Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited

Standalone Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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Embassy Golf Links Business Park
Pebble Beach, B Block, 3rd Floor
Off Intermediate Ring Road
Bengaluru 560 071 India

Telephone +91 80 4682 3000
Fax +91 80 4682 3999

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2020, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 March 2020, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited

Independent Auditors' Report

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 34 to the standalone financial statements regarding the Scheme of Arrangement ('Scheme') for demerger of Consumer Health Business of the Company. The Scheme has been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') vide its order dated 4 November 2020 with appointed date of 1 September 2019 and a certified copy has been filed by the Company with the Registrar of Companies, Karnataka, on 4 December 2020. In accordance with the scheme approved by NCLT, the Company has given effect to the Scheme from the retrospective appointed date specified therein which overrides the relevant requirement of Ind AS 10 (according to which the scheme would have been accounted for from 4 November 2020 which is the date of transfer as per the aforesaid standard). The financial impact of the aforesaid treatment has been disclosed in the aforesaid note.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited

Independent Auditors' Report

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the standalone financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited

Independent Auditors' Report

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' Report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditors' Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. (A) 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 standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited

Independent Auditors' Report

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 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 with reference to the standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2020 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 26 to the standalone financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

iv. The disclosures in the standalone financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these standalone financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited

Independent Auditors' Report

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

During the year there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its Directors, hence, the provisions of section 197 of the Act is not applicable.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Vikash Gupta

Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 064597
Unique Document Identification Number: 20064597AAAAFM5078

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report of Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited

As referred in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited ('the Company') on standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which its property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noted on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any immovable property. In respect of immovable properties taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use assets in the standalone financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company is a service company, primarily engaged in the business of rendering health benefits administration, disease management and other associated services such as providing medical manpower. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Section 186 of the Act with respect to the investments made. However, the Company has not granted loans, guarantee and security to Companies, firms or other parties and accordingly, Section 185 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

(vi) The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax dues, Goods and Service tax, service tax, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Customs duty and Excise duty.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income tax dues, Goods and Service tax, service tax, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues were in arrears, as at 31 March 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of service tax, value added tax, or Goods and Service Tax. The following dues of income tax are being disputed by the Company.

Name of the Statue	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. in million)	Amount paid under protest (Rs. in million)	Period to which the amount relates (Assessment year)	Forum where dispute is pending
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax	3.74	3.74	2017-18	Commissioner of Income Taxes (Appeals), Bangalore

(viii) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to debenture holders and bank during the financial year. The Company did not have any outstanding dues to financial institution or government during the year.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud on the Company by its officers and employees or fraud by the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not any paid/ provided managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him under the provisions of Section 192 of the Act.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report of Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited (continued)

(xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 064597
Unique Document Identification Number: 20064597AAAAFM5078

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone financial statements of Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid Standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (A) (g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone financial statements of Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Auditors' Responsibility (continued)

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Vikash Gupta

Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 064597
Unique Document Identification Number: 20064597AAAAFM5078

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	92.01	125.19
Right-of-use assets	5 (a)	48.95	-
Other intangible assets	6	84.51	80.01
Intangible assets under development	6	13.82	32.49
Financial assets	7		
Investments	7 (a)	727.24	709.47
Loans	7 (b)	22.00	16.59
Other financial assets	7 (c)	5.64	5.28
Income tax assets, (net)	8	234.15	190.09
Deferred tax assets	9	15.56	37.86
Other non-current assets	10	12.00	1.81
Total non-current assets		**1,255.88**	**1,198.79**
Current assets			
Financial assets	11		
Investments	11 (a)	150.23	41.57
Trade receivables	11 (b)	56.09	382.09
Unbilled receivables		43.22	216.81
Cash and cash equivalents	11 (c)	52.87	19.74
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11 (d)	2.58	2.39
Loans	11 (e)	2.53	4.25
Other financial assets	11 (f)	579.71	50.35
Other current assets	12	10.01	8.94
Total current assets		**897.24**	**726.14**
Total Assets		**2,153.12**	**1,924.93**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	0.36	0.36
Other equity	14	759.77	794.00
Total equity		**760.13**	**794.36**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5 (b)	47.91	-
Borrowing	15	1.77	1.60
Provisions	16	10.94	12.75
Total non-current liabilities		**60.62**	**14.35**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	17		
Lease liabilities	5 (b)	15.84	-
Borrowings	17 (a)	717.50	523.00
Trade payables:	17 (b)		
total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		20.09	376.77
Other financial liabilities	17 (c)	447.49	125.01
Other current liabilities	18	127.45	88.72
Provisions	19	4.00	2.72
Total current liabilities		**1,332.37**	**1,116.22**
Total liabilities		**1,392.99**	**1,130.57**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,153.12**	**1,924.93**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 064597

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
CIN:U74900KA2000PLC027229

Dr. Vikram Jit Singh Chhatwal
Director
DIN: 01606329

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Satish Venkata Naga Gidugu
Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Continuing operation			
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	618.85	525.14
Other income	21	248.89	4.50
Total income		**867.74**	**529.64**
Expenses			
Employee benefits	22	152.01	122.99
Other expenses	25	72.90	79.35
Total expenses		**224.91**	**202.34**
Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation, tax (EBITDA) from continuing operations		**642.83**	**327.30**
Finance costs	23	5.66	0.16
Depreciation and amortisation	24	98.90	64.29
Total expenses		**329.47**	**266.79**
Profit before exceptional item and tax from continuing operations		**538.27**	**262.85**
Exceptional items	41	-	113.30
Profit before tax for the year from continuing operations		**538.27**	**149.55**
Income tax expense:			
Current tax	33	86.91	87.03
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	32	32.90	(48.22)
		119.81	**38.81**
Profit after tax for the year from continuing operations		**418.46**	**110.73**
Discontinued operation			
Loss for the period/ year from discontinued operations	34	(63.69)	(93.40)
Tax credit from discontinued operations		15.12	23.31
Loss after tax for the period/ year from discontinued operations		**(48.57)**	**(70.09)**
Profit after tax for the year		**369.89**	**40.65**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit (assets)/ liabilities		(5.81)	(2.52)
Fair value changes in equity instrument through other comprehensive income		(21.46)	(38.20)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		5.26	4.65
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**(22.01)**	**(36.07)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**347.88**	**4.57**
Earnings per share for continuing operation [Face value of Rs. 10 per share (31 March 2019: Rs. 10 per share)]	27		
Basic		11,597.34	3,068.94
Diluted		11,597.34	3,043.13
Earnings per share for discontinued operation [Face value of Rs. 10 per share (31 March 2019: Rs. 10 per share)]	27		
Basic		(1,345.98)	(1,942.43)
Diluted		(1,345.98)	(1,926.09)
Earnings per share for continuing and discontinued operation [Face value of Rs. 10 per share (31 March 2019: Rs. 10 per share)]	27		
Basic		10,251.36	1,126.51
Diluted		10,251.36	1,117.04

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 064597

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
CIN:U74900KA2000PLC027229

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

Dr. Vikram Jit Singh Chhatwal
Director
DIN: 01606329

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Satish Venkata Naga Gidugu
Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity share capital

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
At the commencement of the year	0.36	0.35
Shares issued under rights issue*	-	0.01
At the end of the year	0.36	0.36

* For the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company had issued 1,365 equity shares under rights issue for total consideration of Rs. 13,650.

B. Other equity

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Note	Share application money pending allotment	Reserve and Surplus: Employee stock option reserve	Reserve and Surplus: Securities premium	Reserve and Surplus: Retained earnings	Reserve and Surplus: Debenture redemption reserve	Capital reserve on demerger	Other equity	Items of other comprehensive income: Re-measurement of defined benefit (assets)/liabilities*	Items of other comprehensive income: Equity instrument through other comprehensive income**	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2018		0.01	67.24	566.80	(170.62)	1.36	-	369.85	(1.93)	(11.15)	821.55
Profit after tax for the year from continuing operations		-	-	-	110.73	-	-	-	-	-	110.73
Loss after tax for the period from discontinued operations		-	-	-	(70.09)	-	-	-	-	-	(70.09)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.79)	(34.29)	(36.07)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	40.65	-	-	-	(1.79)	(34.29)	4.57
Transactions recorded directly in equity:											
Transfer to Employee Stock Option reserve		-	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.81
Cash settlement of vested Employee Stock Option contracts	(a)	-	(15.40)	-	(19.52)	-	-	-	-	-	(34.92)
Issue of equity shares		(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)
Balance as at 31 March 2019		-	54.65	566.80	(149.50)	1.36	-	369.85	(3.72)	(45.44)	794.00
Balance as at 1 April 2019		-	54.65	566.80	(149.50)	1.36	-	369.85	(3.72)	(45.44)	794.00
Transition impact of Ind AS 116, net of tax	(b)	-	-	-	(13.02)	-	-	-	-	-	(13.02)
Restated balance as at 1 April 2019		-	54.65	566.80	(162.51)	1.36	-	369.85	(3.72)	(45.44)	780.98
Profit after tax for the year from continuing operations		-	-	-	418.46	-	-	-	-	-	418.46
Loss after tax for the period from discontinued operations		-	-	-	(48.57)	-	-	-	-	-	(48.57)
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.35)	(17.67)	(22.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	369.89	-	-	-	(4.35)	(17.67)	347.88
Transactions recorded directly in equity:											
Distribution of net assets under common control transaction	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	(370.18)	-	-	-	(370.18)
Transfer to Employee Stock Option reserve		-	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10
Balance as at 31 March 2020		-	55.75	566.80	207.38	1.36	(370.18)	369.85	(8.07)	(63.11)	759.77

Notes:

(a) Refer Note 29

(b) Refer Note 5(a).

(c) Refer Note 34.

***Re-measurement of defined benefit (assets)/ liabilities:**

Re-measurement of defined benefit plan comprises of actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets (excluding interest income).

