

Report on Jewellery Making Machine Industry

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Prepared for

Solanki Mechanic Works Limited

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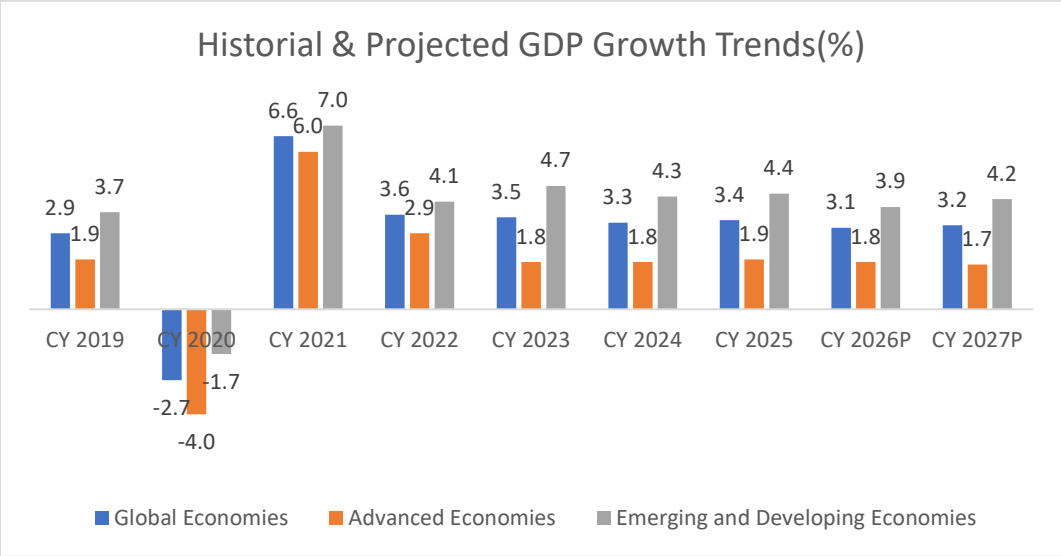
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Global Macroeconomic Scenario

Global Economic Overview

According to world economic outlook, Global growth is projected at 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027, slower than the recent pace of about 3.4% in 2024–25 and is expected to settle at approximately that rate over the medium term, below the historical average of 3.7% during 2000–19. The forecast for 2026 has been revised downward by 0.2 percentage point, while the forecast for 2027 remains unchanged compared with the January 2026 WEO Update. Global headline inflation is expected to rise to 4.4% in 2026 and decline to 3.7% in 2027, reflecting upward revisions for both years.



Source – IMF Global GDP Forecast Release April 2026

Note: Advanced Economies and Emerging & Developing Economies are as per the classification of the World Economic Outlook (WEO). This classification is not based on strict economic criteria and has evolved over time. It comprises 40 countries in the Advanced Economies category, including the G7 (the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Canada) and selected Eurozone members (Germany, Italy, France, etc.). The group of emerging and developing economies (156) comprises all economies not classified as Advanced Economies (e.g., India, China, Brazil, Malaysia).

Global Macro Economic Landscape, Key Indicators and Its implication on Gems & Jewellery Sector

The global gems and jewellery industry operated in a dynamic environment during CY2023–CY2025, influenced by evolving trade policies, geopolitical uncertainties, elevated gold prices, changing luxury consumption patterns and shifting supply chains. Notwithstanding these challenges, the industry continued to benefit from rising global income levels, growing wealth creation, increasing premiumisation and jewellery's dual role as both a luxury consumption product and a store of value. Global economic

fundamentals remained broadly supportive of discretionary spending across major jewellery consuming markets.

Gross National Income ("GNI") in USD trillion

Major Region	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
North America	23.11	25.84	28.4	29.72	31.41
Latin America & The Caribbean	4.44	5.15	5.89	6.63	6.81
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.87	2.09	2.23	2.06	1.92

Source: World Bank Group-GNI CY2024

Note: *CY2024 represents the latest available official World Bank GNI and GNI per capita data, released in July 2025 CY2025 data were not available at the time of this analysis. The data is given in USD Trillion.*

North America's Gross National Income ("GNI") increased from USD 23.11 trillion in CY2020 to USD 31.41 trillion in CY2024, while Latin America and the Caribbean recorded growth from USD 4.44 trillion to USD 6.81 trillion over the same period, reflecting expanding consumer purchasing power and supporting luxury consumption trends. Although Sub-Saharan Africa experienced economic volatility, long-term demographic growth and urbanization continue to provide opportunities for jewellery demand expansion.

The industry's growth prospects are further supported by rising GDP per capita across key consumer markets.

Country	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025	CY 2026	CY 2027	CY 2030	CY 2031
India	1.86	2.18	2.28	2.43	2.59	2.68	2.81	3.07	4.05	4.42
China	10.7	12.87	12.99	13.03	13.45	13.97	14.87	15.68	18.78	19.88
United States	64.52	71.37	77.95	82.54	86.17	89.99	94.43	98.28	108.66	112.24
Japan	41.23	41.64	35.57	35.22	35.82	35.97	35.7	37.39	41.72	43.04
United Kingdom	40.84	47.71	47.21	49.94	53.34	57.61	61.06	63.7	72.5	75.76
Russia	10.17	12.54	15.77	13.99	15.09	17.97	18.53	17.71	18.26	18.48

Source: International Monetary Fund-World Economic Outlook-CY 2026

Note: Values are in USD Thousand

The United States, the world's largest luxury jewellery market, recorded GDP per capita growth from USD 64.52 thousand in CY2020 to USD 86.17 thousand in CY2024 and is projected to exceed USD 112 thousand by CY2031. Similarly, China's GDP per capita increased from USD 10.70 thousand to USD 13.45 thousand during CY2020–CY2024 and is expected to reach approximately USD 19.88 thousand by CY2031. India, one of the world's largest gold jewellery consumption markets, recorded the fastest relative growth, with GDP per capita increasing from USD 1.86 thousand in CY2020 to USD 2.59 thousand in CY2024 and projected to rise further to USD 4.42 thousand by CY2031. Rising income levels across these economies are expected to support long-term demand for fine jewellery, wedding jewellery, branded jewellery and luxury products.

The macro-economic environment has also become increasingly supportive following the moderation of inflation across major economies.

Country	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025	CY 2026	CY 2027	CY 2030	CY 2031
India	6.2%	5.5%	6.6%	5.4%	4.6%	2.1%	4.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
China	2.5%	0.9%	2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%
United States	1.3%	4.7%	8%	4.1%	3%	2.7%	3.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Japan	0%	-0.2%	2.5%	3.3%	2.7%	3.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%
United Kingdom	0.9%	2.6%	9.1%	7.3%	2.5%	3.4%	3.2%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Russia	3.4%	6.7%	13.7%	5.9%	8.4%	8.7%	5.6%	4.3%	4.0%	4.0%

Source: International Monetary Fund-World Economic Outlook-CY 2026

Inflation in the United States declined from 8.0% in CY2022 to 3.0% in CY2024, while the United Kingdom witnessed a decline from 9.1% to 2.5% during the same period. India recorded moderation in inflation from 6.6% in CY2022 to 4.6% in CY2024, and China maintained among the lowest inflation rates globally at approximately 0.2% during CY2024. A gradual return to stable inflation levels is expected to improve consumer confidence, support discretionary spending and reduce volatility in luxury purchases across major jewellery consuming markets.

Labour market conditions across key economies have also remained relatively favorable.

Unemployment Rate

Country	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025	CY 2026	CY 2027	CY 2030	CY 2031
India	8.7%	7.4%	5.3%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%
China	5.6%	5.1%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
United States	8.1%	5.4%	3.7%	3.6%	4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%
Japan	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
United Kingdom	4.6%	4.6%	3.8%	4.3%	4.3%	4.9%	5.6%	5.3%	4.5%	4.5%
Russia	5.8%	4.8%	4%	3.2%	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	3.4%	3.4%

Source: International Monetory Fund-World Economic Outlook-CY 2026

Unemployment in the United States declined from 8.1% in CY2020 to 4.0% in CY2024, while India witnessed a reduction from 8.7% to 4.9% during the same period. China maintained stable unemployment levels around 5.1%, while Japan continued to report among the lowest unemployment rates globally at approximately 2.5%. Improving employment conditions and income stability are expected to support consumer spending on discretionary categories including gems, jewellery and luxury products.

Against this backdrop, the **global gems and jewellery** industry demonstrated resilience despite significant increases in gold prices. According to the World Gold Council, total gold demand, including over-the-counter ("OTC") investment, exceeded **5,000 tonnes for the first time in history during CY2025 and stood at 5002.3 tonnes**, reaching a record level and generating an estimated market value of approximately **USD 555 billion**, representing growth of approximately 45% over the previous year in value terms while in volume it witnessed y-o-y growth of 0.8%. The elevated gold price remained a key driver for the value growth.

The volume growth was principally driven by heightened investment demand, robust bar and coin purchases and continued central-bank accumulation amid geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainty. Central banks purchased approximately **863 tonnes** of gold during CY2025, remaining significantly above long-term historical averages and reinforcing gold's role as a reserve diversification asset.

The LBMA[1]Gold Price established **53 new all-time highs during CY2025**, while the average annual gold price increased to approximately **USD 3,431 per ounce**, representing a 44% y-o-y over CY 2024. Elevated gold prices affected jewellery consumption volumes across major markets as consumers increasingly shifted toward lower-weight products, higher-value purchases and investment-focused buying

[1]The London Bullion Market Association

behaviour. Consequently, global jewellery demand volumes declined during CY2025; however, consumer sentiment toward jewellery remained positive. The total value of global gold jewellery demand increased by approximately **18% to a record USD172 billion**[2], highlighting the continued strength of jewellery spending despite lower physical consumption.

The industry's performance continued to be supported by favourable long-term macroeconomic fundamentals. Improving per-capita income growth particularly strong in the United States, where GDP per capita increased from USD 64.52 thousand in CY2020 to approximately USD 86.17 thousand in CY2024 and is projected to continue growing over the medium term. China's GDP per capita increased to USD 13.45 thousand in CY2024, while India recorded one of the fastest growth rates among major economies, rising to USD 2.59 thousand in CY2024 and expected to continue expanding over the forecast period. Rising disposable incomes and wealth accumulation in these economies continue to support long-term jewellery demand.

During CY2025[3]**,** global trade conditions were influenced by rising tariff actions, geopolitical tensions and increased trade-policy uncertainty. The World Trade Organization (WTO) highlighted a more **volatile global trading environment resulting from escalating protectionist measures** and **regional trade realignment.** These developments accelerated supply-chain diversification strategies among jewellery manufacturers and exporters while increasing the importance of regional trading hubs such as the UAE, Hong Kong and Singapore. Trade agreements and regional partnerships continued to influence sourcing patterns and market access across the gems and jewellery value chain.

Global trade flows[4] remain concentrated among major manufacturing and trading centres including India, China, Switzerland, Italy, Thailand, Hong Kong and the UAE, while key jewellery consumption markets continue to include the United States, India, China, the Middle East and Japan. The industry is also adapting to changing consumer preferences, including increasing acceptance of lab-grown diamonds, demand for personalised products and growing emphasis on lightweight and contemporary jewellery offerings.

Global Growth Projection

Global growth is projected to remain modest, with the IMF estimating growth of 3.1% in 2026 and 3.2% in 2027, suggesting a cautious demand environment for discretionary categories such as jewellery. When inflation remains elevated, consumers face pressure on real incomes and tend to prioritize essentials over

[2] https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2025
[3] https://worldtradescanner.com/stat_07oct25_e.pdf
[4] comtradeplus.un.org

non-essential purchases, which can soften jewellery demand, especially in price-sensitive emerging markets like India. Higher interest rates also increase borrowing costs and reduce liquidity, making big-ticket or aspirational jewellery purchases less attractive for households. At the same time, weak consumer sentiment caused by geopolitical uncertainty, slower income growth, or volatile gold prices can delay purchase decisions, even during festive or wedding seasons. Therefore, for major gold consuming countries like India, although its structural demand for jewellery remains supported by cultural and investment-led buying, the pace of demand growth will likely depend on how quickly global inflation eases, financial conditions stabilize, and consumer confidence improves.

Looking ahead, the long-term outlook for the global gems and jewellery industry remains favourable, supported by rising income levels, increasing urbanisation, expanding organised retail, growing consumer preference for branded products and continued strategic demand for gold from investors and central banks. Nevertheless, industry participants remain exposed to risks arising from geopolitical developments, fluctuations in gold prices, currency movements, trade-policy changes and changes in luxury consumer sentiment across major markets.

India Macroeconomic Analysis

India's economic growth outlook for 2025 has been revised upward by 1.0 percentage point from the October estimate to 7.6%, supported by stronger-than-expected performance in the second and third quarters of the fiscal year and sustained momentum in the fourth quarter. For 2026, the growth projection has been moderately increased by 0.3 percentage point (including a 0.1 percentage point upward revision from January) to 6.5%.

Country	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025	CY 2026 P	CY 2027 P
India[5]	–5.8%	9.7%	7.6%	9.2%	6.5%	7.6%	6.5%	6.5%
China	2.3%	8.6%	3.1%	5.4%	5.0%	5.0%	4.4%	4.0%
United States	-2.2%	6.1%	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%
Japan	-4.2%	2.7%	0.9%	1.4%	-0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%
United Kingdom	-10.3%	8.6%	4.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.3%	0.8%	1.3%
Russia	-2.7%	5.9%	-1.4%	4.1%	4.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Germany	-4.1%	3.9%	1.8%	-0.9%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%

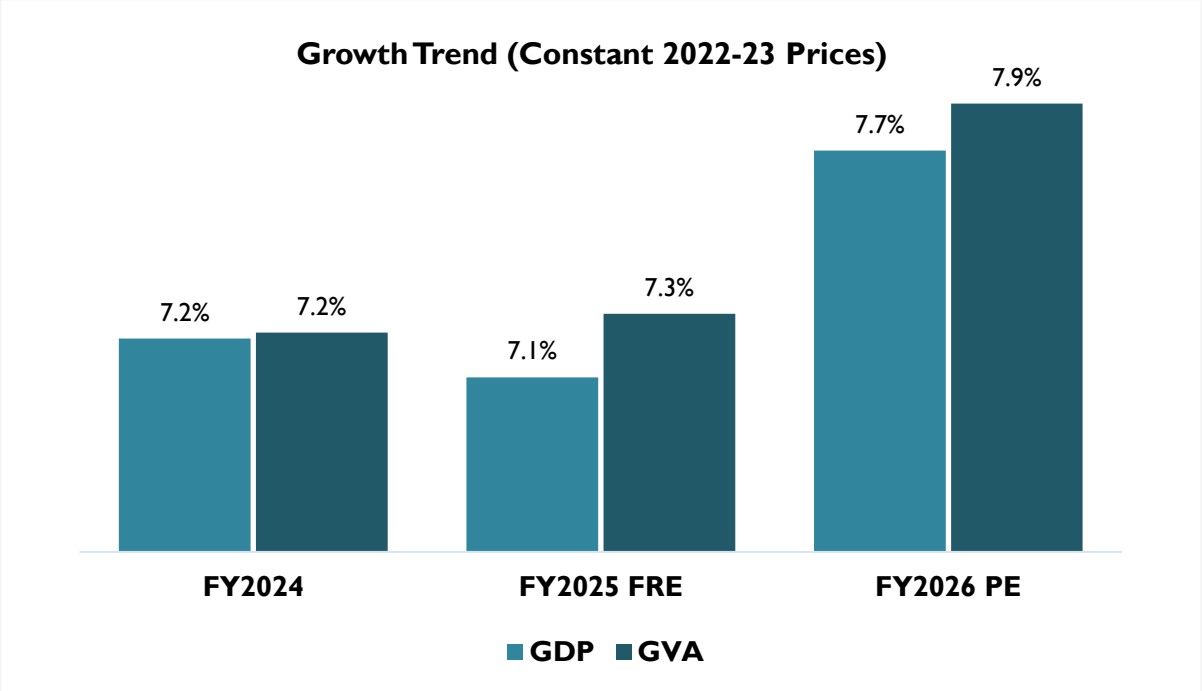
Source: World Economic Outlook, April 2026

Historical GDP and GVA Growth Trend

As per Provisional Estimates, India Real GDP (GDP at constant prices) for FY 2025–26 is estimated to reach INR 323.12 lakh crore, compared to the First Revised Estimate (FRE) of INR 299.89 lakh crore for FY 2024–25. This represents a growth rate of 7.7% in 2025–26, higher than the 7.1% growth recorded in 2024–25.

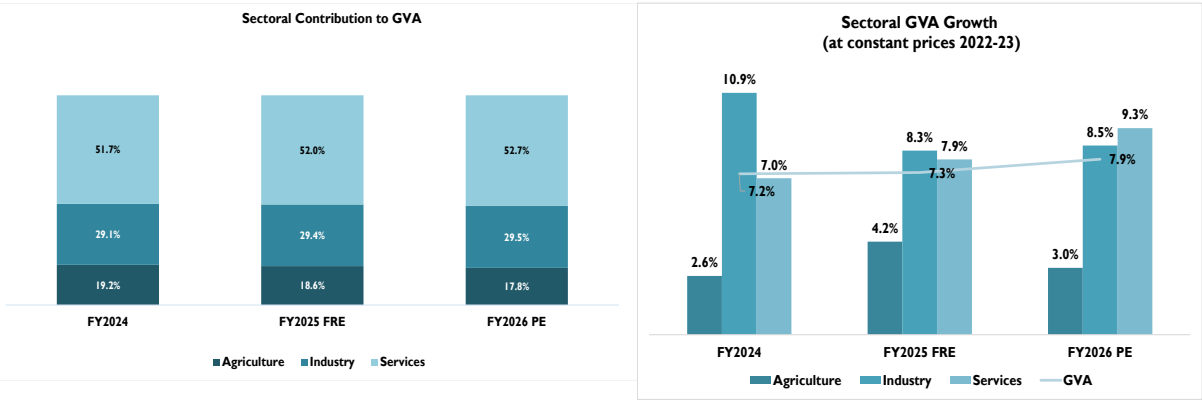
Similarly, Real GVA for FY 2025–26 is estimated to reach INR 294.91 lakh crore, up from INR 273.36 lakh crore in FY 2024–25. This indicates a growth rate of 7.9%, compared with the 7.3% growth achieved in the previous year.

