



**Chartered Accountants** 

UDIN: 22 504305 AJQW2R9605

Independent Auditor's report

To the Members of Docprime Technologies Private Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

- 1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Docprime Technologies Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the statement of Profit and Loss 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 (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").
- 2. 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and its cash flows for the year then ended.

### Basis for opinion

3. 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 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.

### Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in 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.



Chartered Accountants

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

- 5. 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 and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the (Indian) Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- 6. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

7. 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 conomic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



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- 8. 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.
- As per serial number 9A of notification number G.S.R. 464 (E) dated 5th June 2015 as amended by notification dated 13th June,2017 of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Chapter X, clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 143 is not applicable to the company because the company had turnover less than rupees fifty crores as per audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 and which has aggregate borrowings from banks or financial institutions or anybody corporate at any point of time during the financial year ended March 31, 2022 less than Rs. 25 crores.
- 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.
- 9. 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.
- 10. 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.



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- 11. 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 the "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 12. 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 and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the (Indian) Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - (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 is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
  - (f) As per serial number 9A of notification number G.S.R. 464 (E) dated 5th June 2015 as amended by notification dated 13th June,2017 of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Chapter X, clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 143 is not applicable to the company because the company had turnover less than rupees fifty crores as per audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 and which has aggregate borrowings from banks or financial institutions or anybody corporate at any point of time during the financial year ended March 31, 2022 less than Rs. 25 crores.
  - (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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including long-term derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise.



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iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2022.

iv.

- (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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:
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, 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;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. This clause is not applicable to the company. Therefore, we have nothing to report in this regard.

For D M AND COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

TKIN UKZ

Dheeraj Mehta Partner

M No: 504305

Place: Gurugram Date: May 25, 2022



**Chartered Accountants** 

## Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors" Report

Referred to in paragraph 11 of Independent Auditors' report of even date to the Members of Docprime Technologies Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- (i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets: (a)
  - (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
  - (B) The Company has no intangible assets during the year, Therefore, the provisions of para 3 under clause (i)(a)(B) of the said order is not applicable to the company.
  - (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties during the year. Therefore, the clause (i)(c) of Para 3 is not applicable to the company.
  - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
  - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

**Chartered Accountants** 

- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of  $\ref{figure}$  5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has made investments in, but neither provided any guarantee or security nor granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties during the year.
  - (a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) In our opinion, the investments made during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
  - (c) No loans has been granted by the Company, hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, company has not granted any loans, guarantees and security covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. In respect of investments made by the company, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
  - (a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, TDS and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, TDS and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable:



Chartered Accountants

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there were no dues as on March 31, 2021 in respect of income tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
  - (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
  - (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
  - (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi)(a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.



**Chartered Accountants** 

- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As per information and explanations provided to us, there is no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year. Therefore the said clause of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv)
- (a) According to size and nature of the company's business, the internal audit is not applicable to the company. Therefore, this clause is not applicable to the company.
- (b) In consideration with the clause (xiv)(a) of para 3, the said clause of order is not applicable to the company.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors, and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 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. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.



**Chartered Accountants** 

- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating 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)

- (a) Section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
- (b) Section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For D M And Company Chartered Accountants

FRN 022527N

Dheeraj Mehta Partner

M No 504305

Place: Gurgaon Date: May 25, 2022

	Notes	As at	As at
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Notes	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4(a)	2,10,188	6,98,317
Right-of-use assets	4(b)	2,10,100	1,66,28,319
Intangible assets	5		15,238
Financial assets			13,236
(i) Investments	6(a)	52,72,71,343	
(ii) Other financial assets	6(e)	52,72,71,545	19,38,972
Total non-current assets	3(2)	52,74,81,531	1,92,80,846
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6(b)		8,93,754
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	6(c)	4,46,13,549	1,09,51,764
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	6(d)	4,05,25,912	
(iv) Other financial assets	6(e)	30,43,618	4,26,188 77,21,294
Income Tax Assets (Net)	7	4,67,659	
Other current assets	8	1,53,23,319	1,15,888
Total current assets	ŏ	10,39,74,057	1,44,38,446 <b>3,45,47,334</b>
		20,007, 1,007	5,10,17,554
Total assets		63,14,55,588	5,38,28,180
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity Equity Share capital			
Other equity	9	8,97,69,690	4,25,25,600
Reserves and surplus	10	52.05.40.555	
Total equity	10	53,85,48,777 <b>62,83,18,46</b> 7	(1,02,96,823
- Commodum,		02,03,10,407	3,22,28,777
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	4(b)		1,41,72,243
Employee benefit obligations	11	3,63,700	1,97,403
Total non-current liabilities	**	3,63,700	1,43,69,646
		, ,	-,,, - , -
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	4(b)	<u> </u>	36,24,716
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	12(a)	41,487	24,108
(b) total outstanding dues other than (ii) (a) above	12(a)	12,97,120	25,27,354
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12(b)	8,10,719	4,38,212
Employee benefit obligations	11	2,91,352	2,68,179
Other current liabilities	13	3,32,743	3,47,188
Total current liabilities		27,73,421	72,29,757
Total current minimies			
Total liabilities		31,37,121	2,15,99,403

The above Standalone Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

This is the Standalone Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For DM And Company

Firm Registration Number: 022527N

Dheeraj Mehta Partner

Memberhip Number: 504305

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 25, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Sharma Director

DIN: 02745526

Alok Bansal Director DIN: 01653526

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 25,2022

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 25, 2022 chnologies

### Docprime Technologies Private Limited Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Revenue from operations	14	-	18,79,019
Other income	15	59,48,897	97,64,211
Total income	-	59,48,897	1,16,43,230
Expenses:			
Employee benefit expenses	16	61,46,152	35,03,894
Depreciation and amortization expenses	17	10,37,576	53,78,460
Advertising and promotion expenses	18	20,269	22,159
Network, internet and other direct expenses	19	19,50,929	17,42,562
Administration and other expenses	20	18,64,291	17,24,107
Finance costs	21	1,40,114	19,35,865
Total expenses		1,11,59,331	1,43,07,047
(Loss) before tax	-	(52,10,434)	(26,63,817)
Income tax expense: Current tax	=	-	-
Deferred tax		, <u>-</u>	_
Total tax expense	-		_
(Loss) for the year	-	(52,10,434)	(26,63,817)
Other comprehensive income Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations [ $Gain/(Loss)$ ] . Income tax relating to these items	. 11	(14,753) -	5,47,479
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(14,753)	5,47,479
Total comprehensive income for the year		(52,25,187)	(21,16,338)
Earnings per equity share: [Nominal value per share ₹10/- (March 31, 202 Basic (in ₹)	1: ₹10/-)] 25	(0.79)	(0.63)
Diluted (in ₹)	25	(0.79)	(0.63) $(0.63)$
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The above Standalone statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

This is the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

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For D M And Company

Firm Registration Number: 022527N

Memberhip Number: 504305

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 25,2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Sharma