**** Equity instrument through other comprehensive income:**

The company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments, in equity securities, in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within FVOCI equity investments within equity. The company transfers amount to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are de-

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 064597

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
CIN: U74900KA2000PLC027229

Dr. Vikram Jit Singh Chhatwal
Director
DIN: 01606329

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Satish Venkata Naga Gidugu
Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year from continuing operations	538.27	149.55
Loss before tax for the year from discontinued operations	(63.69)	(93.40)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation	98.90	80.82
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	2.10
Employee stock option compensation expense	1.10	14.03
Provision for diminution in value of investments in equity shares and other assets	-	113.30
Finance costs	5.66	0.16
Profit on sale of mutual fund investments	(0.76)	(0.01)
Interest income	(2.44)	(2.49)
Gain on transfer of property, plant and equipment	(4.92)	-
Net (gain)/ loss on financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(39.44)	0.24
Dividend income	(191.10)	(0.73)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	**341.58**	**263.57**
Working capital movements:		
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(356.68)	76.51
(Decrease) in other liabilities	(2.15)	(21.71)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(3.81)	6.32
Decrease in trade receivables	329.76	172.63
(Increase) in other assets	(322.48)	(152.59)
Cash generated from operations	**(13.78)**	**344.73**
Income taxes paid, net	(115.84)	(161.56)
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from operating activities (A)	**(129.63)**	**183.17**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(95.85)	(121.82)
Payments for software development costs/ intangible assets	-	(32.49)
Purchase of non-current investments	-	(44.58)
Purchase of current investments	(109.93)	(8.79)
Investment in fixed deposit	(0.41)	(0.87)
Dividend received	191.10	0.73
Interest received	0.47	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**(14.62)**	**(207.82)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from overdraft facility		-
Finance costs paid	(1.30)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(15.82)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**(17.12)**	**-**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	(161.37)	(24.65)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19.74	44.39
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year including bank overdraft	**(141.63)**	**19.74**
Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks (Refer Note 11(c))		
- In current accounts	52.84	19.73
Cash on hand	0.03	0.01
Bank overdraft (Refer Note 17 (a))	(194.50)	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**(141.63)**	**19.74**
The following amounts of cash and cash equivalent balances are held but are not available for use by the Company.		
Balances with banks		
Balance with self funded schemes	2.90	2.51
	2.90	**2.51**
Non-cash changes in financing activities		
Fair value changes		
Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings	0.17	0.16

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 - "Statement of Cash Flows" notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and the relevant provisions of the Act.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 064597

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
CIN:U74900KA2000PLC027229

Medi Assist Healthcare Serv. Ltd.

Dr. Vikram Jit Singh Chhatwal
Director
DIN: 01606329

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Satish Venkata Naga Gidugu
Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

1 Company overview

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited ("the Company"), was incorporated on 7 June 2000 under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company received order from the Registrar of Companies with fresh certificate of incorporation upon conversion from Private Company to Public Company with effect from 20 March 2018. The Company's registered office is Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited, Tower D, 4th Floor, IBC Knowledge Park, 4/1, Bannerghatta Road, Bengaluru 560 029. The business operations of the Company are carried out at various cities in India.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of health management services, disease management services and coordinating and administering health checkup services at diagnostic and scan centers across India. The Company also provides allied services to the healthcare sector such as Project Resource Management ('PRM'), mobile clinic management, medical manpower services, business support services, software subscription and other technical services.

Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement, duly sanctioned by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), vide Order dated 4 November 2020, with effect from the Appointed Date i.e., 1 September 2019, the Consumer Facing Health and Wellness division ("CH Business") of the Company has demerged into M/s. Mandala Wellness Private Limited ('MWPL'), the details of which are stated in Refer Note 34.

Figures for the year ended 31 March 2019 have been restated on account of demerger of Consumer Facing Health and Wellness division (Refer Note 34) and merger of Medybiz Services Private Limited (Refer Note 39).

2 Basis of accounting and preparation

I Statement of compliance:

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared for the Company as a going concem on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company's annual reporting date 31 March 2020. These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on 23 December 2020.

Going concern

The Company's net current liability position is Rs. 435.13 million as at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: Rs. 390.08 million). Notwithstanding this, the standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concem basis.

Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods.
On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the following:

(i) The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with the date of initial application being 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 – Leases and related interpretation and guidance. The standard sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. Refer Note 5 (a) and 5 (b) for further details.

(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits': Limited amendments to Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement and to recognise profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. The amendment is effective from 1 April 2019. The Company has evaluated the effect of this amendment on the financial statements and concluded that this amendment is currently not applicable.

(iii) Amendment to Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes': Limited amendments to Ind AS 12 'Income Taxes'. The amendments require an entity to recognise the income tax consequences of dividends as defined in Ind AS 109 when it recognises a liability to pay a dividend. The income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in statement of profit and loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The amendment is effective from 1 April 2019. The Company has evaluated the effect of this amendment on the financial statements and concluded that there is no significant impact.

(iv) Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments: Notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 containing Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which clarifies the application and measurement requirements in Ind AS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The current and deferred tax asset or liability shall be recognized and measured by applying the requirements in Ind AS 12 based on the taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates determined by applying this appendix. The amendment is effective from 1 April 2019. The Company has evaluated the effect of this amendment on the financial statements and concluded that there is no significant impact.

II Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (Rs.), which is also the functional currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

III Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for the following:

Items	**Measurement basis**
Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments)	Fair value
Share based payment transactions	Fair value
Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits obligations	Present value of defined benefit obligations

IV Measurement of Profit/ Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)

As permitted by the Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, the Company has elected to present eamings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. In its measurement of EBITDA, the Company includes other income but does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expenses.

V Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

V Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Judgement, estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

(a) Determination of the estimated useful lives:
Useful lives of property, plant and equipment are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II and in case of intangible assets, these are estimated by management taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

(b) Recognition of deferred tax:
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

(c) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations:
The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting period.

(d) Fair valuation of employee share options:
The fair valuation of the employee share options is based on the Black-Scholes Model used for valuation of options. Key assumptions made with respect to expected volatility includes share price, expected dividends and discount rate, under this pricing model.

(e) Impairment testing:
Investment in subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other assets are tested for impairment at least annually and when event occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating units to which these pertain is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to dispose. The calculation of value in use of a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

(f) Business combination
In accounting for business combinations, judgment is required in identifying whether an identifiable intangible asset is to be recorded separately from goodwill. Additionally, estimating the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets (including useful life estimates) and liability acquired, and contingent consideration assumed involves management judgment. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management. Changes in these judgments, estimates, and assumptions can materially affect the results of operations.

(g) Leases
The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease based on the requirements of the relevant standard. Identification of a lease requires significant management judgment. Computation of the lease liabilities and right-to-use assets requires management to estimate the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. Management estimates the lease term based on past practices and reasonably estimated / anticipated future events. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristic

(h) Other estimates:
The preparation of standalone financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

VI Measurement of fair values
The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for, both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.
The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:
- Note 29: share-based payment arrangements.
- Note 30: financial instruments.

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3 Significant accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency forward contracts.

Financial instruments also covers contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a nonfinancial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Recognition and initial measurement – financial Assets and financial liabilities:

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss

Financial guarantees, issued in relation to obligations of subsidiaries, are initially recognized at fair value (as part of the cost of the investment in the subsidiary).

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

The Company classifies financial assets as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Amortized cost:

A financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount

A financial asset is classified and measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in statement of profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

b. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions during the year are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the respective transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

c. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profits before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

d. Earnings per share

The basic earnings / (loss) per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit/ (loss) after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date. In computing dilutive earning per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive i.e. which reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

e. Revenue recognition

I. *Income from services*

i. Revenue is recognized upon transferring control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects that consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those services.

Revenue recognised from rendering healthcare, consultancy, advisory, medical manpower, software subscription, business support service, technical and allied services are on the accrual basis of accounting as and when services are rendered and in accordance with the terms of the relevant service agreement entered with customers. For healthcare and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses. And, revenue from licenses where the customers obtains "right to access" is recognized over the access period.

Deferred contract costs are incremental costs of obtaining a contract which are recognized as assets and amortized over the term of the Contract. The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss.

Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as unbilled receivables while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities.

ii. Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested, dividend income and gains on the disposal of FVTPL financial assets. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

iii. Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities. The costs of these are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

f. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of tangible fixed asset comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

An item of property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company estimates the useful lives for property, plant and equipment as follows:

Category of assets	Useful life (in years)
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computer equipment's - end user devices	3
Computer equipment's - servers and network	6
Office equipment's	5

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from the date on which asset is ready for use.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease term of three to six years or the useful lives of the assets, whichever is lower.

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3 **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

g. **Intangible assets**

(i) Recognition and measurement

Acquired intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment.

The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset).

Internally generated intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalised only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and capitalised borrowing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated based on the cost of the asset, less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use. Management believes that period of amortisation is representative of the period over which the Company expects to derive economic benefits from the use of the assets.

Amortisation methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end. Amortisation on additions and disposals during the year is provided on proportionate basis.

h. **Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted using effective interest rate.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and loans receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to the account historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss. In addition the Company has also considered credit reports and other credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future and has taken into account estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID-19. The Company believes that the carrying amount of allowance for expected credit loss with respect to trade receivables, unbilled receivables and other financial assets is adequate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant, equipment and acquired / self generated intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially.

i. **Leases**

Policy applicable with effect from 1 April 2019

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset class primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
(ii) the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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Medi Assist Healthcare

i. Leases (continued)

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the comparative period, leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless such payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessors expected inflationary cost increases.

j. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits:

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

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund and employees state insurance to a Government administered scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

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

The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined by independent qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method which recognizes each period of service that give rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at present values of estimated future cash flows. The discounted rates used for determining the present value are based on the market yields on Government Securities as at the balance sheet dates. The Company classifies the gratuity as current and non-current based on the actuarial valuation report.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognised in statement of profit and loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognised as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Re-measurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods. The Group records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured by independent qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Share-based compensation

The company recognizes compensation expenses relating to share-based payments in the statement of profit and loss using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-Based Payment. These Employee Stock Options Scheme ("ESOS") granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant.

The expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the share based payment reserve, a component of equity. The equity instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortization).

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.
The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share

The Company's eligible employees as defined in the "ESOS" scheme are entitled to ESOS of Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ("MATPA"), the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company). The Company recognizes compensation expenses relating to these share-based payments using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-Based Payment. These Employee Stock Options Scheme granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. These expense are recognised in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding credit to employee benefits payable for the recharge of cost by the Subsidiary Company.
These equity instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortization).

k. Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting dates.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realize the assets and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income. In that case the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income.

l. Business combination

In accordance with Ind AS 103, Business combinations, the Company accounts for business combinations after acquisition date using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Company. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration and deferred consideration, if any. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve if there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as resulting in a bargain purchase; otherwise the gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

The Company accounts for the common control transactions in accordance with the 'pooling of interest' method prescribed under Ind AS 103 - Business Combination for common control transactions and as per the provisions of respective schemes approved by the regulators, where all the assets and liabilities of transferor companies would be recorded at the book value as at the Appointed date.

m. Non-current Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

Losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Standalone Balance Sheet. The liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the Standalone Balance Sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

The post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets constituting the discontinued operation shall be disclosed separately as a single amount in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

An analysis of the single amount into the revenue, expenses and pre-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations, the related income tax expense as required by Ind AS 12 and the gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the assets constituting the discontinued operation along with the related income tax expense thereon as required by Ind AS 12 may be presented in the notes or in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

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m. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the balance sheet date, but excludes restricted cash balances.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash excluding restricted cash balance and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

n. Provisions (other than for employee benefits) and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

o. Recent pronouncement on Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard and amendments to existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1 April 2020.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd. ★

