

Report on component's financial information for group audit purposes

To the Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP - India, Jindal Saw Limited group auditor

Regarding: Jindal MMG LLC –Audit for the Year Ended 31st March, 2025

As requested in your group audit instructions dated 1st April, 2025, we have audited, for purposes of your audit of the consolidated financial statements of Jindal Saw Limited, the accompanying financial information (the "financial information") of Jindal MMG LLC for the year ended March 31, 2025. The financial information has been prepared solely to enable Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP to prepare its consolidated financial statements.

Component management's responsibility for the financial information

Component management is responsible for the preparation of the financial information in accordance with the policies contained in the Group accounting manual, which are based on Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial information that is free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Component auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial information based on the scope of our work performed in accordance with your instructions, using International Standards on Auditing relevant to that scope and the additional audit procedures specified in your instructions required by the auditing standards generally accepted in Jindal Saw Limited. As requested by you, we have planned and performed our audit using the component performance materiality amount(s) specified in your instructions.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The conclusions reached in forming our opinion are based on the component performance materiality amount(s) specified by you in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the group.

We have complied with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code as it relates to relevant ethical requirements, including independence, as described in our independence confirmation dated 2nd April, 2025.

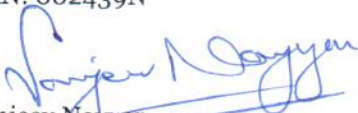
Opinion

In our opinion, based on the scope of our work performed in accordance with your instructions, the accompanying financial information for Jindal MMG LLC as at 31st March, 2025 and for the year ended 31st March, 2025 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies contained in the Jindal Saw Limited's Group accounting manual.

Restriction on use and distribution

This report is intended solely for Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP- India, Jindal Saw Limited group auditor and should not be used by or distributed to other parties.

For S. Nayyar & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 002439N


Sanjeev Nayyar
Proprietor
Membership Number: 81124



Place: New Delhi
Date: 11th April, 2025

Jindal MMG LLC

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025

(In USD)

S.No.	Particulars	Note No	As at	As at
			31.03.2025	31.03.2024
			Audited	Audited
ASSETS				
(1)	Non-current assets			
(2)	Current assets			
	(a) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	5	61,710.00	3,80,458.96
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	8,18,515.86	2,61,124.85
	Total Assets		8,80,225.86	6,41,583.81
(1) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	Equity			
	(a) Share capital	7	1,000.00	1,000.00
	(b) Other equity	8	(4,37,154.66)	(4,52,623.97)
	Liabilities			
(2)	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	9	5,75,000.00	5,75,000.00
	(ii) Trade payables	10	7,41,380.52	5,18,207.78
	Total Equity and Liabilities		8,80,225.86	6,41,583.81

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **S. Nayyar & Company**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 002439N

Sanjeev Nayyar
Proprietor
M. No. 81124



For and on behalf of
Jindal MMG LLC

Sanjiv Garg
Manager

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 11th April, 2025

Jindal MMG LLC

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(In USD)				
S.No.	Particulars	Note No	Year Ended 31.03.2025	Year Ended 31.03.2024
I	INCOME			
	Revenue from operations	11	5,68,464.06	10,32,216.46
	Total Income		5,68,464.06	10,32,216.46
II	EXPENSES			
	Other expenses	12	5,52,994.75	9,76,267.77
	Total Expenses		5,52,994.75	9,76,267.77
III	Profit/(loss) before tax (I - II)		15,469.31	55,948.69
IV	Tax expense:			
	Current tax		-	-
	Deferred tax		-	-
	Total Tax Expense		-	-
V	Profit/(Loss) for the year (III - IV)		15,469.31	55,948.69
VI	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
VII	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (V + VI) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		15,469.31	55,948.69
VIII	Earnings per equity share			
	Basic and Diluted	17	15.47	55.95

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **S. Nayyar & Company**
Chartered Accountants
FRN-002439N

