balance	326.56	42.43

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 Group has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Legal reserve: The legal reserve is part of a Company's equity that cannot be distributed to shareholders. According to the Thai Civil and Commercial Code : Section 1202 Reserve Fund. The Company must also appropriate a reserve fund (called "Legal Reserve"), at each distribution of dividend, being at least one-twentieth (5%) of the net profit after tax (Retained earnings and annual net profit) or more until such appropriation reaches one-tenth (10%) of the registered capital of the Company. This requirement is included in the law for protection to creditors who will have the right to receive payment before shareholders when dissolution of company.

Share premium: Share premium account comprises of premium on issue of shares. It is to be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the the Companies Act, 2013.

Foreign currency translation reserve: Gains/losses arising on translation of foreign operations are recognised in FCTR.

Legal reserve pertains to the Holding Company.



IGI Netherlands B.V.
Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)
19 Borrowings

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Unsecured:				
Loans from related parties (Refer note 35)	-	-	-	61.92
	-	-	-	61.92

Notes:

- 19.1 The unsecured loan was taken from related party to apply proceeds of the loan for the purpose of operational activities. The loan was repaid on 29 April 2025 and 16 January 2026 and carries an interest rate between 5.50% p.a. to 6.69% p.a.

20 Lease liabilities

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Lease liabilities (Refer note 7)	8.68	81.95	62.05	71.13
	8.68	81.95	62.05	71.13

21 Employee benefit obligations

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
End of service and severance benefit (Refer note 34)	37.01	33.07	4.30	10.61
	37.01	33.07	4.30	10.61

22 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Employee related payables (Refer Note 35)	-	-	71.24	69.37
Capital creditors	-	-	3.84	3.51
Other payables	-	-	19.52	-
	-	-	94.60	72.88

23 Other current liabilities

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Advance from customers	-	-	54.04	154.70
Statutory dues payable	-	-	27.80	4.52
	-	-	107.72	159.22

24 Income tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Tax payable	-	-	37.33	17.45
	-	-	37.33	17.45

25 Trade payables

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Trade payables *	168.22	164.56
	168.22	164.56

* Includes payables from related parties (refer note 35 for details)



IGI Netherlands B.V.**Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026***(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)***26 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Revenue from contract with customers (refer note 38)		
<u>Sale of services</u>		
Certification services	1,825.78	1,241.39
Educational courses	152.69	142.13
<u>Sale of products</u>		
Traded goods	16.78	5.61
	1,995.25	1,389.13
Other Operating Revenue		
Advertisement and show income	-	4.94
Commission income (Refer note 35)	155.68	-
	155.68	4.94
Total Revenue from operations	2,150.93	1,394.07

27 Other income

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Rental income	0.52	1.58
Interest income on fixed deposits	28.13	0.52
Interest income on security deposit	-	2.99
Interest income on loan to subsidiary (Refer note 35)	2.65	-
Gain on Sale of property plant and equipment	-	0.25
Reversal of excess provision	-	18.44
Miscellaneous income	7.12	0.65
Total Other income	38.41	24.43

28 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Salaries, wages & bonus	748.88	586.69
Contribution to provident and other funds	15.16	7.69
Staff welfare expenses	79.06	40.77
End of service and severance benefit (Refer note 33)	9.55	(8.28)
Total Employee benefit expenses	852.65	626.87



IGI Netherlands B.V.**Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026***(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)***29 Finance costs**

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Interest expense on loans from related parties (Refer note 35)	5.48	3.53
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer note 7)	5.03	7.02
Total Finance costs	10.51	10.55

30 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 6)	112.18	81.75
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer note 7)	91.66	71.34
Amortization on other intangible asset (Refer note 9)	2.38	1.26
Total Depreciation and amortization expense	206.22	154.35

31 Other expenses

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Legal and professional fees	99.46	83.31
Stationery and consumables	145.97	87.83
Advertising and exhibition expenses	68.91	51.90
Rent expense (Refer note 7ii)	11.51	5.43
Travelling and conveyance	61.61	46.40
Office and administrative expenses	19.10	29.46
Computer expenses	3.07	3.23
Study material expenses	18.16	0.67
Business promotion expenses	13.18	7.38
Repair and maintenance	17.07	10.10
Repairs and maintenance - machinery	2.30	-
Communication fee	13.16	10.40
Freight and forwarding expenses	6.19	3.95
Electricity Expenses	1.91	3.55
Insurance expense	9.15	5.29
Rates and taxes	17.58	8.01
Bad debts	2.02	-
Bank charges	6.02	3.37
Foreign exchange losses	7.61	19.92
Laboratory Expenses	4.03	1.04
Provision for doubtful debts (Refer note 36)	(7.78)	6.23
Commission expenses	2.99	0.13
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	1.31	-
Miscellaneous expenses	27.35	4.73
Total Other expenses	551.88	392.33



IGI Netherlands B.V.