4 Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value					
Balance at 1 April 2018	47.50	27.86	15.36	57.92	148.64
Additions	30.24	20.90	1.60	21.40	74.14
Balance at 31 March 2019	77.74	48.76	16.96	79.32	222.78
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 April 2018	19.15	8.54	8.17	31.40	67.26
Depreciation for the year	8.90	4.37	3.39	13.67	30.33
Balance at 31 March 2019	28.05	12.91	11.56	45.07	97.59
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2019	**49.69**	**35.85**	**5.40**	**34.25**	**125.19**
Gross carrying value					
Balance at 1 April 2019	77.74	48.76	16.96	79.32	222.78
Additions	2.25	5.25	1.37	3.44	12.31
Transfer of asset on account of demerger (Note 34)	-	-	(0.54)	(19.60)	(20.14)
Balance at 31 March 2020	79.99	54.01	17.79	63.16	214.95
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 April 2019	28.05	12.91	11.56	45.07	97.59
Depreciation for the year	18.68	5.00	3.20	10.91	37.80
Transferred to discontinued operations (Note 34)	-	-	(0.49)	(11.95)	(12.45)
Balance at 31 March 2020	**46.73**	**17.91**	**14.27**	**44.03**	**122.94**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2020	**33.26**	**36.10**	**3.52**	**19.13**	**92.01**

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

5 (a) Right-of-use assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying value		
Balance at 1 April 2019	60.73	60.73
Additions	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	60.73	60.73
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 April 2019	-	-
Depreciation for the year*	11.78	11.78
Balance at 31 March 2020	11.78	11.78
Net carrying value at 31 March 2020	**48.95**	**48.95**

*Out of the total a sum of Rs. 5.75 million has been recharged to MWPL in accordance with the Transitional Services Agreement. The net depreciation charge for the year is Rs. 6.03 million.

Transition to Ind AS 116

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning from 1 April 2019 using the modified retrospective method with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard, recognised on the date of initial application (1 April 2019). Accordingly, the Company has not restated comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on 1 April 2019.

Company as a lessee

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under Ind AS 116, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases i.e. these leases are on balance sheet.

On transition, the Company has applied following practical expedients:

(1) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

(2) Applied the exemption not to recognise right-of-use-assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of transition and low value assets.

(3) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of -use-asset at the date of transition

(4) Grandfathered the assessment of transactions which contain leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

(5) The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 1 April 2019 is 9.00%.

(6) Used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The Company has also applied recognition exemptions of short-term leases to all categories of underlying assets.

On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-to-use assets and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liabilities.

On transition to Ind AS 116 with effect from 1 April 2019, the Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019. Accordingly, a right-of-use asset of Rs. 55.29 million and a corresponding lease liability of Rs. 73.65 million was recognised. The cumulative effect on transition in retained earnings, net of taxes amounted to Rs. 13.02 (including deferred tax impact of Rs. 5.35 million). Refer table (ii) below.

The principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flows from financing activities. The lease payments for operating leases as per Ind AS 17 - Leases, were earlier reported under cash flows from operating activities. Applicable incremental borrowing rates have been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 9.00% has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

The difference between the future minimum lease rental commitments towards non-cancellable operating leases reported as at 31 March 2019 compared to the lease liability as accounted as at 1 April 2019 is primarily attributable to the impact of discounting the future lease payments during the non-cancellable lease term to the present value thereof, including the present value of lease payments during the cancellable period (to the extent of lease term determined under Ind AS 116) and exclusion of leases for which the Company has chosen to apply the practical expedients available. Refer table (i) below.

(i) Reconciliation of future minimum lease rental commitments towards non-caneellable operating leases as at 31 March 2019 with the lease liabilities recognised in the Balance sheet as at 1 April 2019:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2019
Lease commitments	28.13
Adjustment on extension and termination options reasonably certain to be exercised	45.52
Lease liabilities recognised as at 1 April 2019	**73.65**

(ii) Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on retained earnings:

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2019
Increase in lease liabilities	(73.65)
Increase in right-of-use assets	60.73
Increase in deferred tax assets	5.35
Decrease in prepaid rent on present value of security deposit	(5.45)
Impact on retained earning as at 1 April 2019	**(13.02)**

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5 (b) The following is the movement of lease liabilities during year ended 31 March 2020

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Balance at 1 April 2019	73.65
Interest expense for the year *	5.92
Repayment of lease liabilities	(15.82)
Balance at 31 March 2020	**63.75**

* Out of the total a sum of Rs. 2.88 million has been recharged to MWPL in accordance with the Transitional Service Agreement. The net interest expense for the year is Rs. 3.04 million.

The following is the break-up of lease liability

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Current lease liability	15.84
Non-current lease liability	47.91
	63.75

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

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Less than one year	0.20	11.66
One to five years	0.02	16.47
More than five years	-	-
	0.22	**28.13**

Amount recognized in Statement of profit and loss

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on lease liabilities- presented under Finance costs	5.92
Expense relating to short-term leases and low value assets- presented under Other expenses- Rent	1.15
	7.07

During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company incurred expenses amounting to Rs. 1.15 million for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. For the year ended 31 March 2020, the total cash outflows for leases, including short-term leases and low-value assets amounted to Rs. 16.97 million.

Impact of the Global Pandemic ("COVID-19")

The Company does not foresee any large-scale contraction in demand which could result in significant down-sizing of its employee base rendering the physical infrastructure redundant. The leases that the Company has entered with lessors for buildings are long term in nature and no changes in terms of those leases are expected due to the COVID-19.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited

6 Other intangible assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Software and licenses	Intangible assets under development *
Gross carrying value		
Balance at 1 April 2018	194.63	-
Additions	37.21	32.49
Balance at 31 March 2019	231.84	32.49
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 April 2018	101.34	-
Amortisation for the year	50.49	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	151.83	-
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2019	**80.01**	**32.49**
Gross carrying value		
Balance at 1 April 2019	231.84	32.49
Additions	88.59	-
Disposals/ adjustments	-	(18.67)
Transfer of assets on account of demerger (Note 34)	(27.72)	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	292.71	13.82
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 April 2019	151.83	-
Amortisation for the year	60.10	-
Transferred to discontinued operations (Note 34)	(3.73)	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	208.20	-
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2020	**84.51**	**13.82**

*Intangible assets under development are based on internal technical feasibility study carried out by management with the intention to complete the self generated intangible assets. Management has assessed that such intangible assets will generate future economic benefits for the Company and therefore meet the capitalization criteria in accordance with Ind AS 38 - "Intangible assets".

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

7 Non-current financial assets

7 (a) Investments

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
(i). Quoted equity shares		
Equity shares at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):		
124,992 (31 March 2019: 62,496) equity shares of The New India Assurance Company Limited	14.04	23.84
(ii). Unquoted equity shares		
(a) Investment in wholly-owned subsidiaries at Cost:		
4,012,370 (31 March 2019: 4,012,370) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up of Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ("MATPA")	574.89	574.89
(b) Investment in others at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):		
3,055 (31 March 2019: 3,055) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up of Mobiefit Technologies Private Limited	17.21	17.21
Provision for decline, other than temporary, in the value of non-current investments*	(17.21)	(17.21)
13,719 (31 March 2019: 13,719) equity shares of Re 1 each, fully paid up of Healthvista India Private Limited	46.26	57.91
(iii). Unquoted preference shares		
Compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):		
12,220 (31 March 2019: 12,220) preference shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up of Mobiefit Technologies Private Limited	68.82	68.82
Provision for decline, other than temporary, in the value of non-current investments*	(68.82)	(68.82)
358 (31 March 2019: 358) series A preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid-up of 91 Streets Media Private Limited	74.70	42.89
83 (31 March 2019: 83) series C1 preference shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid-up of 91 Streets Media Private Limited	17.35	9.94
	727.24	**709.47**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	14.04	23.84
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	799.23	771.66
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	(86.03)	(86.03)

* Refer Note 41.

7 (b) Loans

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Considered good - Unsecured		
Security deposits	22.00	16.59
Credit impaired - Unsecured		
Inter-corporate deposit *	40.00	40.00
Less: Allowance for doubtful deposits**	(40.00)	(40.00)
	22.00	**16.59**

*Represents inter-corporate deposit (ICD) provided to Mobiefit Technologies Private Limited (MTPL). The term of ICD is 60 months from the date of disbursement and carries an interest rate of 8%, payable on maturity at 30 August 2021.

** Refer Note 42.

7 (c) Other financial assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months *	5.34	5.12
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	0.30	0.16
Interest accrued but not due on inter-corporate deposit	4.48	4.48
Less: Allowance for doubtful deposits**	(4.48)	(4.48)
	5.64	**5.28**

* The above includes bank deposits amounting to Rs 4.36 million (31 March 2019: Rs. 4.36 million) placed with bankers against which bank guarantees have been issued to customers.

VL ** Refer Note 42

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Medi Assist Healthcare

8 **Income tax assets, (net)**

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Advance tax and tax deducted at source, net of provisions	234.15	190.09
	234.15	**190.09**

9 **Deferred tax assets (net)**

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for employee benefits	3.75	4.49
Lease liabilities	16.04	-
Allowance for expected credit loss and doubtful receivables	0.88	15.07
Security deposits at amortised cost	0.29	0.11
Temporary difference arising from fair value adjustment of financial assets	10.35	15.14
Temporary differences on accrued expenses	0.98	1.20
Total deferred tax assets	32.29	36.01
Deferred tax liabilities		
Temporary difference arising from fair value adjustment of financial liabilities	(0.05)	-
Right-of-use asset	(12.32)	-
Excess depreciation provided books of account over income tax law	(4.36)	1.85
Total deferred tax liabilities	(16.73)	1.85
Deferred tax assets (net)	**15.56**	**37.86**

10 **Other non-current assets**

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Prepaid expenses	-	1.81
Capital advances	12.00	-
	12.00	**1.81**

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

Current assets

11 Financial assets

11 (a) Investments

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
(i) *Investments in mutual funds - Unquoted- Fair value through profit and loss*		
ICICI Prudential Credit Risk Fund- Growth [NIL units (31 March 2019: 527,093.64 units)]	-	10.47
ICICI Prudential Short Term Fund - Growth [1,188,865.56 units (31 March 2019: Nil units)]	50.13	-
Franklin India Short Term Income Plan [Nil units (31 March 2019: 2,652 units)]	-	10.60
Reliance Regular Savings Fund [Nil units (31 March 2019: 404,893 units)]	-	10.44
Axis Short Term Fund- Regular Growth [2,262,730.12 units (31 March 2019: Nil units)]	50.10	-
Reliance Liquid Fund - Daily Dividend Option [Nil units (31 March 2019: 6,575.78 units)]	-	10.06
(ii) *Unquoted preference shares- Fair value through profit and loss*		
Compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of Buddhimed Technologies Pvt Ltd: 49,99,900 (31 March 2019: Nil) Series B CCPS of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up of Buddhimed Technologies Private Limited *	50.00	-
(iii) *Unquoted equity shares- Fair value through other comprehensive income*		
100 (31 March 2019: Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up of Buddhimed Technologies Private Limited **	-	-
	150.23	**41.57**

* The Compulsorily convertible preference shares have been classified as the current investments, since the company is in the process of identification of prospective buyer and the said transaction is likely to be closed on or before 31 March 2021.

