

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of JINDAL MMG LLC

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JINDAL MMG LLC** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020 and its profits and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure-A** a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Change in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to **Annexure-B**.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - 1. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - 2. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - 3. There is no amount payable towards investor education and protection fund by the company.

GORAV BANSAL & CO.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 024688N

(GORAV BANSAL)
Proprietor
M. No. 521161
Dated: 30th April, 2020



ANNEXURE-A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of **JINDAL MMG LLC** on the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2020)

1. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) A major portion of fixed assets has been physically verified by the management in accordance with a phased programme of verification adopted by company. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. To the best of our knowledge, no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
2. As explained to us, the management during the year has physically verified inventories. In respect of stores and spares there is a perpetual inventory system and a substantial part of stocks has been verified during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed during physical verification of inventories as compared to book records were not material and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
3. According to the information and the explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
4. The Company has not granted any loans or given any guarantee and security covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
5. According to the information given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits under the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 or any other relevant provisions of the companies Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time. No order has been passed with respect to Section 73 to 76, by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other tribunal.
6. We have broadly reviewed the accounts and records maintained by the company in respect of manufacture of steel and steel products to which the said rule are made applicable pursuant to the order made by the central government for maintenance of cost records prescribed under sub-section (I) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of such records with a view to determine whether these are accurate and complete.
7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues wherever applicable i.e. provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues with the

appropriate authorities There are no arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

8. In our opinion, on the basis of books and records examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks. The company does not have any dues to financial institution, government or debenture holders.
9. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanation given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending allocation.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the Management and based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have been informed that no case of frauds has been committed on or by the Company or by its officers or employees during the year.
11. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration to whole-time director in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.
12. The company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Act, and where applicable the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him as covered under Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
16. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

GORAV BANSAL & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 024688N

(GORAV BANSAL)
Proprietor
M. No. 521161
Dated: 30th April, 2020



ANNEXURE-B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure referred to in our report of even date to the members of JINDAL MMG LLC on the accounts for the year ended March 31, 2020

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JINDAL MMG LLC ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

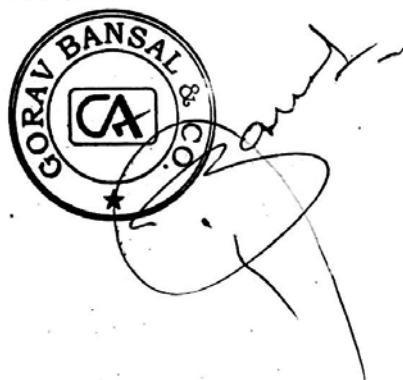
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company and the components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

GORAV BANSAL & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 024688N

(GORAV BANSAL)
Proprietor
M. No. 521161
Dated: 30th April, 2020



Jindal MMG LLC

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

(In USD)				
	Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	ASSETS			
(1)	Non-current assets			
	(a) Deferred tax assets (Net)	5	1,65,575.24	96,187.85
(2)	Current assets			
	(a) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	6	59,379.03	-
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	6,778.51	28,424.21
	Total Assets		2,31,732.78	1,24,612.06
(1)	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	(a) Share capital	8	1,000.00	1,000.00
	(b) Other equity	9	(4,72,725.64)	(2,74,621.14)
	Liabilities			
(2)	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	10	6,43,000.00	3,85,500.00
	(ii) Trade payables	11	54,213.92	3,311.56
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	12	6,244.50	9,421.64
	Total Equity and Liabilities		2,31,732.78	1,24,612.06

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

As per our report of even date attached

For **Gorav Bansal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN024688N

Gorav Bansal
Proprietor
M.No. 521161

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 30th April, 2020



For and on behalf of
Jindal MMG LLC

Sanjiv Garg
Manager

Jindal MMG LLC

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(In USD)				
	Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
I	INCOME			
	Revenue from operations	13	85,500.29	-
	Total Income		85,500.29	-
II	EXPENSES			
	Employee benefit expense	14	2,63,558.39	2,76,448.68
	Other expenses	15	89,433.79	94,360.31
	Total Expenses		3,52,992.18	3,70,808.99
III	Profit/(loss) before tax (I - II)		(2,67,491.89)	(3,70,808.99)
IV	Tax expense:			
	Current tax		-	-
	Deferred tax		(69,387.39)	(96,187.85)
	Total Tax Expense		(69,387.39)	(96,187.85)
V	Profit/(Loss) for the year (III - IV)		(1,98,104.50)	(2,74,621.14)
VI	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
	A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	B. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (V + VI)			
	(Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		(1,98,104.50)	(2,74,621.14)
VIII	Earnings per equity share			
	Basic		(198.10)	(274.62)
	Diluted		(198.10)	(274.62)

