MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants

SV Tower, No. 27, Floor 4
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and profit, 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 Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

Other Matter

The Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 were adopted by the Board of Directors, on which the previous auditor issued a disclaimer of opinion dated November 16, 2021.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 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 financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 27 to the financial statements;

ii. The Company has long-term contracts as on March 31, 2022 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as on March 31, 2022;

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

iv. The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

v. The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

vi. Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material misstatement.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Company as it is a Private Company.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Pradeep Mysore Suresh
Partner
Membership No. 216181
UDIN: 22216181AOZMWW7356

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 13, 2022

SV Tower, No. 27, Floor 4
80 Feet Road, 6th Block, Koramangala
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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MEDI ASSIST INSURANCE TPA PRIVATE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 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 made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditor's 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the 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.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Pradeep Mysore Suresh
Partner
Membership No. 216181
UDIN: 22216181AOZMWW7356

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 13, 2022

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ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MEDI ASSIST INSURANCE TPA PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

i.

(a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) All the Property, Plant and Equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii.

(a) The Company is involved in the business of rendering services. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ii) (a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from Banks / financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. However, there is no requirement to file the Quarterly returns / statements with such Banks/ financial institutions as the limits have not been utilized anytime during the year.

iii.

(a) According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or given guarantee, or provided security to any other entity.

The details of such loans or advances and guarantees or security to parties other than subsidiary, joint ventures and associates are as follows:

	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year				
- **Others**	-	-	4.80	1.89
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - **Others**	-	-	3.80	1.08

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions in relation to guarantees provided and advances are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In case of the loans and advances in the nature of loan, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated and the borrowers have been regular in the payment of the principal and interest.

(d) According There are no amounts of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to other parties (employees) which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to other parties (employees) which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans or advances given to the same parties.

(f) According to The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to other parties (employees). Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act and the Company has not made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no amounts outstanding which are in the nature of deposits as on March 31, 2022 and the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year.

vi. The provisions of sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the services of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in few cases of provident fund, employees' state insurance and professional tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and examination of records of the Company, the outstanding dues of income-tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and any other statutory dues on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of 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 and interest thereon	25.92	25.92	2011-12	Income-tax Appellant Tribunal (ITAT), Bangalore
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax and interest thereon	30.49	8.03	2017-18	Commissioner of Income Taxes (Appeals), Bangalore
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax and interest thereon	464.95	Nil	2008-09	Hon'ble Supreme Court

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Tax Assessment of the Company. Also, there are no previously unrecorded income which has been now recorded in the books of account. Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix.

(a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings and repayment to lenders during the year. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix) (a) to (c) and sub clause (f)) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information explanation provided to us, no money was raised by way of term loans. Accordingly, the provision stated in paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture, hence reporting under the clause (ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its securities, joint ventures or associate companies.

x.

(a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xi.

(a) During the course of our audit, examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company nor on the Company.

(b) We have not come across of any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to Company.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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 Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Based on information and explanation provided to us, since the Company is a Private Company, Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to it.

xiv.

(a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered internal audit reports issued by internal auditors during our audit.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi.

(a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without any valid Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. However, the previous auditor had issued a disclaimer of opinion in his independent auditor's report dated November 16, 2021, on those preceding year financial statements, consequently we are unable to comment if any effect needs to be considered for the purpose of reporting under this clause.

xviii. There has been resignation of the statutory auditor during the year and we have taken into consideration of issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditor.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 of the Act are applicable to the Company. The Company has made the required contributions during the year and there are no unspent amounts which are required to be transferred to the special account as on the date of our audit report. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph (xx)(a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Pradeep Mysore Suresh
Partner
Membership No. 216181
UDIN: 22216181AOZMWW7356

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 13, 2022

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ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MEDI ASSIST INSURANCE TPA PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022]

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control with reference to 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 (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to 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 financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Pradeep Mysore Suresh
Partner
Membership No. 216181
UDIN: 22216181AOZMWW7356

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 13, 2022

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	162.74	214.20
Right-of-use assets	5 (a)	174.67	232.66
Goodwill	6	217.63	217.63
Other intangible assets	7	144.31	177.31
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	8 (a)	25.25	40.49
Income Tax Assets (Net)	9	474.58	291.43
Deferred tax assets (net)	10	52.07	60.00
Other non-current assets	11	3.79	8.41
Total non-current assets		**1,255.04**	**1,242.13**
Current assets			
Financial assets	12		
Investments	12 (a)	1,564.03	740.08
Trade receivables	12 (b)	1,046.04	1,085.26
Cash and cash equivalents	12 (c)	111.68	278.81
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	12 (d)	454.91	474.35
Other financial assets	12 (e)	140.11	109.33
Other current assets	13	176.55	103.74
Total current assets		**3,493.32**	**2,791.57**
Total Assets		**4,748.36**	**4,033.70**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	14	40.12	40.12
Other equity	15	2,071.67	1,626.42
Total equity		**2,111.79**	**1,666.54**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5 (b)	146.83	216.69
Provisions	16	103.16	71.86
Total non-current liabilities		**249.99**	**288.55**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	17		
Lease liabilities	5 (b)	82.16	80.56
Trade payables:	17 (a)		
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		31.36	30.91
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		429.50	449.82
Other financial liabilities	17 (b)	78.37	90.59
Contract liabilities	18	1,536.96	1,216.08
Other current liabilities	19	166.64	164.78
Provisions	20	61.60	45.87
Total current liabilities		**2,386.59**	**2,078.61**
Total liabilities		**2,636.58**	**2,367.16**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**4,748.36**	**4,033.70**

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

As per our report of even date attached.

for **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 105047W

Pradeep Mysore Suresh
Partner
Membership Number: 216181

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
CIN: U85199KA1999PTC025676

Nikhil Chopra
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06412544

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Satish Gidugu
Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Suchitra Krishnakumar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A29245

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ★

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Continuing operations			
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	3,853.77	3,120.87
Other income	22	79.16	93.03
Total income		**3,932.93**	**3,213.90**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	23	1,405.16	1,179.23
Finance costs	24	24.91	28.85
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	25	199.41	206.82
Other expenses	26	1,677.81	1,305.70
Total expenses		**3,307.29**	**2,720.60**
Profit before tax for the year from continuing operations		**625.64**	**493.30**
Income tax expense:	33		
Current tax		161.97	172.29
Deferred tax		14.49	(18.85)
		176.46	**153.44**
Profit after tax for the year from continuing operations		**449.18**	**339.86**
Discontinued operations	38		
Profit/ (Loss) for the year from discontinued operations		10.04	(150.54)
Tax (charge)/ credit for the year		(2.53)	33.23
Profit/ (Loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations		**7.51**	**(117.31)**
Profit after tax for the year		**456.69**	**222.55**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit (assets)/ liabilities		(26.03)	(5.63)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		6.55	1.42
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**(19.48)**	**(4.21)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**437.21**	**218.34**
Earnings per share for continuing operations [Face value of Rs. 10 per share (31 March 2021: Rs. 10 per share)]	28		
Basic		111.95	84.70
Diluted		108.97	83.65
Earnings/ (Loss) per share for discontinued operations [Face value of Rs. 10 per share (31 March 2021: Rs. 10 per share)]	28		
Basic		1.87	(29.24)
Diluted		1.87	(29.24)
Earnings per share for continuing and discontinued operations [Face value of Rs. 10 per share (31 March 2021: Rs. 10 per share)]	28		
Basic		113.82	55.47
Diluted		110.80	54.74

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

As per our report of even date attached.

for **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 105047W

Pradeep Mysore Suresh
Partner
Membership Number: 216181

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
CIN: U85199KA1999PTC025676

Nikhil Chopra
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06412544

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

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Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Suchitra Krishnakumar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A29245

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ★

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) Current Reporting Period

Balance at the Beginning of the Reporting period (As on April 1, 2021)	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in share capital during the year	Balance at the End of the Reporting period (As on March 31, 2022)
40.12	-	-	40.12

(2) Previous Reporting Period

Balance at the beginning of the Reporting period (As on April 1, 2020)	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in share capital during the year	Balance at the End of the Reporting period (As on March 31, 2021)
40.12	-	-	40.12

B. Other Equity

(1) Current Reporting Period

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Reserve and surplus		Other equity**	Total
	Employee stock option reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the Reporting Period (As on April 1, 2021)	21.57	1,604.85	-	1,626.42
Changes in Accounting policy/ Prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	1,626.42
Total Comprehensive Income for the reporting period from continuing operations	-	449.18	-	449.32
Total Comprehensive Income for the reporting period from discontinued operations		7.51		7.51
Actuarial gains/(loss) on account of re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	(19.48)	-	(19.48)
Dividends (including corporate dividend tax)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option compensation cost (net)	-	-	8.04	8.04
Balance at the end of the Reporting Period (As of March 31, 2022)	21.57	2,042.06	8.04	2,071.68

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
B. Other Equity

(2) Previous Reporting Period

Rs. in millions

Particulars	Reserve and surplus		Other equity**	Total
	Employee stock option reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the Reporting Period (As on April 1, 2020)	**21.57**	**1,696.51**	**-**	**1,718.08**
Changes in Accounting policy/ Prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the reporting period from continuing operations	-	339.86	-	339.86
Total Comprehensive Income for the reporting period from discontinued operations	-	(117.31)	-	(117.31)
Actuarial gains/(loss) on account of re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	(4.21)	-	(4.21)
Dividends (including corporate dividend tax)*	-	(310.00)	-	(310.00)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option compensation cost (net)	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the Reporting Period (As of March 31, 2021)	**21.57**	**1,604.85**	**-**	**1,626.42**

* The Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on 25 March 2021 declared an interim dividend of Rs. 77.26 per equity share. Dividends declared by the Company are based on the profits available for distribution.