Director

DIN: 02745526

Alok Bansal Director

DIN: 01653526

Place: Gurugram

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 25,2022 Date: May 25,2022



Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Cash flow from operating activities			
(Loss) before income tax		(52,10,434)	(26,63,817)
Finance costs	21	1,40,114	19,35,865
Depreciation and amortization expense	17	10,37,576	53,78,460
Gain on termination of leases	15	(4,37,221)	*
Interest Income - Unwinding of discount - measured at amortised cost	15	(6,83,028)	(1,72,866)
Interest income - On bank deposits	15	(34,53,587)	(2,82,978)
Interest income - On income tax refund	15	*	(5,260)
Provison for compensated absences no longer required written back	15	-	(82,000)
Employee share-based payment expense	16	13,14,934	(40,71,404)
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets non current		19,38,972	. <del></del>
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		8,93,754	51,362
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets		(8,84,873)	2,49,895
(Increase)/Decrease in loans-current		-	53,400
(Increase)/Decrease in current tax assets		:(=	(62,872)
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets current		53,60,704	(65,95,155)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables		(12,18,597)	(65,97,782)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities		3,72,507	(52,06,503)
Increase/(Decrease) in employee benefit obligations		1,74,717	(4,30,407)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities		(14,445)	(29,88,839)
Cash inflow/(outflow) from operations		(6,68,907)	(2,14,90,901)
Income taxes paid		(3,51,771)	31,436
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities		(10,20,678)	(2,14,59,465)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investments in subsidiaries, associates		(52,72,71,343)	-
Investment in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)	6(d)	(4,05,25,912)	(2,00,000)
Proceeds from maturity of bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)	6(d)	4,26,188	
Interest received	15		2.75.570
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	13	34,53,587 (56,39,17,480)	2,75,579 75,579
The same of the sa		(50,55,17,400)	13,317
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (including securities premium)	9, 10	59,99,99,943	ė
Principal payment of lease liabilities		(12,65,628)	(33,08,480)
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(1,34,372)	(19,35,520)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		59,85,99,943	(52,44,000)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2 26 61 795	(2.66.27.886)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	6(c)	3,36,61,785 1,09,51,764	(2,66,27,886)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	0(0)	4,46,13,549	3,75,79,650 1,09,51,764
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Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following			
Balances with Bank	6(c)	43,56,765	29,45,651
Deposits with maturity of less than three months	6(c)	4,02,50,671	80,00,000
Cash on hand	6(c)	6,113	6,113
Balances per statement of cash flows		4,46,13,549	1,09,51,764

- 1. The above Standalone Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard [Ind AS - 7 on "Statement of Cash Flows"].
- The above Standalone Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
   Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.

The above Standalone cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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This is the Standalone Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For D M And Company/ Firm Registration Number: 022527N

Membership No. 504305

Place: Gurugram
Date: May 25,2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Sharma Director DIN: 02745526

Alok Bansal Director

Place: Gurugram

DIN: 01653526

Date: May 25, 2022

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Place: Gurugram
25,2022 Date: May 25,2022

### Docprime Technologies Private Limited Standalone Statement of changes in equity

### I) Equity share capital

As at March 31, 2022

As at March 31, 2021

Number of Shares	Amount (₹)	Number of Shares	Amount (₹)
42,52,560	4,25,25,600	42,52,560	4,25,25,600
47,24,409	4,72,44,090	-	-
. 89,76,969	8,97,69,690	42,52,560	4,25,25,600
	42,52,560 47,24,409	Number of Shares  (₹)  42,52,560	Number of Shares         Amount (₹)         Number of Shares           42,52,560         4,25,25,600         42,52,560           47,24,409         4,72,44,090         -

### II) Other equity

Particulars	Notes	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Group Settled share based payment reserve	(Amount in ₹) Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020		28,74,74,292	(29,69,09,838)	53,26,465	(41,09,080)
Loss for the year	10	ž.	(26,63,817)	-	(26,63,817)
Other comprehensive income	. 10	-	5,47,479		5,47,479
Employee share-based payment expense	10	-	_	(40,71,404)	(40,71,404)
Total comprehensive income for the year		=	(21,16,338)	(40,71,404)	(61,87,742)

### Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:

Issue of equity shares	10		.=	-	~
Balance as at March 31, 2021		28,74,74,292	(29,90,26,176)	12,55,061	(1,02,96,823)
Balance as at April 1, 2021		28,74,74,292	(29,90,26,176)	12,55,061	(1,02,96,823)
Loss for the year	. 10	8	(52,10,434)	-	(52,10,434)
Other comprehensive income	10	-	(14,753)		(14,753)
Employee share-based payment expense	10	-		13,14,934	13,14,934
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(52,25,187)	13,14,934	(39,10,253)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as own	ers:				
Issue of equity shares	10	55,27,55,853			55,27,55,853

84,02,30,145

The above Standalone statement of changes of equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

This is the Standalone Statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For D M And Company

Firm Registration Number: 022527N

Balance as at March 31, 2022

Dheeraj Mehta

Membership No. 504305

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 25, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(30,42,51,363)

Manoj Sharma

Director

DIN: 02745526

Alok Bansal Director

55,27,55,853

53,85,48,777

25,69,995

DIN: 01653526

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 25,202;

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 25,2027

### 1. General Information

Docprime Technologies Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is engaged in business of healthcare services. The company was incorporated on May 27, 2016 and is wholly owned subsidiary of PB Fintech Limited (Erstwhile, PB Fintech Private Limited / Etechaces marketing and consulting private limited).

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### 2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

### a) Compliance with IND AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

### b) Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following items:

- Certain financial assets measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans plan assets measured at fair value; and
- Share based payments

### c) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

### d) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation / amortization and impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

### Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over the useful lives, using the straight line method. The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation

done by the management's expert which in some cases are different as those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets.

The residual values of the assets are assessed to be nil. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

The useful lives of assets have been considered as follows:

Description	Useful life
Computers	3 years
Furniture & Fixtures*	7 years
Office Equipment*	3 years
Lease Hold Improvements	Period of Lease or 3 years whichever is earlier

<sup>\*</sup> For these class of assets, based on internal assessment the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represents the period over which the management expects to use these assets. Hence, useful lives of these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

### 2.2 Revenue Recognition

The Company is engaged in business of healthcare services.

Revenue is recognised as the related services are rendered/performed in accordance with the specific terms of the contracts with the customers and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived from rendering the services.

Earnings in excess of billing are classified as unbilled revenue.

All the above streams of revenue are shown net of applicable tax.

### 2.3 Employee Benefits

### i) Provident Fund

Contribution towards provident fund for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.



### ii) Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

### iii) Compensated Absences

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

### 2.4 Income Taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that is probable that tax profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

### 2.5 Leases

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.

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term 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 assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. 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.

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The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 2.6 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where results are anti-dilutive.

### 2.7 Provisions and Contingencies

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation 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 there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date and are not discounted to its present value.

### **Contingent Liabilities**

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

### 2.8 Other Income

### **Interest Income**

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI is calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).



### 2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of 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 based on the available information.