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

32 Tax expense

(i) The major components tax expense are:

Statement of profit or loss

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	(154.25)	(75.56)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(5.60)	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1.34	0.85
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	(158.51)	(74.71)

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

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Accounting profit before income tax	580.10	243.83
Computed tax expense		
At statutory income tax rate of 25%	145.03	60.96
Adjustments:		
Tax on income at different rates	5.11	(7.16)
Tax on non-deductible expenses	0.08	-
Tax on exempt income	(1.01)	(0.36)
Prior period tax	5.60	-
Tax on losses pertaining to subsidiaries	12.77	20.91
Others (net)	(9.06)	0.36
Net tax expense	158.51	74.71

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Property Plant and equipment	1.38	0.33
Right of use assets	(0.48)	5.90
Lease liabilities	0.53	(8.40)
Others	-	(0.23)
Deferred tax assets/(Liabilities) net	1.43	(2.40)

Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Deferred tax assets	0.90	5.90
Deferred tax liabilities	0.53	(8.40)
Deferred tax assets/(Liabilities) net	1.43	(2.40)

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

Particulars	As at 1 January 2024	Impact on Profit and loss	Impact on other comprehensive income	Exchange Difference	As at 31 December 2024
Property Plant and equipment	(0.52)	0.85	-	-	0.33
Right of use assets	5.89	-	-	0.01	5.90
Lease liabilities	(8.40)	-	-	-	(8.40)
Others	(0.23)	-	-	-	(0.23)
	(3.26)	0.85	-	0.01	(2.40)

Particulars	As at 1 January 2025	Impact on Profit and loss	Impact on other comprehensive income	Exchange Difference	As at 31 March 2026
Property Plant and equipment	0.33	(1.45)	-	2.50	1.38
Right of use assets	5.90	(6.34)	-	(0.04)	(0.48)
Lease liabilities	(8.40)	8.87	-	0.06	0.53
Others	(0.23)	0.23	-	-	-
Total	(2.40)	1.32	-	2.51	1.43



Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

33 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	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. Mn)	409.57	159.69
Weighted average number of shares	1,000	1,000
Earnings per equity share# [Face value of Euro 0.10 each]	4,09,571.37	1,59,694.95

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

Reconciliation of shares used in computing earnings per share

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
No. of equity shares at the beginning of the year	1,000	1,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-
No. of equity shares at the end of the year	1,000	1,000
Weighted average number of equity shares of Euro 0.10 each used for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share.	1,000	1,000



Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

34 Employee benefits

(A) Defined benefit plans

A. EOSB and severance benefit

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 Consolidated Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
i. Amounts recognized in Consolidated Statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plans:		
<u>Components of employer's expense</u>		
Current service cost	7.46	5.05
Past service cost	-	(0.01)
Interest cost	2.09	1.20
Other adjustments	-	(14.52)
Total expense recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (A)	9.55	(8.28)
ii. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income are as follows:		
Actuarial (Gain)/ Losses	(12.02)	(9.43)
Total (gain)/ loss recognized in other comprehensive income (B)	(12.02)	(9.43)
Total (A+B)	(2.48)	(17.71)

B. Amount recognized in the Consolidated balance sheet

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation recognized in Consolidated balance sheet	41.31	43.68
Current portion	4.30	11.01
Non current portion	37.01	32.66

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

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

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended	Financial Year (twelve months) ended
Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation (DBO)		
Opening balance	43.68	59.97
Benefits paid	(3.72)	(14.52)
Current service cost	7.46	5.05
Past Service Cost	-	(0.01)
Interest cost	2.09	1.20
Others	3.83	1.42
<u>Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in other comprehensive income</u>		
Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	0.75	(9.43)
Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	(12.78)	-
Due to Experience	-	-
Balance	41.31	43.68
Plan assets		
Closing net defined benefit obligation (DBO)	41.31	43.68

D. Plan assets

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Contributions	3.72	14.52
Benefits paid	(3.72)	(14.52)
Closing balance of fair value of plan assets	-	-



Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Changes in fair value of assets and obligation:

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Defined benefit Obligation	41.31	43.68
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Funded Status	41.31	43.68
Net Defined Benefit Liability	(41.31)	(43.68)

E. Defined benefit obligations

Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026		31 December 2024	
	International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	International Gemmological Institute DMCC	International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	International Gemmological Institute DMCC
Discount rate (per annum)	2.89%	4.20%	2.30%	4.40%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rate of salary increase	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality rate	100% IALM - 12-14	100% IALM - 12-14	100% IALM - 12-14	100% IALM - 12-14
Retirement age	60	65	60	65
Attrition rate	5%	5%	5%	5%

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31 March 2026		31 December 2024	
	International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	International Gemmological Institute DMCC	International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited	International Gemmological Institute DMCC
No of employees	9	76	9	46
Average Age (yrs)	45.67	33.47	52.01	35.63
Average Past service (yrs)	11.56	4.72	9.4	4.72
Average sal Mly (INR)	40,333	3,815	39,000	4,949
Future Service (yrs)	14.33	31.53	7.99	29.37
Weighted Average Duration of DBO	9.20	15.43	9.84	15.05

F. Expected Future Cash outflow:

Expected Benefit Payment	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended	Financial Year (twelve months) ended
Year 1	4.17	1.59
Year 2	1.32	1.30
Year 3	4.23	3.36
Year 4	1.34	1.29
Year 5	1.43	3.31
Next 5 years	8.23	7.06

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 2024 Impact on DBO	As at 31 December 2023 Impact on DBO
Change in Discount rate (1% movement)		
Delta effect + 1%	34.66	38.28
Delta effect - 1%	44.02	46.73
Change in rate of salary increase (1% movement)		
Delta effect + 1%	43.75	46.48
Delta effect - 1%	34.79	38.40
Change in attrition rate (1% movement)		
Delta effect + 1%	37.94	41.25
Delta effect - 1%	40.06	43.06



IGI Netherlands B.V.

Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

35 Related Parties Disclosures

A) Name of related parties & relationship

Relationship	Name of party
Holding Company (From 19th May 2023 till 20th December 2024)	BCP Asia II Topco Pte. Ltd.
Holding Company (From 20th December 2024)	International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited)
Subsidiary	International Gemmological Institute FZCO
Subsidiary	IGI Diamonds and Gemstones Testing Laboratory L.L.C
Subsidiary	International Gemmological Institute (Israel) Ltd
Subsidiary	International Gemmological Identification (Thailand) Limited
Subsidiary	International Gemmological Institute (HK) Limited
Subsidiary	International Gemmological Institute for Jewelry and Precious
Subsidiary	IGI (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd.
Subsidiary	IGI (Shenzhen) Jewelry Testing Co., Ltd.
Subsidiary	IGI (Shanghai) Gemmological Research and Testing Limited
Subsidiary	IGI (Shanghai) Gemmological Training Company Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	International Gemmological Institute BV
Fellow Subsidiary	International Gemmological Institute Inc.
Fellow Subsidiary	American Gemmological Laboratories LLC
Fellow Subsidiary	IGI Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company
Key Management Personnel	Yao Yuan
Key Management Personnel	Robert Martha L Van Es
Key Management Personnel	Easwar Iyer
Key Management Personnel	Tehmasp Nariman Printer
Key Management Personnel (Until 3 July 2024)	Shaunak Shastree
Key Management Personnel (From 1 August 2024)	Johan Dsouza
Key Management Personnel	Yongwoon Sim
Key Management Personnel	Chen-hua Fan
Key Management Personnel (Until 19 May 2025)	Tejas Deepak Naphade
Key Management Personnel	Rens Wilhelmus van Hoof
Key Management Personnel (From 27 February 2026)	Yasmine Yvette Georgette Broekhuis
Key Management Personnel (till 27 February 2026)	Jan Sebastiaan Donner

35.1 Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel

	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Short-term employee benefits*	115.00	58.13
Total	115.00	58.13

* Does not include post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits based on actuarial valuation as these are done for the Company as a whole.