** Other equity is mainly on account of ESOP expense incurred by the company on account of ESOP options issued by Holding Company (Refer note 30).

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our review report of even date attached
for **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 105047W

Pradeep Mysore Suresh
Partner
Membership Number: 216181

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
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Nikhil Chopra
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Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

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Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Suchitra Krishnakumar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A29245

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ★

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year from continuing operations	625.64	493.30
Profit/ (Loss) before tax for the year from discontinued operations	10.04	(150.54)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	199.41	206.82
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables and unbilled receivables	(86.84)	242.34
Rent concession	(6.62)	(22.92)
Provision for doubtful advances	-	7.73
Creditors/ Provision no longer required written back	(5.44)	(3.28)
Employee stock option compensation cost	8.04	-
Finance costs	24.91	28.85
Profit on sale of mutual fund investments	(5.64)	(6.80)
Profit/ (Loss) on sale of assets	(0.34)	-
(Gain)/ Loss on modification of lease contract	(5.67)	-
Asset written off	10.67	-
Advances written off	7.14	-
Interest income	(28.07)	(39.93)
Net gain on financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss	(32.85)	(8.11)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	**714.37**	**747.47**
Working capital movements:		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(14.43)	161.61
Increase in other liabilities	310.52	186.52
Increase in provisions	21.00	12.04
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	126.06	12.85
(Increase) in other assets	(94.68)	(100.53)
Cash generated from operations	**1,062.84**	**1,019.96**
Income taxes refund/ (paid), net	(347.66)	134.34
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	**715.18**	**1,154.30**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(43.55)	(89.97)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	6.46	-
Sale of current investments	494.39	546.39
Purchase of current investments	(1,229.85)	(854.97)
Investment in fixed deposits	17.08	(212.07)
Advance given for business acquisition	(50.00)	-
Interest received	26.13	36.73
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(779.34)**	**(573.89)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance costs paid	(1.99)	(0.82)
Dividend paid	-	(310.00)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(100.96)	(80.74)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(102.95)**	**(391.56)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(167.11)	188.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	278.81	89.96
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**111.68**	**278.81**
Component of cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 12 (c))		
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	111.53	277.99
Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	0.58
Cash on hand	0.15	0.24
Total cash and cash equivalents	**111.68**	**278.81**

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private ★ Limited

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Reconciliation of financial liabilities forming part of financing activities in accordance with Ind AS 7:		
Opening balance	297.25	363.75
(a) Non-cash movements in financing activities		
Additions	23.86	9.13
Interest expense for the year	22.92	28.03
Rent concession	(6.62)	(22.92)
Gain / (Loss) on modification of lease contract	(7.45)	-
(b) Cash movements in financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(100.95)	(80.74)
Closing balance	**229.00**	**297.25**

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 financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

for **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 105047W

Pradeep Mysore Suresh
Partner
Membership Number: 216181

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
CIN: U85199KA1999PTC025676

Nikhil Chopra
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06412544

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Satish Gidugu
Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Suchitra Krishnakumar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A29245

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ★

1 Company overview

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ("the Company") holds a license from the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) to function as a Third Party Administrator (TPA). The Company has signed up contracts with several general and health insurance companies to manage the requirements of their policyholders, as well as with healthcare providers (such as hospitals) to enable a network for policyholders to avail of cashless treatment at pre-negotiated tariffs. The Company primarily derives its income in the form of TPA fees from insurance companies expressed either as a percentage of the insurance premium paid by the insured to the insurance company or as a fixed price per member/ family. The Company also derives income from pre-policy check ups and other allied services provided to insurance companies, and for policy administration services rendered to Governments to enable public health schemes.

The Board of Directors of the Company vide resolution dated 30 December 2020 has approved the discontinuation of the business pertaining to card processing which are mainly generating revenue from Government contracts. Accordingly, the Company has disclosed the discontinuation of card processing business as discontinued operations as per the requirement of Ind AS 105 ' Non current asset held for sale and Discontinued operation', the details of which are stated in Refer Note 38. The Company has re-represented the comparative information due to the discontinued operations.

2 Basis of accounting and preparation

I Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) hereafter referred to as "financial statements" 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 financial statements have been prepared for the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company's annual reporting date 31 March 2022. These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on 12 August 2022.

II Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, 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 financial statement have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

Items	Measurement basis
Financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments)	Fair value
Share based payment at grant date	Fair value
Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits obligations	Present value of defined benefit obligations

IV Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management has made 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 liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. 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 year 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 recognised prospectively.

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

Property, plant and equipment, goodwill, 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.

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ★

2 Basis of accounting and preparation (continued)

(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) Expected credit losses on financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company past history, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting year.

(i) Other estimates:

The preparation of 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.

V 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 30: Employee share based payment
- Note 31: Financial instruments.

VI Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.
An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current assets/ liabilities include current portion of non-current financial assets/ liabilities respectively.

All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (if any) are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle
Based on the nature of the operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited

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MSKA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

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 non-financial 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 (except for trade receivables and contract assets) 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 FVTPL are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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

(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 outstanding.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"):

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.

Fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at investment level because this reflects the best way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:
- the stated policies and objectives for each of such investments and the operation of those policies in practice.
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited

MSKA & Associates Chartered Accountants

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

a. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

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 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.

b. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally 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.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit/ (loss) after tax for the years 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.

Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider:
• The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
• The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

e. Revenue recognition

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.

The Company derives revenue from rendering Third Party Administration (TPA) services is measured either as a percentage of insurance premium or amount per Life/ family covered and lumpsum amount under the policy depending on the terms of the contract entered into with insurance companies and government agencies. Such amounts are recognized as revenue on a pro-rata basis during the period of the underlying insurance policy. Performance obligations while rendering services are satisfied over time.

The Company derives revenue from pre-policy health check-up services in accordance with the terms of the relevant service agreement entered with customers and revenue is recognised at point in time as and when the related services are rendered.

Revenue from card processing income are recognised at point in time as and when the related services are rendered.

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 where related performance obligation are rendered and right to consideration is unconditional. Invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

f. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:
a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

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.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date are shown as capital advances.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line method over the useful lives determined based on internal assessment by the Management which in certain instances are different from those prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 in order to reflect actual usage of the assets. 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
Electrical equipment	10
Office equipment	5
Air conditioners	10

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from the date on which asset is ready for use and the depreciation charge for the year is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 losses, if any.
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 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.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or 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.
Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

The intangible assets are amortised over the estimated useful lives as given below:

Category of assets	Useful life (in years)
Software and licenses	3
Customer contracts	8
Customer relationship	10

h. Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:
a) Financial assets which are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans receivables, deposits and bank balance.
b) Trade receivables or unbilled receivables or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

Loss allowances for trade receivables or unbilled receivables is 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 risk profiling of individual customer and 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.

Write off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with Company's procedures for the recovery of amount due.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The impairment test is performed at the level of cash generating unit or groups of cash-generating units which represent the lowest level at which they are monitored for internal management purposes. Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.
The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant, equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or Company 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. Impairment loss recognised in respect of CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to reduce the carrying amounts of other assets of the CGU on a pro rata basis.
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. Impairment loss in respect of the goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

i. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

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.

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.

Critical judgements in determining the lease term
In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).
For leases of buildings, the following factors are normally the most relevant:
(a) If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
(b) If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
(c) Otherwise, the Company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset. Most extension options in building leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Company could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

j. Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits:

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

(ii) Post-employment benefits:

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 Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

The Company have considered only such changes in legislation which have been enacted upto the balance sheet date for the purpose of determining defined benefit obligation.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

j. Employee benefits (continued)

Compensated absences:

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods. The Company 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 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 employee stock option plan 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 Holding Company's eligible employees as defined in the "ESOS" scheme are entitled to ESOS of the Company. The Company recharges the compensation expenses relating to these share-based payments using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-Based Payment to the Holding Company.