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Gorav Bansal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN024688N

Gorav Bansal
Proprietor
M.No. 521161

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 30th April, 2020



For and on behalf of
Jindal MMG LLC

Sanjiv Garg
Sanjiv Garg
Manager

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A – Share Capital

Balance as at 1st April 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year ended 31st March, 2019	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year ended 31st March, 2020	Balance as at 31st March, 2020
1,000.00	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00

B – Other Equity

(In USD)	
Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2019	(2,74,621)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	(2,74,621)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31st March, 2020	(1,98,105)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(4,72,726)

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Gorav Bansal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN024688N

Gorav Bansal
Proprietor
M.No. 521161

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 30th April, 2020



For and on behalf of
Jindal MMG LLC

Sanjiv Garg
Manager

Notes to the financial statements

1- Corporate and general information

Jindal MMG, LLC ("the Company") 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 significant accounting policies used in preparing the financial statements are set out in Note 3 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

3.0- Significant 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.

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 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.

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- Taxation

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net.

3.6- 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.

3.7- 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.

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) Income tax

Management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for Income tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the standalone financial statements.

(b) 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.

(c) 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-Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(In USD)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
A. Deferred tax assets		
(i) Carried forward of losses	1,65,575.24	96,187.85
Total Deferred tax assets	1,65,575.24	96,187.85

Net increase / (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities represented by

- Deferred tax liabilities /(assets) provided during the year in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(69,387.39)	(96,187.85)
- Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) provided during the year in the Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total	(69,387.39)	(96,187.85)

6.0- Trade Receivables

(In USD)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Unsecured considered good	59,379.03	-
Total current - Unsecured	59,379.03	-

Jindal MMG LLC

7.0- Cash and Cash Equivalents

(In USD)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Balances with banks in current accounts - On current accounts	6,778.51	28,424.21
Total	6,778.51	28,424.21

Cash is at free disposal of the Company.

8.0- Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1000 Equity Shares of USD 1 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	1,000.00	1,000.00

a) Reconciliation of number of shares

Equity Shares	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	1,000.00	-
Add: Fresh issue of shares	-	1,000.00
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, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	No of Shares	% of holding	No of Shares	% of holding
Jindal Intellicom Limited	500	50.00%	500	50.00%
MMG LLC	500	50.00%	500	50.00%
	1,000	100.00%	1,000	100.00%

9.0- Other Equity

a) Retained Earnings

(In USD)		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Balance as per last financial statements	(2,74,621.14)	-
Add: Profit/(loss) after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(1,98,104.50)	(2,74,621.14)
Closing Balance	(4,72,725.64)	(2,74,621.14)

Retained earnings represent the undistributed profits of the Company.

Jindal MMG LLC

10.0- Borrowings

Particulars	(In USD)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Unsecured - from related parties		
- Jindal Intellicom Limited	5,75,000.00	3,25,000.00
- MMG LLC	57,500.00	-
- Procedure Centers of Ame	10,500.00	60,500.00
	6,43,000.00	3,85,500.00

Unsecured short-term borrowing is payable on demand.

11.0- Trade Payables

Particulars	(In USD)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Trade Payables (including acceptances)		
- Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-
- Others	54,213.92	3,311.58
Total	54,213.92	3,311.58

12.0- Other Financial Liabilities-Current

Particulars	(In USD)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Dues to employees	6,244.50	9,421.64
Total	6,244.50	9,421.64

13.0- Revenue from Operations

Particulars	(In USD)	
	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Sale of services		
- Business process outsourcing services	75,500.29	-
- Information technology services	10,000.00	-
Total	85,500.29	-

14.0- Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	(In USD)	
	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Salaries	2,53,049.48	2,71,509.93
Staff welfare expenses	10,508.91	4,938.75
Total	2,63,558.39	2,76,448.68

15.0- Other expenses

(In USD)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2019
Outsourcing fees	71,955.80	-
Professional fees	5,739.36	
Travelling and conveyance expenses	5,200.50	22,254.11
Miscellaneous expenses	3,613.00	1,351.73
Advertisement and sales promotion	2,452.98	
Postage & telephone	472.15	100.00
Computer & Internet expenses	-	23,612.47
Recruitment expenses	-	47,042.00
Total	89,433.79	94,360.31

16.0- 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 also enters into derivative transactions. 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.