** Amount less than a million.

Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	150.23	41.57
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

11 (b) Trade receivables

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Considered good - Unsecured	56.09	382.09
Credit impaired - Unsecured	3.06	6.82
Total receivables	**59.15**	**388.91**
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(3.06)	(6.82)
	56.09	**382.09**
a) Due date based aging		
Debts outstanding for period exceeding six months from the date they become receivable	54.70	46.18
Other debts	4.45	342.73
	59.15	388.91

11 (c) Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Cash on hand	0.03	0.01
Balances with banks		
-In current accounts	52.84	19.73
	52.87	**19.74**
Balances with banks		
-Balance with Self funded schemes *	(2.90)	(2.51)
Cash and cash equivalents	**49.97**	**17.23**

* Balance with Self funded schemes represent funds received from corporates for the purpose of providing health benefit services to their employees.

11 (d) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	2.58	2.39
	2.58	**2.39**

* The above includes bank deposits amounting to Rs 2.18 million (31 March 2019: Rs 2.14 million) placed with bankers against which bank guarantees have been issued to customers.

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

11 (e) Loans

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Considered good - Unsecured		
Security deposits	2.53	4.25
	2.53	**4.25**

11 (f) Other financial assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Considered good - Unsecured		
Other receivables *	579.60	50.30
Accrued interest income	0.11	0.05
Credit impaired - Unsecured		
Other receivables	0.48	0.48
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(0.48)	(0.48)
	579.71	**50.35**

* Refer Note 38.

12 Other current assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Considered good - Unsecured		
Balances with government authorities	6.60	0.05
Advances to suppliers	0.95	0.51
Advances to employees	0.40	0.53
Prepaid expenses	2.06	7.85
	10.01	**8.94**

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Pvt. Ltd.

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees millions except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

13 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Authorised:		
45,200,000 (31 March 2019: 45,200,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each*	452 00	452 00
140,000 (31 March 2019: 140,000) preference shares of Rs 10 each*	1 40	1 40
5 (31 March 2019: 5) preference shares of Rs. 20,000 each	0 10	0 10
	453.50	453.50
Issued and Subscribed and Paid-up:		
36,082 (31 March 2019: 36,082) equity shares of Rs 10 each	0 36	0.36
	0.36	0.36

*Increase in authorised share capital effective 01 April 2018 on account of merger of Medybiz Services Private Limited ("MSPL") with the Company Refer to Note 39

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	36,082	0 36	34,717	0 35
Shares issued under rights issue*	-	-	1,365	0 01
At the end of the year	36,082	0 36	36,082	0 36

* During the previous year ended 31 March 2019, the Company had issued 1,365 equity shares under right issue for total consideration of Rs 13,650.

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to the equity shares;

The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10/- each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sum presently payable has not been paid Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of shares

The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) List of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid-up held by:				
Medimatter Health Management Private Limited	9,290	25 75%	9,290	25 75%
Bessemer Health Capital LLC	3,567	9.89%	3,567	9.89%
IDFC Private Equity Fund III	8,051	22 31%	8,051	22 31%
Bessemer India Capital Holdings II Limited	13,354	37.01%	13,354	37 01%

d) Shares reserved for issue under employee stock option scheme

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number of options	Amount	Number of options	Amount
Under Employee Stock Option Scheme	654	0 01	654	0 01

* Refer Note 29.

e) The Company has not allotted any fully paid-up equity share by way of bonus shares, or in pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five year immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

f) The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans, long-term and other strategic investment plans The funding requirements are met through equity, external borrowings and operating cash flows generated.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements (continued)

14 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Securities premium	566.80	566.80
Debenture redemption reserve	1.36	1.36
Retained earnings comprises of the company's prior years' undistributed earnings after taxes	136.19	(198.66)
Capital reserve	(370.18)	-
Employee stock option reserve	55.75	54.65
Other equity	369.85	369.85
	759.77	**794.00**

(a) Securities premium

Securities premium account is used to record premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provision of Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Debenture redemption reserve

The company has issued debentures in India and as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, is required to create debenture redemption reserve out of the profits of the company available for payment of dividend. Refer Note 15(a).

(c) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the amounts that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity share holders.

(d) Employee stock option reserve

The employee stock option reserve is used to recognize grant date fair value of the options issued to the employees under the company's stock option plan. For futher details refer Note 29 for Employee stock option scheme details.

(e) Other equity

Preference shares and debentures were initially recognized as financial liability in accordance with the nature of the instrument at fair value. The difference between fair value and transaction price is accounted under other equity. These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost with unwinding of the interest on this component is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and classified as interest expense.

(f) Capital reserve

The reserve arising on account of demerger of CH business. Refer Note 34.

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Non-current financial liabilities

15 Borrowings

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Unsecured		
0.0001% Non-convertible debentures of Rs 100 each [Refer Note (A)]	1.77	1.60
	1.77	**1.60**

(A) Movement in carrying value of liability component of the financial instrument

(i) 0.0001% Non-convertible debentures

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Face value of debentures	2.00	2.00
Amount classified as other equity	(1.28)	(1.28)
Accrued interest on financial liability	1.05	0.88
	1.77	**1.60**

The Company had originally issued 20,000 Optionally Convertible Debentures ("OCD's") at face value of Rs. 100 each to Medimatter Health Management Private Limited.
The term of the OCD's is 10 years from the date of issuance (15 June 2011), unless redeemed earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement and after obtaining approvals from requisite stakeholders. The maturity date of the OCD's is 14 June 2021.
The OCD's are entitled to fixed coupon rate of interest at 0.0001% per annum.

In the financial year 2013-14, the OCDs were converted into Non-Convertible Debentures ("NCDs"). The term of the NCD is 10 years from the date of issuance (i.e. 15 June 2011), unless redeemed earlier in accordance with the terms of the agreement and after obtaining approvals from requisite stakeholders. The NCD's are entitled to fixed coupon rate of interest at 0.0001% per annum payable at the end of maturity along with principal.

16 Provisions (non-current)

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity *	10.94	12.75
	10.94	**12.75**

* Refer Note 28

17 Current financial liabilities

17 (a) Borrowings

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Secured		
Bank overdraft [Refer Note (A)]	194.50	-
Unsecured		
Redeemable cumulative preference share [Refer Note (B)]	523.00	523.00
	717.50	**523.00**

Note:

(A) **Nature of Security:**
The overdraft facility is fully secured by fixed deposits provided by Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited, wholly owned subsidiary of the company.
Interest rate and terms of repayment:
The Company shall pay interest at fixed deposit rate + 100 bps at monthly rests on the outstanding balance (except for the interest not due for the month) on the first day of the subsequent month. The loan is repayable on demand. However, the loan is available for a period of 12 months subject to review at periodical intervals wherein the facilities may be continued / cancelled / reduced depending upon the conduct and utilization of the facilities.

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17 (a) Borrowings

(B) Redeemable cumulative preference shares

The Company has two series of preference shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. 9,000 Series A 0.01% redeemable cumulative preference shares and 175 Series B 0.01% redeemable cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10 each which have been issued to Medimatter Health Management Private Limited at a premium of Rs. 56,990 per share and Rs. 57,133 per share respectively.

The rights and obligations in relation to the preference share are as follows:
- The share holder does not carry any voting rights on these shares and are entitled to a fixed dividend at the rate of 0.01% per annum.
- These preference shares are to be redeemed within a maximum of 7 years, increased to 12 year with effect from 21 March 2017 as approved by board of directors in board meeting held on 21 March 2017, from the date of issuance (29 June 2011 and 22 March 2012 for Series A and Series B shares respectively) with an option to redeem shares in whole or part at any time once there are sufficient cash flows in the Company or such extended terms as may be determined by the board with the prior consent of the preference share holders. Each preference share is entitled to a redemption premium equal to the issue premium. The maturity date is 28 June 2023 and 21 March 2024 for Series A and Series B shares respectively.
- Each preference share is freely transferable at all times, and to any person, without prior consent of any of the other parties.
- In the event of liquidation of the Company, the preference share holder is entitled to receive the subscription price together with the accrued dividend in priority to any other payments by the Company to its shareholders or any other stakeholder in the Company.

In accordance with the terms of the redeemable cumulative preference shares issue, these have been classified from non-current financial liabilities to current financial liabilities from financial year 2014-15, as these are repayable on demand.

17 (b) Trade payables

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises: *	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	20.09	376.77
	20.09	**376.77**

* Refer Note 40.

17 (c) Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Employee benefits payable	19.65	60.22
Creditors for capital goods	0.90	2.52
Creditors towards other expenses *	17.06	19.44
Accrued expenses	16.72	15.11
Cash distribution to shareholders who have opted for cancellation of shares **	363.83	-
Interest accrued	1.10	-
Other payables***	28.23	27.72
	447.49	**125.01**

* Creditors towards other expenses includes balance payables for self funded schemes amounting to Rs. 2.43 million (31 March 2019: Rs 0.15 million).

** Refer Note 34.

*** Refer Note 38.

18 Other current liabilities

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Statutory liabilities	127.45	88.53
Accrued expenses	-	0.19
	127.45	**88.72**

19 Provisions (current)

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Provision for employee benefits:		
Employee compensated absences	0.64	1.21
Gratuity *	3.36	1.51
	4.00	**2.72**

* Refer Note 28

20 Revenue from operations

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Sale of services:		
Income from health management services	51.87	24.58
Other operating revenues:		
Software subscription*	301.42	313.54
Business support services*	265.56	187.02
	618.85	**525.14**

* Refer Note 38.

(A) Disaggregate of revenue information

In the following table, revenues from contracts with customers is disaggregated by major service lines and contract type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cashflows are effected by industry, market and other economic factors.

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Sale of services		
Income from health management services	51.87	24.58
Software subscription and other support services	566.98	500.56
	618.85	**525.14**
Revenue by contract type		
Fixed price	618.85	525.14
	618.85	**525.14**

(B) Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables from contract with customers.

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019 (restated)
Trade receivables	56.09	382.09

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

The Company has evaluated the impact of COVID-19 resulting from (i) the possibility of constraints to render services which may require revision of estimations of costs to complete the contract (ii) onerous obligations (iii) penalties relating to breaches of service level agreements and (iv) termination or deferment of contracts by customers. The Company has concluded that the impact of COVID-19 is not material based on such evaluation. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the Company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to revenue in future periods.

21 Other income

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Net gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	39.44	1.27
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	1.77	1.24
Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds	0.76	0.01
Interest on inter-corporate deposits	-	0.03
Interest on term deposits	0.67	0.57
Interest on income tax refund	-	0.65
Dividend income from subsidiary company*	190.59	-
Dividend income from mutual funds	0.51	0.73
Interest income	10.23	-
Gain on transfer of property, plant and equipment*	4.92	-
	248.89	**4.50**

* Refer Note 38.

22 Employee benefits

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Salaries, bonus and allowances	138.21	100.18
Contribution to provident and other funds *	7.08	7.67
Employee stock option compensation expense **	1.10	14.03
Staff welfare expenses	5.62	1.11
	152.01	**122.99**

* Refer Note 28.

** Refer Note 29.

23 Finance costs

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Interest on lease liabilities *	3.04	-
Interest on debentures **	0.17	0.16
Guarantee expense **	0.50	-
Interest on overdraft facility	1.95	-
	5.66	**0.16**

* Refer Note 5(b).

** Refer Note 38.

24 Depreciation and amortisation

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	36.05	13.80
Depreciation on right-of-use assets *	6.03	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	56.82	50.49
	98.90	**64.29**

* Refer Note 5(a).

25 Other expenses

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Legal and professional	29.87	63.40
Repair and maintenance - others	10.25	2.41
Postage and communication	2.34	2.06
Rent*	1.15	1.31
Travelling and conveyance	5.47	1.62
Advertisement and business promotion	5.20	1.41
Corporate social responsibility (Refer Note 36)	2.61	2.75
Power and fuel charges	2.67	0.08
Insurance	1.21	1.11
Net loss on financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	-	0.24
Director sitting fees**	0.20	-
Auditors' remuneration***	1.80	0.25
Printing and stationery	4.81	0.13
Bad debts written off	2.93	0.89
Miscellaneous expenses	2.38	1.69
	72.90	**79.35**

* Represents lease rentals for short term leases and leases of low-value assets for the year ended 31 March 2020.

** Refer Note 38.

*** Auditors' remuneration (excluding Goods and services tax)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Statutory audit fees	1.70	0.25
Tax audit fees	0.10	-
	1.80	**0.25**

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

26 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Contingent liabilities:		
Bonus as per The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 for the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 (Refer note	0.44	0.44
Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts, remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	0.75	18.22
Employee Provident fund (Refer note b)	-	-
Disallowance of Employee stock option expenses and disallowance under section 14A for Assessment year 2017-18	3.74	-

(a) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 was notified by the Government of India with retrospective effect from 1 April 2014. The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka based on the writ Petition no 5272/2016 and 5311/ 2016, has vide its order dated 2 February 2016, stayed the operation of the said notification for the FY 2014-15. The obligation to pay the bonus for the FY 2014-15 will arise only if the High Court disposes off the writ petition in favour of the Government. Hence, the management has taken a view that an amount of Rs 0.44 million which is the approximate statutory bonus liability for the eligible employees in respect of FY 2014-15, has been considered as contingent liability.

(b) In light of recent judgment of Honorable Supreme Court dated 28 February 2019 on the definition of "Basic Wages" under the Employees Provident Funds & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 and based on Company's evaluation, there are significant uncertainties and numerous interpretative issues relating to the judgement and hence it is unclear as to whether the clarified definition of Basic Wages would be applicable prospectively or retrospectively. The amount of the obligation therefore cannot be measured with sufficient reliability for past periods. The Company will evaluate its position and update its provision, if required, on receiving further clarity on the subject. The Company does not expect any material impact of the same.

During the year, the Company received Assessment order for Assessment Year (AY) 2017-18 dated 21 December 2019, the Assessing Officer has disallowed the following expenses:
(i) Employee stock option expenses of Rs. 2.77 million
The above employee stock option expenses were claimed as eligible expenses by the Company considering that discount on issue of shares to the employee stock option is allowable deduction in computing the income and the same is on account of ascertained liability and not contingent in nature. The ESOPs are issued with an expectation to receive uninterrupted services from employee and compensate the employee for their services for the growth of the entity.

(ii) Disallowance under section 14A of Rs. 7.97 million
The above expenses disallowed u/s 14A were claimed as eligible expenses by the Company considering that there is no separate specific expenditure incurred to look after these investments. Further, the entire investments made in the wholly owned subsidiaries shares were strategic investment and are on account of business expediency and not for earning capital gains or dividend, which were invested out of the share capital allotment at premium over the past few years.

The Company has appealed with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals). The Company is confident of obtaining favorable order and accordingly no provision has been created. Based on its internal assessment supported by external legal counsel views, if any, the Company believes that it will be able to sustain its positions if challenged by the authorities and accordingly, no additional provision is required for these matters.

27 Earnings per share ("EPS")

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees millions except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders		
Net profit for the year attributable to the equity share holders from continuing operations (a)	418.46	110.73
Net profit/ (loss) for the period attributable to the equity share holders from discontinued operation (b)	(48.57)	(70.09)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for basic earning per share (c)	36,082	36,082
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for diluted earning per share (d)	36,082	36,388
Basic earning per share of Rs 10 each (for continuing operation) [a/c]	11,597.34	3,068.94
Diluted earning per share of Rs 10 each (for continuing operation) [a/d]	11,597.34	3,043.13
Basic earning per share of Rs 10 each (for discontinued operation) [b/c]	(1,345.98)	(1,942.43)
Diluted earning per share of Rs 10 each (for discontinued operation) [b/d]	(1,345.98)	(1,926.09)
Basic earning per share of Rs 10 each (for continuing and discontinued operation) [(a+b)/c]	10,251.36	1,126.51
Diluted earning per share of Rs 10 each (for continuing and discontinued operation) [(a+b)/d]	10,251.36	1,117.04

The computation of weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating basic earning per share is set out below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Opening balance	36,082	34,717
Bonus element in rights issue *	-	1,365
Weighted average number of equity shares	36,082	36,082

The computation of weighted average number of equity shares used in calculating diluted earning per share is set out below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period for calculating basic EPS	36,082	36,082
Effect of dilutive potential equity shares:		
Employee stock options	-	306
Weighted average number of equity shares	36,082	36,388

* Represents bonus element in rights issue of shares have been retroactively adjusted in prior period EPS calculation.

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

28 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment plans.

a) Defined contribution plans:

The contributions paid/ payable to Employee Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Employees Pension Schemes and other funds, are determined under the relevant approved schemes and/ or statutes and are recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service. There are no further obligations other than the contributions payable to the approved trusts/ appropriate authorities.

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employees salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards employee provident fund and employees state insurance, which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation other than to make the specified contribution. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The amount recognized as an expense towards contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance for the year aggregated to Rs. 11.99 million (31 March 2019: Rs. 15.72 million).

b) Defined benefit plans:

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan entitles an employee who has rendered at least five years of continuous service to receive 15 days salary for every completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months based on the rate of last drawn salary (basic plus dearness allowance) by the employee concerned. The company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial gains/(losses) are recognised under other comprehensive income in the statement of profit and loss.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the details of the employee benefit obligation and the plan assets as at balance sheet date:

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Defined benefit obligation	14.89	16.45
Fair value of plan assets	(0.59)	(2.18)
Net defined benefit obligation	**14.30**	**14.27**
Current liabilities	3.36	1.51
Non-current liabilities	10.94	12.75

i Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

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

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	16.45	6.25
Benefits paid by the plan	(1.44)	(0.45)
Past service cost	-	4.13
Current service cost	3.64	3.71
Interest cost	0.70	0.45
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	(1.53)
Changes in financial assumptions	0.65	1.18
Experience adjustment	4.91	2.71
Effect of acquisition/ (divestiture)	(10.02)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**14.89**	**16.45**

Reconciliation of present value of plan assets

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	(2.18)	(0.19)
Contributions paid by the employer	-	(2.49)
Benefits paid	1.44	0.45
Interest income	(0.10)	(0.11)
Return on planned assets recognised in other comprehensive income		
Experience adjustment	0.25	0.16
Balance at the end of the year	**(0.59)**	**(2.18)**

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Medi Assist ... Ltd.

25 Employee benefits (continued)

Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Current service cost	3.64	3.71
Past service cost	-	4.13
Interest cost	0.70	0.45
Interest income	(0.10)	(0.11)
Total	**4.24**	**8.18**

Expense recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	(1.53)
Changes in financial assumptions	0.65	1.18
Experience adjustment	5.16	2.87
Total	**5.81**	**2.52**

ii. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Managed by - Reliance Nippon Life Insurance - 100% funded	0.59	2.18
Total	**0.59**	**2.18**

The 100% of the plan assets have been invested with Insurance Company in non-unit linked.

The Company expects to pay Rs. 5 million in its contribution to Defined benefit plan in financial year 2020-21.

iii. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Discount rate	5.10%	6.60%
Expected return	6.60%	7.08%
Future salary growth	10%	10%
Rate of employee turnover	37%	37%

iv. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amount shown below:

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(0.44)	0.47	(0.51)	0.54
Future salary growth (1% movement)	0.44	(0.42)	0.52	(0.50)
Rate of employee turnover (1% movement)	(0.13)	0.13	(0.19)	0.20

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

v. Expected future cash flows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Discounted	Undiscounted	Discounted	Undiscounted
1st Following year	6.13	6.29	6.54	6.75
2nd Following year	4.10	4.42	5.60	6.16
3rd Following year	3.79	4.29	3.88	4.56
4th Following year	2.19	2.60	3.99	4.99
5th Following year	1.49	1.86	2.13	2.85
Thereafter	2.71	3.79	3.64	5.63

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29 Employee share based payment

29 (a) 2013 plan

The Company has introduced Employee Stock Option Scheme 2013 ("ESOS 2013") with effect from 1 October 2013 to enable the employees of the Company to participate in the future growth and success of the Company. ESOS 2013 is operated at the discretion of the Board of directors.

These options which confer a right but not an obligation on the employee to apply for equity shares of the Company once the terms and conditions set forth in the Employee Stock Option Scheme 2013 ("ESOS 2013") and the option agreement have been met. Vesting of options would be subject to continued employment with the Company and meeting the requisite performance parameters.

The Company had below share based payment arrangement under ESOS 2013 as on 31 March 2020

Particulars	Date of grants	Number of option granted	Exercise price (in Rs)
Grant I	1-Oct-13	108	66,603
Grant II	1-Sep-15	254	407,275
Grant III	5-Sep-18	29	339,213

Conditions

Vesting condition	Continued employment with the Company and fulfillment of performance parameters
Exercise period	Exercise on listing / strategic sale
Method of settlement	Equity

Vesting schedule

	Grant I	Grant II	Grant III
At the end of one year	0%	50%	100%
At the end of two year	50%	25%	0%
At the end of three year	25%	25%	0%
At the end of four year	25%	0%	0%

Modification of Employee Stock Option Scheme

The Company has made capital restructuring by way of right issues to existing shareholder on 21 March 2017. In accordance with the "ESOS 2013" scheme, non-discretionary anti-dilution provisions exists. Resulting in terms of modification of the scheme, there by additional options have been given to option grantees by the company. Due to existence of non-discretionary provision this has not resulted in any incremental share based payment expense reason being the fair value of the options immediately before and after the rights issue were same.

Particulars	Grant I	Grant II
Revised exercise price of options on modification	32,696	199,877
Additional ESOS issued during the period from 21 March 2017 to 31 March 2017	112	265
Revised ESOS in force	220	519

Reconciliation of outstanding employee stock options:

For the year ended 31 March 2020 *(Amount in Rs.)*

Particulars	Shares arising out of options	Range of exercise prices in Rs	Weighted average exercise price in Rs	Weighted average remaining contractual life
Outstanding as at 1 April 2019	654	32,696 to 339,213	178,959	3.00
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding at 31 March 2020	**654**	**32,696 to 339,213**	**178,959**	**3.50**
Exercisable options at 31 March 2020	**654**	**32,696 to 339,213**	**178,959**	**3.50**

For the year ended 31 March 2019 *(Amount in Rs.)*

Particulars	Shares arising out of options	Range of exercise prices in Rs	Weighted average exercise price in Rs	Weighted average remaining contractual life
Outstanding as at 1 April 2018	739	32,696 to 199,877	150,107	2.42
Add: Options granted during the year	29	339,213	339,213	3.00
Less: Options cancelled during the year *	114	32,696	32,696	-
Options outstanding at 31 March 2019	**654**	**32,696 to 339,213**	**178,959**	**3.00**
Exercisable options at 31 March 2019	**625**	**32,696 to 339,213**	**171,523**	**3.00**

* The Company during the previous year 2018-19 partially cancelled the Employee Stock Option grants based on the mutual agreement with the employee for settlement through cash. The cash consideration towards the partial cancellation of ESOP grants has been accounted for as repurchase of an equity interest to the extent that the consideration does not exceed the fair value of the equity share on the date of cancellation.
The consideration paid to the employee in excess of the ESOP reserve related to the partially cancelled Employee Stock Option grants is adjusted through retained earnings due to the consideration did not exceed the fair value of the equity shares on the date of cancellation.

Valuation of stock option

Options have been valued based on fair value method as described under Ind AS 102 Share based payments, using Black Scholes valuation options pricing model, by using the fair value of the company's shares on the grant date.

Particulars	Grant I	Grant II	Grant III
Grant date	1-Oct-13	1-Sep-15	5-Sep-18
Share price in Rs	316,032	407,275	339,213
Exercise price in Rs	66,603	407,275	339,213
Expected volatility	27.50%	27.50%	26.37%
Expected life	5.42	4.50	2.57
Expected dividend	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)	8.82%	7.79%	7.80%
Fair value in Rs	274,744	153,254	88,004

Expenses summary of shared-based payment

For details on employee benefit expenses Refer Note 22.

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

29 Share based payments (continued)

29 (b) ESOS of MATPA

The Company's eligible employees are issued employee stock option by its wholly owned Subsidiary Company - "Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited" ("the Subsidiary Company")

The Company recognizes compensation expenses relating to these share-based payments using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payment. These Employee Stock Options granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. MATPA recharges the cost pertaining to the ESOS issued to the employee of the Company. These expense are recognised in the statement of profit and loss under employee stock option expense as they are equity settled with a corresponding increase in 'Other financial liabilities'.

For the year ended 31 March 2020 *(Amount in Rs.)*

Particulars	Shares arising out of options	Range of exercise prices in Rs	Weighted average exercise price in Rs	Weighted average remaining contractual life
Outstanding as at 1 April 2019	23,824	1244- 1505	1,413	2.37
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed/ cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding as at 31 March 2020	**23,824**	**1244- 1505**	**1,413**	**2.37**
Exercisable as at 31 March 2020	**23,824**	**1244- 1505**	**1,413**	**2.37**

For the year ended 31 March 2019 *(Amount in Rs.)*

Particulars	Shares arising out of options	Range of exercise prices in Rs	Weighted average exercise price in Rs	Weighted average remaining contractual life
Outstanding as at 1 April 2018	62,805	1244- 1505	1,407	3.53
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed/ cancelled during the year*	38,981	1244- 1505	1,403	-
Options outstanding as at 31 March 2019	**23,824**	**1244- 1505**	**1,413**	**2.37**
Exercisable as at 31 March 2019	**23,824**	**1244- 1505**	**1,413**	**2.37**

* The Company during the previous year 2018-19 partially cancelled the ESOP grants based on the mutual agreement with the employees for settlement through cash. The cash consideration towards the partial cancellation of ESOP grants has been accounted for as repurchase of an equity interest to the extent that the consideration does not exceed the fair value of the equity share on the date of cancellation.
The consideration paid to the employees in excess of the ESOP reserve related to the partially cancelled ESOP grants is adjusted through retained earnings due to the consideration did not exceed the fair value of the equity shares on the date of cancellation.

Valuation of stock option

Particulars	Grant VI	Grant VII	Grant VIII	Grant IX, X, XI & XII
Grant date	1-Jun-15	15-Sep-15	15-Jul-16	1-Jul-17
Share price in Rs	1,244	1,244	1,368	1,505
Exercise price in Rs	1,244	1,244	1,368	1,505
Expected volatility	25% to 27.5%	25% to 27.5%	25% to 25.5%	21.05% to 23.75%
Expected life	3.34 to 5.08	3.08 to 5.12	4.21 to 5.00	3.25 to 5.00
Expected dividend	0%	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)	7.67% to 7.72%	7.71% to 7.83%	7.07% to 7.13%	6.45% to 6.63%
Fair value in Rs	433.74	431.41	476.21	377.44 to 456.13

Vesting schedule

	Grant VI, VII, VIII and IX	Grant X	Grant XI	Grant XII
At the end of 1 year	15%	35%	65%	100%
At the end of 2 year	20%	30%	35%	-
At the end of 3 year	30%	35%	-	-
At the end of 4 year	35%	-	-	-

Modification of Employee Stock Option Scheme

In the month of August 2018, MATPA modified the ESOP vesting period, for all the ESOP grants the modification was towards accelerating the vesting period. The fair value of the ESOP on the date of modification of the equity instrument and that of the original equity instrument estimated on the date of modification is detailed below as pre and post modification value. In accordance with the modification by accelerating the vesting period the amount of grant date fair value of the options was recognized as an expenses in the statement of profit and loss immediately. The fair value of the modified options was determined using the same models and principles as described above.

Modified Vesting schedule

	Grant VI, VII, VIII and IX	Grant X	Grant XI	Grant XII
Immediate	100%	100%	100%	100%

Fair value of options Pre and Post modification:

Particulars	Date of grants	Fair Value Pre Modification	Fair Value Post Modification
Grant VI	1-Jun-15	1,295	1,103
Grant VII	15-Sep-15	1,296	1,103
Grant VIII	15-Jul-16	1,224	986
Grant IX	1-Jul-17	1,174	858
Grant X	1-Jul-17	1,123	858
Grant XI	1-Jul-17	1,096	858
Grant XII	1-Jul-17	1,096	858

Fair market value as on the date of modification Rs. 2,270 per option.

Expenses summary of share-based payment *(Rs. in millions)*

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Employee stock option expenses for ESOP's issued by the company	1.10	2.81
Employee stock option expenses for ESOP's issued by the subsidiary company	-	11.22
Total expenses	**1.10**	**14.03**

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below.

As at 31 March 2020 *(Rs in millions)*

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non-current								
Investments	92.05	60.30	-	152.35	14.04	-	138.31	152.35
Loans	(0.00)	-	22.00	22.00	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)
Other financial assets	-	-	5.64	5.64	-	-	-	-
Current								
Investments	150.23	-	-	150.23	150.23	-	-	150.23
Trade receivables	-	-	56.09	56.09	-	-	-	-
Unbilled receivables	-	-	43.22	43.22	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	52.87	52.87	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	-	-	2.58	2.58	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	2.53	2.53	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	579.71	579.71	-	-	-	-
	242.28	**60.30**	**764.65**	**1,067.23**	**164.27**	**-**	**138.31**	**302.58**
Financial liabilities								
Non-current								
Long-term borrowings	-	-	1.77	1.77	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities			47.91	47.91				
Current								
Short-term borrowings	-	-	717.50	717.50	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities			15.84	15.84				
Trade payables	-	-	20.09	20.09	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	447.49	447.49	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**1,250.60**	**1,250.60**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at 31 March 2019 *(Rs in millions)*

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non-current								
Investments	121.64	12.93	-	134.57	23.84	-	110.73	134.57
Loans	0.00	-	16.59	16.59	-	-	0.00	0.00
Other financial assets	-	-	5.28	5.28	-	-	-	-
Current								
Investments	41.57	-	-	41.57	41.57	-	-	41.57
Trade receivables	-	-	382.09	382.09	-	-	-	-
Unbilled receivables	-	-	216.81	216.81				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	19.74	19.74	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	-	-	2.39	2.39	-	-	-	-
Loans receivables	-	-	4.25	4.25	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	50.35	50.35	-	-	-	-
	163.22	**12.93**	**697.49**	**873.65**	**65.41**	**-**	**110.73**	**176.14**
Financial liabilities								
Non-current								
Long-term borrowings	-	-	1.60	1.60	-	-	-	-
Current								
Short-term borrowings	-	-	523.00	523.00	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	376.77	376.77	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	125.01	125.01	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**1,026.38**	**1,026.38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

B. Measurement of fair values

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

a) The fair values of the units of mutual fund schemes are based on net asset value at the reporting date.

b) The fair values of the equity shares invested in 'The New India Assurance Co Ltd' is as per the closing market price at the reporting date. The fair value of the remaining non-current investments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis. The discount rates used is based on management estimates.

c) All other financial assets, except mutual funds and investments, and financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost. Hence, there are no financial assets/ liabilities classified under Level 2 and Level 3.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of non-current investments being classified as FVTPL/ FVOCI (Level 3):

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	Investment in financial assets
Opening balance as on 1 April 2018	187.95
Addition during the period	9.94
Fair value movement recognised in statement of profit and loss	(69.26)
Fair value movement recognised in other comprehensive income	(17.90)
Closing balance as on 31 March 2019	**110.73**
Opening balance as on 1 April 2019	110.73
Addition during the period	-
Fair value movement recognised in statement of profit and loss	39.22
Fair value movement recognised in other comprehensive income	(11.64)
Closing balance as on 31 March 2020	**138.31**

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in the fair valuation of level 3 assets does not have a significant impact in its value.
There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2020.

Valuation technique:

Name of financial asset	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs
Investment in unquoted equity shares, preference shares and debenture	Discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits that will flow to the Group arising from the investments in financial assets.	Long term growth rate Discount rate Revenue multiple

These investments in unquoted equity shares and preference shares are carried at fair value based on recent round of funding received by investee companies.

C. Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company's management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.
The Company's management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The management is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the management.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Market risk,
- Credit risk, and
- Liquidity risk
- Currency risk

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as interest rates, equity and preference share prices – will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the appropriate authority.
The Company's fixed rate borrowings and fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a changes in market interest rates.

Equity price risk

The company's listed and unlisted equity and preference securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about the future value of investment in these securities. The company manages these price risks through strategic investments and placing limits on individual investments. The investment reports are submitted to the senior management and the Board reviews and approves these investment decisions. At the reporting date, exposure to unlisted equity and preference securities at fair value.

Sensitivity risk

The investment in listed equity shares on Bombay Stock Exchange in India, for such investment being classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, an increase of 2% in BSE index at the reporting date

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
2% change in index	0.26	(0.26)	0.31	(0.31)

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.
The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:
a. Trade receivables and other receivables
b. Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

(a) Trade receivable

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.
The Company individually monitors the sanctioned credit limits as against the outstanding balances. Accordingly, the Company makes specific provisions against such trade receivables wherever required and monitors the same at periodic intervals.
The Company monitors each loans and advances given and makes any specific provision wherever required.
The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables and loans receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by type of counterparty was as follows

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade receivables	59.15	388.91
	59.15	**388.91**

Impairment

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Neither past due nor impaired	0.40	115.25
1-90 days	1.27	187.28
91-180 days	2.79	33.38
181-365 days	15.83	23.42
> 365 days	35.80	22.76
	56.09	**382.09**

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	6.82	4.82
Impairment loss recognized/(reversal)	5.18	2.10
Amounts written-off	(2.61)	(0.10)
Transfer on account of demerger	(6.33)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**3.06**	**6.82**

Impact of COVID-19

Trade receivables, unbilled receivables and other receivables forms a significant part of the financial assets carried at amortized cost which is valued considering provision for allowance using expected credit loss (ECL) method. In addition to the historical pattern of credit loss, we have evaluated the likelihood of increased credit risk and consequential default considering emerging COVID-19 situation. This assessment considers the current collection pattern across business lines and the financial strength of customers. The Company is closely monitoring the developments across various business lines. Basis this assessment, provision made towards ECL is considered adequate.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

The cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating.

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30 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements:

As at 31 March 2020 *(Rs in millions)*

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		0-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-current, non-derivative financial liabilities						
20,000 0.0001% Non-convertible debentures	1.77	-	2.00	-	-	2.00
Lease liabilities	47.91	-	16.95	44.43	-	61.38
Current, non-derivative financial liabilities						
Redeemable preference share capital	523.00	523.00	-	-	-	523.00
Lease liabilities	15.84	15.84	-	-	-	15.84
Bank overdraft facility	194.50	194.50	-	-	-	194.50
Trade payables	20.09	20.09	-	-	-	20.09
Other financial liabilities	447.49	447.49	-	-	-	447.49
	1,250.60	**1,200.93**	**18.95**	**44.43**	**-**	**1,264.31**

As at 31 March 2019 *(Rs in millions)*

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		0-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-current, non-derivative financial liabilities						
20,000 0.0001% Non-convertible debentures	1.60	-	-	2.00	-	2.00
Current, non-derivative financial liabilities						
Redeemable preference share capital	523.00	523.00	-	-	-	523.00
Trade payables	376.77	376.77	-	-	-	376.77
Other financial liabilities	125.01	125.01	-	-	-	125.01
	1,026.37	**1,024.78**	**-**	**2.00**	**-**	**1,026.78**

iv. Currency risk

The Company primarily renders services and avails goods and services in domestic currency i.e. Indian rupees. Hence, no exposure to currency risk.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

31 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Capital Management policy focusses to maintain an optimal structure that balances growth and maximizes shareholder value.

The Company's adjusted net debt to total equity ratio were as follows.

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Total borrowings	719.27	524.60
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	(52.87)	(19.74)
Adjusted net debt	**666.40**	**504.86**
Total equity	**760.13**	**794.36**
Adjusted net debt to total equity ratio	**0.88**	**0.64**

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd

32 Movement in deferred tax

i. Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2020

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets as at 1 April 2019	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets as at 31 March 2020	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Property plant and equipment and other intangible assets	1.85	(6.21)	-	(4.36)	-	(4.36)
Right of use asset	(16.10)	3.78	-	(12.32)	-	(12.32)
Lease liability	21.45	(5.40)	-	16.04	16.04	
Employee benefits	4.50	(2.14)	1.40	3.75	3.75	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	15.07	(14.19)	-	0.88	0.88	-
Financial liabilities	(0.11)	0.06	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
Financial assets	15.25	(8.76)	3.86	10.35	10.35	-
Security deposit	0.11	0.18	-	0.29	0.29	-
Other items	1.20	(0.22)	-	0.98	0.98	-
Total	**43.22**	**(32.90)**	**5.26**	**15.56**	**32.29**	**(16.73)**

i. Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets as at 1 April 2018	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets as at 31 March 2019	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Property plant and equipment and other intangible assets	(3.66)	5.51	-	1.85	1.85	-
Employee benefits	2.64	1.13	0.73	4.50	4.50	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	1.83	13.24	-	15.07	15.07	-
Financial liabilities	(0.19)	0.08	-	(0.11)	-	(0.11)
Financial assets	(16.45)	27.78	3.92	15.25	15.25	-
Security deposit	0.13	(0.02)	-	0.11	0.11	-
Other items	0.70	0.50	-	1.20	1.20	-
Total	**(15.00)**	**48.22**	**4.65**	**37.87**	**37.98**	**(0.11)**

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities and relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

33 Income tax expense relating to continuing operations

(a) Amounts recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Current tax	86.91	87.03
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge	32.90	(48.22)
Tax expense for the year	**119.81**	**38.81**

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020			For the year ended 31 March 2019		
	Before tax	Tax benefit	After tax	Before tax	Tax benefit	After tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of the profit and loss						
Re-measurement of defined benefit (assets)/liabilities	(5.81)	1.40	(4.41)	(2.52)	0.73	(1.79)
Fair value changes in equity instrument through other comprehensive income	(21.46)	3.86	(17.60)	(38.20)	3.92	(34.28)
	(27.27)	**5.26**	**(22.01)**	**(40.72)**	**4.65**	**(36.07)**

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Profit before tax for the year	538.27	149.55
Domestic tax rate	25.17%	29.12%
Tax using company's domestic rate	135.47	43.55
Tax effect of:		
Income exempt from tax	(48.10)	-
CSR expenses	0.66	0.80
ESOP expense on which tax is not considered	0.28	4.08
Tax rate change	5.86	2.38
Demerger expenses	1.03	-
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax computation	13.63	1.13
Others permanent differences	10.98	(13.13)
	119.81	**38.81**
Current tax	86.91	87.03
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	32.90	(48.22)

VL During the year, the Company decided to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 from the current financial year.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

34 Note on Demerger of Consumer health business division

A Summary of demerger

During the financial year 2019-20, the management of the Company has approved demerger of its Consumer Facing Health and Wellness division ("CH Business") to a newly incorporated company i.e. Mandala Wellness Private Limited ("MWPL" "Resulting Company"). Further, the Company filed a demerger scheme with National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Bengaluru Bench, with appointed date 01 September, 2019, as per Sections 230 to 232 and Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the NCLT, Bengaluru Bench on 4 November, 2020 sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement amongst MWPL and the Company and their respective shareholders and creditors ("the Scheme") for the demerger of the CH Business. Upon the scheme becoming effective, the shareholders of the Company holding fully paid up equity shares would be entitled to either:

1) 15 (Fifteen) fully paid-up equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each of the Resulting Company shall be issued and allotted in physical form for every 1 (One) equity share of face value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each held in the Company." or

2)15 (Fifteen) fully paid-up OCRPS of face value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each of the Resulting Company shall be issued and allotted in physical form for every 1 (One) equity share of face value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each held in the Company."

Further, preference Shareholders holding fully paid up Redeemable Preference shares in Company would be entitled to 1,000 (One Thousand) fully paid-up OCRPS of face value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each of the Resulting Company against 9,175 redeemable preference share of face value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) in the Company."

The Company has considered the above post balance sheet event, as an adjusting event and hence demerger of Consumer Facing Health and Wellness division ("CH Business") has been accounted with effect from its appointed date i.e. September 1, 2019. Further, the above transfer of CH Business into MWPL has been considered as a common control transaction as the per requirements of Appendix C of Ind AS 103 "Business Combination". Net assets of CH business of Rs. 6.35 million and amount of Rs. 363.83 million payable to one of the shareholders of the Company are transferred to Capital reserve.

B The following identified assets and liabilities of the Company will be transferred to Resulting company with effect from appointed date: (at carrying value)

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 1 September 2019
Assets to be transferred	
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	12.61
Other intangible assets	24.70
Financial assets	
Loans receivables	1.62
Current assets	
Financial assets	
Trade receivables	131.91
Unbilled receivables	286.34
Cash and cash equivalents	0.22
Other current assets	0.34
Total assets	**457.74**
Less: liabilities to be transferred	
Financial liabilities	
Trade payables	116.89
Other financial liabilities	309.05
Other current liabilities	14.58
Provisions	10.86
Total current liabilities	**451.39**
Amount transferred to capital reserve	**6.35**

C The results of discontinuing operation - Consumer Facing Health and Wellness division ("CH Business") for period ended:

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the period ended 1 April 2019 to 31 August 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2019 (restated)
Revenue		
Revenue from operations	645.27	1,239.29
Other income	-	-
Total income	**645.27**	**1,239.29**
Expenses		
Employee benefits	151.72	280.71
Other expenses	548.20	1,035.45
Total expenses	**699.92**	**1,316.16**
Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation, tax (EBITDA)	**(54.65)**	**(76.88)**
Finance costs	1.33	-
Depreciation and amortisation	7.70	16.53
Total expenses	**708.95**	**1,332.69**
Loss before tax from a discontinued operation	**(63.68)**	**(93.41)**
Tax (expense) / Income		
Related to current pre-tax profit/(loss)	15.12	23.31
Related to measurement to fair value less costs of disposal (deferred tax)	-	-
	15.12	**23.31**
Loss after tax from discontinued operation	**(48.56)**	**(70.10)**

Healthcare Services Ltd

D Reconciliation of capital reserve on account of demerger

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 1 September 2019
Carrying value of net assets as at appointed date	(6.35)
Cash distribution to shareholders who have opted for cancellation of shares	(363.83)
Closing balance	**(370.18)**

E Phasorz Technologies Private Limited (referred to as "DocsApp") and Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited (referred to as "MAHS") have entered into a Transitional Services Agreement dated 20 December 2019 for receiving the management services from MAHS relating to CH business w.e.f appointed date of demerger till initial period of 6 months. As per the said agreement expenses pertaining to CH business which are subject to cross charge to DocsApp has been shown as receivable from DocsApp and corresponding liability has been shown as liability associated from discontinued operations under CH business.

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the period 1 September 2019 to 31 March 2020
Interest Income*	10.23

*Interest income pertaining to balance amount recoverable from CH business which has been debited to DocsApp as per the aforesaid agreement.

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd

35 Expenditure incurred in foreign currency

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Fees for technical services	-	10.39

36 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has formulated a CSR policy and has constituted a CSR committee. The area for CSR activities is livelihood enhancement and employment enhancing vocational skills by way of providing training in a wide array of functional areas to persons at various locations of the Company across India. During the year Rs. 2.61 million (31 March 2019: Rs. 2.75 million) was spent towards the CSR activities.

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company for the year was Rs 2.57 million (31 March 2019: Rs 2.27 million).
b) Amount spent during the year:

For the year ended 31 March 2020

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	Amount paid	Not paid	Total paid
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	2.61	-	2.61
	2.61	-	2.61

For the year ended 31 March 2019

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	Amount paid	Yet to be paid	Total paid
(i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	2.75	-	2.75
	2.75	-	2.75

37 Segment reporting

The Company prepares standalone and consolidated financial statement, and accordingly the Company has availed exemption as per paragraph 4 of Ind AS 108 Operating Segments and has not disclosed segment information in respect of standalone financial statement. Segment information has been disclosed in the consolidated financial statement.

38 Related party disclosures

In compliance with Ind AS 24 - "Related Party Disclosures", as notified under Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 the required disclosures are given below:

Names of the related parties and description of relationship

(i). Subsidiary	Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
(ii). Step down subsidiary	Dedicated Healthcare Services TPA (India) Private Limited (From 28 September 2016). (Merged effective 6 April 2018)
(iii). Key Management Personnel	Dr. Vikram Jit Singh Chhatwal - Director Prashant Jhaveri - Whole time Director (till 30th June 2018) Sanjay Kalra - Independent Director Himani Atul Kapadia- Independent Director Gaurav Sharma - Nominee Director Mr. Mr. Avalur Gopalaratnam Muralikrishnan- Independent Director- resigned w.e.f 31 March 2020 Vishal Vijay Gupta- Director
(iv) Shareholder	Medimatter Health Management Private Limited
(v) Entities under common control	Mandala Wellness Private Limited Phasorz Technologies Private Limited

Summary of transactions with the above related parties are as follows :

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Support service income from		
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited	175.42	217.76
Phasorz Technologies Private Limited	90.13	-
Software subscription income from		
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited	301.42	313.54
Consultancy fees paid to		
Medimatter Health Management Private Limited	1.40	1.00
Interest on debentures		
Medimatter Health Management Private Limited	0.17	0.16
Reimbursement of charges from		
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited	162.16	126.45
Health screenings	46.03	34.21
Facilities and other expenses		
Gain on transfer of property, plant and equipment	4.92	-
Director sitting fees	0.20	-
Dividend Received		
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited	190.59	-
Corporate guarantee taken		
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited	300.00	-
Interest income		
Phasorz Technologies Private Limited	10.23	-
Guarantee Expense		
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited	0.50	-
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel		
Short-term employee benefits	-	2.52
Share based payment	-	0.79

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

38 Related party disclosures (continued)

The Company has the following amount due from/ to related parties

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Amount receivable towards rendering of services (included in trade receivables)		
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited	-	136.69
Non-current investment in subsidiaries		
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited		
- Equity share	574.89	574.89
Non-convertible debentures		
Medimatter Health Management Private Limited	1.77	1.60
Accrued expenses		
Medimatter Health Management Private Limited	1.40	-
Other receivables		
Mandala Wellness Private Limited	486.64	-
Phasorz Technologies Private Limited	90.13	-
Cash distribution to shareholders who have opted for cancellation of shares	363.83	-
Borrowings		
Redeemable cumulative preference shares	523.00	523.00
Other payables		
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited	28.23	27.72

39 Merger of subsidiary

A **Summary of merger**

Medybiz Services Private Limited ("MSPL") is a private company incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 on 16 February, 2012 as a wholly owned subsidiary of the company. MSPL is engaged in the business of providing business support services, consultancy services and other advisory services related to healthcare sector. The management of the company had approved merger of MSPL with the company through a fast track merger mechanism pursuant to the provisions of Section 233 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Compromise, Arrangements and Amalgamation) Rules, 2016, vide its Board resolution dated 17 February, 2018.

Pursuant to merger order dated 15 November 2019 from Hon'ble Regional Director (RD), MSPL, merged with the Company. The Company has given effect to the Scheme from appointed date specified in the Scheme i.e. 1 April 2018 accordingly the prior period financial information has been restated from appointed date. The Company has considered the aforesaid merger as business acquisition from the appointed date and recorded the merger by applying pooling of interest method as per requirements of Ind AS 103 - Appendix C - Common control business combination.

B Assets, liabilities and reserves of MSPL transferred to and vested in the Company shall be recorded at their carrying value as appearing in the books of MSPL at the time of merger effective date and in accordance with requirements of relevant Ind AS. The inter-company balances between MSPL and the Company shall stand cancelled in the books of accounts of both the companies.

C **Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed**

The carrying value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of merger were:

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	Amount
Other non-current assets	0.56
Cash and cash equivalents	0.80
Loans	69.50
Other financial assets	82.42
Carrying value of assets acquired	**153.28**
Reserves & Surplus	
Securities Premium	233.55
Preference Share Redemption Reserve	57.32
Retained earnings	(326.60)
Other Equity	25.52
Borrowings	163.01
Trade payables	0.02
Other current liabilities	0.14
Carrying value of liabilities assumed	**152.96**
Share capital	**0.32**

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd. ★

39 Merger of subsidiary (continued)

D Reconciliation of previously reported balance sheet and restatement impact on account of merger

Balance sheet (extract)	As at 31 March 2019 (as previously reported)	Effect of merger	As at 31 March 2019 (as post merger)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	125.19	-	125.19
Other intangible assets	80.01	-	80.01
Intangible assets under development	32.49	-	32.49
Financial assets			
Investments	860.19	150.72	709.47
Loans	19.94	-	16.59
Other financial assets	5.28	-	5.28
Deferred tax assets (net)	27.45	(10.41)	37.86
Other non-current assets	1.81	0.00	1.81
Income tax asset, net of provision	190.90	0.81	190.09
Total non-current assets	**1,343.26**	**141.12**	**1,198.79**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	41.57	-	41.57
Trade receivables	382.09	-	382.09
Unbilled receivables	216.80	(0.01)	216.81
Cash and cash equivalents	19.20	(0.54)	19.74
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.39	-	2.39
Loans	0.90	-	4.25
Other financial assets	50.35	(0.00)	50.35
Other current assets	8.95	0.01	8.94
Total current assets	**722.25**	**(0.54)**	**726.15**
Total assets	**2,065.51**	**140.58**	**1,924.94**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	0.36	(0.00)	0.36
Other equity	777.89	(16.11)	794.00
Total equity	**778.25**	**(16.11)**	**794.36**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowing	1.60	-	1.60
Provision	12.75	0.00	12.75
Total non-current liabilities	**14.35**	**0.00**	**14.35**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowing	592.50	69.50	523.00
Trade payables:			
total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
total outstanding dues to creditors other than microenterprises and small enterprises	376.77	-	376.77
Other financial liabilities	212.38	87.37	125.01
Other current liabilities	88.54	(0.18)	88.72
Provisions	2.72	-	2.72
Total current liabilities	**1,272.91**	**156.69**	**1,116.22**
Total liabilities	**1,287.26**	**156.69**	**1,130.57**
Total equity and liabilities	**2,065.51**	**140.58**	**1,924.93**

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

38 Merger of subsidiary (continued)

E Reconciliation of previously reported statement of profit and loss and restatement impact on account of merger

Statement of profit and loss (extract)	As at 31 March 2019 (as previously reported)	Effect of merger	As at 31 March 2019 (as post merger)
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	1,764.42	1,239.28	525.14
Other income	4.47	(0.03)	4.50
Total income	**1,768.89**	**1,239.25**	**529.64**
Expenses			
Employee benefits	403.70	280.71	122.99
Other expenses	1,114.57	1,035.22	79.35
Total expenses	**1,518.27**	**1,315.93**	**202.34**
Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation, tax (EBITDA)	**250.62**	**(76.68)**	**327.30**
Finance costs	5.72	5.56	0.16
Depreciation and amortisation	80.82	16.53	64.29
Total expenses	**1,604.81**	**1,338.02**	**266.79**
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional item and tax for the year	**164.08**	**(98.77)**	**262.85**
Exceptional item	-	-	113.30
Profit/ (loss) before tax for the year	**164.08**	**(98.77)**	**149.54**
Income tax expense/ (credit):			
Current tax	61.69	(25.34)	87.03
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge	(37.80)	10.42	(48.22)
	23.89	**(14.92)**	**38.81**
Profit/ (loss) after tax for the year	**140.19**	**(83.83)**	**110.73**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for basic earning per share	36,082.00		36,082.00
Basic earning per share of Rs. 10 each	**3,885.32**	-	**3,068.86**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for diluted earning per share	36,388.00		36,388.00
Diluted earning per share of Rs. 10 each	**3,852.64**	-	**3,043.05**

39 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities and investing activities

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	Non-cash changes: Acquisitions	Non-cash changes: Fair value changes	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings	1.60	-	0.17	1.77

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	Non-cash changes: Acquisitions	Non-cash changes: Fair value changes	As at 31 March 2019
Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings	1.44	-	0.16	1.60

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Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd. ★

40 Micro, small and medium enterprise

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('the Act'). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company does not have any dues to micro and small enterprises as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:

(Rs in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal	-	-
Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

41 Exceptional item

The Company had invested Rs 130.51 million in equity shares, preference shares and inter-corporate deposit of Mobiefit Technologies Private Limited ("MTPL") in various tranches. Investment in these financial assets i.e. equity shares were measured at FVOCI and investment in preference shares at FVTPL and inter-corporate deposits at amortised cost. During the financial year 2018-19, management carried out the assessment on the performance of MTPL and have accordingly made 100% impairment of the said amount.

Particulars	Disclosed under	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Equity shares	Other comprehensive income	-	17.21
		-	17.21
Preference shares	Statement of profit and loss	-	68.82
ICD	Statement of profit and loss	-	40.00
Interest accrued on ICD	Statement of profit and loss	-	4.48
		-	113.30
		-	**130.51**

42 The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are any material foreseeable losses.

43 On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared COVID-19 to be a pandemic. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help contain or delay the spread of the virus. In addition the Company has adopted measures to curb the spread of infection in order to protect the health of its employees and ensure business continuity with minimal disruption. The Company has considered internal and external information while finalizing various estimates in relation to its financial statement captions upto the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

44 Events after the reporting date

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date through, the date at which the financial statements were available to be issued and determined that there are no other items to disclose except those already disclosed in the financial in earlier notes.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Vikash Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 064597

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
CIN:U74900KA2000PLC027229

Dr. Vikram Jit Singh Chhatwal
Director
DIN: 01606329

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020

Medi Assist Healthcare Services Ltd.

Satish Venkata Naga Gidugu
Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 23 December 2020