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 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 tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognized for:
- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of transaction
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiary and associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets recognized or unrecognized are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized /reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

l. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
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.

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3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Balance Sheet. The liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the 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 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 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

An entity shall not classify as held for sale a non-current asset (or disposal group) that is to be abandoned. This is because its carrying amount will be recovered principally through continuing use. However, if the disposal group to be abandoned meets the criteria of Ind AS 105 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", then the entity shall present the results and cash flows of the disposal group as discontinued operations in accordance with that Ind AS 105, at the date on which it ceases to be used. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) to be abandoned include non-current assets (or disposal groups) that are to be used to the end of their economic life and non-current assets (or disposal groups) that are to be closed rather than sold.

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.

The expenses relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.
If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision disclosure is made.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the Company's financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.
Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advance) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent assets, contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed at each closing date.

o. Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") expenditure

CSR expenditure incurred by the Company and its associate is charged to the Statement of the Profit and Loss.

p. Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders (in the case of interim dividend it is approved by Board of Directors. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

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

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 01, 2022. The company has not early adopted any other standard or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective:

(i) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2: Amendments to Ind AS 109, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 104 and Ind AS 116

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR).

The amendments include the following practical expedients:

-A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest

-Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued

-Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component

These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company intends to use the practical expedients in future periods as and when it become applicable.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS

The Framework is not a Standard and it does not override any specific standard. Therefore, this does not form part of a set of standards pronounced by the standard-setters. While, the Framework is primarily meant for the standard-setter for formulating the standards, it has relevance to the preparers in certain situations such as to develop consistent accounting policies for areas that are not covered by a standard or where there is choice of accounting policy, and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the Standards.

The amendments made in following standards due to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS .includes amendment of the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument in Ind AS 102- Share Based Payments, footnote to be added for definition of liability i.e. definition of liability is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework in case of Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets etc.

The MCA has notified the Amendments to Ind AS consequential to Conceptual Framework under Ind AS vide notification dated June 18, 2021, applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2021. Accordingly, the Conceptual Framework is applicable for preparers for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(iii) Ind AS 116: COVID-19 related rent concessions

MCA issued an amendment to Ind AS 116 Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 to update the condition for lessees to apply the relief to a reduction in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 from 30 June 2021. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. In case a lessee has not yet approved the financial statements for issue before the issuance of this amendment, then the same may be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2020.

These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Ind AS 103: Business combination

The MCA clarified that for the purpose of this Ind AS, acquirers are required to apply the definition of asset and liability given in the framework for preparation and presentation of financial statements with Indian Accounting standards rather than the conceptual framework. Therefore, the acquirer does not recognise those costs as part of applying the acquisition method. Instead, the acquirer recognises those costs in its post-combination financial statements in accordance with other Ind AS.

These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(v) Amendment to Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28

In the definition of "Recoverable amount" the words "the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use" are replaced with "higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use". The consequential amendments are made in Ind AS 105, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 28.

These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Electrical equipment	Air conditioners	Total
Gross carrying value							
Balance at 1 April 2020	83.78	66.71	59.51	175.00	17.89	22.75	425.64
Additions	9.96	8.61	41.12	11.24	-	0.56	71.49
Balance at 31 March 2021	**93.74**	**75.32**	**100.63**	**186.24**	**17.89**	**23.31**	**497.13**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at 1 April 2020	32.01	13.80	27.13	114.60	4.67	6.98	199.19
For the year	18.54	8.08	17.82	28.86	5.03	5.41	83.74
Balance at 31 March 2021	**50.55**	**21.88**	**44.95**	**143.46**	**9.70**	**12.39**	**282.93**
Net carrying value at 31 March 2021	**43.19**	**53.44**	**55.68**	**42.78**	**8.19**	**10.92**	**214.20**
Gross carrying value							
Balance at 1 April 2021	93.74	75.32	100.63	186.24	17.89	23.31	497.13
Reclassification/adjustments of Gross Block	43.16	(14.27)	5.00	(10.90)	(16.52)	(6.47)	-
Additions	-	0.55	4.68	46.11	-	-	51.34
Disposals	(0.18)	(2.89)	(30.93)	(3.59)	(0.26)	(1.94)	(39.79)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**136.72**	**58.70**	**79.38**	**217.87**	**1.11**	**14.90**	**508.68**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at 1 April 2021	50.55	21.88	44.95	143.46	9.70	12.39	282.93
Reclassification/adjustments of Accumulated depreciation	17.82	(3.32)	6.19	(7.69)	(8.60)	(4.39)	-
For the year	23.68	5.49	24.67	29.48	0.05	2.31	85.67
Disposals	(0.18)	(1.63)	(15.29)	(3.57)	(0.20)	(1.79)	(22.66)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**91.87**	**22.42**	**60.51**	**161.67**	**0.95**	**8.52**	**345.94**
Net carrying value at 31 March 2022	**44.85**	**36.28**	**18.87**	**56.20**	**0.16**	**6.38**	**162.74**

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

6 Goodwill

Particulars	Amount
Gross carrying value	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	217.63
Additions	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**217.63**
Accumulated impairment loss	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-
For the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-
Net carrying value at 31 March 2021	**217.63**
Gross carrying value	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	217.63
Additions	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**217.63**
Accumulated impairment loss	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-
For the year	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	-
Net carrying value at 31 March 2022	**217.63**

Impairment testing for goodwill:

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to Health benefit administration which is considered as cash generating unit (CGU).
The recoverable amount of the CGU is based on value in use, estimated using discounted cash flows.
The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The value assigned to the key assumptions represents management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal source.

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Discount rate	16.30%	16.30%
Terminal growth rate	4.00%	4.00%
Budgeted EBITDA[a] growth rate	18.00%	18.00%

[a] EBITDA refers to Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.

The discount rate is a post-tax measure estimated based on the historical industry average weighted-average cost of capital.

The cash flow projections includes specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate has been determined based on management's estimates of long-term compound annual EBITDA growth rate.

Budgeted EBITDA has been estimated taking into account past experience adjusted as follows:
(i) Revenue growth has been projected taking into account the average growth rate levels experienced over past five years and the estimated sales volume and price growth for the next five years. It has been assumed that the sales price would increase in line with forecast inflation over the next five years.
(ii) Based on the assessment, the Company determined that the estimated recoverable value of the CGU is higher than its carrying cost and consequently, the Company has not recorded any impairment loss following the guidance under Ind AS 36 "Impairment of assets". The Company has performed sensitivity analysis for all key assumptions, including the cash flow projections consequent to the change in estimated future economic conditions arising from the possible effects due to COVID-19 and is unlikely to cause the carrying amount of the CGU exceed its estimated recoverable amount.

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7 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Software and licenses	Customer relationship	Customer contracts	Total
Gross carrying value				
Balance as at 1 April 2020	81.29	297.76	20.30	399.35
Additions	10.07	-	-	10.07
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**91.36**	**297.76**	**20.30**	**409.42**
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance as at 1 April 2020	77.51	105.53	4.45	187.49
For the year	12.32	29.76	2.54	44.62
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**89.83**	**135.29**	**6.99**	**232.11**
Net carrying value at 31 March 2021	**1.53**	**162.47**	**13.31**	**177.31**
Gross carrying value				
Balance as at 1 April 2021	91.36	297.76	20.30	409.42
Additions	0.17	-	-	0.17
Disposals	(0.11)	-	-	(0.11)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**91.42**	**297.76**	**20.30**	**409.48**
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance as at 1 April 2021	89.83	135.29	6.99	232.11
For the year	1.08	29.55	2.54	33.17
Disposals	(0.11)	-	-	(0.11)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**90.80**	**164.84**	**9.53**	**265.17**
Net carrying value at 31 March 2022	**0.62**	**132.92**	**10.77**	**144.31**

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

5 (a) Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying value		
Balance at 1 April 2020	377.64	377.64
Additions	9.30	9.30
Balance at 31 March 2021	**386.94**	**386.94**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 April 2020	75.82	75.82
For the year	78.46	78.46
Balance at 31 March 2021	**154.28**	**154.28**
Net carrying value at 31 March 2021	**232.66**	**232.66**
Gross carrying value		
Balance at 1 April 2021	386.94	386.94
Additions	24.36	24.36
Lease modification	(1.78)	(1.78)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**409.52**	**409.52**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 April 2021	154.28	154.28
For the year	80.57	80.57
Balance at 31 March 2022	**234.85**	**234.85**
Net carrying value at 31 March 2022	**174.67**	**174.67**

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

5 (b) Lease liabilities

A The following is the movement of lease liabilities as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at 1 April 2020	363.75
Additions	9.13
Interest expense for the year	28.03
Repayment of lease liabilities	(103.66)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**297.25**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Balance at 1 April 2021	297.25
Additions	23.86
Interest expense for the year	22.92
Gain/ (Loss) on modification of lease contract	(7.45)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(107.59)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**228.99**

B The following is the break-up of lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current lease liabilities	82.16	80.56
Non-current lease liabilities	146.83	216.69
	228.99	**297.25**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Less than one year	100.18	102.67
One to five years	149.88	243.02
More than five years	-	-
	250.06	**345.69**

D Amount recognized in Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on lease liabilities- presented under Finance costs	22.92	28.03
Depreciation on right-of-use assets- presented under Depreciation and amortisation expenses	80.57	78.46
Gain/ (Loss) on modification of lease contract	5.67	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low value assets- presented under Other expenses- Rent	14.31	23.04
Less: Rent concession due to COVID-19- presented under Other expenses- Rent	(6.62)	(22.92)

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company incurred expenses amounting to Rs. 14.31 million (31 March 2021 Rs. 23.04 million) for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. For the year ended 31 March 2022, the total cash outflows for leases, including short-term leases and low-value assets amounted to Rs. 115.27 million (31 March 2021: Rs. 103.78 million).