[5] For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, and GDP from 2022 onward is based on GDP at market prices with fiscal year 2022/23 as a base year



Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI), National Account Statistics: FY2025, FRE is First Revised Estimate; PE is Provisional Estimates

Sectoral Contribution to GVA and Annual Growth Trend



Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI), CMIE Economics Outlook
FRE is First Revised Estimate; PE is Provisional Estimates[6]

Sectoral analysis of GVA reveals that the industrial sector experienced steady growth momentum in FY 2026, recording a 7.9% y-o-y growth against 7.3% year-on-year growth in FY 2025. Within the industrial sector, growth moderated across sub-sectors with mining, and construction activities growing by 5.15%,

[6] https://www.mospi.gov.in/uploads/latestReleases/latest_release_1780655857536_5ac01869-ca4a-422d-b7a7-57b81da60932_Press_Note_on_GDP_Estimates_for_Q4_2025-26_and_PE_FY_2025-26_F.pdf

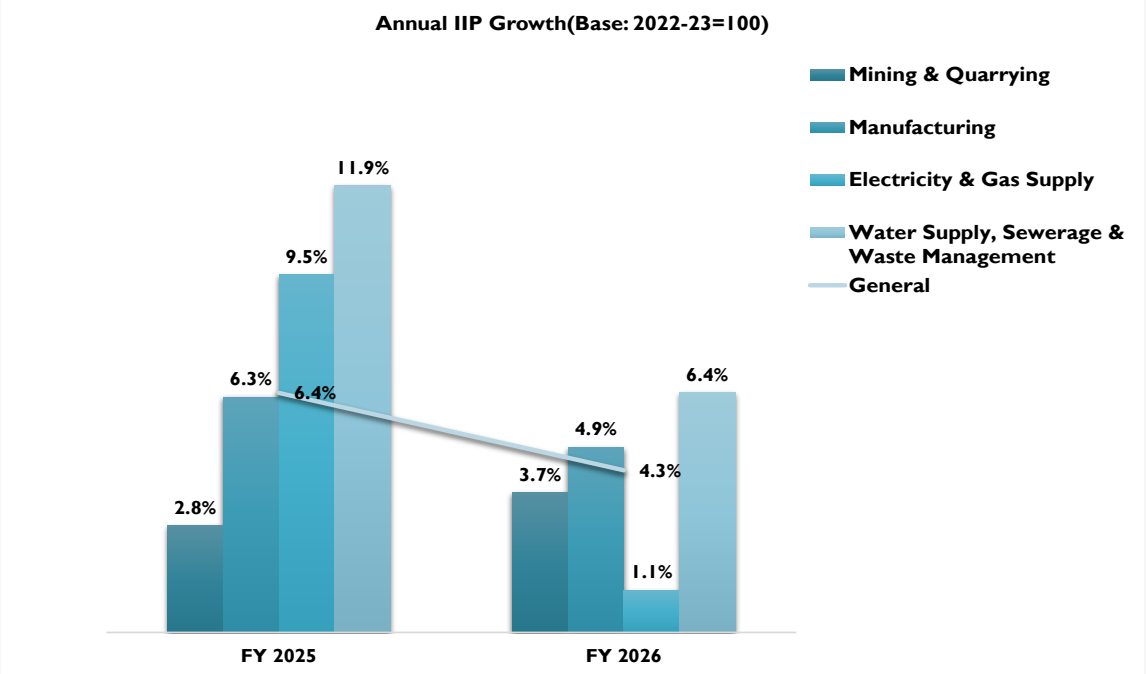
and 7.36%, respectively in FY 2026, compared to 11.69%, and 7.30% in FY 2025. Growth in the utilities sector too moderated to 1.74% in FY 2026 from 2.87% in the previous year. The industrial sector's contribution to GVA increased marginally from 29.4% in FY 2025 to 29.5% in FY 2026.

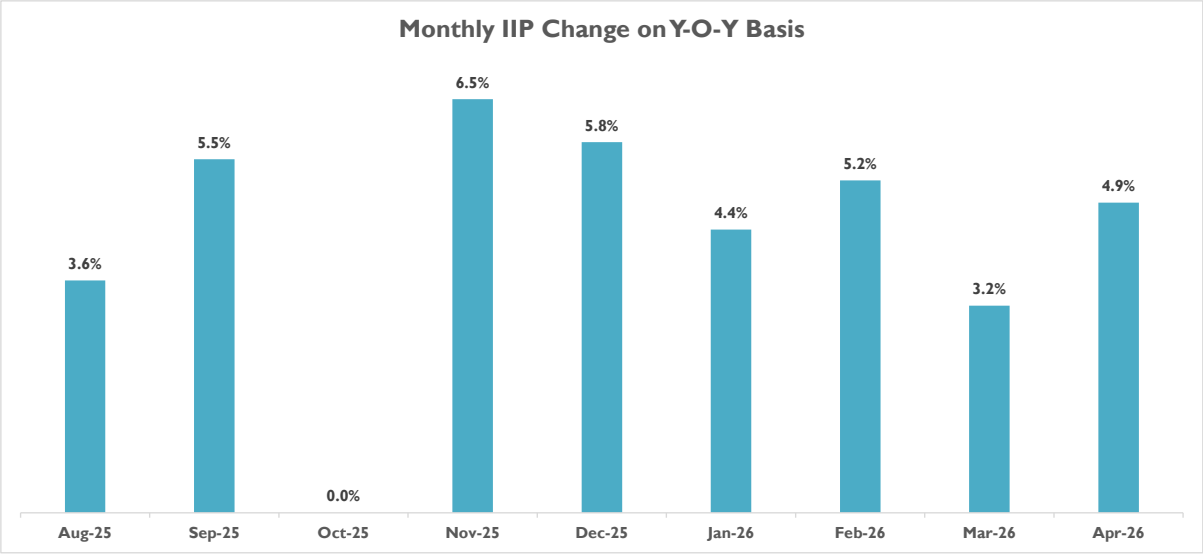
The services sector continued to be the main driver of economic growth. It expanded by 9.3% in FY 2026 from 7.9% in FY 2025. The services sector retained its position as the largest contributor to GVA, rising from 51.7% in FY 2024 to 52.0% in FY 2025, with a further increase to 52.7% in FY 2026.

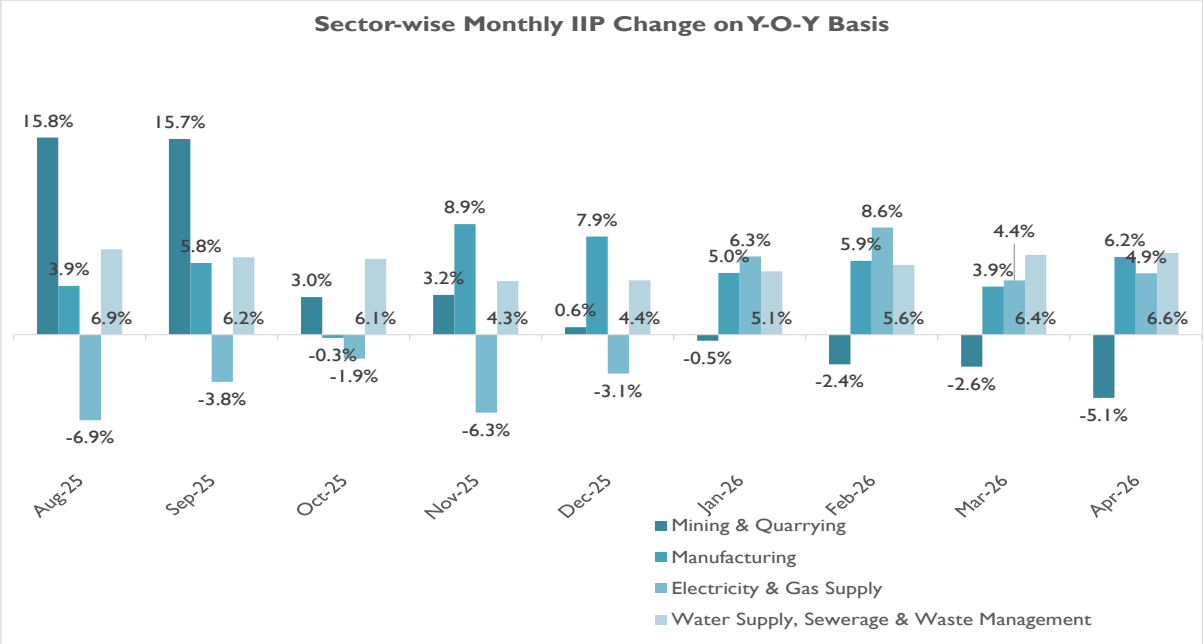
The agriculture sector saw an acceleration in growth, increasing from 2.66% in FY 2024 to 4.18% in FY 2025, before moderating to 3.0% in FY 2026. However, its contribution to GVA declined marginally from 19.2% in FY 2024 to 17.8% in FY 2026. Overall, Gross Value Added (GVA) growth rose to 7.9% in FY 2026 from 7.3% in FY 2025.

Annual & Monthly IIP Growth

Industrial sector performance as measured by the IIP index exhibited moderation in FY 2026, recording a 4.3% y-o-y growth against 6.4% increase in the previous year. The manufacturing index showed moderation, increasing by 4.9% in FY 2026 compared with 6.3% in FY 2025. The Electricity & Gas Supply sector index also moderated, growing 1.1% in FY 2026 compared with 9.5% in the previous year. Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management also moderated by 6.4% in FY 2026 compared with 11.9% in the previous year, while the mining sector index grews by 3.7% in FY 2026 compared with 2.8% in the previous year.





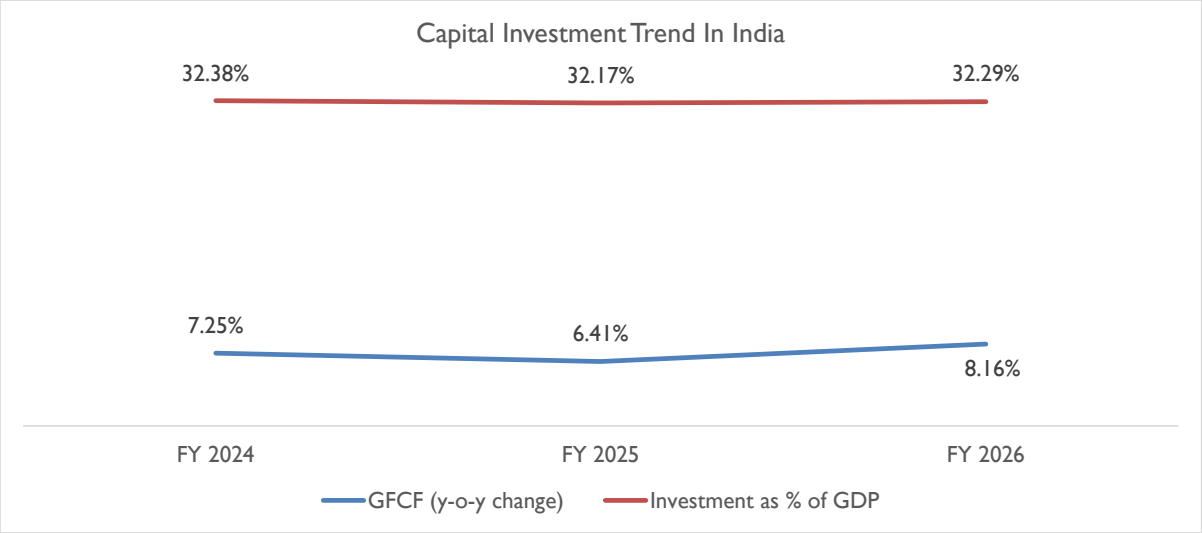


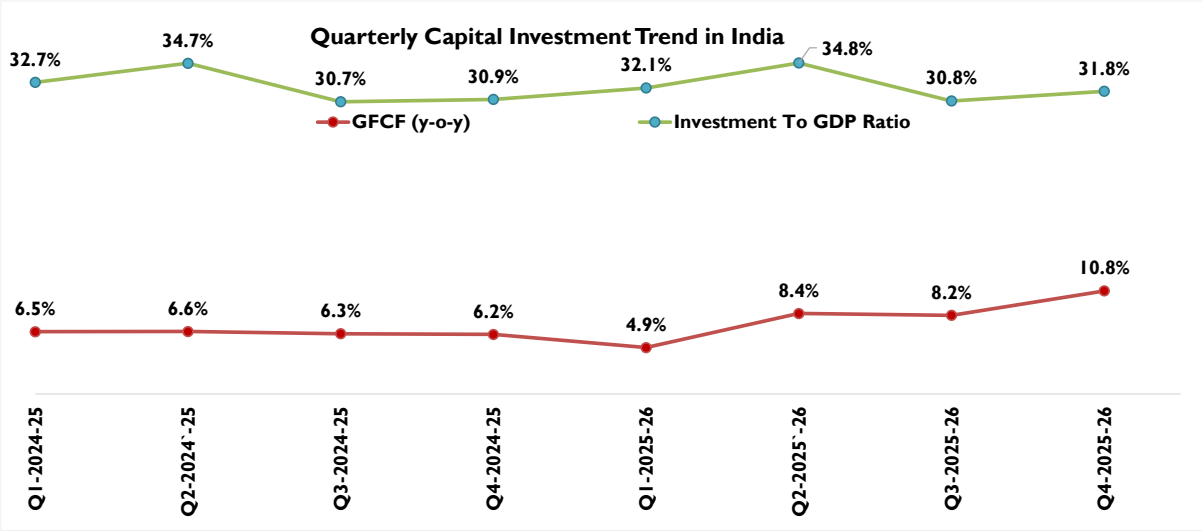
Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI)

The IIP growth rate for the month of April 2026 is 4.9 percent as compared to April 2025. The growth rates of the Four sectors, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity & Gas Supply and Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management for the month of April 2026 are (-)5.1 percent, 6.2 percent, 4.9 percent and 6.6 percent respectively

Annual and Quarterly: Investment & Consumption Scenario

Other major indicators, such as Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), a measure of investment, increased during FY 2026, registering 8.16% year-on-year growth compared with 6.41% in FY 2025, bringing the GFCF-to-GDP ratio to 32.29%.





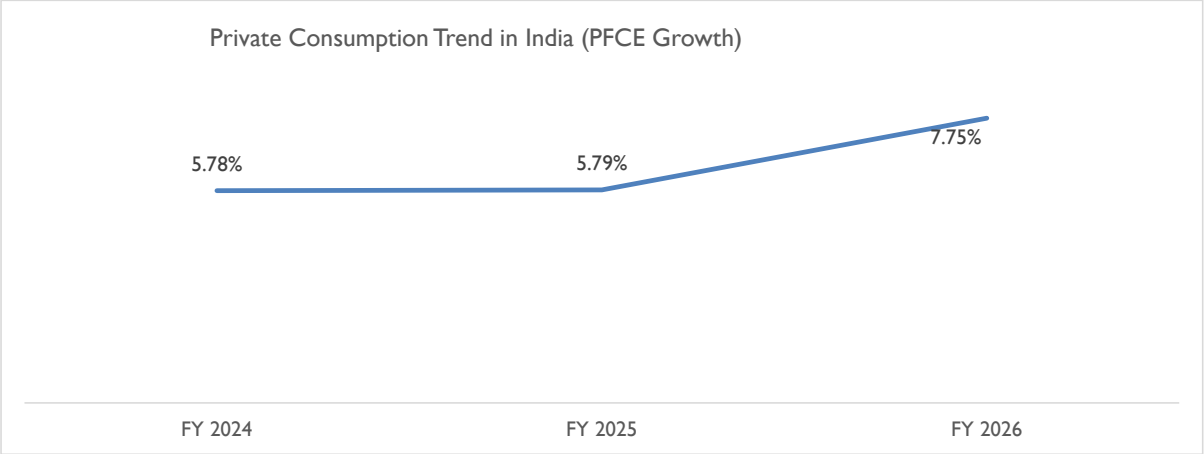
Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI), CMIE Economics Outlook

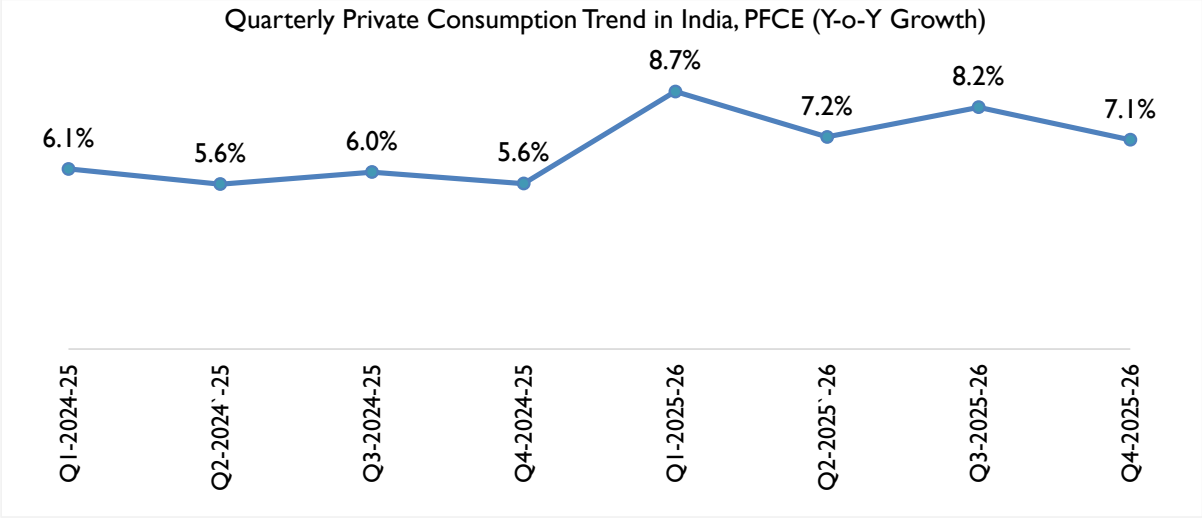
On a quarterly basis, India's capital investment indicators reflect a healthy and improving investment environment, supported by sustained investment intensity and stronger capital formation in recent quarters. The Investment to GDP ratio remained consistently above 30% throughout the period, highlighting continued resilience in capital deployment. The ratio increased from 32.7% in Q1 FY 2024-25 to 34.7% in Q2, before moderating to 30.7% in Q3 and 30.9% in Q4. In FY 2025-26, the ratio improved

again to 32.1% in Q1 and further strengthened to 34.8% in Q2, the highest level during the period, before remaining healthy at 30.8% in Q3 and 31.8% in Q4. This indicates that investment activity continued to remain robust despite normal quarterly variations.

GFCF (y-o-y) growth also points toward a positive investment trend, particularly in FY 2025-26. After remaining broadly stable during FY 2024-25, with growth ranging between 6.2% and 6.6%, GFCF growth accelerated meaningfully from 4.9% in Q1 FY 2025-26 to 8.4% in Q2 and 8.2% in Q3, before rising further to 10.8% in Q4. This strong improvement in the second half of FY 2025-26 suggests strengthening fixed capital formation and a revival in investment momentum. Overall, the data indicates that India's capital investment landscape remains on a positive trajectory, with sustained investment levels and improving GFCF growth reflecting stronger capital spending, better investment confidence, and continued support for economic growth.

Private Consumption Scenario





Sources: MOSPI, CMIE Economics Outlook

Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), a practical proxy for household spending, recorded growth in FY 2026 relative to FY 2025. PFCE recorded healthy growth in FY 2025-26 relative to FY 2024-25. However, quarterly PFCE growth moderated sequentially to 7.1% in Q4 FY 2025-26 from 8.2% in Q3 FY 2025-26.

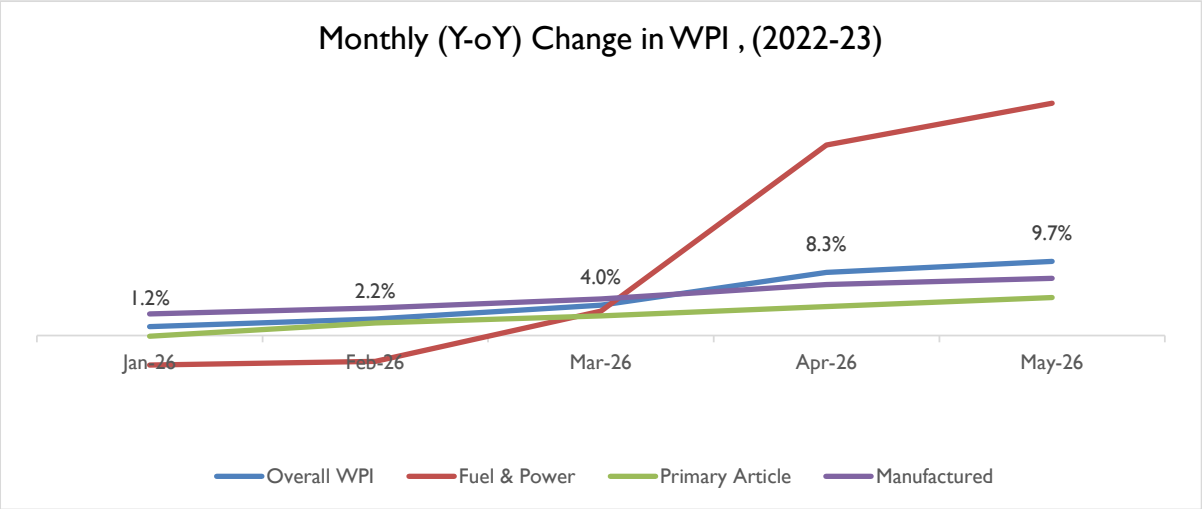
Rising private consumption expenditure is expected to support demand for jewellery, as higher disposable incomes and improved consumer sentiment typically lead to increased spending on discretionary and lifestyle products, including gold, diamond, and fashion jewellery.