### 2.10 Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are carried at cost, less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

### 2.11 Financial Instruments

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 Assets**

#### Classification:

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit and loss), and
- · those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

### **Initial Recognition:**

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

### Subsequent measurement:

After initial measurement, financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into





account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the income statement. On derecognition of the financial asset other than equity instruments, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to statement of profit and loss.

Any financial asset that does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortized cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are fair valued at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

#### Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income/ (expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other income in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

### Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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For trade receivables only, the group applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

### De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when

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

Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

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

### Income recognition

### Interest income

Interest income from fixed deposits is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

### 2.11 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective rate of interest.

### Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

### De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

### **Equity instruments**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of any entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

### **Offsetting Financial Instruments**

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

### 3. Critical estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

### Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimation of defined benefit obligation - Refer Note 11

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



Note 4(a): Property, plant and equipment

	*			(Amount in ₹)
Particulars	Computers	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Year ended March 31, 2021				
Gross carrying amount				
Opening gross carrying amount	10,75,689	5,19,173	13,288	16,08,150
Additions	-	-	-	10,00,130
Disposals	) <b>-</b>	_	_	**************************************
Closing gross carrying amount	10,75,689	5,19,173	13,288	16,08,150
Accumulated Depreciation				
Opening accumulated depreciation	3,39,349	36,951	67	3,76,367
Depreciation charge during the year	3,58,527	1,73,040	1,899	5,33,466
Disposals	-	-	-	3,33,400
Closing accumulated depreciation	6,97,876	2,09,991	1,966	9,09,833
Net carrying amount	3,77,813	3,09,182	11,322	6,98,317
Year ended March 31, 2022				
Gross carrying amount				
Opening gross carrying amount	10,75,689	5,19,173	12 200	16.00.150
Additions	10,73,069	3,19,173	13,288	16,08,150
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	10,75,689	5,19,173	13,288	16,08,150
A				-
Accumulated Depreciation	( 07 07 (	2 00 00:		
Opening accumulated depreciation	6,97,876	2,09,991	1,966	9,09,833
Depreciation charge during the year Disposals	3,14,180	1,72,050	1,899	4,88,129
	10.12.056	2.02.044	2.045	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	10,12,056	3,82,041	3,865	13,97,962
Net carrying amount	63,633	1,37,132	9,423	2,10,188





#### Docprime Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

#### Note 4(b): Leases

This note provides information for the leases where the Company is a lessee. Rental Contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 year to 5 years, but may have extension options as described in (iv) below.

#### (i) Amount recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amount relating to leases:

(a) Right of use assets		(Amount in ₹)
Particulars	Right-of-use assets - Office premises	Tota
Year ended March 31, 2021		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	2,21,71,089	2,21,71,089
Additions	-	-
Disposals	<u>-</u>	-
Closing gross carrying amount	2,21,71,089	2,21,71,089
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation	11,08,554	11,08,554
Depreciation charge during the year	44,34,216	44,34,216
Disposals	44,54,210	44,34,210
Closing accumulated depreciation	55,42,770	55,42,770
Net carrying amount	1,66,28,319	1,66,28,319
	1,00,20,317	1,00,20,319
Year ended March 31, 2022		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	2,21,71,089	2,21,71,089
Additions	-,,,-,,,	2,21,71,005
Disposals*	(2,21,71,089)	(2,21,71,089)
Closing gross carrying amount		-
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation	25 10 550	
Depreciation charge during the year	55,42,770	55,42,770
Disposals	5,34,209	5,34,209
Closing accumulated depreciation	(60,76,979)	(60,76,979)
Closing accumulated depreciation	<del></del>	-
Net carrying amount	-	

<sup>\*</sup> includes reassessment of right to use and lease liabilities amounting to ₹ 31,85,640 on account of change in rental payments. Net carrying amount of right of use after reassessment was ₹ 1,29,08,470.

#### (b) Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current		36,24,716
Non current		1,41,72,243
Total	-	1,77,96,959

### (ii) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amount relating to leases:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation charge on right of use assets - [refer Note 17]	5,34,209	44,34,216
Interest expense (included in finance cost) [refer Note 21]	1,34,372	19,35,520
Total	6,68,581	63,69,736

(iii) The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2022 was ₹ 14,00,000 (March 31, 2021 ₹ 52,44,000).



#### (iv) Extension and termination options:-

Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases. These are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The extension and termination options held are exercisable by both the Company and the respective lessor.

#### (v) 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 office premises, 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).
- -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 office leases have been included in the lease liability, because the Company could not replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

During the current financial year, the financial impact of revising the lease terms to reflect the effect of exercising termination options was was a net decrease in recognised lease liabilities and right-of-use assets of \$1,33,45,691 and \$1,29,08,470 (March \$1,2021-\$Ni).



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Note 5: Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Amount in ₹)
1 at ticulars	Computer Software	Total
Year ended March 31, 2021		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	8,88,144	8,88,144
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	_
Closing gross carrying amount	8,88,144	8,88,144
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening accumulated amortisation	4,62,128	4,62,128
Amortisation charge during the year	4,10,778	4,10,778
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated amortisation	8,72,906	8,72,906
3	0,,	0,72,700
Closing net carrying amount	15,238	15,238
Year ended March 31, 2022		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	8,88,144	8,88,144
Additions	-	0,00,144
Disposals	_	_
Closing gross carrying amount	8,88,144	8,88,144
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening accumulated amortisation	8,72,906	8,72,906
Amortisation charge during the year	15,238	15,238
Disposals		=
Closing accumulated amortisation	8,88,144	8,88,144
Claring	e e	
Closing net carrying amount	-	-





Note 6: Financial assets

Note 6(a): Non Current Investments

(Amount in ₹)

D	_	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021			
Particulars	No. of Shares	Face value per share (₹)	Amount (₹)	No. of Shares	Face value per share (₹)	Amount (₹)		
Non-trade- unquoted								
A. Investments in Equity instruments (fully paid up)								
(i) Subsidiary Companies (at cost)								
Visit Internet Services Private Limited	4,50,000	10.00	18,92,88,000	_	_			
			18,92,88,000		-	,		
(ii) Associate Company (at cost)								
Visit Health Private Limited	2,60,783	10.00	19,50,77,369	-		į į		
			19,50,77,369					
			38,43,65,369					
B. Investments in Preference instruments (fully paid up)								
(i) Subsidiary Companies (at cost)								
Visit Internet Services Private Limited	82,759	10.00	3,48,11,746	-	-			
			3,48,11,746					
C. Investments in Debt instruments (fully paid up)								
(i) Associate Company (at cost)								
Visit Health Private Limited	1,44,511	748.00	10,80,94,228	-	-			
			10,80,94,228					
Total			52,72,71,343					
Aggregate amount of quoted investments & market value t	hawaa C							
Aggregate amount of quoted investments & market value t	петеот		-			֥		
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments  Aggregate provision for diminution in value of investments			52,72,71,343			3		
Aggregate provision for unminution in value of investments								





Note 6: Financial assets

Note 6(b): Trade receivables	As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Trade receivables	-	8,93,754
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts		-
Total receivables .	-	8,93,754
Current portion		8,93,754
Non- Current portion	-	=
Break-up of security details	As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	15	8,93,754
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	=	*
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Total		8,93,754
Less: Loss allowance		-
Total		8,93,754