During the year ended 31 March 2022, the company received rent concessions as a consequence of COVID-19. Since, the change in lease payments is less than the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change and there was no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease, the Company has elected to apply the practical expedient which permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession as a lease modification. Consequently, the change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession is accounted for in the same way it would account for the change applying Ind AS 116 if the change were not a lease modification.

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 Insurance TPA Private Limited

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

8 Non-current financial assets

8 (a) Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Considered good, Unsecured		
Security deposits	12.48	30.20
Earnest money deposit	6.85	9.67
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity *	5.79	0.62
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	0.12	-
	25.25	**40.49**

*Includes bank deposit of Rs. Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 0.62 million) placed with bank against which bank guarantee have been issued to insurance companies.

9 Income Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Advance tax and tax deducted at source, net of provisions [(Provision Rs 747.61 million (31 March 2021 Rs 585.78 million)]	474.58	291.43
	474.58	**291.43**

10 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for employee benefits	36.48	24.90
Lease liabilities	57.63	74.81
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables, unbilled and other receivables, advances	58.90	81.74
Other items	8.04	5.68
Total deferred tax assets	**161.05**	**187.13**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Excess of depreciation on fixed assets under Income-tax Act, 1961 over depreciation under Companies Act	52.79	65.81
Right-of-use assets	43.96	58.56
Temporary difference arising from fair value adjustment of financial assets and liabilities, net	12.23	2.76
Total deferred tax liabilities	**108.98**	**127.13**
Deferred tax assets (net)*	**52.07**	**60.00**

*Refer Note 32.

11 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Prepaid expenses	3.01	-
Capital advances	0.78	8.41
	3.79	**8.41**

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Current assets

12 Financial assets

12 (a) Investments

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(i)	Investments in mutual funds - Unquoted- Fair value through profit and loss	1,514.03	740.08
(ii)	Advance given for business acquisition	50.00	-
		1,564.03	**740.08**
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1,564.03	740.08

12 (b) Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Considered good - Unsecured	359.64	362.46
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	196.20	248.67
Total receivables	**555.84**	**611.13**
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(196.20)	(248.67)
Total (A)	**359.64**	**362.46**
Unbilled receivables		
Considered good - Unsecured		
Unbilled receivables	686.40	722.80
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Unbilled receivables	8.38	42.75
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(8.38)	(42.75)
Total (B)	**686.40**	**722.80**
Total (A+B)	**1,046.04**	**1,085.26**

The Company's exposure to credit risk and loss allowances are disclosed in Note 31C.

Trade receivable ageing:
As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed trade receivable - consigered good	684.48	80.98	205.98	38.86	17.21	10.89	7.64	1,046.04
Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	8.38	-	12.29	7.34	8.34	33.29	134.95	204.58
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**692.86**	**80.98**	**218.27**	**46.20**	**25.55**	**44.17**	**142.59**	**1,250.62**
Less: Loss allowance								(204.58)
Total								**1,046.04**

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed trade receivable - consigered good	722.80	174.43	114.19	23.42	28.07	18.56	3.80	1,085.27
Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	42.75	-	3.92	35.57	38.87	83.05	87.26	291.42
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**765.55**	**174.43**	**118.11**	**58.99**	**66.94**	**101.61**	**91.06**	**1,376.68**
Less: Loss allowance								(291.42)
Total								**1,085.26**

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited

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12 (c) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cash on hand	0.15	0.24
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	111.53	277.99
Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months*	-	0.58
	111.68	**278.81**

The Company's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in Note 31C.

* Includes bank deposit of Rs. Nil (31 March 2021: Rs 0.54) placed with bank against which bank guarantee have been issued to insurance companies.

12 (d) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above in 13 (c)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months (Note a)	454.91	474.35
	454.91	**474.35**

The Company's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in Note 31C.

(a)(i) Includes bank deposit of Rs. 22.18 million (31 March 2021: Rs. 229.14 million) which are under lien with bank towards bank guarantee availed by the Holding Company.

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12 Financial assets

12 (c) Others financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Considered good - Unsecured		
Security deposits	30.36	15.43
Earnest money deposit	6.73	-
Accrued interest income	2.75	3.68
Other receivables*	100.27	90.22
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Other receivables	13.32	14.87
Less: Provision for other receivables	(13.32)	(14.87)
Security deposits	0.08	0.08
Less: Provision for security deposits	(0.08)	(0.08)
	140.11	**109.33**

The Company's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in Note 31C.

* Refer Note 36.

13 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Considered good - Unsecured		
Balances with government authorities	144.97	77.84
Advances to suppliers	13.17	14.54
Advances to employees	4.88	3.66
Prepaid expenses	13.53	7.70
Considered doubtful - Unsecured		
Advance to supplier	16.14	18.43
Less: Provision for advance to supplier	(16.14)	(18.43)
	176.55	**103.74**

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ★

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

14 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Authorised:		
6,020,000 (31 March 2021: 6,020,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	60.20	60.20
	60.20	**60.20**
Issued and Subscribed and Paid-up:		
4,012,370 (31 March 2021: 4,012,370) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	40.12	40.12
	40.12	**40.12**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,012,370	40.12	4,012,370	40.12
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**4,012,370**	**40.12**	**4,012,370**	**40.12**

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to the shares:

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as 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) Shares held by Holding company:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up held by				
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited (includes 5 equity shares held jointly with one of the directors)	4,012,370	40.12	4,012,370	40.12
	4,012,370	**40.12**	**4,012,370**	**40.12**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by				
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited (includes 5 equity shares held jointly with one of the directors)	4,012,370	40.12	4,012,370	40.12
	4,012,370	**40.12**	**4,012,370**	**40.12**

e) As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

f) Promoter's Shareholdings

As at March 31, 2022

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			% Change during the year
Promoter name	**No of shares**	**% of total number of shares**	
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited	4,012,358	100%	-
Total	**4,012,358**	**100%**	-

As at March 31, 2021

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year			% Change during the year
Promoter name	**No of shares**	**% of total number of shares**	
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited	4,012,358	100%	-
Total	**4,012,358**	**100%**	-

g) Shares reserved for issue under employee stock option schemes:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Under employee stock option scheme, 2012: 304,940 equity shares of Rs. 10 each*	304,940	3.05	304,940	3.05

*Refer Note 30.

h) 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.

i) 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 and operating cash flows generated. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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

15 Other equity

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a)	**Retained earnings***		
	Surplus/(deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,604.85	1,696.51
	Movement during the year		
	Total comprehensive income for the year	437.21	218.34
	Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity:		
	Dividend paid	-	(310.00)
	Balance at the end of the reporting year	**2,042.06**	**1,604.85**
(b)	**Employee stock option outstanding account**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	21.57	21.57
	Movement during the year		
	Employee stock option compensation cost (net)	-	-
	Balance at the end of the reporting year	**21.57**	**21.57**
(c)	**Other equity***		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
	Movement during the year	8.04	-
	Balance at the end of the reporting year	**8.04**	**-**
	Total (a+b+c)	**2,071.67**	**1,626.42**

* The amount of per share dividend recognised as distributions to equity shareholders for the year ended 31 March 2021 was Rs. 77.26 respectively.

(a) Retained earnings
Retained earnings comprises of the amounts that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders.

(b) Employee stock option outstanding account
The employee stock option outstanding account is used to recognize grant date fair value of the options issued to the employees of Company and its Holding Company under the company's stock option plan. For futher details Refer Note 30 for Employee stock option scheme details.

(c) Other equity*
Other equity is mainly on account of ESOP expense incurred by the company on account of ESOP options issued by Holding Company (Refer note 30).