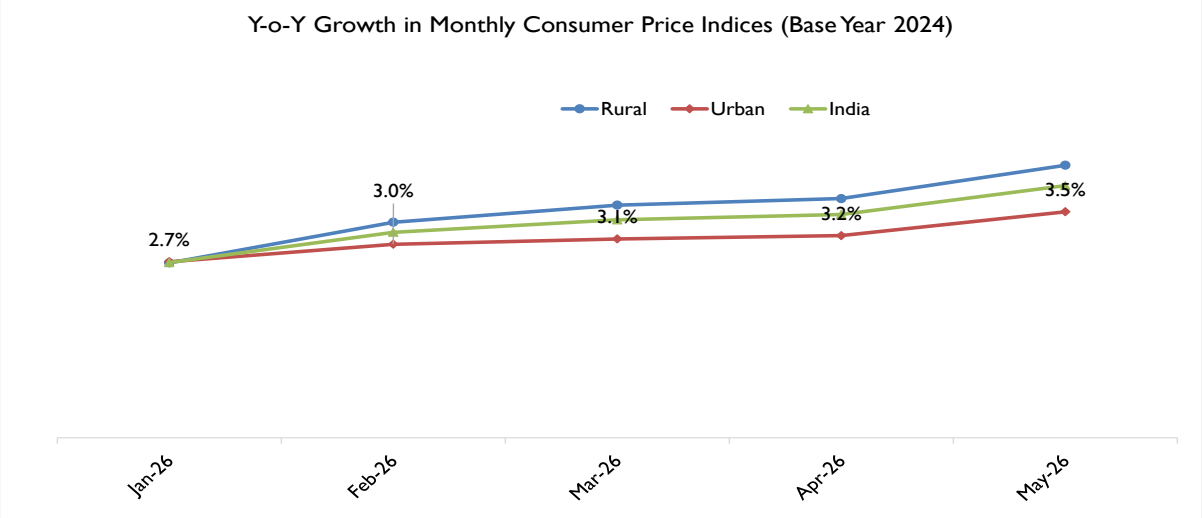
Inflation Scenario

The annual rate of inflation based on All India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) number is 3.88% (provisional) for the month of March 2026 (over March 2025). Positive rate of inflation in March 2026 is primarily due to increase in prices of crude petroleum & natural gas, other manufacturing, non-food articles, manufacture of basic metals and food articles etc.

This indicates strong price pressure in the jewellery category, which may impact consumer demand, pricing decisions, and margins for jewellery retailers. In the context of the jewellery retail sector, this inflationary trend is significant as India is highly dependent on imported gold. Any depreciation of the Indian Rupee against major foreign currencies may increase the landed cost of gold imports. As a result, jewellery retailers could face higher input costs, which may influence their pricing strategies and put pressure on profit margins.

All India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation for May 2026 is 9.68 per cent on year-on-year (YoY) basis, compared to 8.26 per cent in April 2026. Across Major Groups, YoY inflation for Primary Articles, Fuel and Power, and Manufactured Products is 4.99 per cent, 30.33 per cent, and 7.48 per cent, respectively in May 2026, whereas it was 3.78 per cent, 24.89 per cent, and 6.68 per cent, respectively, in April 2026. The indices for Primary Articles, Fuel and Power, and Manufactured Products are 113.7, 113, and 107.8, respectively, in May 2026, whereas they were 112.6, 110.9, and 107, respectively, in April 2026.

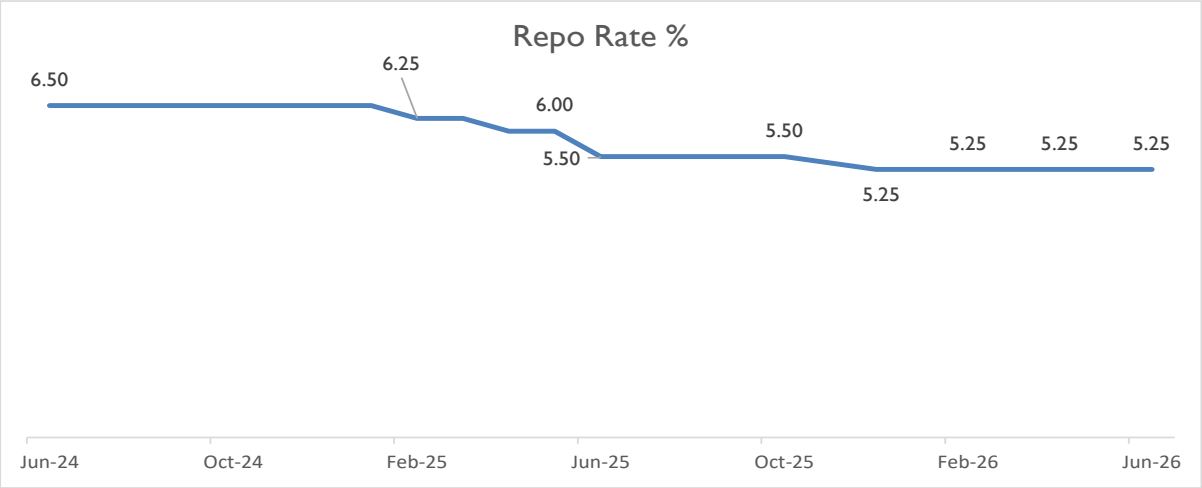




Source: MOSPI, Office of Economic Advisor

Year-on-year inflation rate based on All India Consumer Price Index (CPI) with base year 2024 for the month of May, 2026 over May, 2025 is 3.93%(Provisional). Corresponding inflation rates for rural and urban are 4.25% and 3.53%, respectively. As per the CPI release for May 2026, jewellery items recorded significant retail price inflation, with **silver jewellery inflation at 155.23%** and **gold/diamond/platinum jewellery inflation at 40.93%**. This indicates strong price pressure in the jewellery category, which may affect consumer demand and influence pricing decisions for jewellery retailers.

In its June 2026 Monetary Policy Committee meeting, the RBI kept the repo rate unchanged at **5.25%** and maintained a neutral stance, reflecting a cautious approach amid prevailing inflation and growth-related uncertainties.



Sources: RBI

Overview of the Impact of U.S. Tariffs on India's Gems and Jewellery Sector

India's gems and jewellery exports declined to a five-year low in FY2025-26, mainly due to the impact of US tariffs and duties on Indian shipments. Total gems and jewellery exports fell 3.3% year-on-year to USD 27.72 billion, compared with USD 28.7 billion in the previous financial year[7]. This was the lowest export level since FY2020-21, when pandemic-related lockdowns had disrupted trade.

The sharpest impact was seen in exports to the United States, which is India's top buyer of gems and jewellery. Shipments to the US fell 45% year-on-year to USD 5.09 billion. This decline happened after Washington imposed reciprocal tariffs and later added an additional 25% duty on Indian goods. As a result, Indian gems and jewellery became less competitive in the US market, affecting export volumes and overall sector performance.

The cut and polished diamond segment also witnessed significant weakness. Exports of cut and polished diamonds declined 8.5% year-on-year to USD 12.16 billion, marking the lowest level in more than two decades. This is important because cut and polished diamonds usually account for nearly half of India's overall gems and jewellery exports. India is also the world's largest diamond cutting and polishing hub, processing nearly nine out of every ten diamonds globally.

Despite the fall in US shipments, some other markets performed well. Exports to the United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong, Australia, and Canada showed strong growth, indicating that Indian exporters are trying to diversify beyond the US market. Free Trade Agreements with the UAE and Australia playing a

[7] https://gjepc.org/solitaire/indias-gem-jewellery-exports-in-fy-2025-26-at-usd-27-72-billion-signals-structural-reset-towards-broad-based-growth-reducing-dependence-on-a-single-market/

pivotal role in supporting export diversification and sustaining growth momentum. The proposed implementation of FTAs with the UK (effective from July 2026) and EU in 2027 is expected to further support the growth of India's gem and jewellery exports. These diversification efforts are important for reducing dependence on one major export destination and building resilience against tariff-related disruptions.

On import front, India remains the world's second-largest gold consumer after China, with demand mainly driven by the jewellery industry. The value of gold imports remains elevated because of high gold prices. During FY 2026, India gold import value observed 24.09% y-o-y growth and stood at USD 71.98 billion against USD 58 billion in FY 2025 which represented 9.3% of India's total imports bill in FY 2026 against 8% in FY 2025. To ensure foreign exchange spending against essential like crude oil, fertiliser etc, away from the foreign exchange outflow on discretionary item like gold, the government announced hike in the custom duty on gold import from 6% to 15%[8], effective from May 13, 2026. Increase in custom duty is likely to curb the gold import volume in the current fiscal which is expected to ease pressure on the trade balance and foreign exchange spending.

[8] https://www.gold.org/goldhub/gold-focus/2026/05/india-gold-market-update-import-tightening

Key Growth/Demographic Drivers for India's Economic Growth

Government focus on infrastructure development

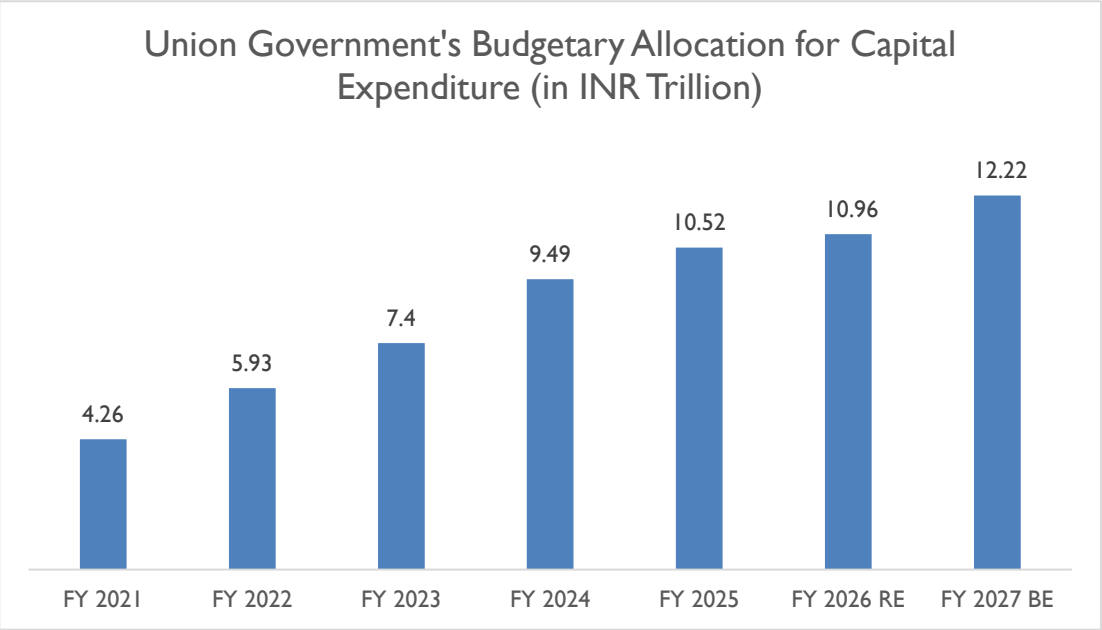
The infrastructure sector has received a strong boost in Budget FY'27, marked by a record INR 12.2 trn[9] public capital expenditure allocation, reinforcing the government's focus on making assets more efficient and sustainable. The introduction of the landmark Infrastructure Risk Guarantee Fund aims to provide partial credit guarantees to lenders and revitalise private sector participation in large-scale projects. By lowering project risk premiums and easing borrowing costs, this mechanism is likely to help crowd in private capital and accelerate construction phase financing across the sector. The transport and logistics sector, in particular, will buoy infrastructure growth. Railways have received a substantial boost in allocation, which will help support the planned development of seven new high-speed rail corridors and a Dankuni-Surat DFC, which aims to cut logistics costs and improve national connectivity. Moreover, the rollout of 20 new National Waterways, new ship repair hubs and a scheme to double the share of coastal and inland water transport from 6.0% to 12.0% by 2047[10] will together build a greener, more efficient multimodal freight network. Urban transformation continues through targeted development of Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities – with populations over 0.5mn – alongside the creation of City Economic Regions, each supported by multi-year, challenge-based financing to establish new growth hubs and reduce pressure on metros. A broader ecosystem of reforms strengthens medium-term sector prospects. The government aims to scale domestic construction and infrastructure equipment manufacturing, reducing import dependence and improving execution capability in tunnelling, metro construction and road building machinery. The monetisation of CPSE assets will be accelerated through dedicated REIT[11] structures, helping unlock liquidity for redevelopment and new project pipelines. Additional support flows through region-specific initiatives, such as industrial corridor expansion, and tourism development in cultural and Buddhist heritage zones will further reinforce construction demand.

Together, these measures will strengthen India's infrastructure ecosystem through higher public investment, improved risk mitigation tools and wider multimodal connectivity – creating a constructive environment for sustained growth in construction, logistics and urban development.

[9] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2222521&reg=3&lang=1#:~:text=Reinforcing%20the%20role%20of%20public,productive%20capacity%20across%20the%20economy.

[10] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2221817&reg=3&lang=1

[11] Real Estate Investment Trust



Union Budget, Government of India
Note: BE (Budget Estimates) and RE (Revised Estimates)

Development of Domestic Manufacturing Capability

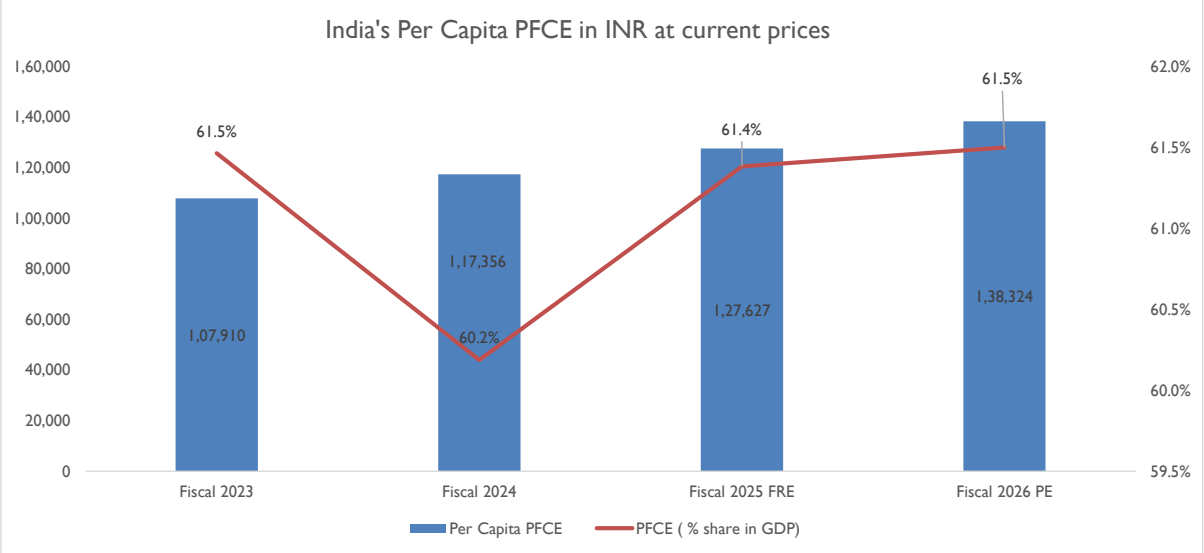
The Government launched the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme in early 2020, initially aimed at improving domestic manufacturing capability in large-scale electronic manufacturing and gradually extended to other sectors. At present it covers 14 sectors, ranging from medical devices to solar PV modules. The PLI scheme provides incentives to companies on incremental sales of products manufactured in India. This incentive structure is aimed at attracting private investment into setting up manufacturing units and thereby strengthening domestic production capabilities. The overall incentive outlay earmarked for the PLI scheme is estimated to be INR 2 trillion.

Strong Domestic Demand

Domestic demand has traditionally been one of the key drivers of the Indian economy. After a brief lull caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, domestic demand has been recovering steadily. Consumer confidence surveys by the Reserve Bank of India and other institutions indicate improvement in consumer sentiment, which is generally a precursor to stronger demand. India has a strong middle-class segment, which has been a major driver of domestic consumption. With rising earnings, expanding employment opportunities, increasing urbanisation, and better access to credit, the middle-class segment has witnessed higher purchasing power and increased spending capacity. This has supported greater expenditure on consumer durables, housing, healthcare, education, travel, digital services, and other discretionary categories.

Factors like fast paced urbanization and improving income scenario in rural markets are expected to accelerate domestic demand further. This revival is reflecting in the private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) metric. India's per capita Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) at current prices has shown a consistent upward trend, indicating steady improvement in household consumption levels over the years. Per capita PFCE increased from INR 1,07,910 in Fiscal 2023 to INR 1,17,356 in Fiscal 2024, and further rose to INR 1,27,627 in Fiscal 2025 FRE. It is estimated to increase further to INR 1,38,324 in Fiscal 2026 FE, reflecting continued growth in consumer spending and improving consumption capacity.

PFCE as a share of GDP also remained healthy during the period, broadly staying above 60%. The share stood at 61.5% in Fiscal 2023, moderated to 60.2% in Fiscal 2024, before recovering to 61.4% in Fiscal 2025 FRE and further improving to 61.5% in Fiscal 2026 PE. This indicates that private consumption continues to remain a key driver of India's economic growth. Overall, the steady increase in per capita PFCE, along with a stable PFCE share in GDP, reflects resilient household demand and sustains consumption momentum in the economy.

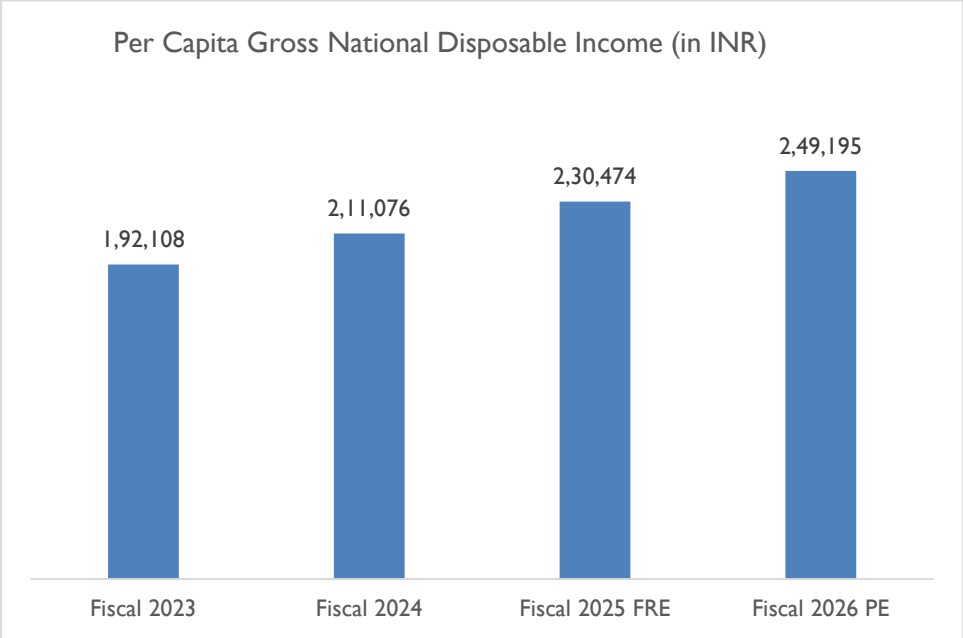


Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI)

FRE is First Revised Estimate; PE is Provisional Estimates

There are two factors driving this domestic demand: first, the large pool of consumers; and second, the improvement in purchasing power.

- The share of middle class increased from nearly 14% in 2005 to nearly 30% in 2021 and is expected to cross 60% by 2047 [12]. This expanding middle class household segment is fuelling India's growth story and would continue to play a key role in propelling India's economic growth.
- Consumer-driven domestic demand is majorly fuelled by this growth in per capita income. As per National Statistics Office (NSO), India's per capita Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) has shown a steady upward trend, reflecting improvement in overall income levels and disposable income capacity. Per capita GNDI increased from INR 1,92,108 in Fiscal 2023 to INR 2,11,076 in Fiscal 2024 and further rose to INR 2,30,474 in Fiscal 2025 FRE. It is estimated to increase further to INR 2,49,195 in Fiscal 2026 PE, indicating continued growth in income levels across the economy. The consistent rise in per capita GNDI highlights strengthening purchasing power and improving household income conditions, which can support consumption demand going forward. Overall, the trend reflects a positive income environment, with rising disposable income expected to contribute to sustained private consumption and broader economic growth.
- The Indian jewellery market is witnessing a structural shift from unorganised to organised players, driven by increasing consumer preference for transparency, quality assurance, and standardized pricing. Branded jewellery retailers are growing at a faster pace than the overall market, supported by stronger consumer trust, design innovation, and expansion of retail networks.

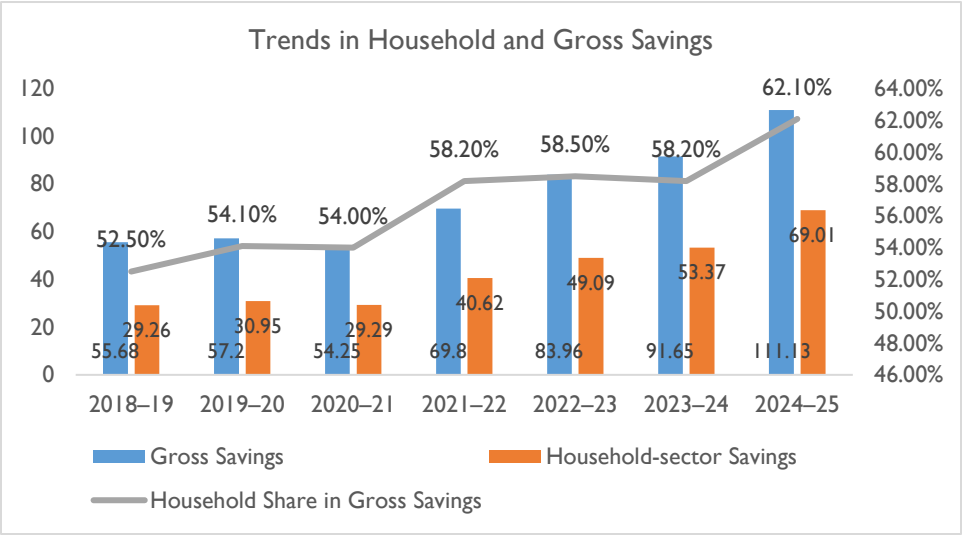


Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI)

FRE is First Revised Estimate; PE is Provisional Estimates

[12] As per the survey conducted by People Research on India's Consumer Economy. Households with annual income in the range of INR 5 – 30 lakh are considered as middle-class households.

Trends in Household and Gross Savings



Source: MOSPI

India's gross savings rose from ₹55.68 lakh crore in 2018–19 to ₹91.65 lakh crore in 2023–24, indicating a strong upward trend despite a temporary fall during 2020–21. Household-sector savings also increased from ₹29.26 lakh crore to ₹53.37 lakh crore over the same period, showing that households remained the largest contributor to national savings.

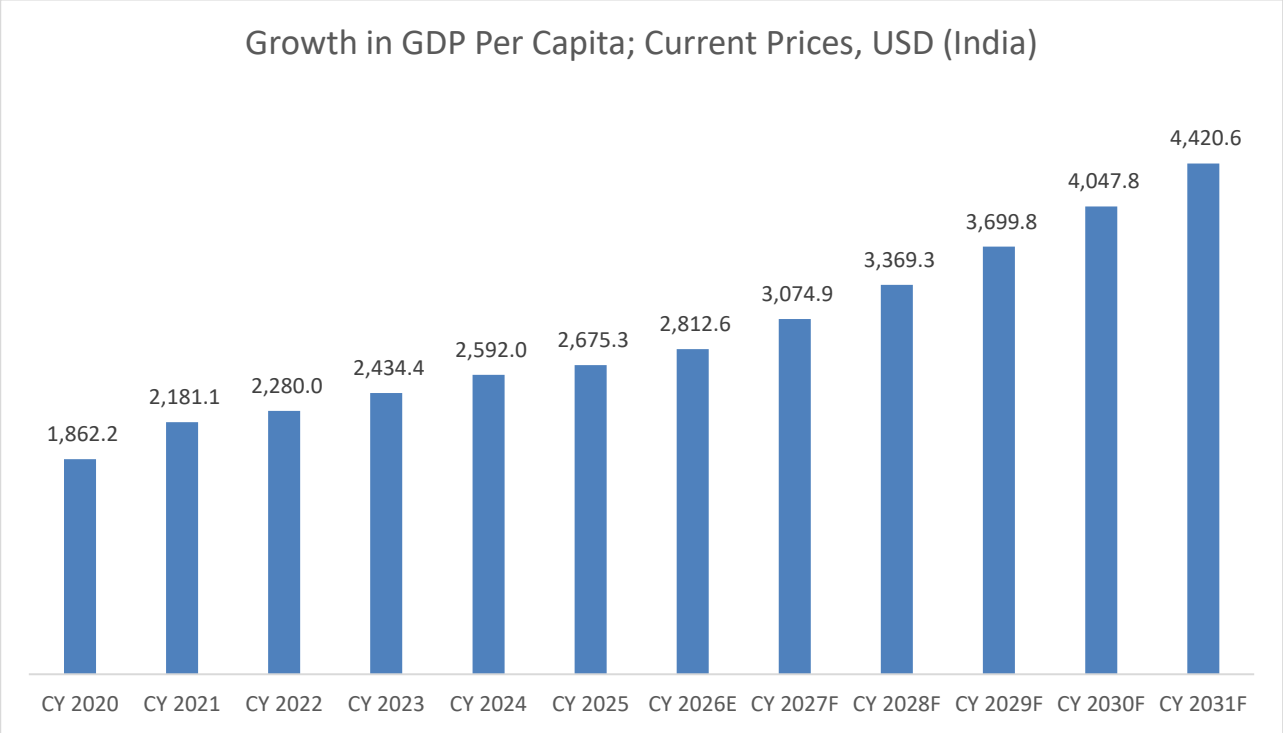
The pandemic year 2020–21 saw a decline in both gross savings and household savings, but savings rebounded sharply in 2021–22 and continued rising through 2023–24. The household share in gross savings improved from 52.5% in 2018–19 to around 58% during 2021–22 to 2023–24, showing a stronger role of households in India's savings pool after the pandemic period.

MoSPI data suggests that India's savings base has expanded, with household savings forming a consistently dominant share of gross savings; this is important because household savings provide a key domestic resource for investment, capital formation and economic growth.

Overall, gross savings rose strongly from ₹55.68 lakh crore in 2018–19 to ₹111.13 lakh crore in 2024–25, while household savings increased from ₹29.26 lakh crore to about ₹69.01 lakh crore over the same broad period. The household sector remained the largest contributor to gross savings, with its share rising from around 52–54% before the pandemic to above 58% after 2021–22, and further to 62.1% in 2024–25.

India's Per Capita GDP Trends

India is projected to rank as the sixth-largest economy globally in 2026, with a nominal GDP of approximately USD 4.15 trillion, behind the United States, China, Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Although this represents a temporary decline in ranking due to higher projected nominal GDP in the UK and Japan, India continues to remain one of the world's fastest-growing major economies, driven by strong domestic demand, sustained infrastructure development, increasing foreign direct investment (FDI), ongoing policy reforms, and expanding manufacturing capabilities. The country's large consumer market of over 1.4 billion people, coupled with rapid growth in sectors such as electronics, defence, automotive, and aviation, continues to attract global manufacturers seeking to diversify their supply chains. These structural growth drivers are expected to strengthen India's long-term economic competitiveness and support its position among the world's leading economies.

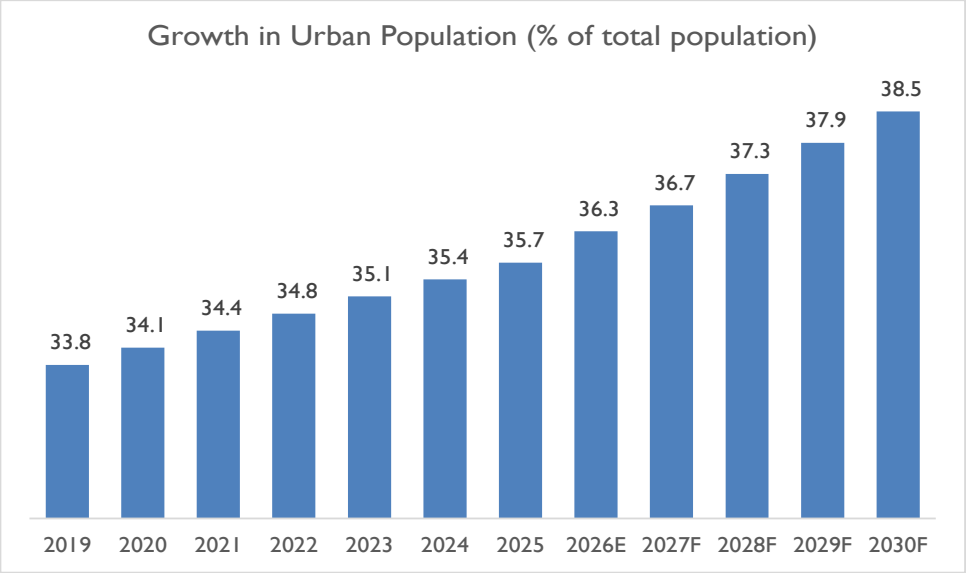


Source: IMF

From CY 2024 to CY 2031, India's per capita GDP is projected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 7.9%. This growth will be driven by the service sector, which now accounts for over 50% of India's GDP, marking a significant shift from agriculture to services.

Increasing Urbanization

As per the Handbook of Urban Statistics 2022, India's urban population has been on a steady rise. Urban dwellers accounted for over 469 million in 2021 and are projected to rise to over 558 million by 2031 and further exceed 600 million by 2036.



Source: World Bank, [13] Dun & Bradstreet Research and Estimates

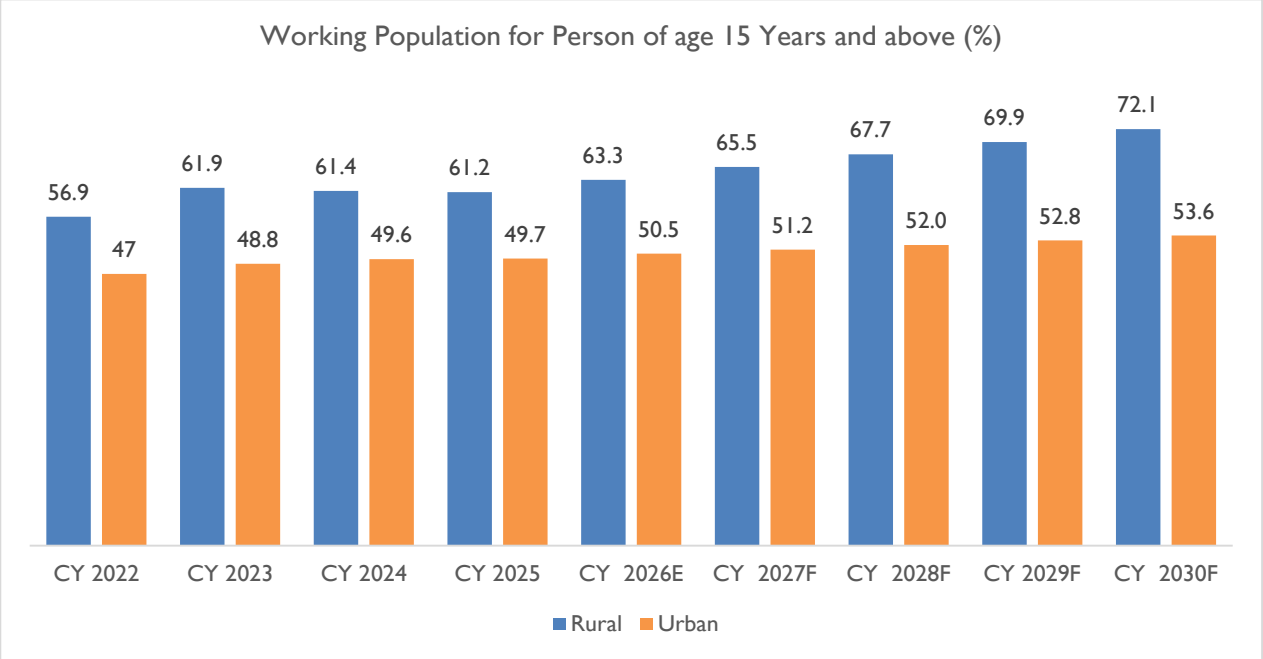
The share of urban population in total population has been rising steadily. In 2019, 33.8% of the total population was urban. By 2025, it had reached 35.7%, showing an increase over a span of five years of about 1.9% points. The share of urban population is further forecasted to cross 38.5% by 2030. This increase in urban population is set to demand drastic changes in infrastructure development. Cities are a major driver for the construction industry. With cities expanding rapidly, there will be an increased need for improved housing, water supply, sewage systems, and electricity. Urban planning will need to account for higher population densities, necessitating the development of smart cities with integrated technology for efficient management of resources and services. The Smart Cities Mission targeted at 100 cities is aimed at improving the quality of life through modernised, technology-driven urban planning. This transformation will also require significant investment in public health, education, and recreational facilities to enhance the quality of urban living. The surge in urban population will also propel demand for improvement in multimodal transport infrastructure for freight and passenger travel requirements.

[13] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?end=2022&locations=IN&skipRedirection=true&start=1960&view=chart

Rural vs. Urban Working Population by Age Group

As India continues to experience economic growth and development, the working population in both rural and urban areas is increasing. In the case of the urban population, this growth is reflected in the increase from a share of 47% in CY 2022 to 49.7% in CY 2025, whereas in rural areas, it grew from 56.9% in CY 2022 to 61.2% in CY 2025.

This growth is driven by a combination of factors, including demographic changes, economic policies, and the expansion of various industries. The rise in employment opportunities across sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, and information technology has contributed to the overall increase in the working population, thereby fostering economic stability and enhancing the standard of living for many Indians.



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report, Dun & Bradstreet Research and Estimates

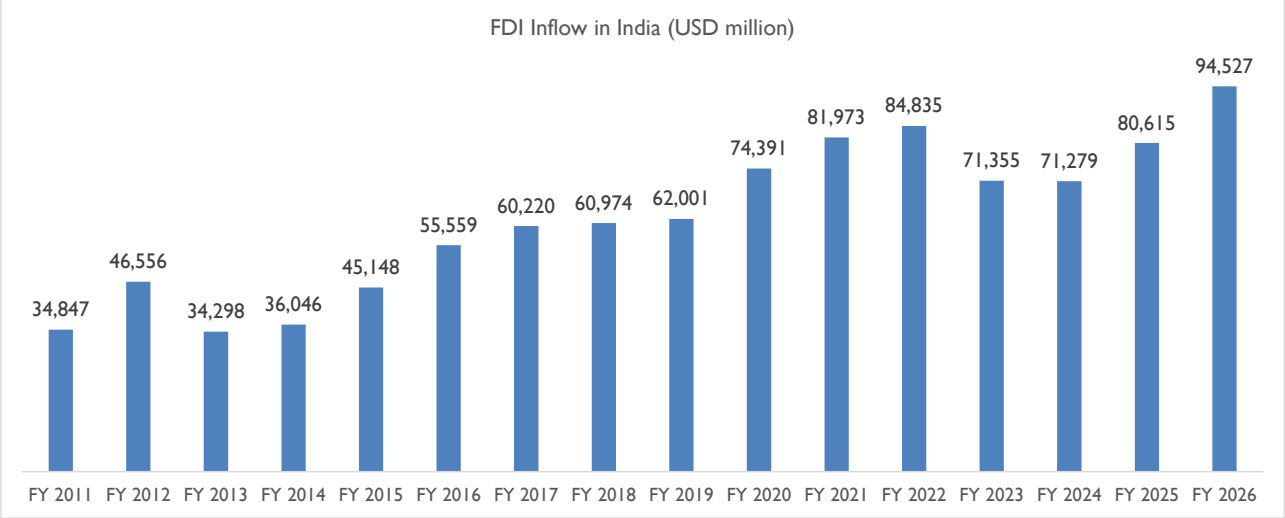
Note: 2025 refers to the period January 2025 – December 2025 and likewise for 2024, 2023 and 2022

In urban areas, the working population is growing rapidly due to the proliferation of jobs in sectors like IT, finance, retail, and healthcare. Additionally, the development of infrastructure, such as improved transportation networks and housing, has made urban centers more accessible and desirable for the working population. In rural areas, the working population remains substantial, primarily due to the dominance of the agricultural sector. Government initiatives aimed at rural development, such as improved access to education and skill development programs, have also played a crucial role in enhancing employment prospects in these regions.

The dominance of the rural working population over its urban counterpart can be attributed to the labour-intensive nature of the agricultural sector, which ensures a consistent demand for human labor despite advancements in mechanization, sustaining employment rates in rural areas.

Foreign Direct Investment Trend in India

FDI inflows in India observed a steady increase from FY 2013 to FY 2022 while it witnessed a decline of 15% in FY 2023 and a decline of 0.1% in FY 2024 due to several factors, including the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, changes in US monetary policy, and other global uncertainties. However, the country has received substantial FDI inflows from April 2000 to April 2026. This increasing FDI can be attributed to the new investment facilitation measures like the National Single-Window System (NSWS), which streamlines the approval and clearance process for investors, entrepreneurs, and businesses, along with sectoral measures and PLI schemes, supporting growth prospects in tier-2 and tier-3 cities. Further, tax compliance for startups and foreign investors has been simplified and the Income Tax Act, 1961, was amended in 2024 to abolish angel tax and to reduce income tax rate chargeable on income of a foreign company.



Sources: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

Rupee-USD Exchange Rate Trends

The rupee remains under pressure against the US dollar (USD) despite intermittent relief from global and domestic factors. It recovered from its all-time low of ₹96.96 per USD in May to around ₹94.3 per USD, but it is still down about 6 per cent year-to-date. In the short term, the rupee is expected to remain volatile within a ₹94–₹96 per USD range, with occasional appreciation attempts towards ₹93–₹92.5 per USD under favourable conditions. However, this strength is likely to be temporary, with the broader trajectory pointing back towards ₹95–₹97 per USD levels as external pressures reassert themselves. Crude oil prices remain a key driver of currency movement because they influence India's import bill significantly. While oil prices have eased from peaks above USD 100 to around the USD 80 zone, they are expected to remain range-bound between USD 70 and USD 90, limiting meaningful relief to India's external account. Foreign portfolio investor flows have added another layer of pressure, while the RBI's FCNR(B) swap window, open from June to September, is expected to temporarily support inflows by attracting non-resident deposits.

Overview of Jewellery Making Machine Industry

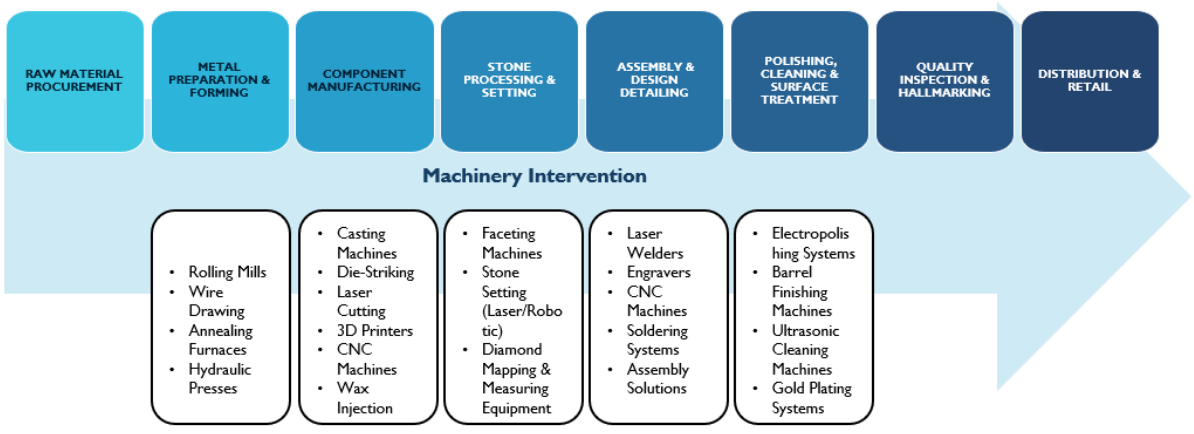
The jewellery-making machines industry comprises specialized equipment used across the jewellery manufacturing value chain, enabling the conversion of precious metals and gemstones into finished jewellery products. These machines support a wide range of manufacturing activities including metal forming, wire production, casting, stone processing, engraving, polishing, finishing, and quality control. The industry serves manufacturers of gold, silver, platinum, diamond, coloured gemstone, and increasingly lab-grown diamond jewellery.

Historically, jewellery production relied heavily on manual craftsmanship; however, increasing demand for precision, consistency, lower material wastage, faster turnaround times, and complex designs has accelerated the adoption of mechanized and digitally enabled production technologies. Today, advanced solutions such as CAD/CAM systems, Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machines, laser welding equipment, electropolishing systems, automated chain-making machines, and 3D printing technologies are increasingly being integrated into jewellery manufacturing operations.

Industry Value Chain

The jewellery-making machinery industry derives demand from multiple stages of the jewellery manufacturing value chain. While different equipment categories serve distinct production requirements, together they enable the transformation of raw precious metals and gemstones into finished jewellery products.

Machinery Deployment across Jewellery Manufacturing Value Chain



The jewellery-making machine landscape in India spans several distinct equipment families, each addressing a specific stage or material requirement within the value chain.

- **Rolling Mills and Wire-Drawing Machines:** Rolling mills reduce precious-metal billets and bars to sheet or rod forms with controlled thickness, while wire-drawing machines pull metal through progressively smaller dies to produce fine wire. Silver's ductility allows a single gram of metal to yield approximately one kilometre of wire, making wire-drawing machines foundational to filigree, chain, and mesh jewellery production. Automated chain-making systems interlink wire segments at high speed, enabling volume production of standard and complex chain formats.
- **Bangle, Casting, and Forming Systems:** Bangle machines apply forming and sizing operations to gold and silver rod stock, ranging from simple round bangles to die-stamped and CNC-profiled designs. Investment casting machines, including vacuum and centrifugal variants, convert wax or resin patterns into finished metal components. Advanced casting machines capable of forming very thin profiles are increasingly critical for lightweight design mandates, while 3D printers in wax and direct castable resin have been adopted specifically to supply these casting workflows with rapidly changing design patterns.
- **Faceting and Stone-Setting Equipment:** Diamond and gemstone faceting machines apply precise angular grinding and polishing to cut stones to specified proportions. Robotic stone-setting systems, now commercially available, can set stones on a mass scale in jewellery of certain design styles, though this automation remains in its early phase of adoption and is estimated to offer considerable cost and time savings once more broadly deployed.
- **Laser, Polishing, Finishing, and CNC Systems:** Laser welders and engravers enable intricate assembly operations, repair, and hallmark inscription without the thermal distortion associated with conventional soldering. Electropolishing systems, barrel finishing, and ultrasonic cleaning machines remove surface irregularities and residues at the post-casting stage, with electropolishing increasingly preferred over manual methods for complex and lightweight profiles. CNC systems are applied across several product categories including CNC-cut bangles and die-made stamped jewellery, while additive manufacturing systems using Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)-based 3D printing capable of directly printing gold represent an emerging frontier.

Product Portfolio

The jewellery-making machine landscape in India can be broadly categorized into four major equipment segments based on their application within the manufacturing process.

Metal Processing Equipment: Metal processing equipment forms the foundation of jewellery manufacturing. Rolling mills reduce precious-metal billets and bars into sheets and rods of desired dimensions, while wire-drawing machines convert rods into fine wires used in filigree, chain, mesh, and

decorative jewellery. Automated chain-making systems utilize these wires to manufacture a wide variety of chain designs at commercial production volumes.

Casting and Forming Equipment: Casting and forming equipment are used to transform jewellery designs into physical components and finished products. The segment includes investment casting machines, vacuum casting systems, centrifugal casting equipment, and specialized bangle-making machines. Increasing demand for lightweight and intricate jewellery designs has also driven the adoption of wax and resin-based 3D printers, which create highly detailed casting patterns and facilitate rapid design iterations.

Stone Processing Equipment: Stone processing equipment comprises diamond and gemstone faceting machines along with stone-setting technologies. Faceting machines are used to cut and polish gemstones to precise dimensions and optical specifications, while stone-setting equipment secures gemstones within jewellery pieces. Emerging robotic stone-setting systems are gradually being introduced to improve productivity, consistency, and precision in high-volume manufacturing environments.

Finishing and Precision Manufacturing Equipment: This category includes laser welding machines, laser engraving systems, CNC machines, electropolishing units, barrel finishing systems, and ultrasonic cleaning equipment. These machines are used during the final stages of production to assemble components, create intricate patterns and inscriptions, improve surface finish, and remove production residues. Advanced finishing technologies are increasingly important for lightweight and complex jewellery designs, where traditional manual techniques may not provide the required levels of precision and consistency.

Customer Profile and Demand Cycle

Equipment demand in India's jewellery manufacturing sector is not homogeneous. It segments clearly across four customer archetypes, each with a distinct procurement cycle.

Artisanal workshops: This segment comprises small, proprietor-led jewellery manufacturing units employing a limited number of artisans and operating predominantly in jewellery clusters such as Surat, Jaipur, and Thrissur. These workshops primarily cater to local jewellers, custom jewellery orders, and contract manufacturing requirements. Given their relatively small scale of operations and capital constraints, they largely rely on manual and semi-automatic equipment for production. Machinery demand from this segment is typically concentrated in affordable, entry-level equipment, with investments focused on essential operational requirements rather than large-scale automation. Access to advanced technologies is often facilitated through shared infrastructure such as Common Facility Centres (CFCs).

Cluster-based MSMEs: This segment comprises small and mid-sized jewellery manufacturers serving domestic retailers, wholesalers, and export-oriented businesses. Given their relatively limited capital

resources, adoption of advanced machinery is often facilitated through shared infrastructure such as Common Facility Centres (CFCs), which provide access to high-end manufacturing equipment that may not be economically viable for individual units. Consequently, machinery demand in this segment is largely concentrated in essential production equipment and replacement purchases, while access to advanced technologies is increasingly supported through shared facilities and skill-development initiatives.

Organised Jewellery Manufacturers: This segment comprises large-scale jewellery manufacturers, including export-oriented units, vertically integrated players, and branded jewellery companies with in-house design, manufacturing, and retail capabilities. Serving both domestic and international markets, these companies operate integrated production facilities and require high standards of quality, precision, traceability, and manufacturing efficiency. Consequently, they represent the largest customer segment for advanced jewellery-making equipment, including automated casting systems, CNC machines, CAD/CAM-linked manufacturing solutions, laser welding and marking systems, 3D printing technologies, and high-precision finishing equipment. Machinery investments are primarily driven by capacity expansion, product innovation, automation, compliance with hallmarking and quality standards, and the need to improve productivity, consistency, and traceability in large-scale manufacturing operations.

Lab-Grown Diamond (LGD) Manufacturers: Companies involved in the production and processing of lab-grown diamonds for jewellery applications. This segment requires specialized equipment for diamond growth, cutting, polishing, and testing, making it one of the most technology-intensive customer categories. Demand is driven by capacity expansion, technology upgrades, and increasing acceptance of lab-grown diamonds in domestic and export markets.

Table: Customer Segment and Key Demand Characteristics

Customer Segment	Key Characteristics
Artisanal Workshops	• Small-scale, proprietor-led units • Manual and semi-automatic machinery • Highly price-sensitive
Cluster-based MSMEs	• Mid-sized manufacturers • Serve domestic and export channels • Gradual technology upgrades and replacement demand

Organised Jewellery Manufacturers	• Large exporters, branded jewellery companies, vertically integrated players • Major adopters of advanced and automated machinery • Demand driven by capacity expansion, automation, compliance and premiumization
Lab-Grown Diamond (LGD) Manufacturers	• Users of specialized High Pressure High Temperature (HPHT) machines, Chemical Vapor Deposition machines (CVD), laser cutting and processing equipment • Distinct technology-intensive customer segment

Market Scenario

The India jewellery making machinery industry forms a critical part of the country's gems and jewellery manufacturing ecosystem by providing advanced equipment used across jewellery design, casting, laser cutting and engraving, CNC machining, polishing, electroforming, and CAD/CAM-enabled production processes. The industry is witnessing increasing adoption of automation, precision manufacturing, and digital technologies as jewellery manufacturers focus on improving production efficiency, reducing material wastage, and producing intricate, high-quality designs. Rising domestic jewellery consumption, growing exports, increasing preference for lightweight and customized jewellery, and continuous investments in modern manufacturing facilities are further driving demand for technologically advanced jewellery making machinery across the country.

The Indian jewellery market continues to be the primary demand driver for the jewellery making machinery industry. Valued at approximately **USD 67 billion in CY2023**, the market is estimated to have reached nearly **USD 84 billion in CY2025**, reflecting an estimated **CAGR of around 12% over the period**[14]**.** India remains one of the world's largest jewellery markets, supported by strong cultural affinity for gold and diamond jewellery, rising disposable incomes, rapid urbanization, growing middle-class consumption, and increasing demand for branded and customized jewellery. Additionally, the expansion of organized retail and rising export opportunities continue to strengthen the country's jewellery manufacturing ecosystem, creating a favourable environment for investment in modern production technologies.

The sustained growth of the jewellery industry is driving significant investments in advanced manufacturing technologies, thereby creating strong demand for jewellery making machinery across the value chain. Consumer demand continues to remain resilient despite elevated gold prices, supported by strong festival and wedding-related purchases. According to the World Gold Council, India recorded a record **jewellery expenditure** of approximately **USD 19 billion in Q4 2025**[15], highlighting the strength of value-based demand despite a decline in jewellery volumes owing to higher gold prices. Furthermore, gems and jewellery exports increased by **34.64% YoY to USD 2.41 billion in June 2026 from USD 1.79 billion in June 2025, while exports during April–June FY2026–27 grew by 6.66% over** the corresponding period of the previous year[16]. These trends are encouraging jewellery manufacturers to expand production capacity and increasingly adopt automated and precision-based equipment, including CNC

[14] https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/gems-jewellery
[15] https://www.gold.org/goldhub/research/gold-demand-trends/gold-demand-trends-full-year-2025/jewellery
[16] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2284139&reg=3&lang=1

machines, laser cutting and engraving systems, vacuum casting machines, polishing equipment, and CAD/CAM-enabled solutions to improve productivity, precision, and operational efficiency.

CNC and PLC-Based Machinery Adoption in the Jewellery Manufacturing Industry

The jewellery manufacturing industry has witnessed increasing adoption of CNC and Programmable Logic Controller (PLC)-based machinery as manufacturers seek higher levels of precision, consistency, productivity and material efficiency.

The growing preference for lightweight jewellery, intricate patterning and design-intensive products has accelerated the shift towards CNC-enabled production processes. CNC systems allow jewellery manufacturers to execute highly complex cutting, engraving, faceting and forming operations with micron-level precision and repeatability that are difficult to achieve consistently through manual processes. This capability has become particularly important in segments such as faceted bangles, diamond-cut jewellery, decorative chains, beads, rings and precision-engineered components where uniformity directly influences product quality and market acceptance.

The adoption of CNC systems is also being driven by increasing pressure to reduce precious-metal wastage. Under India's export regulations, mechanised jewellery manufacturing processes are expected to achieve significantly lower wastage levels than handcrafted production. For example, permissible wastage for mechanised plain jewellery manufacturing is only 0.9%, compared with 2.25%-3.0% for handcrafted production. Consequently, jewellery manufacturers are investing in CNC platforms because of their ability to achieve tighter dimensional tolerances, minimise rework and improve metal utilisation.

PLC-based systems are becoming increasingly prevalent across casting, wire processing, chain manufacturing, polishing and automated material-handling applications. PLC controllers enable automatic control of machine sequences, operating parameters, motion synchronisation and process monitoring, thereby reducing operator intervention and improving process stability. For manufacturers operating high-volume production lines, PLC-enabled automation not only improves throughput but also reduces variability arising from manual operation.

Labour availability challenges are also emerging as a key catalyst for CNC and PLC adoption. The jewellery industry continues to face shortages of highly skilled artisans in specialised activities such as precision faceting, metal processing and decorative finishing. Organised jewellery manufacturers are particularly focusing on CNC faceting machines, automated casting systems, laser-processing equipment and PLC-based production platforms to improve productivity and reduce operator dependency.

The adoption of CNC and PLC-based machinery within the jewellery manufacturing industry has evolved beyond simple automation and is increasingly being driven by the need for production flexibility, repeatability and faster response to changing consumer preferences. Increasing demand for customised, design-intensive and limited-production jewellery has encouraged manufacturers to adopt digitally controlled equipment capable of rapid reprogramming and shorter production cycles. CNC and PLC-based systems enable manufacturers to efficiently switch between product designs while maintaining high levels of dimensional accuracy and consistency, making them particularly valuable in segments such as faceted bangles, decorative chains, rings and precision-finished jewellery.

The next phase of CNC and PLC adoption is also expected to be influenced by broader Industry 4.0 trends. Across manufacturing sectors, machine monitoring, predictive maintenance capabilities and digitally connected production systems are becoming increasingly important. Similar trends are gradually emerging within jewellery manufacturing, particularly among organised and export-oriented manufacturers seeking to improve machine uptime and process control. As jewellery production becomes increasingly digitised, CNC and PLC-based machinery is likely to evolve from standalone production equipment into connected manufacturing assets that support real-time monitoring, process optimisation and enhanced traceability.

Modern CNC-based systems are already being utilised for a variety of operations including cutting, profiling, engraving, milling and decorative processing, reducing the need for multiple standalone machines and minimising production handling requirements. This integrated approach enables manufacturers to improve throughput, optimise factory floor utilisation and reduce production lead times while maintaining product quality. Such capabilities are becoming increasingly relevant as organised manufacturers seek to improve operational efficiency and enhance production scalability.

Despite these developments, CNC and PLC adoption across India's jewellery manufacturing ecosystem remains at a relatively early stage, particularly among cluster-based MSMEs. A significant proportion of smaller manufacturers continue to rely on conventional or semi-automatic equipment owing to capital constraints and limited access to advanced technologies. Consequently, the current level of penetration remains concentrated among organised manufacturers and export-oriented production units. This creates a sizeable long-term opportunity for machinery manufacturers as technology adoption gradually broadens through initiatives such as Common Facility Centres (CFCs), improved financing availability and increasing demand for mechanised production processes.

Demand Scenario

Analysis of key factors that are shaping the demand in the industry

Rising Jewellery Consumption Driven by Income Growth and Wedding Demand

The continued growth in household spending and jewellery consumption is expanding the addressable market for jewellery manufacturers, thereby supporting demand for jewellery-making machinery across

design, casting, forming, stone-setting and finishing operations. India's Per Capita Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) increased from INR 1,05,092 in FY2021-22 to INR 1,54,606 in FY2025-26, reflecting a cumulative increase of approximately 47% over five years. Rising consumer spending power, coupled with India's strong cultural affinity towards jewellery, has supported sustained growth in jewellery purchases across both investment and adornment categories. Bridal jewellery remains the largest consumption segment, accounting for an estimated 50–55% of gold jewellery demand.[17] As consumers increasingly purchase higher-value and design-intensive jewellery, manufacturers are required to expand production capacity, diversify product portfolios and shorten time-to-market. This, in turn, supports demand for jewellery-making machinery across design, casting, forming, stone-setting and finishing operations.

Shifts Towards Lightweight and Precision Jewellery Designs

Rising gold prices are accelerating the shift towards lightweight jewellery, creating demand for manufacturing technologies capable of maximising metal efficiency while maintaining product aesthetics and structural integrity. Although jewellery demand volumes declined in recent years due to elevated gold prices, the value of jewellery demand continued to increase, indicating a transition towards lower-weight, higher-value products. Manufacturers are increasingly focusing on optimising gold consumption, reducing material wastage and producing intricate lightweight designs that require tighter production tolerances. As a result, the adoption of CAD/CAM systems, CNC machines, precision casting equipment and automated finishing technologies has increased, as these systems enable accurate metal utilisation and repeatable production of complex lightweight jewellery designs.

Growth in Value-Added and Studded Jewellery Exports

The increasing share of value-added jewellery products within India's export basket is driving demand for specialised jewellery manufacturing equipment. While overall gems and jewellery exports have faced cyclical headwinds, product categories such as studded gold jewellery, silver jewellery, platinum jewellery and jewellery incorporating lab-grown diamonds have recorded stronger growth relative to traditional plain gold jewellery. Studded gold jewellery exports increased by 6.3% to USD 6.52 billion, while silver jewellery exports grew by 52.1% to USD 1.47 billion and platinum jewellery exports increased by 39.3% to USD 254.6 million. Other niche categories such as polished synthetic stones (46.7% growth), worked pearls (14.4% growth) and imitation jewellery (9.4% growth) also recorded growth during the year.

Table: Growth in Value-Added Jewellery Export Categories

[17] World Gold Council.

Commodities	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	% Growth
Studded Gold Jewellery	6,136.00	6,520.12	6.26
Silver Jewellery	964.64	1,467.46	52.12
Platinum Jewellery	182.75	254.6	39.32
Imitation Jewellery	65.7	71.9	9.44
Pol. Synthetic Stone	11.52	16.9	46.65
Worked Pearls	4.87	5.57	14.42

Source: GJEPC

These categories require higher levels of design complexity, stone setting, finishing precision and quality consistency compared to conventional jewellery products. Consequently, manufacturers are increasingly investing in advanced casting systems, CNC machines, stone-setting equipment, laser technologies and automated polishing solutions to meet the quality requirements of international buyers and produce export-grade jewellery.

Hallmarking-led Formalisation and Compliance Requirements

The expansion of mandatory hallmarking has emerged as one of the most significant structural drivers of jewellery manufacturing machinery demand. As of March 2026, mandatory hallmarking covers 380 districts and more than 60 crore gold jewellery articles have been hallmarked under the Hallmark Unique Identification (HUID) framework. [18]The hallmarking ecosystem has expanded significantly, with the number of registered jewellers increasing more than five-fold and recognised Assaying and Hallmarking Centres (AHCs) growing substantially since the programme's introduction. As of July 2026, there are 1688 AHCs in India.[19] and 204864 BIS licensed gold jewellers (IS 1417) and 21069 silver jewellers (IS 2112) [20]

In addition, mandatory hallmarking for silver jewellery came into effect in 2025. These requirements necessitate deployment of laser marking systems, purity testing equipment, quality-control instruments and traceability-enabled production systems, thereby creating recurring demand for compliance-related manufacturing equipment and accelerating replacement of older production technologies.

Automation Adoption and Labour Availability Challenges

Labour shortages and increasing productivity requirements are encouraging jewellery manufacturers to adopt higher levels of automation. The industry continues to face constraints in the availability of skilled

[18] PIB
[1919] List of AHCs
[20] BIS Licensed Jewellers

artisans, particularly in specialised activities such as mould-making, metal processing, precision setting and intricate finishing. At the same time, competition from international manufacturing centres is compelling Indian manufacturers to improve productivity, reduce dependence on manual processes and enhance quality consistency. These factors are accelerating investments in CNC equipment, automated casting systems, precision-setting machinery and other production technologies capable of reducing labour dependency while improving throughput and product quality.

Expansion of the Lab-Grown Diamond Ecosystem

The rapid growth of India's lab-grown diamond (LGD) ecosystem is creating a new avenue of demand for advanced jewellery manufacturing equipment. India is a leading producer of lab-grown diamonds globally, supported by government initiatives, research investments and increasing domestic and export demand. The growing adoption of lab-grown diamond jewellery is increasing requirements for precision stone-setting, laser processing, quality testing and advanced fabrication technologies. Additionally, investments in indigenous diamond-processing and traceability technologies are raising the overall technology intensity of the jewellery manufacturing ecosystem. As the LGD segment continues to expand at a faster pace than the broader jewellery market, it is expected to generate incremental demand for high-value and specialised machinery across the production value chain.

Regulatory Landscape

BIS Hallmarking Framework for Gold and Silver Jewellery

The Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery and Gold Artefacts Order mandates hallmarking of specified gold jewellery and artefacts sold in notified districts. Under the framework, jewellery is assigned a Hallmark Unique Identification (HUID) number that enables traceability and verification of purity. Manufacturers, wholesalers and jewellers dealing in hallmarked products are required to register with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), while recognised Assaying and Hallmarking Centres (AHCs) undertake purity assessment and certification. The hallmarking framework administered by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has emerged as one of the most significant regulations influencing jewellery manufacturing practices in India. Since its introduction in June 2021, mandatory hallmarking has been progressively expanded

In addition, BIS has also introduced a revised silver hallmarking standard (IS 2112:2025), under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 and the BIS (Hallmarking) Regulations, 2018. This has expanded traceability and quality assurance requirements across the silver jewellery segment with approximately 32 lakh silver articles hallmarked during FY2024-25. The increasing emphasis on purity verification, traceability and compliance is driving demand for laser marking machines, XRF testing systems, weighing equipment, assaying infrastructure and other precision manufacturing technologies capable of supporting inspection-ready production processes.

Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme under Foreign Trade Policy 2023

The Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme remains one of the key policy mechanisms supporting the adoption of advanced jewellery manufacturing equipment in India. The scheme allows eligible exporters and manufacturers to import capital goods, including jewellery-making machinery, at concessional or zero customs duty, subject to fulfilment of prescribed export obligations. Since the introduction of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has introduced several procedural reforms, including automated authorisation processing, simplified export obligation extensions, longer timelines for installation certificates and reduced compliance costs. These measures have improved accessibility to imported capital equipment and lowered barriers for technology adoption, thereby supporting investments in CNC machines, laser systems, precision casting equipment and automated manufacturing technologies across export-oriented jewellery manufacturing units.

Advance Authorisation Scheme and Mechanised Production Incentives

The Advance Authorisation (AA) Scheme complements the Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme by allowing gems and jewellery exporters to import or procure inputs duty-free, provided such

inputs are physically incorporated in the exported product. Under the Handbook of Procedures 2023, exporters are required to meet specified minimum value addition norms depending on the type of jewellery exported and the manufacturing process used. These norms are particularly relevant for jewellery-making machinery because the framework recognises mechanised production as a distinct category with lower value addition and wastage thresholds, thereby indirectly incentivising manufacturers to invest in machinery-led production processes.

Sector-specific value addition norms under the Advance Authorisation framework vary across product categories. Plain gold, platinum or silver jewellery requires minimum value addition of **3.5%**, while studded jewellery requires **6.0%** value addition for coloured gemstone-studded products and **7.0%** for diamond-studded products. In comparison, jewellery manufactured through a fully mechanised process is subject to a lower minimum value addition threshold of **2.0%**, while mechanised findings and mountings are subject to **2.5%** value addition. This lower threshold for mechanised production reduces the value-addition burden on exporters engaged in high-volume and process-driven manufacturing, thereby supporting investment in automated and precision jewellery-making machinery.

Table: Minimum Value Addition Norms for Gems and Jewellery Exports under Advance Authorisation

Sl. No.	Items of Export	Minimum Value Addition
a)	Plain gold / platinum / silver jewellery and articles and ornaments such as Mangalsutra containing gold and black beads / imitation stones, except in studded form of jewellery	3.5%
b)	All types of studded gold / platinum / silver jewellery and articles thereof	6.0% for jewellery studded with coloured gemstones; 7.0% for jewellery studded with diamonds
c)	Any jewellery / articles manufactured by fully mechanised process (not applicable under Advance Authorisation)	2.0%

d)	Gold / silver / platinum medallions and coins, excluding coins of legal tender (not applicable under Advance Authorisation)	1.5%
e)	Gold / silver / platinum findings / mountings manufactured by mechanised process	2.5%
f)	Gold religious idols, only gods and goddesses, of 8 carats and above up to 24 carats	10.0% for plain gold religious idols; 14.0% for gold religious idols studded with coloured gemstones; 15.0% for gold religious idols studded with diamonds

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Wastage norms under the same framework further reinforce the incentive for mechanised production. For plain jewellery, permitted wastage is 2.5% by weight for gold/platinum and 3.2% for silver, while studded jewellery is permitted wastage of 5.0%. In contrast, jewellery manufactured through a fully mechanised and unstudded process is permitted wastage of only 0.9% for gold, platinum and silver. This tighter wastage ceiling reflects the expectation that mechanised production can achieve significantly higher material efficiency and lower process loss than conventional manual or semi-manual production.

Table: Maximum Wastage or Manufacturing Loss Table on Gold, Silver, and Platinum Jewellery

Sl. No.	Items of Export	Manufacturing Process / Category	Gold / Platinum (%)	Silver (%)
a)	Plain jewellery and articles, and ornaments like Mangalsutra containing gold and black beads / imitation stones, cubic zirconia diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones	Handcrafted	2.25%	3.00%
		Mechanised	0.90%	0.90%
b)	Studded jewellery and articles thereof	Handcrafted	4.00%	4.00%

		Mechanised; jewellery manufactured and studded by machines	2.80%	2.80%
c)	Mountings and findings manufactured indigenously	Handcrafted	2.00%	2.50%
		Mechanised	0.40%	0.50%
d)	Any jewellery / articles manufactured by a mechanised process and unstudded; not applicable under Advance Authorisation	Mechanised and unstudded	0.90%	0.90%
e)	Mountings, whether imported or indigenously procured / manufactured, used in studded jewellery	Handcrafted	1.50%	1.50%
		Mechanised	0.30%	0.30%
f)	Gold / silver / platinum medallions and coins, excluding coins of nature of legal tender; not applicable under Advance Authorisation	Not specified	0.20%	0.20%
g)	Findings and mountings manufactured by mechanised process	Mechanised	0.90%	0.90%
h)	Gold religious idols, only gods and goddesses, of 8 carats and above up to 24 carats	Handcrafted / Studded idols	4.00%	4.00%
		Plain idols	2.00%	2.00%

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

These provisions effectively incentivise investment in machinery capable of improving material utilisation and reducing production losses, thereby encouraging adoption of CNC systems, automated forming equipment, precision casting machinery and other advanced manufacturing technologies.

Customs Duty and GST Framework for Jewellery Manufacturing Machinery

The customs and GST framework play an important role in determining the economics of machinery procurement in the jewellery industry. Jewellery-making machinery such as laser processing systems,

machine tools and precision manufacturing equipment generally attracts 18% IGST. Although the higher tax incidence increases the upfront cost of machinery acquisition, registered manufacturers can avail input tax credits, reducing the long-term tax burden. The regulatory framework therefore continues to support machinery investments while requiring manufacturers to effectively manage working capital during equipment procurement and installation.

Machinery Safety and Quality Compliance Requirements

The Government has also moved towards strengthening machinery safety regulations through the Machinery and Electrical Equipment Safety (Omnibus Technical Regulation) Order (OTR), which seeks to align machinery and electrical equipment with prescribed safety and risk assessment standards. While the original OTR 2024 framework underwent multiple revisions and was withdrawn in January 2026 for further review, the broader regulatory direction indicates increasing emphasis on machinery safety, conformity assessment and technical standardisation. For jewellery machinery manufacturers and importers, future implementation of revised safety regulations may increase certification requirements while also improving overall quality standards and reliability of machinery available in the domestic market.

SEZ Provisions for Capital Goods and Machinery Imports

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) units engaged in authorised operations benefit from exemptions on specified regulatory requirements and trade-related compliances applicable to domestic tariff area manufacturers. SEZ regulations continue to support technology adoption among export-oriented jewellery manufacturers. A DGFT notification issued in June 2026 clarified that SEZ units are exempt from mandatory Quality Control Order (QCO) requirements for capital goods imported for authorised operations within SEZs, although products subsequently entering the Domestic Tariff Area must comply with applicable regulations. The policy reduces regulatory friction associated with machinery imports for export-focused manufacturers and facilitates faster deployment of advanced production equipment within SEZ-based jewellery manufacturing clusters.

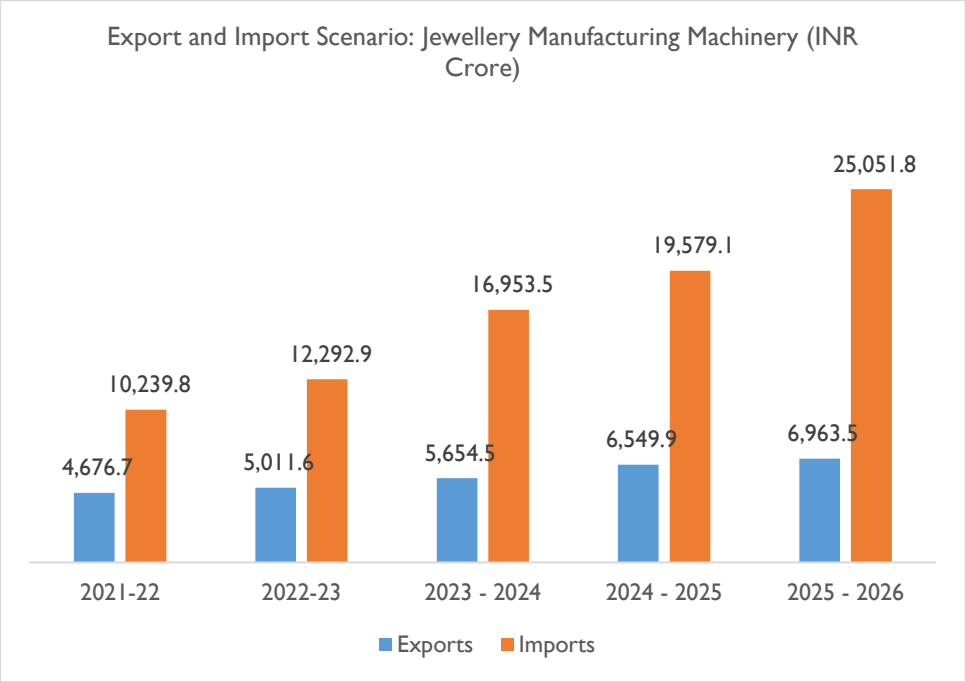
Trade Agreements and Foreign Investment Framework

India's trade and investment policies are supporting long-term expansion of the jewellery manufacturing ecosystem and, consequently, demand for jewellery-making machinery. The India–UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), signed in 2025, eliminated import duties on several jewellery categories in the UK market and is expected to significantly enhance export opportunities for Indian manufacturers. In parallel, India continues to permit 100% FDI under the automatic route in the gems and jewellery sector, with cumulative FDI inflows exceeding INR 9,700 crore between April 2000 and December 2025. Improved export access and continuing foreign investment are expected to support

capacity expansion, technology upgrades and increased adoption of advanced manufacturing equipment across organised jewellery production facilities.

Trade Scenario

India's trade in jewellery manufacturing machinery reflects a structurally import-dependent industry, with imports consistently exceeding exports during the period under review. This indicates that while India has domestic manufacturing capabilities in selected machinery categories, the industry continues to depend significantly on overseas suppliers for specialised, automated and high-precision jewellery manufacturing equipment.



Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

India's trade in jewellery manufacturing machinery reflects a structurally import-dependent industry, with imports consistently exceeding exports during FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. This indicates that while domestic manufacturers cater to certain machinery requirements, the industry continues to rely significantly on overseas suppliers for technologically advanced, automated and precision-engineered machinery used across the jewellery manufacturing value chain.

Exports of jewellery manufacturing machinery exhibited a steady upward trend during the period under review, increasing from INR 4,676.7 crore in FY 2021-22 to INR 6,963.5 crore in FY 2025-26. Export value rose to INR 5,011.6 crore in FY 2022-23, INR 5,654.5 crore in FY 2023-24 and INR 6,549.9 crore

in FY 2024-25, before reaching its highest level during the review period in FY 2025-26. Overall, exports recorded a cumulative growth of approximately 48.9% between FY 2021-22 and FY 2025-26, reflecting growing acceptance of Indian-made jewellery manufacturing machinery in select international markets and strengthening export capabilities within the domestic industry.

Imports, however, expanded at a significantly faster pace. Import value increased from INR 10,239.8 crore in FY 2021-22 to INR 12,292.9 crore in FY 2022-23, INR 16,953.5 crore in FY 2023-24, INR 19,579.1 crore in FY 2024-25, and further to INR 25,051.8 crore in FY 2025-26. Over the five-year period, imports grew by approximately 144.7%, substantially outpacing export growth. The sustained increase in imports reflects growing investments by jewellery manufacturers in advanced manufacturing technologies, automation, precision engineering and capacity expansion to cater to evolving domestic and export market requirements.

As a result, the trade deficit in jewellery manufacturing machinery widened considerably during the period. Imports were approximately 2.2 times exports in FY 2021-22 and increased to around 3.6 times exports by FY 2025-26. This trend highlights the industry's continued dependence on imported machinery, particularly for specialised equipment used in casting, laser cutting and engraving, CNC machining, polishing, stone setting and other technology-intensive jewellery manufacturing processes.

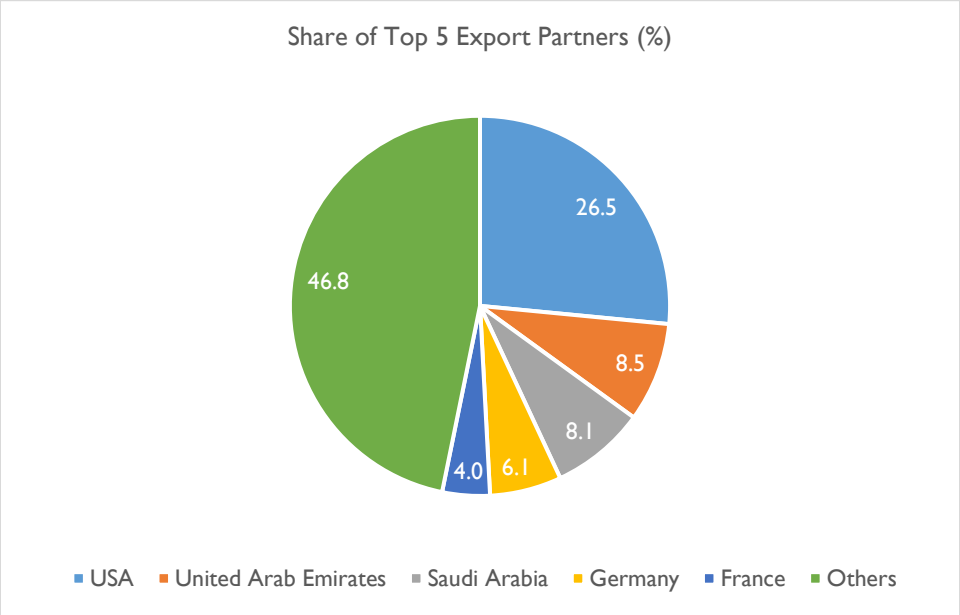
Overall, the sustained increase in imports, coupled with the steady growth in exports, reflects rising technology adoption and manufacturing modernisation across the Indian gems and jewellery industry. At the same time, the widening gap between imports and exports underscores the potential opportunity for domestic manufacturers to strengthen indigenous production capabilities and address the growing demand for advanced jewellery manufacturing machinery within the country.

Key Trade Insights

- India remained a net importer of jewellery manufacturing machinery throughout the review period.
- Exports increased over the five-year period under consideration, reflecting gradual strengthening of India's manufacturing capabilities and presence in international markets.The import-to-export ratio increased from approximately 2.2x in FY 2021-22 to 3.6x in FY 2025-26, indicating continued dependence on foreign suppliers for specialised machinery.
- Rising imports also suggest increasing technology adoption, automation and modernisation across India's jewellery manufacturing industry.

Top 5 Export Destinations

India's exports of jewellery manufacturing machinery were relatively concentrated across a few key markets in FY 2025-26, with the top five export destinations accounting for approximately 53.2% of total exports. The United States remained the largest export destination, with exports valued at INR 1,847.5 crore, representing 26.5% of total exports. The country's prominence reflects strong demand from one of the world's largest jewellery consumption and manufacturing markets, particularly for machinery, equipment and components used across jewellery production processes.



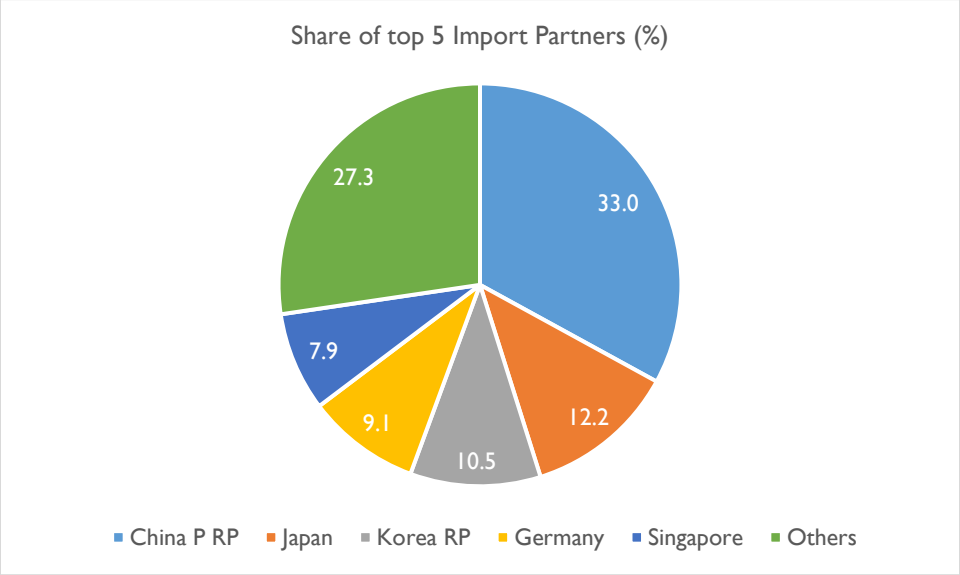
Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry

The United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia were the second and third largest export destinations, accounting for exports of INR 589 crore and INR 561.7 crore, respectively, and together contributing approximately 16.6% of total exports. These markets serve as major jewellery trading, manufacturing and distribution hubs in the Middle East.

Among developed European markets, Germany and France accounted for exports of INR 424.4 crore and 281,8 crore, respectively. Germany's strong manufacturing ecosystem and France's mature luxury jewellery industry provide export opportunities for machinery manufacturers catering to precision engineering and specialised production requirements. Collectively, the top five destinations underscore India's established presence across both developed economies and key jewellery manufacturing centres globally.

Top 5 Import Partners

India's imports of jewellery manufacturing machinery remained concentrated among a handful of technologically advanced manufacturing economies, with the top five supplier countries accounting for approximately 72.7% of total imports in FY 2025-26. China emerged as the largest source of imports, supplying machinery worth INR 8258.1 crore, equivalent to approximately 33.0% of total imports. China's dominance reflects its position as a major global supplier of industrial machinery, machinery components and cost-competitive manufacturing equipment.



Japan and South Korea were the second and third largest import partners, contributing imports valued at INR 3,045.9 crore and INR 2,624.2 crore, respectively. These countries are recognized globally for their expertise in precision engineering, automation systems and advanced manufacturing technologies, which are increasingly being adopted by organised jewellery manufacturers in India.

Germany, with imports of INR 2279.6 crore, continued to be an important source of high-precision machine tools and specialised industrial equipment. Singapore accounted for imports worth INR 199036 crore, reflecting its significance as a regional trading and distribution hub for industrial machinery and technology products. The concentration of imports among China, Japan, South Korea and Germany highlights India's continued reliance on overseas suppliers for technologically advanced machinery, despite ongoing efforts to strengthen domestic manufacturing capabilities within the capital goods sector.

Regulatory and Policy Factors Impacting Trade

Trade in jewellery manufacturing machinery is significantly influenced by India's customs duty framework, industrial policies, technology-development initiatives and broader efforts to strengthen domestic capital goods manufacturing.

Customs Duty Structure and Import Competitiveness

Imports of jewellery manufacturing machinery are subject to a customs duty regime comprising Basic Customs Duty (BCD) of 7.5%, Social Welfare Surcharge (SWS) of 10% on BCD, Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC) of 7.5%, and Integrated GST (IGST) of 18%, resulting in an effective landed duty incidence of approximately 28.5%. This duty structure increases the cost of imported machinery and provides a degree of tariff protection to domestic manufacturers.

However, despite this duty burden, imports of jewellery manufacturing machinery increased from INR 10239.8 crore in FY 2021-22 to INR 25051.8 crore in FY 2025-26, indicating that domestic jewellery manufacturers continue to rely on imported machinery for technologically advanced and precision-engineered applications. The sustained growth in imports suggests that factors such as superior technology, automation capabilities, operational efficiency and product quality continue to outweigh the impact of import duties on procurement decisions. As a result, import dependence remains particularly pronounced in high-value equipment segments such as CNC machining systems, laser processing equipment, automated casting technologies and advanced polishing solutions.

To address import dependence and strengthen India's industrial capabilities, the Government of India has implemented several initiatives aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of the capital goods sector. The National Capital Goods Policy seeks to promote indigenous manufacturing, increase exports and encourage technology development across key machinery segments. Complementing this objective, the Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector has facilitated the establishment of Centres of Excellence, testing and certification facilities, common engineering infrastructure and industry-led technology development projects. These initiatives are expected to improve domestic capabilities in machine tools, tooling systems and precision engineering equipment that are relevant to jewellery manufacturing.

Technology localisation efforts have also been supported through the Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP), which encourages the acquisition and adoption of advanced manufacturing technologies. In addition, the Integrated Machine Tools Park at Tumakuru, Karnataka, has created dedicated infrastructure for machine tool manufacturers, helping build scale, encourage collaboration and strengthen domestic production ecosystems.

The sector also benefits from a liberal investment framework, with 100% foreign direct investment (FDI) permitted under the automatic route for most capital goods manufacturing activities. This policy facilitates technology transfer, strategic partnerships and joint ventures between domestic manufacturers and global machinery producers, supporting capability enhancement and accelerating the adoption of advanced manufacturing technologies within India.

Growth Forecast

The India jewellery making machinery industry is expected to witness robust growth over the forecast period, driven by the continued expansion of the domestic jewellery market, increasing export opportunities, and the rising adoption of advanced manufacturing technologies. Growing consumer preference for lightweight, customized, and intricately designed jewellery is encouraging manufacturers to modernize production facilities through automation, precision engineering, and digital manufacturing solutions. In addition, the expansion of organized jewellery retail, increasing investments in production capacity, and rising focus on operational efficiency are expected to create sustained demand for technologically advanced jewellery making machinery across the country.

The Indian jewellery market is projected to maintain strong growth momentum over the coming years, supported by favourable demographic trends, rising disposable incomes, increasing urbanization, and evolving consumer preferences for branded, lightweight, and customized jewellery. The market is expected to grow at a CAGR of **approximately 12%,** increasing from an estimated **USD 84.1 billion in CY2025** to around **USD 118.1 billion by CY2028**[21]. The continued expansion of domestic jewellery consumption, coupled with increasing export opportunities, growing penetration of organized retail, and rising adoption of omni-channel sales strategies, is expected to further strengthen the country's jewellery manufacturing ecosystem. This sustained market expansion is likely to encourage capacity additions, technological modernization, and higher investments across the jewellery value chain, thereby creating a favourable growth environment for allied industries, including jewellery making machinery.

The projected growth of the jewellery market is expected to translate into higher demand for advanced jewellery making machinery across the manufacturing value chain. Jewellery manufacturers are anticipated to increase investments in CNC machines, laser cutting and engraving systems, vacuum casting equipment, polishing and finishing machines, and CAD/CAM-enabled design solutions to enhance productivity, improve precision, and reduce precious metal wastage. Furthermore, the increasing adoption of automation and digital manufacturing technologies is expected to improve production flexibility, shorten

[21] https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/gems-jewellery

lead times, and enable manufacturers to efficiently cater to evolving consumer preferences, thereby supporting the long-term growth of the India jewellery making machinery industry.

As per an industry report, **India's gems and jewellery exports** are projected to reach approximately **USD 75 billion by 2030**[22], supported by a cluster-led development approach, improved infrastructure, technology adoption, and enhanced access to finance. The anticipated growth in exports is expected to encourage jewellery manufacturers to expand production capacities and establish technologically advanced manufacturing facilities to meet evolving global quality standards and rising international demand. Consequently, investments in automation, precision engineering, and digital production technologies are expected to increase, driving sustained demand for jewellery making machinery such as CNC machines, laser cutting and engraving systems, automated casting equipment, polishing machines, and CAD/CAM-enabled solutions. These developments are expected to strengthen the competitiveness of India's jewellery manufacturing sector while creating long-term growth opportunities for the domestic jewellery making machinery industry.

[22] https://www.eximbankindia.in/node/2415

Threats and Challenges

Key threats & challenges facing the industry

Import Dependence and Competitive Pressure from Foreign Machinery

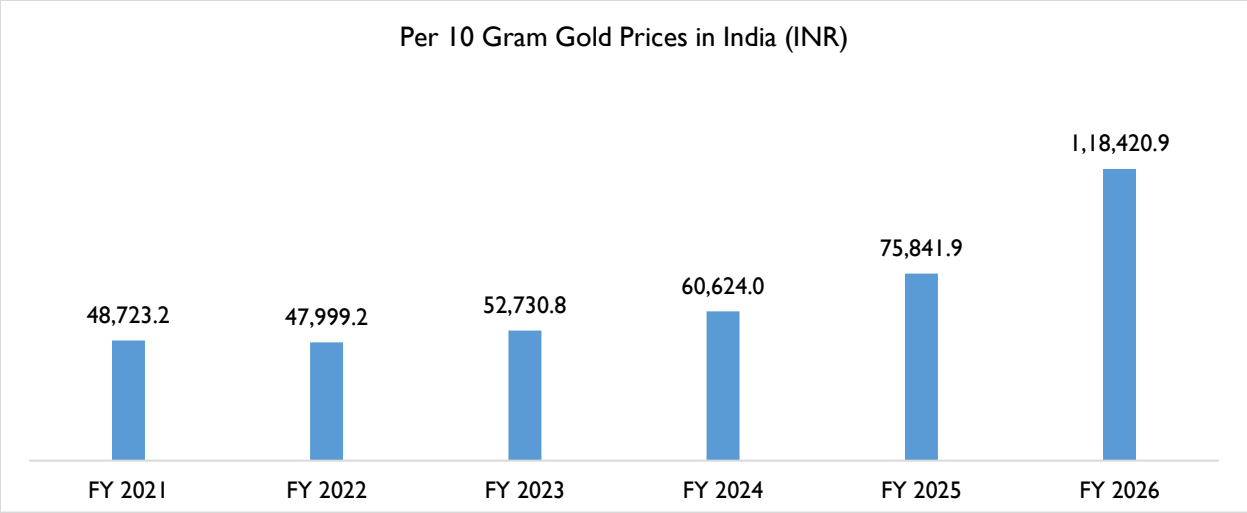
The Indian jewellery-making machinery industry continues to exhibit significant dependence on imported machinery and components, particularly in advanced segments such as CNC jewellery manufacturing equipment, faceting machines, laser systems and automation technologies. Import trends indicate a growing reliance on overseas suppliers, reflecting the limited domestic availability of specialised high-precision equipment and the strong market presence of international manufacturers.

Imports under HS Code 84798999 increased from INR 7524.0 crore in FY2022 to INR 19433.1 crore in FY2026, representing a growth of 158% over the period. Similarly, imports under HS Code 84799090 increased from INR 2715.5 crore to INR 5618.7 crore, reflecting a growth of 106.9%

The increasing import intensity highlights the continued preference among jewellery manufacturers for imported machinery and specialised components, particularly for precision manufacturing and automation applications. This not only intensifies competition for domestic machinery manufacturers but also exposes the industry to foreign exchange fluctuations, supply-chain disruptions and pricing pressure from both new and refurbished imported equipment.

Gold Price Volatility Affecting Capital Expenditure Decisions

Gold price volatility remains one of the most significant factors influencing capital expenditure decisions across the jewellery manufacturing value chain. Average gold prices in India increased from INR 48,723.2 per 10 grams in FY2021 to INR 1,18,420.9 per 10 grams in FY2026, representing a cumulative increase of approximately 143.1% over the period. After a marginal decline in FY2022, gold prices rose consistently, reaching INR 52,730.8 in FY2023, INR 60,624.0 in FY2024 and INR 75,841.9 in FY2025. The upward trend accelerated sharply in FY2026, with average gold prices increasing by approximately 56.1% over FY2025. This appreciation was driven by global economic uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, inflationary pressures, currency movements and sustained investor demand for gold as a safe-haven asset. The sharp increase in gold prices has significantly raised inventory and working-capital requirements, thereby affecting capacity expansion and capital expenditure decisions across the jewellery manufacturing value chain.



Source: RBI

Elevated gold prices directly impact jewellery manufacturers by increasing raw material procurement costs and working capital requirements. High prices often lead consumers to postpone purchases, shift towards lightweight jewellery or exchange existing jewellery rather than purchase new products, thereby affecting production volumes and capacity utilisation across the industry. Consequently, jewellery manufacturers may defer machinery replacement, capacity expansion and automation investments during periods of sustained price increases in order to preserve liquidity.

At the same time, rising gold prices are accelerating structural shifts towards lightweight, design-intensive and value-added jewellery, requiring manufacturers to achieve greater material efficiency and minimise wastage. This trend is encouraging adoption of advanced jewellery-making technologies such as CAD/CAM systems, CNC faceting machines, precision casting equipment and laser processing solutions. Thus, while periods of high gold prices may temporarily suppress capital expenditure, they also reinforce the longer-term need for precision manufacturing technologies that enable efficient utilisation of precious metals.

Technology Obsolescence and Skilled-Technician Deficit

Rapid technology evolution in jewelry manufacturing is accelerating obsolescence risk and deepening a pre-existing skilled-technician deficit that constrains after-sales service quality. Manual methods of cutting, polishing, and manufacturing are being progressively replaced by high-end automation, with adoption of 3D printers in wax and direct castable resin that can adapt to ever-changing designs, advanced CNC systems covering bangles and die-made stamped jewelry , and emerging additive manufacturing systems capable of directly printing gold using selective laser sintering (SLS) based 3D printing. The coming next few years are projected to see greater adoption of CAD/CAM systems and automated finishing systems

such as electropolishing across casting, stone setting, and other manufacturing processes. Operating, calibrating, and servicing these systems requires systematic practical training that the sector's workforce The structural skill gap means that installation, calibration, and after-sales service obligations for sophisticated imported machinery frequently cannot be fulfilled by locally available technicians, increasing dependence on vendor-dispatched specialists, extending machine downtime after breakdowns, and exposing machinery suppliers and their dealers to warranty and reputational risk when service commitments cannot be met across dispersed customer sites

Market Opportunities Emerging from Technology-led Modernisation of Jewellery Manufacturing

The Indian jewellery manufacturing industry is undergoing a gradual transition from labour-intensive production processes towards digitally enabled and automated manufacturing systems. While traditional craftsmanship continues to remain an important element of jewellery production, increasing demand for design complexity, shorter product development cycles, precision manufacturing and improved material utilisation is creating significant opportunities for machinery manufacturers serving the sector.

One of the most notable opportunities stems from the increasing formalisation and scale-up of jewellery manufacturing operations. Large organised jewellery manufacturers, export-oriented units and branded jewellery retailers are expanding production capacities to cater to rising domestic consumption and export demand. These manufacturers are increasingly investing in advanced manufacturing technologies such as CNC machining systems, CAD/CAM-integrated production platforms, laser processing equipment, automated casting systems and robotic finishing technologies. As a result, machinery suppliers capable of delivering precision-oriented and productivity-enhancing solutions are expected to benefit from a growing replacement and expansion-driven demand cycle.

The industry's growing focus on lightweight and high-value jewellery also presents a significant opportunity for machinery manufacturers. With gold prices reaching historically elevated levels during FY2026, jewellery manufacturers are increasingly focusing on optimising metal usage while maintaining aesthetics and structural integrity. This shift requires the adoption of precision equipment capable of producing intricate geometries with minimal wastage. Advanced faceting machines, CNC-operated bangle and chain processing equipment, laser engraving solutions and automated finishing systems are therefore expected to witness increasing adoption as manufacturers seek higher material efficiency and process consistency.

Another emerging opportunity lies in the rapid expansion of India's lab-grown diamond (LGD) ecosystem. India has strengthened its position as a key global processing hub for lab-grown diamonds, leading to growing demand for precision stone-setting, laser-cutting, polishing, inspection and quality-control equipment. Unlike conventional jewellery manufacturing, LGD jewellery production typically requires higher levels of dimensional accuracy, traceability and process standardisation, thereby increasing the technology intensity of machinery deployed across the manufacturing value chain.

The policy environment is also creating favourable conditions for increased mechanisation. Under the Advance Authorisation framework, jewellery produced through fully mechanised processes benefits from lower value-addition requirements and significantly lower permissible wastage norms compared to

handcrafted production. Such policy incentives improve the economic justification for investments in automated forming, CNC machining, precision casting and digitally controlled manufacturing systems.

Additionally, India's jewellery industry is increasingly embracing automation, traceability, digital integration and smart manufacturing solutions to remain globally competitive. In 2026, GJEPC launched the JewelStart Industry Innovation Challenge in partnership with SINE IIT Bombay, specifically targeting innovations in smart manufacturing automation, factory monitoring, AI-driven productivity improvements and digital transformation across the jewellery value chain. This reflects the growing industry-wide recognition that technology adoption will be critical to future competitiveness and productivity improvement

Competitive Scenario

The Indian jewelry machinery industry is characterized by a fragmented yet technologically evolving competitive landscape, comprising domestic machinery manufacturers, international equipment companies, authorized distributors, technology integrators, and numerous regional suppliers serving small jewelry workshops. The market includes machines and equipment used across jewellery design, metal forming, melting, casting, chain making, soldering, laser cutting and welding, engraving, stone setting, polishing, electroplating, precious-metal recovery, assaying, hallmarking, and quality inspection. Demand is generated by traditional jewellery workshops, organized jewellery manufacturers, export-oriented production units, diamond-processing companies, hallmarking centres, and lab-grown diamond manufacturers. Suppliers generally compete through a combination of machine price, production accuracy, metal recovery, automation capabilities, customization, and after-sales service.

Competition within the industry is increasingly shifting from conventional standalone machinery toward digitally integrated and automated manufacturing solutions. Jewellery manufacturers are adopting CAD/CAM systems, wax and resin 3D printers, laser-processing equipment, advanced casting machines, electropolishing systems, automated stone-setting equipment, and digital inspection technologies to produce complex and lightweight jewellery with improved consistency. High gold prices have further encouraged manufacturers to reduce metal losses and manufacture thinner, lighter products that require precision casting and automated finishing. Consequently, companies capable of demonstrating higher productivity, lower rejection rates, better precious-metal recovery, shorter production cycles, and dependable technical support are expected to strengthen their competitive position.

Factors that shape competition in the India Jewellery Machinery Market

Manufacturing Technology & Automation Capabilities

Advanced manufacturing technology is a major competitive differentiator in the jewellery machinery market. Companies offering CAD/CAM systems, CNC-based machines, laser welding and cutting systems,

automated casting equipment, 3D printers, electropolishing solutions, and automated stone-setting machines are better positioned to meet the requirements of modern jewellery manufacturers. The growing demand for customized designs, intricate patterns, lightweight jewellery, and shorter product development cycles is accelerating the adoption of digitally controlled and automated machinery. Suppliers that continuously upgrade their machines with digital controls, process monitoring, automation, and software integration can achieve stronger differentiation from manufacturers of conventional equipment.

Machine Quality, Precision & Production Consistency

Jewellery manufacturing requires high dimensional accuracy, consistent surface finishing, controlled metal thickness, and precise gemstone placement. Even minor variations can result in product rejection, rework, or losses of valuable gold, silver, platinum, and gemstones. Therefore, machinery suppliers offering reliable equipment with high repeatability, low rejection rates, and consistent production quality enjoy a significant competitive advantage. International brands often compete through advanced engineering and precision, while domestic manufacturers increasingly focus on providing comparable functionality at more affordable prices. The ability to demonstrate machine performance through sample production, customer trials, and live exhibitions plays an important role in customer purchasing decisions.

Precious-Metal Recovery & Material Efficiency

The ability to reduce precious-metal loss is a major competitive factor. Gold, silver, platinum, and other valuable materials can be lost during casting, cutting, grinding, polishing, electroplating, and finishing. High precious-metal prices have increased demand for machines that improve casting yield, control product weight, capture polishing dust, recover metals from process waste, and reduce rejection rates. High gold prices are also encouraging the production of lightweight jewellery, which requires precision casting, CAD/CAM, and automated finishing technologies. Suppliers that can quantify metal savings and improvements in first-pass yield can present a stronger investment case to customers.

Regional Presence, Distribution Network & Customer Relationships

India's jewellery industry is concentrated in manufacturing clusters such as Mumbai, Surat, Rajkot, Jaipur, Kolkata, Coimbatore, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Delhi-NCR. These clusters differ in their jewellery products, production processes, workforce capabilities, and technology requirements. Suppliers with regional dealers, demonstration facilities, service engineers, and established customer references can respond more effectively to local requirements. A large installed base also supports repeat sales, referrals, maintenance revenue, and stronger brand recognition within jewellery-manufacturing communities

After-Sales Service, Technical Support and Spare Parts Availability

Jewellery manufacturing machinery typically represents a long-term capital investment, making after-sales support a critical factor influencing purchase decisions. Equipment downtime can result in production disruptions, order delays and loss of productivity, particularly among export-oriented and high-volume jewellery manufacturers. Consequently, machinery suppliers increasingly compete not only on product performance but also on their ability to provide timely installation, commissioning, preventive maintenance, repair services and spare-parts support.

The availability of Annual Maintenance Contracts (AMCs), trained service engineers, remote troubleshooting capabilities and readily available replacement components has emerged as an important differentiator within the industry. Manufacturers often prefer suppliers with established service networks in key jewellery clusters such as Mumbai, Surat, Rajkot, Jaipur, Kolkata and Coimbatore, as local service capabilities help reduce machine downtime and improve operating reliability. As machinery becomes increasingly sophisticated and digitally controlled, the importance of technical support and lifecycle services is expected to increase further, creating opportunities for machinery suppliers to develop recurring service revenues and strengthen customer retention.

Regulatory Compliance, Hallmarking & Quality Testing

The expansion of mandatory hallmarking is increasing demand for purity testing, assaying, marking, calibration, and traceability equipment. BIS expanded the geographic coverage of mandatory hallmarking through amendments introduced in 2026, extending coverage to 385 districts. This creates opportunities for suppliers of XRF analysers, laser hallmarking machines, assaying equipment, calibration services, and digital record-management systems. Companies offering compliant equipment and continued calibration and software support can develop recurring customer relationships with jewellery manufacturers and hallmarking centres.

Analysis of entry barriers

High Capital Investment & Product Development Costs

Establishing a jewellery machinery business requires substantial investment in engineering design, CNC manufacturing, electronics, control systems, tooling, software, testing facilities, and research and development. Advanced products such as laser systems, precision casting machines, XRF analysers, 3D printers, and automated production equipment require specialized components and extensive product validation. Entrants must also invest in demonstration machines, spare-parts inventories, and technical-service infrastructure, increasing the capital required to establish a credible market presence.

Specialized Engineering & Process Knowledge

Jewellery machinery combines mechanical engineering, electronics, software, metallurgy, laser technology, casting science, and precious-metal processing. Customers expect suppliers to understand how different alloys, temperatures, waxes, resins, chemicals, and finishing processes affect final product quality. This requirement creates a barrier for general machinery manufacturers without jewellery-specific expertise. Entrants must recruit skilled engineers, process technicians, metallurgists, CAD/CAM professionals, and machine operators to provide effective solutions.

Established Brands & Customer Switching Costs

Jewellery manufacturers place considerable importance on machine reliability, service quality, and customer references. Once machinery has been integrated into production and employees have been trained, changing suppliers can result in retraining costs, process disruption, and quality risks. Established companies benefit from brand recognition, a proven installed base, and long-standing customer relationships. New entrants may need to provide machine trials, sample production, extended warranties, and attractive commercial terms to overcome customer concerns.

Service Network & Spare-Parts Infrastructure

New entrants must establish reliable after-sales service across geographically dispersed jewellery clusters. This requires investment in technicians, service tools, training, spare-parts inventories, logistics, and customer-support systems. International entrants face additional challenges arising from imported-component lead times, customs procedures, and foreign-exchange fluctuations. Companies without dependable local support may find it difficult to gain customer confidence, even if their equipment has strong technical capabilities.

Dependence on Advanced Imported Components

Advanced machinery may rely on imported lasers, optical systems, sensors, control units, precision motors, vacuum pumps, electronic components, and specialized software. This exposes suppliers to foreign-exchange volatility, customs delays, international supply disruptions, and higher component costs. New entrants with limited purchasing volumes may face higher procurement expenses and longer delivery periods than established manufacturers.

Profiling of Key Peers

Name of the company	Business Overview

Lokesh Machines Limited	Lokesh Machines Limited was incorporated on 17 December 1983 and commenced commercial operations in 1985. Headquartered in Hyderabad, Telangana, the company is engaged in the manufacture of CNC machine tools, special purpose machines (SPMs), automation solutions and precision-engineered auto components. Its machine tools portfolio includes CNC Turning Centres, Vertical Machining Centres (VMCs), Horizontal Machining Centres (HMCs), Drill & Tap Centres, Turn-Mill Centres and Vertical Turning Lathes. The company also manufactures customised transfer lines, boring machines, drilling machines and milling machines for industrial applications. The company serves a diverse customer base across automotive OEMs, automotive ancillaries and general engineering industries. In addition to machine tools, it offers customised automation solutions, including robotic and gantry automation systems, enabling manufacturers to improve productivity, repeatability and operational efficiency. From a jewellery manufacturing perspective, Lokesh Machines' CNC machining centres and special-purpose machines are relevant for the manufacture of tooling, moulds, dies and precision components used in jewellery production. These machines can support the machining of mould cavities, casting tools, fixtures and customised tooling required in jewellery fabrication, particularly for high-volume and precision-oriented manufacturing operations. The company's expertise in CNC machining and automation also aligns with the industry's increasing adoption of technology-driven manufacturing processes. Lokesh Machines has manufacturing and operational facilities across Hyderabad and Pune and exports its products to several international markets, including Japan, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Turkey. The company's integrated capabilities across machine tools, special-purpose equipment and precision components have enabled it to establish a presence within India's machine tool industry.

	Lokesh Machines Limited was listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) following its Initial Public Offering in 2007
Jyoti CNC Automation Limited	Jyoti CNC Automation Limited was incorporated in 1991 and is headquartered in Rajkot, Gujarat. The company is one of India's leading manufacturers of CNC machine tools and offers a comprehensive portfolio comprising CNC Turning Centres, Turn-Mill Centres, Vertical Machining Centres (VMCs), Horizontal Machining Centres (HMCs), 5-Axis Machining Centres and Multi-Tasking Machines. The company also provides Industry 4.0 and Artificial Intelligence-enabled manufacturing solutions designed to improve machine productivity and operational efficiency. The company operates vertically integrated manufacturing facilities encompassing foundry operations, sheet metal processing, assembly shops, paint facilities and dedicated research and development infrastructure. Through its Leonardo Da Vinci R&D Centre, Jyoti CNC develops advanced machining technologies catering to aerospace, automotive, defence, electronics manufacturing services (EMS), die and mould, healthcare, railways and general engineering industries. Jyoti CNC has established a significant global footprint through its wholly owned subsidiary, Huron Graffenstaden SAS, France, and exports machinery to numerous international markets. The company has an installed base of over 135,000 machines across more than 60 countries and is recognised for its capabilities in advanced machining technologies, including simultaneous 5-axis CNC systems. For the jewellery manufacturing industry, Jyoti CNC's advanced machining centres, particularly its 5-axis machining systems and high-precision CNC solutions, are relevant for the production of jewellery moulds, dies, casting tools and intricate components requiring superior dimensional accuracy. As jewellery manufacturers increasingly adopt computer-aided design (CAD) and precision manufacturing technologies, advanced CNC platforms play an important role in

	enabling complex design execution, rapid prototyping and high-quality tooling development. The company's expertise in precision machining and automation supports broader trends towards technology-led jewellery manufacturing. Jyoti CNC Automation Limited was listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) on 16 January 2024 following the completion of its initial public offering.
Macpower CNC Machines Limited	Macpower CNC Machines Limited was incorporated in 2003 and is headquartered in Rajkot, Gujarat. The company is engaged in the design, manufacture and supply of CNC machine tools and automation solutions. Its product portfolio includes CNC Turning Centres, Vertical Machining Centres (VMCs), Horizontal Machining Centres (HMCs), Vertical Turning Lathes (VTLs), Turn-O-Mill Centres, Double Column Machining Centres, Drill-Tap Centres and robotic automation systems. The company operates manufacturing facilities at Metoda GIDC, Rajkot, supported by dedicated design, engineering and R&D capabilities. Macpower serves a diverse range of industries including aerospace, automotive, agriculture, electronics, railways, medicine, pumps & valves and general engineering. Its broad product range and application-specific offerings enable it to cater to a wide spectrum of machining requirements across industrial sectors. Macpower's relevance to the jewellery manufacturing machinery ecosystem stems from its CNC machining solutions used in the manufacture of dies, moulds, fixtures and precision-engineered tooling required for jewellery production. Its VMCs, turning centres and automation systems can support manufacturers involved in creating moulds for investment casting, metal-forming tools and customised production fixtures. The company's focus on precision machining, product customisation and automation aligns with the jewellery industry's increasing emphasis on productivity enhancement, process automation and precision manufacturing

	Macpower CNC Machines Limited is listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) under the SME platform and continues to expand its presence in the domestic CNC machinery market through investments in manufacturing capabilities and technology development.

Company Profile

Solanki Mechanic Works Limited (SMWL) is an India-based manufacturer of specialised jewellery-making machinery, established in 1961. The company is engaged in the design, engineering, development, manufacture, installation and servicing of CNC- and PLC-based machinery used in the production, processing and value-addition of jewellery products. In addition to machinery manufacturing, the company provides technical support, maintenance services, spare parts and customer assistance aimed at ensuring operational reliability and minimising equipment downtime. Over the years, SMWL has developed expertise in machinery for faceting and decorative processing applications across various jewellery categories, catering to both domestic and international jewellery manufacturers. The company serves customers across more than 15 countries and exports a portion of its production to overseas markets.

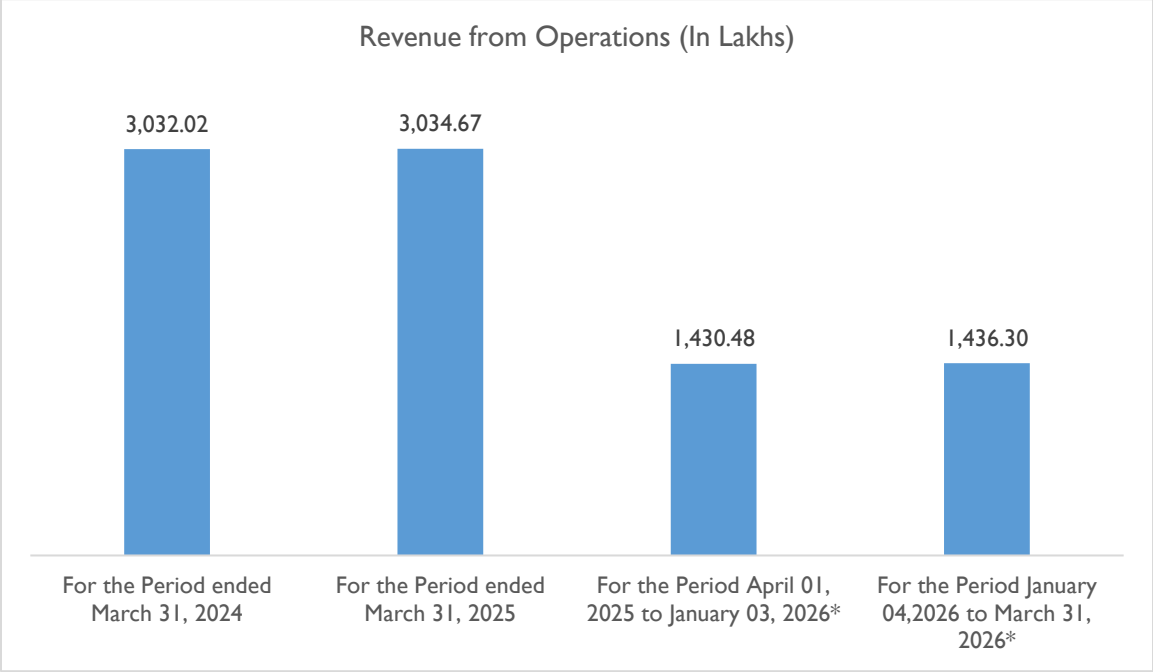
The company's product portfolio comprises precision jewellery-manufacturing equipment used across multiple stages of jewellery production. Its offerings include bangle and ring faceting machines, ball and bead faceting machines, ball chain faceting machines, chain faceting machines, strip faceting machines, wire and pipe faceting machines, autolathe machines and diamond faceting machines. These machines are primarily utilised for decorative faceting, surface finishing and value-addition processes in the manufacture of gold, silver and other precious metal jewellery. The company also provides customised machining solutions tailored to specific jewellery production requirements.

SMW operates with an integrated manufacturing and product-development approach that includes machine design, tooling development, machining and assembly. The company maintains an in-house jewellery design capability and utilises CAD/CAM-based design tools to support product development and application-specific machine configurations. Its machinery incorporates CNC controllers and servo-motor-based systems designed to offer precision and repeatability in jewellery manufacturing operations.

The company primarily serves jewellery manufacturers engaged in the production of chains, bangles, rings, beads and other decorative jewellery products. Its machinery is used by manufacturers seeking to enhance product aesthetics, improve production efficiency and achieve precision in faceted jewellery designs. Through its export presence and long operating history, SWML has established a position within India's specialised jewellery-machinery manufacturing segment, which remains largely fragmented and characterised by niche, privately owned participants.

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The Company demonstrated stable revenue performance, with revenue from operations increasing marginally from ₹3,032.02 lakh in Fiscal 2024 to ₹3,034.67 lakh in Fiscal 2025. During Fiscal 2026, the Company recorded aggregate revenue from operations of ₹2,866.78 lakh, comprising ₹1,430.48 lakh for the period from April 1, 2025 to January 3, 2026 and ₹1,436.30 lakh for the period from January 4, 2026 to March 31, 2026. This reflects the Company's ability to maintain a consistent scale of operations across the relevant financial periods.

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Financial Analysis

Particular	Unit	Solanki Mechanics Works Private Limited			
		For the Period January 04,2026 to March 31, 2026*	For the Period April 01, 2025 to January 03, 2026*	For the Period ended March 31, 2025	For the Period ended March 31, 2024
Total Income	₹ in Lakh	1,441.40	1,449.34	3,091.45	3,085.40
Revenue from Operations	₹ in Lakh	1,436.30	1,430.48	3,034.67	3,032.02
EBITDA	₹ in Lakh	432.03	332.64	605.90	740.12
EBITDA Margin (in %)	in %	30.08%	23.25%	19.97%	24.41%
PAT	₹ in Lakh	311.29	188.43	355.72	463.13
PAT Margin (in %)	in %	21.67%	13.17%	11.72%	15.27%
Debt Equity Ratio	in times	1.80	3.17	1.30	1.04
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	in %	20.75%	19.82%	32.65%	38.38%
Return on Equity (in %)	in %	58.94%	36.73%	47.52%	72.45%
Interest Coverage Ratio	in times	35.18	5.60	7.73	13.65
Current ratio	in times	1.57	1.19	1.25	1.39
Net capital turnover ratio	in times	2.43	4.45	6.97	16.83

Note: *Not Annualized

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Particular	Unit	Lokesh Machines Limited			Jyoti CNC Automation Ltd.			Macpower CNC Machines Ltd		
		As at end for Fiscal			As at end for Fiscal			As at end for Fiscal		
		Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Total Income	₹ in Lakh	20,961.72	22,979.47	29,522.17	2,15,361.00	1,83,218.00	1,34,495.00	33,351.66	26,217.05	24,116.53
Revenue from Operations	₹ in Lakh	20,856.43	22,832.16	29,353.99	2,09,310.00	1,81,770.00	1,33,847.00	33,317.59	26,181.50	24,252.89
EBITDA	in %	3,825.32	2,846.69	4,032.25	58,723.00	49,627.00	30,742.00	5,390.07	4,077.70	3,545.60
EBITDA Margin (in %)	₹ in Lakh	18.34%	12.47%	13.74%	28.06%	27.30%	22.97%	16.18%	15.57%	14.62%
PAT	in %	386.15	53.68	1384.79	33,600.00	31,601.00	15,086.00	3,387.08	2,544.17	2,409.78
PAT Margin (in %)	in times	1.85%	0.24%	4.72%	16.05%	17.39%	11.27%	10.17%	9.72%	9.94%
Debt Equity Ratio	in %	0.74	0.63	0.60	0.42	0.29	0.22	0.00	0.00	-
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	in times	5.51%	4.07%	9.34%	16.71%	20.40%	16.07%	26.06%	23.91%	25.80%
Return on Equity (in %)	in %	1.75%	0.26%	7.80%	18.22%	20.72%	21.98%	21.30%	19.43%	22.34%
Interest Coverage Ratio	in %	1.23	0.96	2.64	6.82	10.58	2.99	29.69	62.18	125.18
Current ratio	in times	1.47	1.35	1.41	2.26	2.15	2.17	2.34	2.25	2.24

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Net capital turnover ratio	in times	3.05	4.28	6.12	1.60	1.74	1.41	3.27	3.29	3.83

Note: For Jyoti CNC Automation Ltd., we have considered the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Notes:

a) Revenue from Operations means the Revenue from Operations as appearing in the Restated Financial Statements.

b) EBITDA refers to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortisation, less other income.

c) EBITDA Margin refers to EBITDA during a given period as a percentage of revenue from operations during that period.

d) Restated Profit after Tax means the Profit after Tax for the period/year as appearing in the Restated Financial Statements.

e) PAT Margin is calculated as Profit after Tax for the period/year divided by Revenue from Operations.

f) Net Worth means the aggregate value of shareholders' funds, comprising issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital, reserves and surplus and other equity, as appearing in the Restated Financial Statements.

g) Return on Net Worth (RoNW) is equal to profit after tax for the year divided by the total equity during that period and is expressed as a percentage.

h) Debt to equity ratio is calculated by dividing the debt (Short Term and Long term Borrowing) by total equity (which includes issued capital and all other equity reserves).

i) Interest Coverage Ratio measures our ability to make interest payments from available earnings and is calculated by dividing EBIT by finance cost payment.

j) Capital Employed is calculated as shareholders' equity plus total borrowings (current and non-current and including Deferred tax liability).

k) Return on Capital Employed (%) = EBIT, divided by capital employed,

l) Current Ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures our ability to pay short-term obligations (those which are due within one year) and is calculated by dividing the current assets by current liabilities.

m) Net Capital Turnover Ratio quantifies our effectiveness in utilizing our working capital and is calculated by dividing our revenue from operations by our average working capital (i.e., current assets less current liabilities).

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