As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)

							(Amount in <)
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	-					-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired	H	-	-		-	-	
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	_	_	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-		-	-	-		÷
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	% <u>=</u>	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹) Less than 6 months- 1 1-2 2-3 More than Particulars Not due Total 6 months year year 3 year year (i) Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good 3,50,105 5,43,649 8,93,754 (ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk (iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired (iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good (v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk (vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired Total 3,50,105 5,43,649

Note 6(c): Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Bank Balances	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
-in current accounts	43,56,765	29,45,651
Deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	4,02,50,671	80,00,000
Cash on hand	6,113	6,113
Total	4,46,13,549	1,09,51,764

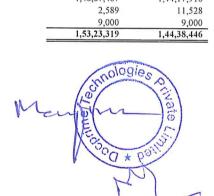




Note 6(d): Other Bank Balances	As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Balances in fixed deposit accounts with original .		
maturity with more than three months but less than 12	4,05,25,912	4,26,188
months		
Total	4,05,25,912	4,26,188
Note ((a) a Oak on Francis I among		
Note 6(e): Other financial assets	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non-current	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits		
Total	-	19,38,972
TOM	-	19,38,972
Current		
Income accrued but not due	-	1,820
Amount receivable from fellow subsidiary Companies	19,18,618	61,77,412
Security deposits	10,25,000	10,25,000
Others	1,00,000	5,17,062
Total other financial assets	30,43,618	77,21,294
Note 7 : Income Tax Assets (Net)	As at	As at
(***)	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
		(1.1110 and 111 1)
Current Tax Assests (Net)		
Advance income tax (TDS)	4,67,659	1,15,888
Total	4,67,659	1,15,888
Note 8: Other current assets	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Advance to vendors .	4,24,243	_
Balance with Government Authorities	1,48,87,487	1,44,17,918
Prepaid expense	2,589	11,528
Others	9,000	9,000
Total	1 52 22 210	1 11 20 116



Total



### Note 12 : Financial liabilities

Note 12(a) : Trade payables	As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Current .		
Trade payables: micro and small enterprises [Refer note 22]	41,487	24,108
Trade payables: others	12,97,120	24,74,779
Trade payables to related parties [Refer note 23]	· ·	52,575
Total trade payables	13,38,607	25,51,462

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						ment	(Amount in ₹)
Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
(i) Undisputed dues - Micro enterprises and small enterprises	=:	38,592		2,895	-	-	41,487
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	6,99,845	1,74,393	3,08,542	87,083	27,257		12,97,120
(iii) Disputed dues- Micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	_	_	_		-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	6,99,845	2,12,985	3,08,542	89,978	27,257	-	13,38,607

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						,
Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
(i) Undisputed dues - Micro enterprises and small enterprises	•	. =.	24,108	-	-	-	24,108
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	3,84,026	19,73,508	55,480	1,14,340	-	-	25,27,354
(iii) Disputed dues- Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-		_	_	_	_	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	_ 8	•	-	-	-	
Total	3,84,026	19,73,508	79,588	1,14,340	-		25,51,462

Note 12(b) : Other financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Comment	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Current		
Employee related payables	8,10,719	4,38,212
Total .	8,10,719	4,38,212
Note 13 : Other current liabilities	As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Statutory dues payable Other liabilities Total	1,15,130 2,17,613 3,32,743	1,29,575 2,17,613 3,47,188





### Note 9: Equity

#### Equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital		
	Number of shares	Amount
	1	(₹)
As at April 01, 2020	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
Increase during the year		-
As at March 31, 2021	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
Increase during the year		-
As at March 31, 2022	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
(i) Movements in equity share capital	Number of shares	Amount (₹)
As at April 01, 2020	42,52,560	4,25,25,600
Add: Shares issued during the year		-
As at March 31, 2021	42,52,560	4,25,25,600
As at April 01, 2021	42,52,560	4,25,25,600
Add: Shares issued during the year	47,24,409	4,72,44,090

#### Terms and rights attached to equity shares

As at March 31, 2022

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Any 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, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

89,76,969

8,97,69,690

### (ii) Shares of the company held by holding / ultimate holding company

2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	March 31, 2	.022	March 31, 2	:021
	Number of shares	Amount (₹)	Number of shares	Amount (₹)
PB Fintech Limited (Erstwhile, PB Fintech Private Limited / Etechaces Marketing and Consulting Private Limited) (the Holding Company) and its nominee	89,76,969	8,97,69,690	42,52,560	4,25,25,600
	89,76,969	8,97,69,690	42,52,560	4,25,25,600

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
PB Fintech Limited (Erstwhile, PB Fintech Private Limited / Etechaces Marketing and Consulting Private Limited) (the Holding Company) and its nominee	89,76,969	100%	42,52,560	100%
	89,76,969		42,52,560	

#### (iv) Details of shareholding of promoters:

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

	March 31,	2022	March 31, 2	:021	
Name of the promoter	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
PB Fintech Limited (Erstwhile, PB Fintech Private Limited/Etechaces					*
Marketing and Consulting Private Limited), the Holding Company) and its	89,76,969	100.00%	42,52,560	100.00%	0.00%
nominee					
Total	89,76,969	100.00%	42,52,560	100.00%	0.00%
Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2021 is as follows:  March 31, 2021  March 31, 2021  March 31, 2020			020		
Name of the promoter	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
PB Fintech Limited (Erstwhile, PB Fintech Private Limited/Etechaces					
Marketing and Consulting Private Limited), the Holding Company) and its	42,52,560	100.00%	42,52,560	100.00%	0.00%
nominee					
Total	42,52,560	100.00%	42,52,560	100.00%	0.00%



### **Docprime Technologies Private Limited**

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

### Note 10: Other Equity

		(Amount in ₹)
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Securities premium reserve	84,02,30,145	28,74,74,292
Retained earnings	(30,42,51,363)	(29,90,26,176)
Group settled share based payment reserve	25,69,995	12,55,061
Total reserves and surplus	53,85,48,777	(1,02,96,823)
i) Securities premium		
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	28,74,74,292	28,74,74,292
Additions during the year	55,27,55,853	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	_
Closing balance	84,02,30,145	28,74,74,292
ii) Retained earnings		
Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	(29,90,26,176)	(29,69,09,838)
Profit /(Loss) for the year	(52,10,434)	(26,63,817)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings	<u> </u>	( ) , , , , , , ,
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	(14,753)	5,47,479
Closing balance	(30,42,51,363)	(29,90,26,176)

iii) Group settled share based payment reserve

Particulars	March 31, 20	022 March 31, 2021
Opening balance	12,55,0	53,26,465
Employee Stock Option Expense	13,14,9	(40,71,404)
Closing balance	25,69,99	95 12,55,061

### Nature and purpose of other reserves:

### a) Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

### b) Group settled share based payment reserve

Group settled share based payment reserve is used to recognise the fair value of options granted to the employees of the Company by the Holding Company under ESOP scheme.