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Non-Current liabilities

16 Provisions (non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity*	103.16	71.86
	103.16	**71.86**

* Refer Note 29.

17 Current financial liabilities

17 (a) Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises*	31.36	30.91
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises**	429.50	449.82
	460.86	**480.73**

* Refer Note 37.
** Refer Note 36.

Trade payable ageing:

^MSME stand for micro, small and medium enterprises

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME^	8.77	3.72	0.28	1.37	-	-	**14.15**
Others	110.51	274.13	40.33	1.73	0.16	2.65	**429.50**
Disputed dues - MSME^	-	5.94	9.41	1.19	0.68	-	**17.21**
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**119.29**	**283.78**	**50.02**	**4.29**	**0.83**	**2.65**	**460.86**

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Not due	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME^	1.11	3.82	4.78	0.92	-	1.69	**12.33**
Others	168.53	108.67	132.88	-	-	39.24	**449.32**
Disputed dues - MSME^	-	4.11	9.59	3.58	-	1.31	**18.59**
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	**0.50**
Total	**169.64**	**116.60**	**147.75**	**4.49**	**-**	**42.25**	**480.73**

17 (b) Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Employee benefits payable*	36.98	25.82
Creditors for capital goods	-	2.18
Other payables *	41.39	62.59
	78.37	**90.59**

* Refer Note 36.

18 Contract liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Contract liabilities	1,536.96	1,216.08
	1,536.96	**1,216.08**

19 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Statutory liabilities payable	166.64	164.78
	166.64	**164.78**

20 Provisions (current)

Particulars		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for employee benefits:			
Gratuity*		36.50	22.92
Employee compensated absences		5.32	4.17
	(A)	**41.82**	**27.09**
Provision for claims disallowed:			
Balance at the beginning of the year		18.78	-
Provision created during the year		8.00	18.78
Reversed/ Utilisation during the year		(7.00)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(B)**	**19.78**	**18.78**
	(A+B)	**61.60**	**45.87**

* Refer Note 29.

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

21 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from contracts with customers :		
Third Party Administration (TPA) fees	4,174.65	3,236.62
Add: opening unearned income	1,216.08	1,100.33
	5,390.73	4,336.95
Less: closing unearned income	1,536.96	1,216.08
Income from sale of services	3,853.77	3,120.87
	3,853.77	**3,120.87**

(A) Disaggregate of revenue information

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by major products and service lines and timing of revenue recognition. The table also includes a reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Major products/ service lines		
Income from services	3,853.77	3,120.87
	3,853.77	**3,120.87**
Timing of transfer of goods and services		
Services rendered over time	3,853.77	3,120.87
	3,853.77	**3,120.87**
Contract counterparties		
Government customers	471.15	499.25
Others insurers	3,382.62	2,621.62
	3,853.77	**3,120.87**

(B) Contract balances

(i) The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers.

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade receivables	12 (b)	1,046.04	1,085.26
Contract liabilities		1,536.96	1,216.08

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

The contract liabilities primarily relate to billings in excess of revenues. The billing schedules agreed with customers could include periodic performance-based payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

(ii) Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the period are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Movement in contract liabilities:		
Opening balance	1,216.08	1,100.33
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	(1,216.08)	(1,100.33)
Increases due to invoicing during the year, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	1,536.96	1,216.08
Closing balance	**1,536.96**	**1,216.08**

(C) Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) at the reporting date.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Within 1 year	1,535.32	1,214.56
1-3 years	1.64	1.52
	1,536.96	**1,216.08**

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

22 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest income on:		
term deposits	26.25	38.30
income tax refund	-	31.17
financial assets at amortised cost	1.83	1.62
Net gain on financial assets measured at FVTPL	32.85	8.11
Profit on sale of investment in mutual funds	5.64	6.80
Creditors/ Provision no longer required written back	5.44	3.28
Gain / (Loss) on modification of lease contract	5.67	-
Profit on sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)	0.34	-
Miscellaneous income	1.14	3.75
	79.16	**93.03**

23 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Salaries, bonus and allowances	1,225.61	1,042.00
Contribution to provident and other funds*	100.65	91.50
Gratuity (Refer note: 29)	25.53	18.79
Employee stock option compensation cost (net)	8.04	-
Staff welfare expenses	45.33	26.94
	1,405.16	**1,179.23**

*Refer Note 29.

24 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on lease liabilities*	22.92	28.03
Bank guarantee commission	0.79	0.52
Other interest costs (MSME Interest)	1.20	0.30
	24.91	**28.85**

*Refer Note 5(b).

25 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	(a)	80.57	78.46
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(b)	85.67	83.74
Amortisation of intangible assets	(c)	33.17	44.62
		199.41	**206.82**

(a) Refer Note 5(a).

(b) Refer Note 4.

(c) Refer Note 7.

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26 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Software subscription charges *	469.39	276.70
Sub-contracting expenses	545.30	321.90
Business support services *	-	164.35
Legal and professional	97.24	67.47
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables and unbilled receivables	15.66	122.62
Postage and communication	81.14	72.82
Repair and maintenance	75.23	54.85
Printing and stationery	141.36	45.21
Claims disallowed	55.68	44.79
Power and fuel charges	23.57	21.08
Travelling and conveyance	38.66	16.34
Rent **	7.69	0.12
Security expenses	12.19	14.67
Enrolment card charges	35.66	10.01
Insurance awareness initiatives	22.11	2.74
Provision for doubtful advances	0.55	3.34
Advances written off	7.14	-
Corporate social responsibility (Refer Note 34)	6.70	7.47
Loss on scrapping of asset	9.70	-
Housekeeping charges	4.27	4.66
Auditors' remuneration ***	7.86	2.30
Rates and taxes	13.46	10.10
Bad debts written off	71.32	60.94
Less: Utilisation of provision	(71.32)	(22.96)
Director sitting fees *	0.70	0.40
Miscellaneous expenses	6.55	3.78
	1,677.81	**1,305.70**

* Refer Note 36.

** Represents lease rentals for short term leases and leases of low-value assets.

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Statutory audit fees	7.26	2.20
Tax audit fees	0.60	-
Other services (certification fees)	-	0.10
	7.86	**2.30**

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27 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Contingent liabilities:			
i) Bonus as per The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 for the period from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015	(a)	5.71	5.71
ii) Demands raised by income-tax authorities for various assessment years with regard to taxation of non-deduction of tax on payments made by the Company to various hospitals towards settlement of cashless claims. [Gross amount paid to Income tax authority under protest of Rs. Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 55.02 million)]		-	-
iii) Demands raised by income-tax authorities for assessment years 2017-18 on account of disallowance of amortisation on goodwill and prior period expenditure and disallowance u/s 14A to the extent applicable [Amount paid to Income tax authority under protest of Rs. 8.02 million (31 March 2021: 8.02 million)]		22.46	20.75
iv) Disallowed u/s 40(a)(ia) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for payments made to various hospitals during the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09	(b)	464.96	464.96
v) Employee Provident Fund	(c)	-	-
vi) Demands raised by income tax authorities for assessment years 2018-19 on account of disallowance of amortization of intangible assets.		30.67	-
vii) Bank guarantee		180.83	180.83
Commitments:			
i) Estimated amount of contracts, remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for		4.70	10.98

Notes:

(a) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 was notified by the Government of India with retrospective effect from 1 April 2014. The Honorable High Court, 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 financial year 2014-15. The obligation to pay the Bonus for the financial year 2014-15 will arise only if the High Court disposes off the writ petition in favour of the Government. Hence, the Company has taken a view that an amount of Rs 5.71 million which is the approximate statutory bonus liability, for the eligible employees in respect of financial year 2014-15, has been considered as an contingent liability.

(b) As per Income tax assessment order, the Assessing Officer has disallowed u/s 40(a)(ia) on payments made to various hospitals during the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09 totaling to Rs. 118.92 million Rs. 964.75 million respectively and accordingly raised a demand of Rs. 29.71 million and Rs. 435.25 million u/s 143(3) of the IT Act respectively against Dedicated Healthcare Services TPA (India) Private Limited (DHS). The Company filed an appeal against these above Orders as the payments to hospitals were made from the funds received from insurance companies were an advance and all payments were adjusted against the advance received. The payments were not claimed as an expenditure, hence, these cannot be disallowed under said section. The Company received favorable orders from CIT(A) on 8 August 2012, ITAT on 10 December 2014, and the High Court on 30 November 2015. However, the Income Tax department has filed an appeal with The Honorable Supreme Court of India. Further, the Company had acquired DHS on dated 30 September 2016 and pursuant to the merger order dated 6 April 2018, DHS merged with the Company from the appointed date specified in the Scheme i.e. 1 October 2016.