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 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	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Loans and Borrowings	6,43,000.00	3,85,500.00
Less : Cash & cash equivalents	6,778.51	28,424.21
Net debt	6,36,221.49	3,57,075.79
Shareholders' equity	(4,71,725.64)	(2,73,621.14)
Capital and net debt	1,64,495.85	83,454.65
Gearing Ratio	386.77%	427.87%

18.0- 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	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Assets carried at amortised cost - Current				
Trade receivables	59,379.03	59,379.03	-	-
Cash and bank balances	6,778.51	6,778.51	28,424.21	-
Total	66,157.54	66,157.54	28,424.21	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial Liabilities				
Liabilities carried at amortised cost - Current				
Borrowings	6,43,000.00	6,43,000.00	3,85,500.00	3,85,500.00
Trade and other payables	54,213.92	54,213.92	3,311.56	3,311.56
Other financial liabilities	6,244.50	6,244.50	9,421.64	9,421.64
Total	6,244.50	6,244.50	9,421.64	9,421.64

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.

The ageing of trade receivables is as below:

As at 31st March, 2020

(In USD)

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Gross trade receivables					
Unsecured:					
- Considered good	59,379.03	-	-	-	59,379.03
Total	59,379.03	-	-	-	59,379.03

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 at all times 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 to the contractual maturity date.

As at 31st March, 2020

(In USD)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Borrowings	6,43,000.00	6,43,000.00	-	-	-	6,43,000.00
Trade and other payables	54,213.92	20,476.45	33,737.47	-	-	54,213.92
Other financial liabilities	6,244.50	6,244.50	-	-	-	6,244.50
Total	54,213.92	20,476.45	33,737.47	-	-	60,458.42

As at 31st March, 2019

(In USD)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Borrowings	3,85,500.00	3,85,500.00	-	-	-	3,85,500.00
Trade and other payables	3,311.56	3,311.56	-	-	-	3,311.56
Other financial liabilities	9,421.64	9,421.64	-	-	-	9,421.64
Total	3,311.56	3,311.56	-	-	-	12,733.20

17.0- 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, 2019.

Jindal MMG LLC

19.0- Income-tax expenses Total tax expenses reconciliation

(In USD)		
Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
- Due to temporary differences	(69,387.39)	(96,187.85)
	(69,387.39)	(96,187.85)

20.0- Deferred Income Tax

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities dealt in the statement of profit and loss is as follows

(In USD)		
Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2020
On account of business losses	(69,387.39)	(96,187.85)
	(69,387.39)	(96,187.85)

Jindal MMG LLC

21.0- 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 Intellicom LLC	Subsidiary company of JV Partner
7	Jindal ITF Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
8	IUP Jindal Metals & Alloys Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
9	S. V. Trading Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
10	Quality Iron and Steel Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
11	Ralael Holdings Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
12	Jindal Tubular (India) Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
13	Jindal Saw Holdings FZE	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
14	Green Ray Holdings	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
15	Jindal Quality Tubular Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
16	Sulog Transshipment Services Limited	Fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
17	Jindal Saw USA LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
18	World Transload & Logistics LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
19	5101 Boone LLP	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
20	Drill Pipe International LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
21	Tube Technologies Inc.	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
22	Helical Anchors Inc.	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
23	Boone Real Property Holding LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
24	Jindal Saw Middle East FZC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
25	Jindal Saw Gulf LLC	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
26	Jindal International FZE	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner
27	Derwant Sand SARL	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary of JV Partner

2- Related party transactions:

Particulars	(In USD)	
	Other Related Parties	
	2019-20	2018-19
1- Loan Taken during the year (net of repayment)		
- Jindal Intellicom Limited	5,75,000	3,25,000
- Medical Management Group LLC	68,000	60,500
2- Investment in Equity Share		
- Jindal Intellicom Limited	500	500
- Medical Management Group LLC	500	500

3- Related party balances:

Particulars	(In USD)	
	Other Related Parties	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
1- Investment outstanding		
- Jindal Intellicom Limited	500	500
- Medical Management Group LLC		
2- Loan Taken		
- Jindal Intellicom Limited	4,55,000	3,25,000
- Medical Management Group LLC	37,500	-

22.0- 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, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Issued Shared	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:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2020	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Profit/(loss) for the year	(1,98,105)	(2,74,621)
Number of shares	1,000	1,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	(198.10)	(274.62)

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

23.0- The comparative figures of previous year has been regrouped/rearranged to make it comparative.

As per our report of even date attached

For Gorav Bansal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN024688N

Gorav Bansal
Proprietor
M.No. 521161

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 30th April, 2020



For and on behalf of
Jindal MMG LLC

Sanjiv Garg
Manager