35.2 Related party transactions during the year

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Director remuneration and Sitting Fees		
Robert Martha L Van Es	17.24	9.73
Edva Cohen	45.23	10.48
Yong Sim woon	28.32	10.68
Shaunak Shashtree	-	15.68
Johan Dsouza	24.21	11.56
Office and administrative expenses		
International Gemmological Institute BV	1.20	-
Communication fee		
International Gemmological Institute BV	0.14	-



IGI Netherlands B.V.**Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026***(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Freight and forwarding expenses		
International Gemmological Institute BV	0.12	-
Certification expense		
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	0.41	-
Professional fees paid		
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	1.31	-
Commission income		
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	155.68	-
Sale of education courses		
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	0.23	-
International Gemmological Institute BV	0.66	-
Payment against various expenses		
International Gemmological Institute BV	-	0.01
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	-	0.61
Sales - stationery		
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	-	0.05
International Gemmological Institute BV	4.95	0.38
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	-	0.14
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	0.02	1.14
Sales - Diamond		
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	-	0.23
Purchases		
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	40.68	28.77
International Gemmological Institute BV	9.19	4.39
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	0.46	-
Purchases- Diamond		
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	1.04	0.23
Interest Expense		
International Gemmological Institute BV	5.48	3.53
Reimbursement of Expenses		
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	1.35	0.52
International Gemmological Institute BV	-	0.39
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	0.56	0.04



IGI Netherlands B.V.**Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026***(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Interest income on loan to related parties		
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	2.65	-
Loan to Related Parties		
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	72.97	-
Loan from Related Parties		
International Gemmological Institute BV	-	17.25
Loan repaid to Related Parties		
International Gemmological Institute BV	61.92	29.29

35.3 Outstanding balances as at year end

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Employee related payables		
Robert Martha L. Van Es	2.42	2.30
Loans including interest payable from related parties		
International Gemmological Institute BV	-	61.92
Loan to related parties		
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	72.97	-
Trade Receivable		
International Gemmological Institute BV	5.26	-
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	-	1.18
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	0.49	-
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	0.33	0.64
Other Receivable		
International Gemmological Institute BV	-	0.06
International Gemmological Institute Turkey Precious Stone Certification Services Joint Stock Company	-	0.15
International Gemmological Institute Inc.	-	0.05
Trade Payable		
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	9.31	5.72
International Gemmological Institute BV	0.64	12.19
Advance from customer		
International Gemmological Institute Limited (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited	2.01	-



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36 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

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

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Group income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt.

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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to its bank borrowings obtained with floating interest rates.

The Group 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 Group's exposure to the financial instruments dominated in foreign currency is very minimal, hence no major foreign currency risk exists.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Group'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 Group 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 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Bank balances	326.28	101.24
Cash and cash equivalents	595.89	501.85
Security deposits	36.67	24.69
Other financial assets	30.91	9.44
	989.75	637.22

Balances with banks 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.

Based on assessment carried by the Group, 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 Group 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 Group 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.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The Company's trade receivable are generally having credit period from 30 to 60 days and historically, majority of trade receivables are recovered subsequently.

The Group uses past data and experience based on Group'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.

Computation of Allowance for impairment losses:

Specific provision: Entire trade receivables outstanding as at reporting period are assessed for specific provisioning. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, availability of other financial support and realizable value of collateral and timing of expected cash flows. The impairment losses are evaluated at the end of each reporting period, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention. Specific provision may be required due to various reasons such as credit deterioration, etc. Trade receivable under specific provision case, are assessed individually. The impairment allowances is recognized to the extent of trade receivables not covered by fair value of collaterals.

Collective Provisions: ECL is computed based on the trade receivable as at reporting period minus specific provision by applying the bucket wise lifetime loss rate (PDs) determined for each reporting period.

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Opening provision	22.26	16.03
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed)	(7.78)	6.23
Foreign exchange movement	(5.34)	-
Closing provision	9.14	22.26

(c) 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 Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Group manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The Group'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 Group's net liquidity position through forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.



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

	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2026				
Trade payables	168.22	-	-	168.22
Lease liabilities	179.23	10.34	-	189.56
Other financial liabilities	94.60	-	-	94.60
	442.05	10.34	-	452.37
As at 31 December 2024				
Trade payables	164.56	-	-	164.56
Lease liabilities	73.59	85.58	-	159.18
Borrowings	61.92	-	-	61.92
Other financial liabilities	72.88	-	-	72.88
	372.94	85.58	-	458.54

(iv) 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.

All below mentioned Financial assets and Financial liabilities are measured using valuation techniques in accordance with Level 3.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings (current), 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 and Borrowings (Non-current) are not significantly different from the carrying amount.

(v) Financial instruments by category

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at 31 March 2026 are as follows:

	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVTOCI	Total
Financial assets				
Non Current				
Other financial assets	-	27.33	-	27.33
Current				
Trade receivables	-	144.13	-	144.13
Cash and cash equivalents	-	595.89	-	595.89
Other bank balances	-	326.28	-	326.28
Other financial assets	-	40.26	-	40.26
	-	1,133.89	-	1,133.89
Financial Liabilities				
Non Current				
Lease liabilities	-	8.68	-	8.68
Current				
Lease liabilities	-	62.05	-	62.05
Trade payables	-	168.22	-	168.22
Other financial liabilities	-	94.60	-	94.60
	-	333.55	-	333.55

The carrying amounts of each of the categories of financial instruments as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	FVTPL	Amortized cost	FVTOCI	Total
Financial assets				
Non Current				
Other financial assets	-	19.85	-	19.85
Current				
Trade receivables	-	76.33	-	76.33
Cash and cash equivalents	-	501.85	-	501.85
Other bank balances	-	101.24	-	101.24
Other financial assets	-	14.28	-	14.28
	-	713.54	-	713.54
Financial Liabilities				
Non Current				
Lease liabilities	-	81.95	-	81.95
Current				
Borrowings	-	61.92	-	61.92
Lease liabilities	-	71.13	-	71.13
Trade payables	-	164.56	-	164.56
Other financial liabilities	-	72.88	-	72.88
	-	452.42	-	452.42



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(Amounts in Rs million, unless otherwise stated)

37 A Capital management

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 December 2024
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	61.92
Less: Cash and Bank balances	(595.89)	(501.85)
Adjusted net debt	(595.89)	(439.93)
Total equity	1,992.45	1,286.73
Gearing ratio [Net debt/(total equity)]	-	-

37 B Contingent liabilities and Commitments

- (a) KS Trade LLC ("Complainant") had filed a complaint dated December 21, 2017 against IGI International Gemmological Institute Inc. (IGI USA), International Gemmological Institute FZCO (formerly known as International Gemmological Institute DMCC) (IGI UAE), International Gemmological Institute (India) Limited (collectively, "IGI Entities"), and others before the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The Complainant had 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 enabling resale at artificially inflated prices.

On December 10, 2025, the Plaintiff, through its attorney, voluntarily discontinued the action against all Defendants, without prejudice and without costs to any party. Accordingly, the matter stands dismissed, and no further liability arises for the Company in respect of this litigation.

The Supreme Court of New York has passed an order 9th December 2025 granting dismissal of the same.



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38 Revenue from customers

(a) Disaggregated revenue information

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

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Revenue from contract with customers:		
<u>Sale of services</u>		
Certification services	1,825.78	1,241.39
Educational courses	152.69	142.13
<u>Sale of products</u>		
Traded goods	16.78	5.61
Gross revenue from contract with customers	1,995.25	1,389.13
Less: Consideration payable to customers	-	-
Net revenue from contract with customers	1,995.25	1,389.13
 <u>Geographical markets</u>		
Netherlands	-	-
Outside Netherlands	1,995.25	1,389.13
Net revenue from contract with customers	1,995.25	1,389.13
 <u>Timing of revenue recognition</u>		
Goods or services transferred at a point in time	1,842.56	1,247.00
Goods or Services transferred over time	152.69	142.13
Net revenue from contract with customers	1,995.25	1,389.13

(b) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the Statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	2,320.66	1,394.16
Less: Rebate, discount and other adjustments	(325.41)	(5.03)
Revenue from contract with customers	1,995.25	1,389.13

(c) Contract balances

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Trade Receivables	144.13	76.33
Unbilled Revenue	25.89	-
Advance from customer	54.04	-

For details on Performance obligations (Refer accounting policy note 4.1)



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Special Purpose Consolidated Notes to the Financial Statements for the year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026

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39 Segment reporting

The Group'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 Group'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.

a) Break up of revenue based on geographical segment

Particulars	Financial Year (fifteen months) ended 31 March 2026	Financial Year (twelve months) ended 31 December 2024
Within Netherlands	-	-
Outside Netherlands	1,995.25	1,389.13
Total	1,995.25	1,389.13

b) The carrying amount of Non current operating assets by location of assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 December 2024
Within Netherlands	-	-
Outside Netherlands	1,165.74	1,191.80
Total	1,165.74	1,191.80

40 Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events after the end of reporting period which have impact on the Special Purpose Consolidated Financial Statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
IGI Netherlands B.V.


Easwar Iyer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026


Tehmasp Printer
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19 May 2026