(c) In light of judgment of Honourable 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 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.

28 Earnings per share ("EPS")

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders		
Net profit for the year attributable to the equity share holders from continuing operations (a)	449.18	339.86
Net (loss)/ profit for the year attributable to the equity share holders from discontinued operation (b)	7.51	(117.31)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for basic earning per share (c)	4,012,370	4,012,370
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for diluted earning per share (d)	4,121,926	4,065,361
Basic earning per share of Rs 10 each (for continuing operation) [a/c]	111.95	84.70
Diluted earning per share of Rs 10 each (for continuing operation) [a/d]	108.97	83.60
Basic earning per share of Rs 10 each (for discontinued operation) [b/c]	1.87	(29.24)
Diluted earning per share of Rs 10 each (for discontinued operation) [b/d]^	1.87	(28.86)
Basic earning per share of Rs 10 each (for continuing and discontinued operation) [(a+b)/c]	113.82	55.47
Diluted earning per share of Rs 10 each (for continuing and discontinued operation) [(a+b)/d]	110.80	54.74

^ 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.

The computation of equity shares used in calculating basic and diluted earning per share is set out below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic EPS	4,065,361	4,012,370
Effect of dilutive potential equity shares		
- Employee stock options	56,565	52,991
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of diluted EPS	**4,121,926**	**4,065,361**

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29 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment plans.

a. Defined contribution plan:

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 employee provident fund and employee state insurance for the year aggregated to Rs. 75.85 million (31 March 2021: Rs. 73.57 million).

b. Defined benefit plan:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan governed by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The plan entitles an employee who has rendered atleast 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:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Defined benefit obligation	146.04	101.28
Fair value of plan assets	(6.38)	(6.50)
Net defined benefit obligation	**152.42**	**107.78**
Current liabilities	(36.50)	(22.92)
Non-current liabilities	(103.16)	(71.86)

(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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Balance at the beginning of the year	101.28	91.00
Current service cost	20.35	13.92
Interest cost	4.92	4.52
Benefits paid	(14.76)	(10.61)
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognised in other comprehensive income		
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	1.85
Changes in financial assumptions	(1.77)	1.65
Experience adjustment	27.95	1.39
Effect of acquisition / (Divestiture)*	(0.38)	-
Transfer In/(out)**	8.45	(2.44)
Balance at the end of the year	**146.04**	**101.28**

* During the year, the Company has transferred certain employees to an entity outside the Mediassist group of companies. Effect of acquisition/ (Divestiture) represents the gratuity liability transferred by the Company to the outside entity pertaining to the transferred employees valued by the Independent Actuary.

** During the year, the Company has transferred certain employees to its Holding Company. Transfer out represents the gratuity liability transferred by the Company to the Holding Company pertaining to the transferred employees valued by the Independent Actuary.

Reconciliation of present value of plan assets

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Balance at the beginning of the year	6.50	7.29
Addition on business combination	-	-
Contributions paid by the employer	14.23	10.21
Benefits paid	(14.76)	(10.61)
Interest income	0.27	0.35
Return on planned assets recognised in other comprehensive income		
Re-measurements on Plan Assets – Loss/ (Gain)	0.16	(0.74)
Balance at the end of the year	**6.38**	**6.50**

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

29 Employee benefits (continued)

Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current service cost	20.35	13.92
Interest cost	4.92	4.52
Interest income	0.27	0.35
	25.53	**18.79**

Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	1.85
Changes in financial assumptions	(1.77)	1.65
Experience adjustment	27.95	1.39
Re-measurements on Plan Assets – Gain/ (loss)	0.16	0.74
	26.34	**5.63**

ii. Plan assets
Plan assets comprise the following

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Managed by - Reliance Nippon Life Insurance and Life Insurance Corporation	(6.38)	(6.50)
	(6.38)	**(6.50)**

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

The Company expects to pay Rs. 14 million in its contribution to Defined benefit plan in financial year 2021-22. (financial year 2020-21 Rs. 14 million)

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of reporting period is 2 years (31 March 2021: 2 years).

iii. Actuarial assumptions

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Discount rate	4.90%	4.50%
Expected return	4.50%	5.10%
Future salary growth	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 Ult	IALM 2012-14 Ult
Rate of employee turnover	35.00%	35.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables

iv. Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(4.24)	4.49	(3.01)	3.20
Future salary growth (1% movement)	4.32	(4.16)	3.06	(2.95)
Rate of employee turnover (1% movement)	(0.80)	0.84	(0.64)	0.67

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. Negative amounts represents decrease and positive amounts represents increase in gratuity liability respectively.

v. Expected future cash flows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Discounted	Undiscounted	Discounted	Undiscounted
1st following year	54.65	55.98	34.58	35.35
2nd following year	43.95	47.22	28.19	30.11
3rd following year	35.25	39.73	23.78	26.54
4th following year	29.56	34.95	20.49	23.91
5th following year	23.14	28.70	17.09	20.83
Thereafter	48.47	67.43	36.61	49.66

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29 Employee benefits (continued)

vi. Description of risk exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Company is exposed to various risks as follow -
a) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
b) Investment Risk- If plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.
c) Discount Rate- Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
d) Mortality- Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
e) Withdrawals- Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

(c) Other long-term employee benefits:

The Company provides for compensated absences to its employees. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service years. During the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company has incurred an expense on compensated absences amounting to Rs. 1.15 million (31 March 2021: Rs. 0.97 million). The Company determines the expense for compensated absences basis the actuarial valuation of the present value of the obligation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(d) The holding company (MAHS) has instituted a self funded scheme for providing hospitalization benefits for all employees for the Group. MAITPA as a group has availed the same scheme and extended the benefits to its own employees

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30 Employee share based payment

2012 plan

The Company has established Employee Stock Option Scheme 2012 ("ESOS 2012") with effect from 30 April 2012 to enable the employees of the Company and employees of Holding Company to participate in the future growth and success of the Company. ESOS 2012 is operated at the discretion of the Board.

The Company has granted to its employee 87,842 employee stock options on 30 April 2012, 17,333 employee stock options on 30 April 2013, 28,198 employee stock options on 1 June 2014, 6,374 employee stock options on 1 June 2015, 13,500 employee stock options on 15 September 2015, 29,000 employee stock options on 15 July 2016 and 45,394 employee stock options on 1 July 2017. 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 2012 ("ESOS 2012") 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. As at the balance sheet date 86,257 options were vested to the employees.

The Company had below share based payment arrangement under ESOS 2012 as on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Date of grants	Number of option granted	Exercise price
Grant I	30-Apr-12	45,400	140
Grant II	30-Apr-12	40,124	140
Grant III	30-Apr-12	2,318	140
Grant IV	30-Apr-13	17,333	235
Grant V	01-Jun-14	28,198	966
Grant VI	01-Jun-15	6,374	1,244
Grant VII	15-Sep-15	13,500	1,244
Grant VIII	15-Jul-16	29,000	1,368
Grant IX	01-Jul-17	18,110	1,505
Grant X	01-Jul-17	15,405	1,505
Grant XI	01-Jul-17	7,434	1,505
Grant XII	01-Jul-17	4,445	1,505

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	Grant IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX	Grant X	Grant XI	Grant XII
At the end of 1 year	15%	33%	100%	15%	35%	65%	100%
At the end of 2 year	20%	33%	-	20%	30%	35%	-
At the end of 3 year	30%	34%	-	30%	35%	-	-
At the end of 4 year	35%	-	-	35%	-	-	-

Modification of Employee Stock Option Scheme

In the month of August 2018, the Company 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 I	Grant II	Grant III	Grant IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX	Grant X	Grant XI	Grant XII
Immediate	100%	100%	100%	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 I	30-Apr-12	2,160	2,139
Grant II	30-Apr-12	2,160	2,139
Grant III	30-Apr-12	2,160	2,139
Grant IV	30-Apr-13	2,085	2,049
Grant V	01-Jun-14	1,512	1,363
Grant VI	01-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	01-Jul-17	1,174	858
Grant X	01-Jul-17	1,123	858
Grant XI	01-Jul-17	1,096	858
Grant XII	01-Jul-17	1,096	858

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

Reconciliation of outstanding employee stock options:

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Shares arising out of options	Range of exercise prices (Rs.)	Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)	Weighted average remaining contractual life
Outstanding as at 1 April 2021	86,257	140 - 1,505	709	1.00
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding at 31 March 2022	**86,257**	**140 - 1,505**	**709**	**1.00**
Exercisable options at 31 March 2022	**86,257**	**140 - 1,505**	**709**	**1.00**

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	Shares arising out of options	Range of exercise prices (Rs.)	Weighted average exercise price (Rs.)	Weighted average remaining contractual life
Outstanding as at 1 April 2020	86,257	140 - 1,505	709	1.00
Add: Options granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Options cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding at 31 March 2021	**86,257**	**140 - 1,505**	**709**	**1.00**
Exercisable options at 31 March 2021	**86,257**	**140 - 1,505**	**709**	**1.00**

Expenses summary of shared based payment

For details on employee benefits Refer Note 23.