Sanjeev Nayyar
Proprietor
M. No. 81124



For and on behalf of
Jindal MMG LLC

Sanjiv Garg
Manager

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 11th April, 2025

Jindal MMG LLC

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2025

A – Share Capital

(In USD)

Balance as at 1st April 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year ended 31st March, 2024	Balance as at 31st March, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year ended 31st March, 2025	Balance as at 31st March, 2025
1,000.00	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00

B – Other Equity

(In USD)

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	(5,08,572.66)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2024	55,948.69
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	(4,52,623.97)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2025	15,469.31
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	(4,37,154.66)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **S. Nayyar & Company**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 002439N

Sanjeev Nayyar
Proprietor
M. No. 81124



For and on behalf of
Jindal MMG LLC

Sanjiv Garg
Manager

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 11th April, 2025

Jindal MMG LLC

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(In USD)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025		For the year ended 31st March, 2024	
A. CASH INFLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM THE OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX AND EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS		15,469.31		55,948.69
		-		
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		15,469.31		55,948.69
Adjustments for:				
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable	2,23,172.74		3,37,547.78	
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivable	3,18,748.96		(2,51,358.92)	
		5,41,921.70		86,188.86
NET CASH INFLOW / (OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)		5,57,391.01		1,42,137.55
B. CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW)FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES				
C. CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)		-		-
NET CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B + C)		5,57,391.01		1,42,137.55
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		2,61,124.85		1,18,987.30
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		8,18,515.86		2,61,124.85

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **S. Nayyar & Company**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 002439N

Sanjeev Nayyar
Proprietor
M. No. 81124

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 11th April, 2025

For and on behalf of
Jindal MMG LLC

Sanjiv Garg
Manager

Jindal MMG LLC

Notes to the financial statements

1- Corporate and general information

Jindal MMG, LLC ("the Company") is registered in Illinois, USA.

2- Basis of preparation

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in the preparation for all periods presented. The material accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements are set out in Note 3 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

3.0- Material accounting policies

3.1- Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost. The financial statements are presented in USD, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3.2- Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Actual results could vary from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision effects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future years (refer Note 4 on critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements).

3.3- Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank.

3.4- Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

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

a) Financial assets

Assets are measured at amortised cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through Profit or Loss, depending on its business model for managing those financial assets and the assets contractual cash flow characteristics.



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For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing these assets changes.

For impairment purposes significant financial assets are tested on an individual basis, other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Trade receivables

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. For some trade receivables the Company may obtain security in the form of guarantee, security deposit or letter of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

Impairment is made on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfalls over the expected life of financial assets. The estimated impairment losses are recognised in a separate provision for impairment and the impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Subsequent changes in assessment of impairment are recognised in provision for impairment and the change in impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

For foreign currency trade receivable, impairment is assessed after reinstatement at closing rates.

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other Income.

De-recognition of financial asset

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset



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is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

b) Financial liabilities

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities other than fair valued through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss is expensed in profit or loss.

i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial measurement recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are at each reporting date at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

The fair value of the liability portion of an optionally convertible bonds is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bonds. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the compound instrument. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects, and not subsequently re-measured.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.



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Trade and other payables

A payable is classified as 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

3.5- Provisions and contingencies

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average numbers of shares also includes fixed number of equity shares that are issuable on conversion of compulsorily convertible preference shares, debentures or any other instrument, from the date consideration is receivable (generally the date of their issue) of such instruments.

3.6- Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- a) expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- b) held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.



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All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

4.0- Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgements, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(a) Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(b) Allowance for uncollected accounts receivable and advances

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Impairment is made on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets.

5.0- Trade Receivables

(In USD)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured considered good	61,710.00	3,80,458.96
Total current - Unsecured	61,710.00	3,80,458.96

6.0- Cash and Cash Equivalents

(In USD)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Balances with banks in current accounts - On current accounts	8,18,515.86	2,61,124.85
Total	8,18,515.86	2,61,124.85

7.0- Share Capital

(In USD)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
1000 Equity Shares of USD 1 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	1,000.00	1,000.00



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a) Reconciliation of number of shares

Equity Shares	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	1,000.00	1,000.00
Add: Fresh issue of shares	-	-
Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	1,000.00	1,000.00

b) Reconciliation of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No of Shares	% of holding	No of Shares	% of holding
Jindal Intellicom Limited	500	50.00%	500	50.00%
Medical Management Group, LLC	500	50.00%	500	50.00%
Total	1,000	100.00%	1,000	100.00%

8.0-Other Equity

a) Retained Earnings

(In USD)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Balance as per last financial statements	(4,52,623.97)	(5,08,572.66)
Add: Profit/(loss) after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	15,469.31	55,948.69
Closing Balance	(4,37,154.66)	(4,52,623.97)

Retained earnings represent the undistributed profits of the Company.

9.0-Borrowings

(In USD)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured - from related parties		
- Jindal Intellicom Limited	5,75,000.00	5,75,000.00
Total	5,75,000.00	5,75,000.00

Unsecured short-term borrowing is payable on demand.

10.0- Trade Payables

(In USD)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Trade Payables	7,41,380.52	5,18,207.78
Total	7,41,380.52	5,18,207.78



Jindal MMG LLC

The ageing analysis of trade payables is as follows:

As at 31st March, 2025 (In USD)

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Trade payables	2,08,572.75	4,43,668.13	89,139.64	-	-	7,41,380.52
Total	2,08,572.75	4,43,668.13	89,139.64	-	-	7,41,380.52

As at 31st March, 2024 (In USD)

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Trade payables	1,88,402.78	3,29,805.00	-	-	-	5,18,207.78
Total	1,88,402.78	3,29,805.00	-	-	-	5,18,207.78

11.0- Revenue from Operations

(In USD)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Sale of services		
- Business process outsourcing services	5,68,464.06	10,32,216.46
Total	5,68,464.06	10,32,216.46

12.0- Other expenses

(In USD)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Outsourcing fees	5,52,977.75	9,76,209.74
Miscellaneous expenses	17.00	58.03
Total	5,52,994.75	9,76,267.77

13.0- Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.



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ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Trade Receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets. The Company has taken credit insurance cover to mitigate the credit risks to an extent.

The ageing of trade receivables is as below:

As at 31st March, 2025 (In USD)

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Gross trade receivables							
Unsecured:							
- Considered good	-	-	-	61,710.00			61,710.00
Total	-	-	-	61,710.00	-	-	61,710.00

As at 31st March, 2024 (In USD)

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Gross trade receivables							
Unsecured:							
- Considered good	1,04,681.00	1,84,500.00	90,977.96	300.00			3,80,458.96
Total	1,04,681.00	1,84,500.00	90,977.96	300.00	-	-	3,80,458.96

iii) Liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses

The objective of the Company is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity at all times to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, capital infusion and excess operating cash flows to meet its need for funds.

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

As at 31st March, 2025 (In USD)

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	>1 year	Total
Borrowings	5,75,000.00	-	-	-	5,75,000.00
Trade payables	2,08,572.75	4,43,668.13	89,139.64	-	7,41,380.52
Total	7,83,572.75	4,43,668.13	89,139.64	-	13,16,380.52



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As at 31st March, 2024					(In USD)
Particulars	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	>1 year	Total
Borrowings	5,75,000.00	-	-	-	5,75,000.00
Trade payables	1,88,402.78	3,29,805.00	-	-	5,18,207.78
Total	7,63,402.78	3,29,805.00	-	-	10,93,207.78

14.0- Capital risk management

The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements, the Company may adjust any dividend payments, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31st March, 2025.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(In USD)	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Loans and Borrowings	5,75,000.00	5,75,000.00
Less : Cash & cash equivalents	8,18,515.86	2,61,124.85
Net debt	(2,43,515.86)	3,13,875.15
Shareholders' equity	(4,36,154.66)	(4,51,623.94)
Capital and net debt	(1,92,638.80)	(1,37,748.79)
Gearing Ratio	0.00%	227.86%

15.0- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

Particulars	(In USD)			
	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Assets carried at amortised cost - Current				
Trade receivables	61,710.00	61,710.00	3,80,458.96	3,80,458.96
Cash and bank balances	8,18,515.86	8,18,515.86	2,61,124.85	2,61,124.85
Total	8,80,225.86	8,80,225.86	6,41,583.81	6,41,583.81

Particulars	(In USD)			
	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial Liabilities				
Liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current				
Borrowings	5,75,000.00	5,75,000.00	5,75,000.00	5,75,000.00
Trade and other payables	7,41,380.52	7,41,380.52	5,18,207.78	5,18,207.78
Total	13,16,380.52	13,16,380.52	10,93,207.78	10,93,207.78



Jindal MMG LLC

Fair valuation techniques

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value of cash and deposits, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

16.0- Related party transactions

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24, on related party disclosures, name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are:

Related party name and relationship

1- Associate enterprises:

S No	Particulars	Relationship
1	Jindal Intellicom Limited	JV Partner
2	Medical Management Group LLC	JV Partner
3	Jindal Saw Limited	Ultimate parent company of JV Partner
4	JITF Shipyards Limited	Parent company of JV Partner
5	iCom Analytics Limited	Subsidiary company of JV Partner
6	Jindal X LLC	Subsidiary company of JV Partner
7	Jindal ITF Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
8	Jindal Metals & Alloys Limited (Formerly known as IUP Jindal Metal & Alloys Limited)	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
9	S. V. Trading Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
10	Ralael Holdings Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
11	Quality Iron and Steel Limited (upto March 30, 2024)	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
12	Jindal Tubular (India) Limited (upto March 21, 2024)	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
13	Jindal Saw Holdings FZE	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
14	Green Ray Holdings (upto Oct 29, 2024)	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
15	Jindal Quality Tubular Limited (upto March 21, 2024)	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
16	Jindal Saw USA LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
17	World Transload & Logistics LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
18	5101 Boone LLP	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
19	Drill Pipe International LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
20	Tube Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
21	Helical Anchors Inc.	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
22	Boone Real Property Holding LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
23	Jindal Saw Middle East FZC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
24	Jindal Saw Gulf LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
25	Derwant Sand SARL (upto Oct 29, 2024)	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
26	Jindal Hunting Energy Services Limited	Fellow joint venture of JV Partner



Jindal MMG LLC

2- Related party transactions:

(In USD)

Particulars	Other Related Parties	
	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
1- Purchase of Services - Jindal Intellicom Limited	5,52,977.75	9,37,599.10

3- Related party balances:

(In USD)

Particulars	Other Related Parties	
	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
1- Share Capital - Jindal Intellicom Limited - Medical Management Group LLC	500.00 500.00	500.00 500.00
2- Loan Taken - Jindal Intellicom Limited	5,75,000.00	5,75,000.00
3- Trade Payable - Jindal Intellicom Limited	7,41,380.53	4,18,944.64

17.0- Earning Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Issued Shares	1,000	1,000
Weighted average shares outstanding- Basic and Diluted	1,000	1,000

Net profit available to equity holders of the Company used in the basic and diluted earnings per share was determined as follows:

(In USD)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Profit/(loss) for the year	15,469.31	55,948.69
Number of shares	1,000	1,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	15.47	55.95

The number of shares used in computing basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted EPS is calculated on the same basis as basic EPS, after adjusting for the effects of potential dilutive equity.



Jindal MMG LLC

18.0- The comparative figures of previous year have been regrouped/rearranged to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date attached

For **S. Nayyar & Company**
Chartered Accountants
FRN 002439N


Sanjeev Nayyar
Proprietor
M. No. 81124



For and on behalf of
Jindal MMG LLC


Sanjiv Garg
Manager

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 11th April, 2025



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