#### Note 11: Employee benefit obligations

		March 31, 2022		,	March 31, 2021	(Amount in ₹)
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Gratuity	606	3,63,700	3,64,306	340	1,97,403	1,97,743
Compensated absences	2,90,746	-	2,90,746	2,67,839		2,67,839
Total employee benefit obligations	2,91,352	3,63,700	6,55,052	2,68,179	1,97,403	4.65.582

#### (i) Compensated absences

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leaves. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

The amount of the provision of  $\[ \] 2,90,746 \]$  (March 31, 2021 –  $\[ \] 2,67,839 \]$ ) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

	March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)	
Leave obligations not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	2,76,232	2,54,999	

#### (ii) Defined contribution plans

#### a) Provident Fund

The Company has a defined contribution plan in respect of provident fund. Contributions are made to provident fund for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the Government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year ended March 31, 2021 towards defined contribution plan is ₹ 28,500 (March 31, 2021- ₹ 1,10,710) Refer Note 16

#### b) Employee State Insurance

The Company has a defined contribution plan in respect of employee state insurance. The expense recognised during the year ended March 31, 2021 towards defined contribution plan is ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021- ₹ 3,292) Refer Note 16

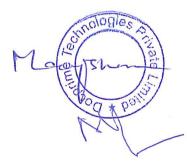
#### (iii) Post employment benefit plan obligations- Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

a) The amounts recognized in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

April 1, 2020	Present value of obligation (Amount in ₹) 5,84,465	Fair value of plan assets (Amount in ₹)	Net amount (Amount in ₹) 5,84,465
Current service cost	1,19,844		1,19,844
Interest expense/(income)	40,913		40,913
Expected return on plan assets	1000 M		-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	1,60,757	-	1,60,757
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in	-	7=	
interest expense/(income)			•
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-		
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(14,677)	2	(14,677)
Experience (gains)/losses for Plan liabilities	(5,32,802)		(5,32,802)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(5,47,479)	**	(5,47,479)
Employer contributions	÷		
Benefit payments		-	-
March 31, 2021	1,97,743	-	1,97,743





April 1, 2021		Present value of obligation (Amount in ₹) 1,97,743	Fair value of plan assets (Amount in ₹) -	Net amount (Amount in ₹) 1,97,743
Current service cost		1,37,474	-	1,37,474
Interest expense/(income)		14,336	-	14,336
Expected return on plan assets				
Total amount recognised in profit or loss		1,51,810		1,51,810
Remeasurements				
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)		-	, i -	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions		-	_	2
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions		(8,637)	-	(8,637)
Experience (gains)/losses for Plan liabilities		23,390	ng.	23,390
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income		14,753	÷	14,753
Employer contributions				
Benefit payments				
March 31, 2022		3,64,306		3,64,306
b) The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows:				
of the net hability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows.			March 31, 2022	M 21 2021
			(Amount in ₹)	March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
			(Amount in C)	(Amount in C)
Present value of funded obligations				
Fair value of plan assets			_	
Deficit of funded plan	(A)		-	
Present value of unfunded obligations			3,64,306	1,97,743
Deficit of unfunded plan	(B)		3,64,306	1,97,743
Deficit of gratuity plan	(C) = (A)+(B)		3,64,306	1,97,743

#### c) The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	Employees Gratuity Fund		Compensate	d absences
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.25%	7.00%	7.25%	7.00%
Rate of Increase in Compensation levels (p.a.)	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition Rate				
- 18 to 30 years	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
- 30 to 44 years	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
- 44 to 58 years	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	22.60	23.60	22.60	23.60

Assumptions regarding future mortality for pension are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience. The discount rate assumed is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government bonds. The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in the employment market.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

### Impact on defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)

	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in assumption		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate Salary growth rate	1%	1% 1%	-13% 15%	-13% 16%	16% -13%	15% -13%
, 5	2.70	170	10,0	1070	-13 70	-1370

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet. Assumptions other than discount rate and salary growth rate are not material for the Company.

### e) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 9.2 years (March 31, 2021-₹ 9.2 years)
The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted post employment benefit plan (gratuity) is as follows:

	Less than a year (Amount in ₹)	Between 1 - 2 years (Amount in ₹)	Between 2 - 5 years (Amount in ₹)	Over 5 years (Amount in ₹)	Total (Amount in ₹)	
March 31, 2022						
Defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)	606	42	8,847	3,54,811	3,64,306	
Total	606	42	8,847	3,54,811	3,64,306	
March 31, 2021						
Defined benefit obligation (Gratuity)	340	18	2,918	1,94,467	1,97,743	
Total	340	18	2,918	1,94,467	1,97,743	
	AND COL				(6	omologie



Note 14 : Revenue from operations  Sale of Services	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Revenue - Human Health Services	-	16,57,054
Revenue - Telecalling	=	2,21,965
Total	-	18,79,019
Note 15 : Other income	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Interest Income		
- On bank deposits	34,53,587	2,82,978
- On income tax refund		5,260
- On unwinding of discount - measured at amortised cost	6,83,028	1,72,866
Income from shared resources	13,75,061	49,97,388
Concession on Lease arrangement	-	1,44,000
Liabilities no longer required written back	121	8,315
Employee share-based payment written back [Refer note 26(b)]	-	40,71,404
Gain on termination of leases	4,37,221	·-
Provison no longer required written back Total		82,000
1 Otal	59,48,897	97,64,211
Note 16 : Employee benefit expense	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Salaries, wages and bonus	45,84,184	22.61.757
Contributions to provident and other funds [Refer note 11]	28,500	23,61,757
Compensated absences	66,724	1,14,002 8,67,378
Gratuity [Refer note 11]	1,51,810	1,60,757
Employee share-based payment expense [Refer note 26(b)]	13,14,934	1,00,737
Total	61,46,152	35,03,894
Note 17 : Depreciation and amortisation expense	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,88,129	5,33,466
Depreciation of right of use asset	5,34,209	44,34,216
Amortisation of intangible asset	15,238	4,10,778
Total	10,37,576	53,78,460
Note 18 : Advertising and promotion expense	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Marketing expenses .	20,269	22,159
Total	20,269	22,159
	20,207	44,137

Mathologies Of National Control of the Control of t

Note 19: Network and internet expenses	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Internet and server charges	16,47,939	14,69,581
Communication expenses	3,02,990	2,72,981
Total	19,50,929	17,42,562
Note 20 : Other expense	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Electricity and water expenses	6,405	14,539
Legal and professional charges	7,03,653	13,16,000
Repair and maintenance - others	4,679	2,321
Travel and conveyance	20,897	1,32,923
Recruitment expenses	•	404
Rates and taxes	6,48,146	18,248
Bad debts Insurance	2,75,356	
	-	34,563
Payment to auditors As Auditor:		
As Audit fee		
Payment gateway charges	2,00,000	1,50,000
Bank Charges	- '	8,811
Total	5,155	46,298
Total	18,64,291	17,24,107
Note 21 : Finance Cost	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Interest on lease liablity	1,34,372	19,35,520
Interest expense [Refer note 22]	5,742	345
Total	1,40,114	19,35,865



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# Note 22: Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises

According to the information available with the management and on the basis of intimation received from suppliers, regarding their status under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), the Company has amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under the said Act as follows:

	As at	As At
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act remaining unpaid as at year end. [Refer note 12 (a)]	35,400	7,080
Interest due to suppliers registered under MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end. [Refer note 12 (a)]	6,087	17,028
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	4,71,296	2,38,000
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
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 MSMED Act	-	274
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	5,742	345
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 MSMED Act	6,087	17,028



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#### Note 23: Related Party Disclosures:

Disclosures in accordance with the requirements of IND AS - 24 on Related Party Disclosures, as identified by the management are set out as below:

# (a) Names of Related Parties and nature of relationship:

(i) Holding Company:
-PB Fintech Limited (Erstwhile, PB Fintech Private Limited / Etechaces Marketing and Consulting Private Limited)

### ii) Entities where control exist:

#### **Subsidiary Company**

-Visit Internet Services Private Limited

#### iii) Associate:

-Visit Health Private Limited

### (iv) Other Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

- -Policybazaar Insurance Brokers Private Limited
- -Paisabazaar Marketing and Consulting Private Limited
- -Icall Support Services Private Limited
- -Accurex Marketing and Consulting Private Limited

- Key Management Personnel:
  -Mr. Manoj Sharma, Director
- -Mr. Alok Bansal, Director
- -Mr. Sarbvir Singh, Additional Director (w.e.f. September 10, 2021)

### (b) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties

Ma ₹10 each	4,72,44,090	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
es I- Nil)	4,72,44,090		-	
I- Nil)	4,72,44,090		-	
				-
es				
- 1	55,27,55,853	-	-	-
	10,80,94,228	-	-	
er note				
¥	13,75,061	24,67,906		
	-	27,72,252	-	
1	-	62,342	3-	-
	2,71,153	-		-
other				
es	×	52,574	i <del>e</del>	× ×
ngainst				
	9,010	-		-
		1		
es	13,14,934	(40,71,404)	-	-
		9,010	9,010 -	9,010



c) Related parties balances as at year end

S. No	Particulars	Holding Company /	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (KMP Relatives of KMP		
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
1	Balances as at year end					
	Trade Payable [Refer note 12(a)]					
	PB Fintech Limited (Erstwhile, PB Fintech Private Limited/Etechaces	-	52,575			
	Marketing and Consulting Private Limited)		,		_	
	Other financial assets - current [Refer note 6(e)]					
	Paisabazaar Marketing and Consulting Private Limited	16,04,080	28,75,110	-	_	
	Icall Support Services Private Limited		32,29,674	-	_	
	Policybazaar Insurance Brokers Private Limited	3,14,538	-	-	-	
	Accurex Marketing And Consulting Private Limited	-	72,629	-		

<sup>\*</sup>The Directors do not take any remuneration from Docprime Technologies Private Limited.

Note 24: During the year the Company shared some of the resources with fellow subsidiary companies and have charged the relevant cost to them based on actual usage of resources by the fellow subsidiary companies, details of which are as under:

a) Cost charged to Paisabazaar Marketing and Consulting Private Limited: Income from shared resources	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹) 13,75,061	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹) 24,67,906 24,67,906
b) Cost charged to Icall Support Services Private Limited Rent Electricity expenses	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹) 24,77,350 2,94,902 27,72,252
c) Cost charged to Accurex Marketing and Consulting Private Limited Rent Electricity expenses	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹) 52,132 10,210 62,342
a) Cost charged to Policybazaar Insurance Brokers Private Limited Electricity expenses	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)  2,71,153  2,71,153	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)





Note 25: Earnings per share

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Basic and diluted			
(Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders	A	(52,10,434)	(26,63,817)
Weighted average number of shares of ₹10 outstanding	В	65,56,518	42,52,560
Basic Earnings/(Loss) per share (in ₹)	A/B	(0.79)	(0.63)
Diluted Earnings/(Loss) per share (in ₹)	A/B	(0.79)	(0.63)

The Company does not have any outstanding potential dilutive equity shares.





#### Note 26: Share based payments

(a) Employee option plan

The parent Company (PB Fintech Limited (Erstwhile, PB Fintech Private Limited/Etechaces Marketing and Consulting Private Limited)) instituted the Employee Stock Option Plan(s) to grant equity based incentives to eligible employees of the parent Company and its subsidiaries. The parent Company has three ESOP schemes, namely, Employee Stock Option Plan 2014 ("ESOP" 2014"), Employee Stock Option Plan 2021 ("ESOP" 2021"). With an objective to implement the ESOP 2014 and ESOP 2014 and ESOP 2014 and EsOP 2014 ("ESOP" 2014"), Employee Stock Option Plan Trust (the "ESOP Trust") to hold or passess Equity Shares and subsequently allot or transfer them to employees in accordance with the terms of the ESOP Schemes, as applicable, ESOP – 2021 scheme is implemented and administered directly by the parent Company. Under this ESOP scheme, the employees can purchase equity shares by exercising the options as vested at the price specified in the grant.

(i) Summary of options granted under plan:

, and the second				
	March 3	31, 2022	March 31,	2021
	Average exercise price per share option* · (Amount in ?)	Number of options [Refer note (iii) and (iv)]	Average exercise price per share option* (Amount in ₹)	Number of options [Refer note (iii)]
Opening Balance	2	35	10	39
Before sub-division (Till November 29, 2020):				
Granted during the year	2	-	10	7
Exercised during the year	2		10	(4)
Forfeited/lapsed during the year	2		10	(35)
Share transfer due to transfer of employee	2		10	(3.2)
Options granted pursuant to sub-division during the year	2	21	2	28
After sub-division (November 30, 2020 onwards):				
Granted during the year	2		2	
Exercised during the year	2		2	•
Forfeited/lapsed during the year	2		2	•
Options granted pursuant to bonus issue during the year	2	4	2	
Share transfer due to transfer of employee	2	<u> </u>	2	
Options outstanding pursuant to bonus issued during the year		17,465	•	
Pursuent to the bonus issue (June 28, 2021 onwards):	•			
Granted during the year	2	_	2	
Exercised during the year	2	(2,000)	2	
Forfeited/lapsed during the year	2	(2,000)	2	
Share transfer due to transfer of employee	2		2	•
Closing Balance		15,500	2	35
Vested and exercisable				
- ened this exercisable				

(ii) The impact of sub-division and bonus issue has been disclosed in the above table. The below table discloses the impact of such sub-division and bonus, if such sub-division and bonus were to be adjusted for all comparative year presented.

#### March 31, 2022

#### March 31, 2021

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	Aver	rage exercise price per share option* (Amount in ₹)	Number of options [Refer note (iii) and (iv)]	Average exercise price per share option* (Amount in ₹)	Number of options [Refer note (iii) and (iv)]
Opening Balance	*	2	17,500	2	97,500
Granted during the year		2	E	2	17,500
Exercised during the year		2	(2,000)	2	(10,000)
Forfeited/lapsed during the year		2		2	(87,500)
Share transfer due to transfer of employee		2		5	(87,500)
Closing Balance			15,500	-	17,500
Vested and exercisable			_		

(iii) Pursuant to the approval of the shareholders in an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on November 24, 2020, each equity share of face value of ₹ 10/- per share was sub-divided into five equity shares of face value of ₹ 2/- per share with effect from the record date, i.e., November 30, 2020. Accordingly, each option of ₹ 10/- exercise price was sub-divided into 5 options of ₹ 2/- each. The disclosures below (including comparatives) have been adjusted to align with new exercise price/face value for \$2/- each.

(iv) Pursuant to approad of the shareholders in an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on June 19, 2021, the Company has issued bonus shares to equity shareholders in the ratio of 1:499 (record date - June 28, 2021). The disclosures below (including comparatives) have been adjusted taking effect of bonus shares.

\*The weighted average exercise price at the date of exercise of options exercised during the period ended March 31, 2022 was ₹ 2/- (March 31, 2021- ₹ 10/- upto November 30, 2020 and ₹ 2/- December 1, 2020 onwards).

No options expired during the periods covered in the above tables.

(v) Share options outstanding at the end of year have following expiry date and exercise prices:

Grunt	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price [Refer note (ii)]	Share options March 31, 2022	Share options March 31, 2021
Grant 8	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2030	2	-	_
Grant 14	December 01, 2020	March 31, 2030	2	15.500	35
Total				15,500	35
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at end of year				5 Years	4 Years

## (vi) Fair value of options granted

No options granted during the year ended March 31, 2022. The fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2021 were as given below:
(a) Grant 14 - ₹ 101,162

For Grant 14 (being time-based vesting Grants), the fair value at grant date is determined using the Black-Scholes-Merton model.

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefit expense were as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Employee option plan	13,14,934	(40,71,404)
Total employee share based payment expense	13,14,934	(40,71,404)



# Docprime Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

#### Note 27: Segment information

An operating segment is the one whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. The Company's business activities fall within a single business segment as the Company is proposed to be engaged in the business of healthcare services. As the company has a single reportable segment, the segment wise disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 on Operating segment is not applicable.

### Note 28: Fair value measurements

#### a) Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)			March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)			
	<b>FVTPL</b>	FVOCI	Amortised	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised	
Financial assets			. cost			cost	
Investments							
- Equity instruments			38,43,65,369	_	2		
- Preference shares	-		3,48,11,746	_	_		
- Bonds and debentures			10,80,94,228				
Trade receivables	×	-	-	-	_	8,93,75	
Cash and cash equivalents		<b>=</b>	4,46,13,549	_2	*	1,09,51,76	
Other bank balances	-	-	4,05,25,912	-9	_	4,26,18	
Other financial assets						1,20,10	
- Security deposits		-	10,25,000	-	-		
- Amount receivable from subsidiary companies	-	=	19,18,618	:-	•	61,77,412	
Total financial assets		-	61,53,54,422	-	-	1,94,74,118	
Financial liabilities							
		*	Secretary relatives a secretary				
Trade payables	-	-	13,38,607	•	-	25,51,462	
Employee related payables	-	-	8,10,719	-	-	4,38,212	
Lease liablities	-	-	*		-	1,77,96,959	
Total financial liabilities	-	-	21,49,326	- '	_	2,07,86,633	

### Fair value hierarchy

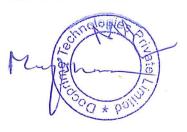
This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured a fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliabilit of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard

### b) Fair value hierarchy

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

			(A	(Amount in ₹)	
As at March 31, 2022	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Security deposits	6(e)	-		10,25,000	10,25,000
Total financial assets		-	_	10,25,000	10,25,000
As at March 31, 2021	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Security deposits	6(e)	-	_	29,63,972	29,63,972
Total financial assets			-	29,63,972	29,63,972





## Financial assets measured at fair value:

			(Amount in ₹)		
As at March 31, 2022 Financial assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial Investments at FVTPL:					
Investments in Mutual funds	-	-	-	=	
Total financial assets	_	-	-	_	
Financial assets measured at fair value :					
			(Am	ount in ₹)	
As at March 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets					
Financial Investments at FVTPL:					
Investments in Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	
Total financial assets					

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

(Amount in ₹)

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices, for example listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual function that have quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined usir valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inpurequired to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. For example, unlisted equi securities, etc.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

### c) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or mutual fund houses quotes (NAV) for such instruments. This is included in Level 1.
- the fair value of the remaining financial instrument is determined using discounted cash flow analysis. This is included in Level 3.

# d) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2022			31, 2021
	(Amount in	(₹)	(Amou	unt in ₹)
	Carrying	Fair value	Carrying	Fair value
	amount		amount	
Financial assets				
Security deposits	10,25,000	10,25,000	29,63,972	29,63,97
Total financial assets	10,25,000	10,25,000	29,63,972	29,63,972

The carrying amounts of loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.



### Note 29: Deferred Tax Assets

## (a) Deferred tax assets (Net)

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Deferred tax liability		(41,85,015)
Deferred tax assets	-	41,85,015
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)		-

<sup>\*</sup> Deferred tax assets have been recognised only to the extent of Deferred tax liabilities

### (b) Components of deferred tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Property, plant and equipment & Intangibles	1,35,396	90,620
Lease liabilities	,	44,79,139
Defined benefit obligations	1,64,863	1,17,178
Tax losses	7,58,05,381	7,22,97,950
Others	382	3,278
Total	7,61,06,023	7,69,88,164

### (c) Components of deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022 (Amount in ₹)	As at March 31, 2021 (Amount in ₹)
Right-of-use assets Total		41,85,015 41,85,015

(d) Unused tax losses and unrecognised temporary differences:		
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	(Amount in ₹)
Unused tax losses		
	29,94,49,341	28,66,39,174
Other tax credits #	17,48,136	6,22,228
Deductible temporary differences	11,94,541	20,07,306
Total	30,23,92,018	28,92,68,708
Potential tax benefit @ 25.168%	7,61,06,023	7,28,03,148
	7,61,06,023	7,28,03,148
Expiry dates for unused tax losses		* ******
- March 31, 2025	42,592	
- March 31, 2026	42,955	-
- March 31, 2027	12,26,03,048	11,76,37,123
- March 31, 2028	16,97,38,316	16 90 02 051
- March 31, 2029		. 5,50,02,051
- March 31, 2030	57,48,914	-
Expiry dates for unused tax losses - March 31, 2025 - March 31, 2026 - March 31, 2027 - March 31, 2028 - March 31, 2029	7,61,06,023 42,592 42,955 12,26,03,048 16,97,38,316 12,73,516	7,28,03,148

<sup>#</sup> It includes unabsorbed depreciation which can be carried forward indefinitely and have no expiry date.

Note: The company has accumulated business losses of ₹ 30,11,97,477 (Previous year - ₹ 28,72,61,402) [including accumulated unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 17,48,136 (Previous Year - ₹ 6,22,228)] as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The unabsorbed business losses amounting to ₹ 29,94,49,341 (Previous Year - ₹ 28,66,39,174) are available for offset for maximum period of eight years from the incurrence of loss. No deferred tax benefit is recognised in the absence of reasonable certainty that taxable income will be generated by the company against which unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.



Docprime Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 30: Ratio Analysis and its elements

Potice	Nun	Numerator	Denon	Denominator		Ratio		
COLUM	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio (in times) = Current assets / Current liabilities	10,39,74,057	3,45,47,334	27,73,421	72,29,757	37.49	4.78	684.55%	Increased investments in fixed depoists and efficiency on working capital improvement during the current year has resulted in an improvement in the current year.
Debt- Equity Ratio (in times) = Total Debt / Shareholder's equity	1	1,77,96,959	62,83,18,467	3,22,28,777	0.00	0.55	(100.00)%	Debt included lease liabilities which has been derecognised during the year leading to ratio being mil in the current year.
Debt Service Coverage ratio (in times) = Earnings available for debt service / Debt Service	(72,91,645)	1,23,259	14,00,000	52,44,000	(5.21)	0.02	(22258.55)%	Decrease in revenue from operations and increase in employee benefit expense which has resulted in loss and thereby leading to decrease in Debt Service Coverage ratio
Return on Equity ratio (in percentage) = Net Profit / Average Shareholder's Equity	(52,10,434)	. (26,63,817)	33,02,73,622	3,53,22,648	(1.58)%	. (7.54)%	(79.08)%	During the year the company has issued share capital which has to betterment in Return on equity ratio.
Trade Receivable Tumover Ratio (in times) = Total sale of services / Average trade receivables	•	18,79,019	4,46,877	9,19,435	0.00	2.04	(100.00)%	During the current year revenue from operations is nil resulting in reduction in the ratio to nil.
Trade Payable Tumover Ratio (in times) = Total Purchases / Average trade payables	38,35,489	34,88,828	19,45,035	58,50,180	1.97	09.0	230.66%	Due to better payment cycle to the trade creditors has resulted to change in the ratio.
Net Capital Tumover Ratio (in times) = Total sale of services / Working capital		18,79,019	10,12,00,636	2,73,17,577	0.00	0.07	(100.00)%	During the current year revenue from operations is nil resulting in reduction in the ratio to nil.
Net Profit ratio (in percentage) = Net Profit / Revenue from operations	(52,10,434)	(26,63,817)		18,79,019	0.00%	(141.77)%	(100.00)%	During the current year revenue from operations is nil resulting in reduction in the ratio to nil.
Return on Capital Employed (in percentage) = Eaming before interest and taxes / Capital Employed	(52,10,434)	(26,63,817)	62,83,18,467	5,00,10,498	(0.83)%	(5.33)%	(84.43)%	Decrease in revenue from operations and increase in employee benefit expense which has resulted in loss and thereby leading to decrease in Return on equity ratio
Return on Investment (in percentage) = Income generated from invested funds /Invested funds	34,53,587	2,82,978	8,07,76,583	84,26,188	4.28%	3.36%	27.31%	Increase in interest rates on fixed deposit has lead to increase in return on investment.

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Total debt = Lease liabilities

Shareholder's equity = Total equity

Earnings available for debt service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc Debt service = Lease Payments

Net Profit = (Loss) / Profit for the year

Total Purchases = Advertising and promotion expenses + Network and internet expenses + Other expenses + Other expenses - Provision for doubtful debts - Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment - Loss on property, plant and equipment written off - Vendor advances written off - Net loss on foreign currency transaction and translations

Working Capital = Current assets - Current liabilities

Earning before interest and tax = (Loss) / Profit before tax + Finance Cost

Capital Employed = Total equity - intangible assets + lease liabilities

Income generated from invested funds = Net fair value gains on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss + Net gain on sale of on financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss + Interest Income on

Invested funds = Investment in mutual funds + Deposit accounts with original maturity less than 3 months + Balances in fixed deposit accounts with original maturity with more than 3 months but less than 12 months + Balances in fixed deposit accounts with original maturity with more than 12 months

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### Note 31: Utilisation of Share premium

(a) 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 (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(b) The Company received funds amounting ₹ 6,000 Lakhs from PB Fintech Limited (the "holding Company") on October 05, 2021 with an understanding that the Company shall invest in Visit Health Private Limited ("Visit Health") and Visit Internet Services Private Limited ("Visit Internet").

Except above, 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 i) 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 ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

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#### Docprime Technologies Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

#### Note 32: Financial risk and Capital management

#### A) Financial risk management framework

The company's activities expose it to liquidity risk and credit risk.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of surplus cash and support from parent company

#### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from custome?

#### Trade receivables related credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which Company operates and other macro-economic factor.

Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on its credit worthiness and historical dealings with the Company, market intelligence and goodwill. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Company has established an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables and 12-month expected credit loss for other receivables. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major parties. The calculation is based on historical data of actual losses. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

#### Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

C		Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision				
Category	Description of category	Security deposits	Loans to employees	Trade receivables		
High quality assets, negligible credit risk	Assets where the counter-party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil					
Quality assets, low credit risk	Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counterparty has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past	12-month expected credit loss	12-month expected credit loss	Lifetime expected credit losses		

## Year ended March 31, 2022:

## (a) Expected credit loss for security deposits & loans to employees:

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Category	Description of category	Asset group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Loss allowance measured at	High quality assets, negligible	Assets where the counterparty has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible	Security deposits	10,25,000	0.00%		10,25,000
12 month expected credit losses	credit risk	or nil	Loans to employees		0.00%		-



(b) Lifetime expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach:

							(Amount in ₹)
Particulars/Ageing	Not Due	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-360 Days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount							
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)		-	9	-			-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	-		-	-		-	-

Year ended March 31, 2021:

(a) Expected credit loss for security deposits & loans to employees:

Particulars	Category	Description of category	Asset group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	(Amount in ₹)  Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit High quality assets, negligible	Assets where the counterparty has strong capacity to meet the	Security deposits	10,25,000	0.00%	-	10,25,000	
losses	credit risk	obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil	Loans to employees	-	0.00%	-	-

(b) Lifetime expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach:

Particulars/Ageing	Not Due	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-270 days	271-360 Days	More than 365 days	(Amount in ₹)
Gross carrying amount				3,24,971	35,455	5,43,648	9,04,074
Expected loss rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		210.1077
Expected credit losses (Loss allowance provision)	-	2	-	-	-		
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	-	-	-	3,24,971	35,455	5,43,648	9,04,074

The following table summarizes the change in loss allowance measured using the life time expected credit loss model:

	•	Amount	
		(₹)	
Loss allowance on March 31, 2020			-
Changes in loss allowance			
Loss allowance on March 31, 2021			-
Changes in loss allowance			
Loss allowance on March 31, 2022			-

Treasury related credit risk

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other deposits with banks is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by external credit rating agencies, accordingly the Company considers that the related credit risk is low. Impairment on these items are measured on the 12-month expected credit loss basis.

(b) 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.

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lembership Number: 504305

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Manoi S Director

DIN: 02745526

Alok Bansal Director

DIN: 01653526

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Place: Gurugram

Date: May 25,2