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

31 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, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values"

As at 31 March 2022	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non-current								
Other financial assets	-	-	25.25	25.25	-	-	-	-
Current								
Investments	1,564.03	-	-	1,564.03	1,564.03	-	-	1,564.03
Trade receivables	-	-	1,046.04	1,046.04	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	111.68	111.68	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	454.91	454.91	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	140.11	140.11	-	-	-	-
	1,564.03	**-**	**1,777.99**	**3,342.02**	**1,564.03**	**-**	**-**	**1,564.03**
Financial liabilities								
Non-current								
Lease liabilities	-	-	146.83	146.83	-	-	-	-
Current								
Lease liabilities	-	-	82.16	82.16	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	460.86	460.86	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	78.37	78.37	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**768.22**	**768.22**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at 31 March 2021	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non-current								
Other financial assets	-	-	40.49	40.49	-	-	-	-
Current								
Investments	740.08	-	-	740.08	740.08	-	-	740.08
Trade receivables	-	-	1,085.26	1,085.26	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	278.81	278.81	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	474.35	474.35	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	109.33	109.33	-	-	-	-
	740.08	**-**	**1,988.24**	**2,728.32**	**740.08**	**-**	**-**	**740.08**
Financial liabilities								
Lease liabilities	-	-	216.69	216.69	-	-	-	-
Current								
Lease liabilities	-	-	80.56	80.56	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	480.73	480.73	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	90.59	90.59	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**868.57**	**868.57**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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

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.

Management assessment of recoverability of trade receivables: During the year, the Company carried out a detailed customer-wise assessment of the recoverability of the trade receivables. Basis that assessment, the company has created an allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables which the management considers as adequate.

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

i. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as interest rates and equity 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 fixed deposit 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.

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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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

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

C. Financial risk management (continued)

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
a. Trade receivables
b. Unbilled receivables
c. Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances
d. Guarantee given on behalf of Holding Company to bank
e. Loans receivables
f. Other financial assets

(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 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 was as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade receivables	555.84	611.13
Unbilled receivables	694.78	765.55
	1,250.62	**1,376.68**

Impairment

The ageing of trade receivables is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Less than 1 year	345.45	351.52
1-2 years	25.55	66.94
2-3 years	44.17	101.61
More than 3 years	142.59	91.06
Unbilled receivables	692.86	765.55
	1,250.62	**1,376.68**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	248.67	49.08
Impairment loss recognized (from continuing operations and discontinued operation)	14.17	222.55
Amounts utilised	(66.64)	(22.96)
Balance at the end of the year	**196.20**	**248.67**

Management assessment of recoverability of trade receivables
Trade receivables forms a significant part of the financial assets carried at amortized cost. The Company has performed detailed customer wise specific assessment of recoverability of the trade receivables and has accordingly recognised the Impairment loss. Further, the Company is closely monitoring the developments across various business lines. Basis the aforesaid detailed assessment made by Management, provision made towards trade receivables is considered adequate.

(b) Unbilled receivables
Unbilled receivables forms a significant part of the financial assets carried at amortized cost. The Company has performed detailed customer wise specific assessment of recoverability of the unbilled receivables and has accordingly recognised the impairment loss. Further, the Company is closely monitoring the developments across various business lines. Basis the aforesaid detailed assessment made by Management, provision made towards unbilled receivables is considered adequate

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses in respect of unbilled receivables during the year was as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	42.75	-
Impairment loss recognized	1.48	42.75
Amounts utilised	(35.85)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**8.38**	**42.75**

(c) Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances
The cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances are held primarily with bank and financial institution counterparties.

(d) Guarantee given behalf of Holding Company to bank
The credit risk on financial guarantee contract for the Corporate guarantee given to HDFC Bank Limited is remote. Refer Note 12(d)(a)(i).

(e) Loans receivables
These represents security deposits given towards office premises taken on lease under contractual arrangement and EMD deposit for participation in tender.

(f) Other financial assets
The Company has performed the credit risk assessment for other financial assets and has created allowance for doubtful other financial assets.

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31 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 2022

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		0-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	460.86	460.86	-	-	-	460.86
Other current financial liabilities	78.37	78.37	-	-	-	78.37
	539.23	**539.23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**539.23**

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		0-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	480.73	480.73	-	-	-	480.73
Other current financial liabilities	90.59	90.59	-	-	-	90.59
	571.32	**571.32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**571.32**

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32 Movement in deferred tax

i. Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 1 April 2020	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 31 March 2021	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Property plant and equipment and intangible assets	(54.87)	(10.94)	-	(65.81)	-	65.81
Right-of-use assets	(75.96)	17.40	-	(58.56)	-	58.56
Lease liabilities	91.55	(16.74)	-	74.81	74.81	-
Employee benefits	21.87	1.61	1.42	24.90	24.90	-
other receivables and provision for doubtful advance and	18.80	62.94	-	81.74	81.74	-
Investments	(2.61)	(0.15)	-	(2.76)	-	2.76
Security deposit	1.32	(0.36)	-	0.96	0.96	-
Temporary differences on expenses	2.62	2.10	-	4.72	4.72	-
	2.72	**55.86**	**1.42**	**60.00**	**187.13**	**127.13**

ii. Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 1 April 2021	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) as at 31 March 2022	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Property plant and equipment and intangible assets	(65.81)	13.02	-	(52.79)	-	52.79
Right-of-use assets	(58.56)	14.60	-	(43.96)	-	43.96
Lease liabilities	74.81	(17.18)	-	57.63	57.63	-
Employee benefits	24.90	5.03	6.55	36.48	36.48	-
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables and other receivables provision for doubtful advances and deposits	81.74	(22.84)	-	58.90	58.90	-
Investments	(2.76)	(9.47)	-	(12.23)	-	12.23
Security deposit	0.96	(0.33)	-	0.63	0.63	-
Temporary differences on expenses	4.72	2.69	-	7.41	7.41	-
	60.00	**(14.49)**	**6.55**	**52.07**	**161.05**	**108.98**

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 relate to income taxes levied by the

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 Insurance TPA Private Limited ★

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

33 Tax expense relating to continuing operations

(a) Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current tax	161.97	172.29
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge	14.49	(18.85)
Tax expense for the year	**176.46**	**153.44**

(b) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022			For the year ended 31 March 2021		
	Before tax	Tax benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss						
Re-measurement of defined benefit (assets)/ liabilities	(26.03)	6.55	(19.48)	(5.63)	1.42	(4.21)
	(26.03)	**6.55**	**(19.48)**	**(5.63)**	**1.42**	**(4.21)**

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit before tax for the year from continuing operations	625.64	493.30
Domestic tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Tax using company's domestic rate	157.46	124.15
Tax effect of:		
CSR expenses	1.69	1.88
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax computation	0.53	2.40
Effect of tax base of goodwill non deductible for amortisation*	-	23.16
Effect on ESOP expense	2.02	-
Other permanent differences	16.78	1.85
	176.46	**153.44**
Current tax	161.97	172.29
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge	14.49	(18.85)
	176.46	**153.44**

During the Financial year (FY) 19-20, 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 FY 19-20 and onwards.

* Pursuant to the Finance Bill enacted in February 2021, the amortisation of goodwill will not be allowed as tax deduction with effect from 1 April 2020, hence, the corresponding tax base of goodwill as at 1 April 2020 became Nil. Therefore, deferred tax charge for the year ended 31 March 2021 includes Rs. 23.16 million being the deferred tax liability recognised by the Company on the difference between the book base and tax base of goodwill consequent upon enactment of above provisions.

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

34 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Where the company covered under section 135 of the 2013 Act, the following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
(a) amount required to be spent by the company during the year	6.70	7.13
(b) amount of expenditure incurred	6.70	7.47
(c) shortfall at the end of the year	-	(0.34)
(d) total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) reason for shortfall	-	-
(f) nature of CSR activities	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.	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.
(g) details of related party transactions	-	-
(h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately.	-	-

35 Segment reporting

(a) The Company is engaged in the business of Health Benefits Administration and Health Management Services, The CODM reviews these activities under the context of Ind AS 108 Operating Segment as one single primary segment to evaluate the overall performance assessment of entity's operating segment.

(b) Information about major customers (external customers):

(i) For the year ended 31 March 2022, revenue from operations of two customers of the Company represented approximately 42% and 15%, of the Company's revenue from operations.

(ii) For the year ended 31 March 2021, revenue from operations of two customers of the Company represented approximately 36% and 17%, of the Company's revenue from operations.

36 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:

A. Names of the related parties and description of relationship

(i) Holding company	Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited
(ii) Key Management Personnel	Dr. Vikram Jit Singh Chhatwal - Whole time Director (till 1 March 2021) - Director (w.e.f 1 March 2021) Satish Venkata Naga Gidugu - Whole time Director (appointed w.e.f 1 April 2020 till 1 March 2021) - Director (w.e.f 1 March 2021) Mrs. Srimathi Ranganathan- Non- Executive Director Mr. Nikhil Chopra (Whole-time Director w.e.f 3 March 2021) Mrs. Himani Atul Kapadia (Additional Director w.e.f 3 March 2021) Suchitra Krishnakumar- Company Secretary
(iii) Entities under Common Control	Phasorz Technologies Private Limited Mandala Wellness Private Limited ('MWPL') - (MWPL Merged with Phasorz Technologies Private Limited w.e.f 1 April 2022)

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

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Support service fee paid to			
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited		-	164.35
Phasorz Technologies Private Limited - (MWPL Merged with Phasorz Technologies Private Limited w.e.f 1 April 2022)	(a)	23.86	47.38
Software subscription charges paid to			
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited		462.14	269.20
Reimbursement of expenses to			
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited			
Facilities and other expenses		-	28.13
Staff Medical Insurance		17.74	1.76
Phasorz Technologies Private Limited - (MWPL Merged with Phasorz Technologies Private Limited w.e.f 1 April 2022) Health screenings	(a)	153.12	186.28
Accrued expenses			
Phasorz Technologies Private Limited - (MWPL Merged with Phasorz Technologies Private Limited w.e.f 1 April 2022)	(a)	-	5.29
Expenses cross charged(Reimbursement of expenses)			
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited	(b)	21.49	73.12
Rent		8.60	
Power and fuel charges		2.43	
House keeping charges		4.55	
Other expenses		5.91	
Staff welfare			20.69
Printing and stationery			21.13
Office expenses-Admin			31.30
Transfer of gratuity liability			
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited		8.45	2.44
Transfer of CWIP			
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited		35.74	-
Dividend paid			
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited		-	310.00
Reimbursement of expense to Director		-	1.52
Guarantee income			
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited		-	3.44

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Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

36 Related party disclosures (continued)

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

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel			
i) Short term employee benefits	(c)	8.89	25.75
ii) Director sitting fees		0.70	0.40

(a) These transaction are carried out with MWPL through Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited, who acted on behalf of MWPL.

(b) The expenses reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss are net of those cross charged to the holding company and that the management is confident of recovering the entire other receivable balance including the cross charge amount.

(c) As the liability for gratuity compensated absence is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to Director is not ascertainable and, therefore not included above.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Amount payable towards rendering of services (Trade payables)		
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited	215.94	181.01
Phasorz Technologies Private Limited	64.31	50.70
- (MWPL Merged with Phasorz Technologies Private Limited w.e.f 1 April 2022)		
Other payables		
Phasorz Technologies Private Limited	37.50	58.64
- (MWPL Merged with Phasorz Technologies Private Limited w.e.f 1 April 2022)		
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited	-	2.44
Other receivable		
Medi Assist Healthcare Services Limited	69.52	90.22
Other financial liabilities		
Employee benefits payable	0.95	5.53

37 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 2022 and 31 March 2021 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 has following dues to micro and small enterprises as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal	31.36	30.91
Interest	1.20	0.11
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.	1.20	0.11
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.	-	-

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in millions, unless otherwise stated)

38 (i) Discontinued Operation of Card business

The financial performance and cash flows for discontinued operations:

(a) Summary of discontinued operation

During the Financial year 2021-22, the Company has decided to discontinue the business operations pertaining to card processing which are mainly generating from Government contract. The company has disclosed the discontinuation of card processing business as discontinued operations as per the requirement of Ind AS 105 ' Non current asset held for sale and Discontinued operation'. The Company has re-represented the comparative information due to the discontinued operations.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue		
Revenue from operations	118.11	366.78
Total income	**118.11**	**366.78**
Expenses		
Employee benefits expenses	-	18.51
Other expenses	109.29	494.83
Total expenses	**109.29**	**513.34**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax from a discontinued operation	**8.82**	**(146.56)**
Tax Credit		
Related to pre-tax profit/(loss)	(2.22)	32.23
	(2.22)	32.23
Profit/ (Loss) after tax from a discontinued operation	**6.60**	**(114.33)**

(b) Net cash flows attributable to the discontinued operations

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Net cash generated/ used in from operating activities	(A)	99.23	94.35
Net cash generated/ used in investing activities	(B)	-	-
Net cash generated/ used in financing activities	(C)	-	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**99.23**	**94.35**

38 (ii) Discontinued Operation of Pre-policy checkup business

The financial performance and cash flows for discontinued operations:

During the Financial year 2021-22, the Company has decided to discontinue the business operations pertaining to pre-policy checkup services. The Company has disclose the discontinuation of pre-policy checkup business as discontinued operations as per the requirement of Ind AS 105 ' Non current asset held for sale and Discontinued operation'. The Company has re-represented the comparative information due to the discontinued operations.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue		
Revenue from operations	25.05	29.05
Total income	**25.05**	**29.05**
Expenses		
Other expenses	23.83	33.03
Total expenses	**23.83**	**33.03**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax from a discontinued operation	**1.22**	**(3.98)**
Tax Credit		
Related to pre-tax profit/(loss)	(0.31)	1.00
	(0.31)	1.00
Profit/ (Loss) after tax from a discontinued operation	**0.91**	**(2.98)**

(b) Net cash flows attributable to the discontinued operations

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Net cash generated/ used in from operating activities	(A)	11.66	(55.63)
Net cash generated/ used in investing activities	(B)	-	-
Net cash generated/ used in financing activities	(C)	-	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**11.66**	**(55.63)**

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39 Additional Regulatory Information required under Schedule III

(i) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company had no borrowings from financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with financial institutions is in agreement with the books of accounts.

(iii) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any approved scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact in current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

I The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

II The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(viii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

40 The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted global economies, resulting in workforce and travel restrictions, supply chain and production disruptions and reduced demand and spending across many sectors. The Company has continued to adopt 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.

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

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MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ★

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)

42 Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio		Numerator / denominator	31 March 2022		31 March 2021		% Change from 31 March 2021 to 31 March 2022	Reason for change by more than 25%
1	Current ratio	=	Current assets	3,493.32	1.46	2,791.57	1.34	9%	
			Current liabilities	2,386.59		2,078.61			
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	=	Total Debt	228.99	0.11	297.25	0.18	-39%	Reduction in lease liability and increase in shareholders equity
			Shareholder's equity	2,111.79		1,666.54			
3	Debt Service coverage Ratio	=	Earnings available for debt service	-	-	-	-	-	
			Debt Service	-		-			
4	Return on Equity ("ROE")	=	Net profits after taxes -	456.69	0.24	222.55	0.13	86%	Increase in net profit after tax
			Average shareholder's equity	1,889.17		1,712.37			
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	=	Cost of Goods sold	-	-	-	-	-	
			Average Inventory	-		-			
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	=	Net Credit Sales	3,853.77	3.62	3,120.87	2.57	41%	Increased on account of increase in sales and improvement in collections
			Average Accounts Receivable	1,065.65		1,212.86			
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	=	Net Credit Purchases	1,677.81	3.56	1,305.70	3.12	14%	
			Average Accounts Payable	470.80		418.71			
8	Net capital turnover ratio	=	Net Sales	3,853.77	3.48	3,120.87	4.38	-20%	
			Working Capital	1,106.73		712.96			
9	Net profit ratio	=	Net Profit after tax	456.69	0.12	222.55	0.07	66%	Increased ratio on account of increase in revenue from operation and net profit after ax
			Net Sales	3,853.77		3,120.87			
10	Return on capital employed (ROCE)	=	Earning before interest and taxes	650.55	0.31	522.15	0.31	-2%	
			Capital Employed	2,111.79		1,666.54			
11	Return on investment	=	Income generated from invested funds	64.74	0.04	53.21	0.05	-20%	Investment only in FD, short term fund and altra short term fund
			Average invested funds in treasury investments	1,616.68		1,061.42			

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ★

43 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.

44 The Code on Social Security 2020

The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued.
The Company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

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

As per our report of even date attached.

for **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 105047W

Pradeep Mysore Suresh
Partner
Membership Number: 216181

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited
CIN: U85199KA1999PTC025676

Nikhil Chopra
Whole-time Director
DIN: 06412544

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Satish Gidugu
Director
DIN: 06643677

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

Suchitra Krishnakumar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A29245

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 August 2022

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited ★