S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

12th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg
Dadar (West)
Mumbai - 400 028, India
Tel : +91 22 6819 8000

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited (the 'Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 33 to the Financial Statements, which describe that the Company has filed an application for forbearance for exceeding the Expenses of Management over the allowable limit for financial year 2023-24 with IRDAI, approval for which is yet to be received. The grant of such forbearance is at IRDAI's discretion and the impact of the same on the Financial Statements will depend on the future developments. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements including the financial position, financial performance, cash flows of the Company in accordance with IFRSs. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records, 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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

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

Other Matters

The Company has prepared a separate set of financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2024 in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under the said Act, which have been jointly audited by us and T R Chaddha & Co. LLP. We have issued a separate auditor's report to the members of the Company dated May 10, 2024 on these financial statements.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The accompanying financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024 have been prepared, and this report thereon issued, solely for the purposes of submission to its existing shareholders, and in connection with the proposed listing of the equity shares of the Company on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Ltd. (together 'the 'stock exchanges') in relation to the proposed initial public offer of the equity shares of the Company. Accordingly, this report should not be used, referred to for any other purpose.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per **Shrawan Jalan**
Partner
Membership Number: 102102
UDIN: 24102102BKCAAO6934

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: June 21, 2024

NIVA BUPA HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2024

(Rs. in 000's)

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	3	14,28,168	10,18,597	5,88,129
Investments	4	5,44,37,068	3,30,18,948	2,40,38,431
Re-insurance contract assets	5	57,74,200	40,26,250	24,85,554
Deferred tax assets	16	4,98,462	9,87,617	8,54,695
Property, plant and equipment	7	9,58,856	10,10,751	9,99,987
Intangible assets	8	3,43,409	2,67,764	2,51,329
Other assets	9	26,23,855	20,24,111	13,67,924
Total Assets		**6,60,64,018**	**4,23,54,038**	**3,05,86,049**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Insurance contract liabilities	6	3,44,38,286	2,56,51,361	1,75,63,722
Borrowings	10	25,38,192	25,34,786	25,31,389
Other liabilities	11	71,12,385	50,79,255	41,91,604
Total Liabilities		**4,40,88,863**	**3,32,65,402**	**2,42,86,715**
EQUITY				
Share capital	12	1,69,95,346	1,51,06,779	1,40,86,022
Other equity	12a	49,79,809	(60,18,143)	(77,86,688)
Total Equity		**2,19,75,155**	**90,88,636**	**62,99,334**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**6,60,64,018**	**4,23,54,038**	**3,05,86,049**

Schedules referred to above and notes to accounts form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Shrawan Jalan
Partner
Membership No: 102102

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: June 21, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited

Maninder Singh Juneja
Director
DIN: 02680016

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Krishnan Ramachandran
CEO & Managing Director
DIN:08719264

Place of Signature: Gurgaon

Rajat Sharma
Company Secretary
Mem No. FCS7069

Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: June 21, 2024

Vishwanath Mahendra
Chief Financial Officer

Place of Signature: Gurgaon

Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. ★ formerly Known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.

NIVA BUPA HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
INCOME			
Insurance revenue	6	4,41,78,659	3,03,55,804
Insurance service expenses	6	(4,07,70,400)	(2,69,54,963)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	5	(4,83,287)	(7,13,115)
Insurance service result (A)		**29,24,972**	**26,87,726**
Investment income	15	30,81,437	18,92,689
Net impairment loss on financial assets		(209)	(110)
Total investment income (B)		**30,81,228**	**18,92,579**
Other income		36,928	70,384
Other operating expenses	13	(42,61,817)	(41,86,952)
Finance costs	14	(3,52,016)	(3,43,668)
Net other income and expense (C)		**(45,76,905)**	**(44,60,236)**
Profit before tax (D)=(A)+(B)+(C)		**14,29,295**	**1,20,069**
Income tax expense **(E)**		(3,65,749)	(34,983)
Profit for the year (F)=(D)-(E)		**10,63,546**	**85,086**
Statement of Other Comprehensive Income			
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently			
Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets		4,96,963	(6,67,162)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified		(1,25,075)	1,67,911
Total (G)		**3,71,888**	**(4,99,251)**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(6,629)	22
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified		1,668	(6)
Total (H)		**(4,961)**	**16**
Total other comprehensive income for the year (I)=(G)+(H)		**3,66,927**	**(4,99,235)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (J)=(F)+(I)		**14,30,473**	**(4,14,149)**
Earnings per share	**17**		
- Basic earnings per share (Rs.) of Rs. 10/- each		0.67	0.06
- Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) of Rs. 10/- each		0.65	0.06

Schedules referred to above and notes to accounts form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Shrawan

Shrawan Jalan
Partner
Membership No: 102102

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: June 21, 2024

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited

Maninder Singh

Maninder Singh Juneja
Director
DIN: 02680016

Place of Signature: Mumbai

R Krishnan

Krishnan Ramachandran
CEO & Managing Director
DIN:08719264

Place of Signature: Gurgaon

Rajat

Rajat Sharma
Company Secretary
Mem No. FCS7069

Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: June 21, 2024

Vnath

Vishwanath Mahendra
Chief Financial Officer

Place of Signature: Gurgaon

Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. ★ formerly Known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.

NIVA BUPA HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Rs. in 000's)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A.	**Cash flows from the operating activities**		
	Premiums received from policyholders, including advance receipts	6,75,40,691	4,97,51,746
	Payments to re-insurers, net of commission and claims	(29,64,946)	(26,50,079)
	Payments from/to co-insurers, net of claims	(7,241)	12,523
	Payment of claims	(2,61,54,564)	(1,61,76,820)
	Payment of commission and brokerage	(1,12,91,329)	(48,58,272)
	Payment of other operating expenses	(1,39,30,818)	(1,46,11,962)
	Deposits, advances and staff loans, net	(46,812)	(63,031)
	Goods and services tax paid, net	(48,71,257)	(54,27,983)
	Other receipts	24,095	54,344
	Net cash flows from operating activities	**82,97,819**	**60,30,466**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(2,70,898)	(2,43,466)
	Purchases of intangible assets	(58,628)	(1,34,456)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,190	-
	Purchase of investments	(4,76,97,359)	(2,76,84,387)
	Sales of investments	2,69,67,018	1,81,33,096
	Interests/Dividends received	22,42,816	16,35,274
	Net cash flows from investing activities	**(1,88,15,861)**	**(82,93,939)**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of share capital, net of share issue expenses	1,13,68,941	31,08,130
	Interest paid	(2,67,500)	(2,67,500)
	Payment of lease liabilities	(1,73,828)	(1,46,689)
	Net cash flow from financing activities	**1,09,27,613**	**26,93,941**
D.	**Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents**	**4,09,571**	**4,30,468**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,18,597	5,88,129
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14,28,168	10,18,597
	Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**4,09,571**	**4,30,468**

Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the balance sheet at the end of the year

Cash and bank balances (refer Note 3)	14,28,168	10,18,597
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**14,28,168**	**10,18,597**

As per our audit report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Shrawan Jalan
Partner
Membership No: 102102

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: June 21, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited

Maninder Singh Juneja
Director
DIN: 02680016

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Krishnan Ramachandran
CEO & Managing Director

Place of Signature: Gurgaon

Rajat Sharma
Company Secretary
Mem No. FCS7069

Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: June 21, 2024

Vishwanath Mahendra
Chief Financial Officer

Place of Signature: Gurgaon

Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.
formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.

NIVA BUPA HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Share Capital	Other Equity					
	Issued share capital	Share based payment reserve	Share application money pending for allotment	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve	Total
As at April 01, 2022 under IGAAP	1,40,86,022	2,931	-	12,51,092	(1,02,63,594)	-	50,76,451
Adjustment on initial application of:							
IFRS-17	-	-	-	-	2,89,722	-	2,89,722
IFRS-16	-	-	-	-	39,284	-	39,284
IFRS-02	-	1,53,109	-	(1,011)	(1,52,098)	-	-
IFRS-09	-	-	-	-	13,491	25,691	39,182
IAS-12	-	-	-	-	8,54,695	-	8,54,695
As at April 01, 2022, under IFRS	**1,40,86,022**	**1,56,040**	**-**	**12,50,081**	**(92,18,500)**	**25,691**	**62,99,334**
As at April 01, 2022	1,40,86,022	1,56,040	-	12,50,081	(92,18,500)	25,691	62,99,334
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	85,086	-	85,086
Shares issued during the year	10,20,757	-	-	21,21,142	-	-	31,41,899
Addition during the year	-	61,552	-	-	-	-	61,552
Other comprehensive income-Defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	16	-	16
Other comprehensive income-Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	(4,99,251)	(4,99,251)
Transfer of ESOP Reserve on account of lapsed options	-	(6,505)	-	-	6,505	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1,51,06,779**	**2,11,087**	**-**	**33,71,223**	**(91,26,893)**	**(4,73,560)**	**90,88,636**
As at April 01, 2023	1,51,06,779	2,11,087	-	33,71,223	(91,26,893)	(4,73,560)	90,88,636
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	10,63,546	-	10,63,546
Shares issued during the year	18,88,567	-	-	95,38,904	-	-	1,14,27,471
Addition during the year	-	26,660	1,915	-	-	-	28,575
Other comprehensive income-Defined benefit plan	-	-	-	-	(4,961)	-	(4,961)
Other comprehensive income-Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	3,71,888	3,71,888
Transfer of ESOP Reserve on account of lapsed options	-	(3,944)	-	-	3,944	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**1,69,95,346**	**2,33,803**	**1,915**	**1,29,10,127**	**(80,64,364)**	**(1,01,672)**	**2,19,75,155**

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Shrawan Jalan
Partner
Membership No: 102102

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: June 21, 2024

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited

Maninder Singh Juneja
Director
DIN: 02680016

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Krishnan Ramachandran
CEO & Managing Director
DIN:08719264

Place of Signature: Gurgaon

Rajat Sharma
Company Secretary
Mem No. FCS7069

Place of Signature: Gurgaon
Date: June 21, 2024

Vishwanath Mahendra
Chief Financial Officer

Place of Signature: Gurgaon

Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited ("The Company") was incorporated in India on September 05, 2008 and received the Certificate of Commencement of Business on December 23, 2008.

The Company is a joint venture between Fettle Tone LLP and Bupa Singapore Holding Pte, Singapore. As on date, Holding Company is Bupa Singapore Holding Pte, Singapore. During the year the Company has allotted total 18,88,56,679 equity shares out of which:

a) 3,74,43,115 equity shares issued under right issue at Rs. 53.09 per share (being fully paid-up shares at premium of Rs. 43.09 each)
b) 1,82,29,949 equity shares issued under right issue at Rs. 67.15 per share (being fully paid-up shares at premium of Rs. 57.15 each)
c) 4,83,99,106 equity shares, 4,46,76,098 equity shares, 2,23,38,049 equity shares, 37,23,008 equity shares are issued under preferential allotment at Rs. 67.15 per share (being fully paid-up shares at premium of Rs. 57.15 each) to Motilal Oswal, Temasek, SBI Life & Paragon respectively and
d) 1,40,47,354 equity shares were allotted under ESOP. In January 2024, Fettle Tone LLP has sold a stake to Bupa Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd, the transaction occurred on January 4, 2024, where Bupa Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd has purchased 36,63,81,439 equity shares from Fettle Tone LLP by which Bupa Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd shareholding is increased to 63%.

The Company underwrites primarily Health Insurance business which includes Personal accident, Critical illness and Travel.

The Company obtained regulatory approval to undertake Health Insurance business on February 15, 2010 from Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) under section 3(2A) of the Insurance Act, 1938. The Company had started selling policies in March 2010.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including any applicable interpretations by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). This statement indicates that the financial statements not only adhere to IFRS but also take into account any relevant interpretations provided by the IFRIC.

2.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment, management has considered a wide range of factors relating to present and future conditions, including current profitability, expected future profitability, cash flows and access to financing.

The financial statements have been solely prepared for the purposes of submission to its existing shareholders and in connection with the proposed listing of the equity shares of the Company on National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Ltd. (together 'the 'stock exchanges') in relation to the proposed initial public offer of the equity shares of the Company.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense are not offset in the statement of profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous periods.

This is the first full set of the Company's financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2024 in which IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments have been applied.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.)

2.3 FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS

These are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements that comply with IFRS applicable as at March 31, 2024, together with the comparative period data for the year ended March 31, 2023, as described in the summary of material accounting policies. In preparing the financial statements, the Company's opening statement of financial position was prepared as at April 01, 2022, the Company's date of transition to IFRS.

2.3.1 New and amended standards and interpretations.

IFRS 17 is adopted for annual periods on or after April 01, 2023. The Company has early adopted the standard on April 01, 2023 and restated comparative information for 2023 and 2022. The nature of the changes in accounting policies can be summarised, as follows:

Changes to classification and measurement

The adoption of IFRS 17 did not change the classification of the Company's insurance contracts. However, IFRS 17 establishes specific principles for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held by the Company.

Under IFRS 17, the Company's insurance contracts issued, and reinsurance contracts held are all eligible to be measured by applying the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA). The PAA simplifies the measurement of insurance contracts in comparison with the GMM model in IFRS 17.

2.3.2 Insurance and reinsurance contracts classification

The Company issues insurance contracts in the normal course of business, under which it accepts significant insurance risk from its policyholders. As a general guideline, the Company determines whether it has significant insurance risk, by comparing benefits payable after an insured event with benefits payable if the insured event did not occur. Insurance contracts can also transfer financial risk. The Company issues health insurance to individuals and businesses. The Company does not issue any contracts with direct participating features.

2.3.3 Insurance and reinsurance contracts accounting treatment

2.3.3.1 Separating components from insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Company assesses its health insurance and reinsurance held contracts to determine whether they contain distinct components which must be accounted for under another IFRS instead of under IFRS 17. After separating any distinct components, the Company applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the (host) insurance contract. Currently, the Company's products do not include any distinct components that require separation.

2.3.3.2 Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 requires a Company to determine the level of aggregation for applying its requirements. The level of aggregation for the Company is determined firstly by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together. Portfolios are further divided based on expected profitability at inception into three categories: onerous contracts, contracts with no significant risk of becoming onerous, and the remainder. IFRS 17 also requires that no group for level of aggregation purposes may contain contracts issued more than one year apart.

The Company has identified Retail and Group as its portfolio and it is divided into the underwriting cohorts to ensure contracts within a cohort are not issued one year apart.

The Company writes health business, including personal accident and travel to both retail and group segment. Since these includes morbidity risk, the risks are of similar nature for each portfolio.

Retail business is typically underwritten upfront and offers guaranteed lifelong renewability. Risk in retail business is not priced individually. Whereas, group business is generally more open with almost no or less underwriting, with no guaranteed renewability. Risks in group business are always priced individually. The underwriting process of the group and retail policies are different. Thus, retail and group businesses are managed differently.

Therefore, retail and group are identified portfolios.

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.) ★

To ensure that profits and losses are allocated to the appropriate period, IFRS 17 requires a portfolio of contracts to be divided into annual 'cohorts' or time buckets. The Company that the annual underwriting cohort refers to the financial year, such that contracts that are issued from April 01 to March 31 of each financial year will be grouped together in a single underwriting cohort.

IFRS 17 requires contracts are required to be classified into groups according to the degree of profitability at initial recognition, which at a minimum include the following:

- A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, if any;
- A group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous, if any; and
- A group of remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any ('other').

. The Company considers facts and circumstances to identify whether a group of contracts are onerous based on:

- Pricing information
- Results of similar contracts it has recognised
- Environmental factors, e.g., a change in market experience or regulations

The Company assumes that no contracts in the portfolio are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise.

The Company divides portfolios of reinsurance contracts held applying the same principles set out above, except that the references to onerous contracts refer to contracts on which there is a net gain on initial recognition. The Company has divided the reinsurance at the least granular level of aggregation for the reinsurance contracts held i.e. at the reinsurance treaty.

As per IFRS 17 requirements, when it is impractical to apply full retrospective approach to group of contracts, the entity must choose to use either the modified retrospective approach or fair value approach. However, the entity may only choose the modified retrospective approach if it can obtain reasonable and supportable information without undue cost and effort.

The Company has opted for a full retrospective approach for the underwriting cohorts FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24. The Company holds an immaterial quantum of business which are underwritten prior to April 01 2021 implying a very small proportion of Liability for remaining coverage (LRC) and Liability for incurred claims (LIC) contribution as at March 31 2023.

To allow a retrospective computation and roll forward without undue cost and effort a modified retrospective approach for business written prior April 01, 2021 is applied.

It is impractical to apply the full retrospective approach for underwriting years pre-Mar'21 because:

- High quality historical data is not available and it is not material
- Significant estimates of amounts are required, and significant amount of hindsight will be involved in determining the historical data.

Modified retrospective approach is used to achieve the closest outcome to retrospective application, using reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort.

The insurance and reinsurance liabilities has been calculated using the development factors as of March 31, 2022 for underwriting years prior to FY 2021-22 and as of March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024 for respective roll-forwards to March 2023 and March 2024.

2.3.3.3 Recognition

The Company recognises groups of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group is due or when the first payment is received if there is no due date
- For a group of onerous contracts, if facts and circumstances indicate that the group is onerous

The Company recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held it has entered into from the earlier of the following:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held. However, the Company delays the recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage until the date any

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underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held.

And

- The date the Company recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts if the Company entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

The Company adds new contracts to the group in the reporting period in which that contract meets one of the criteria set out above.

2.3.3.4 Contract boundary

The Company includes in the measurement of a group of insurance contracts all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums, or in which the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services.

A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when:

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks

Or

- Both of the following criteria are satisfied:
  - The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio
  - The pricing of the premiums up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date

A liability or asset relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract is not recognised. Such amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

2.3.3.5 Measurement - Premium Allocation Approach

	IFRS 17 Options	Adopted approach
Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) Eligibility	Subject to specified criteria, the PAA can be adopted as a simplified approach to the IFRS 17 general model	Contracts with coverage period one year or less automatically qualify for PAA. For contracts with coverage period greater than one-year PAA eligibility testing is done and there is no material difference in the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage between PAA and the General Measurement Model (GMM), therefore, these qualify for PAA.
Insurance acquisition cash flows for insurance contracts issued	Where the coverage period of all contracts within a group is no longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows can either be expensed as incurred, or allocated, using a systematic and rational method, to groups of insurance contracts (including future groups containing insurance contracts that are expected to arise from renewals) and then amortised over the coverage period of the related group. For groups containing contracts longer than one year, insurance acquisition cash flows must be allocated to related groups of insurance contracts and amortised over the coverage period of the related group.	Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to related groups of insurance contracts and amortised over the coverage period of the related group.

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Liability for Remaining Coverage (LFRC), adjusted for financial risk and time value of money	Where there is no significant financing component in relation to the LFRC, or where the time between providing each part of the services and the related premium due date is no more than a year, an entity is not required to make an adjustment for accretion of interest on the LFRC.	There is no allowance for accretion of interest on the LFRC as there is no significant financing component.
Liability for Incurred Claims, (LIC) adjusted for time value of money	Where claims are expected to be paid within a year of the date that the claim is incurred, it is not required to adjust these amounts for the time value of money.	As majority of the incurred claims are expected to be paid out in less than one year hence no adjustment is made for time value of money.
Insurance finance income and expense	There is an option to disaggregate part of the movement in LIC resulting from changes in discount rates and present this in OCI.	Not applicable as there is no discounting.

2.3.3.6 Insurance contracts – initial measurement

The Company applies the premium allocation approach (PAA) to all the insurance contracts that it issues and reinsurance contracts that it holds, as:

- The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less, including insurance contract services arising from all premiums within the contract boundary (refer Note 2.3.3.4)

Or

- For contracts longer than one year, the Company has modelled possible future scenarios and reasonably expects that the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group containing those contracts under the PAA does not differ materially from the measurement that would be produced applying the general model. In assessing materiality, the Company has also considered qualitative factors such as the nature of the risk and types of its lines of business.

The Company does not apply the PAA if, at the inception of the group of contracts, it expects significant variability in the fulfilment cash flows that would affect the measurement of the liability for the remaining coverage during the period before a claim is incurred.

For a group of contracts that is not onerous at initial recognition, the Company measures the liability for remaining coverage as:

- Unearned premium reserve for the unexpired policy basis 1/365th method
- Minus acquisition cost deferred for the unexpired term of the policies
- Plus, any Freelook cancellation reserve

There is no allowance for time value of money as majority of the premiums are received within one year of the coverage period.

Where facts and circumstances indicate that contracts are onerous at initial recognition, the Company performs additional analysis to determine if a net outflow is expected from the contract. Such onerous contracts are separately grouped from other contracts and the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised. For additional disclosures on the loss component, please refer to Note 2.3.3.14.

2.3.3.7 Reinsurance contracts held – initial measurement

The Company measures its reinsurance assets for a group of reinsurance contracts that it holds on the same basis as insurance contracts that it issues. However, they are adapted to reflect the features of reinsurance contracts held that differ from insurance contracts issued, for example the generation of expenses or reduction in expenses rather than revenue.

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Where the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the recovery of losses.

The Company calculates the loss-recovery component by multiplying the loss recognised on the underlying insurance contracts and the percentage of claims on the underlying insurance contracts the Company expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held. The Company uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the group to insurance contracts covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held where some contracts in the underlying group are not covered by the group of reinsurance contracts held.

The loss-recovery component adjusts the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage.

2.3.3.8 Insurance contracts – subsequent measurement

The Company measures the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage at the end of each reporting period as the liability for remaining coverage at the beginning of the period:

- Plus premiums received in the period
- Minus insurance acquisition cash flows
- Plus any amounts relating to the amortisation of the insurance acquisition cash flows recognised as an expense in the reporting period for the group
- Plus any adjustment to the financing component, where applicable
- Minus the amount recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period
- Minus any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims

The Company estimates the liability for incurred claims as the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims. The fulfilment cash flows incorporate, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information available without undue cost or effort about the amount, timing and uncertainty of those future cash flows, they reflect current estimates from the perspective of the Company, and include an explicit adjustment for non-financial risk (the risk adjustment). The Company does not adjust the future cash flows for the time value of money and the effect of financial risk for the measurement of liability for incurred claims as majority are expected to be paid within one year of being incurred.

Where, during the coverage period, facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company recognises a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows. A loss component is established by the Company for the liability for remaining coverage for such onerous group depicting the losses recognised. For additional disclosures on the loss component, please refer to Note 2.3.3.14.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated on a straight-line basis as a portion of premium to profit or loss (through insurance revenue).

2.3.3.9 Reinsurance contracts held – subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same principles as those for insurance contracts issued and has been adapted to reflect the specific features of reinsurance held.

Where the Company has established a loss-recovery component, the Company subsequently reduces the loss recovery component to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

2.3.3.10 Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

The Company uses a systematic and rational method to allocate:

i. Insurance acquisition cash flows that are directly attributable to a group of insurance contracts to that group
ii. Insurance acquisition cash flows directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts that are not directly attributable to a group of contracts, to groups in the portfolio.

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Where insurance acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised in the statement of financial position, a separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognised for each related group.

The asset for insurance acquisition cash flow is derecognised from the statement of financial position when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the initial measurement of the related group of insurance contracts.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises amounts of insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to groups of insurance contracts not yet recognised, to reflect changes in assumptions related to the method of allocation used.

After any re-allocation, the Company assesses the recoverability of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows, if facts and circumstances indicate the asset may be impaired. When assessing the recoverability, the Company applies:

- An impairment test at the level of an existing or future group of insurance contracts; and
- An additional impairment test specifically covering the insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to expected future contract renewals.

If an impairment loss is recognised, the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company recognises in profit or loss a reversal of some or all of an impairment loss previously recognised and increases the carrying amount of the asset, to the extent that the impairment conditions no longer exist or have improved.

2.3.3.11 Insurance contracts – modification and derecognition

The Company derecognises insurance contracts when:

- The rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished (i.e., discharged, cancelled or expired)
- The contract is modified such that the modification results in a change in the measurement model or the applicable standard for measuring a component of the contract, substantially changes the contract boundary, or requires the modified contract to be included in a different group. In such cases, the Company derecognises the initial contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract

When a modification is not treated as a derecognition, the Company recognises amounts paid or received for the modification with the contract as an adjustment to the relevant liability for remaining coverage.

2.3.3.12 Presentation

The Company has presented separately, in the statement of financial position, the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are assets, portfolios of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities.

Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are included in the carrying amount of the related groups of insurance contracts are allocated to the carrying amount of the portfolios of insurance contracts that they relate to.

The Company disaggregates the total amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income into an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expense, and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Company does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between a financial and non-financial portion and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result.

The Company separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts issued.

2.3.3.13 Insurance revenue

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts (excluding any investment component if any) allocated to the period. The Company allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services on the basis of the passage of time. But if the expected pattern of release of risk during the coverage period differs significantly from the passage of time, then the allocation is made on the basis of the expected timing of incurred insurance service expenses.

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The Company changes the basis of allocation between the two methods above as necessary, if facts and circumstances change. The change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

For the periods presented, all revenue has been recognised on the basis of the passage of time.

2.3.3.14 Loss components

The Company assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. Where this is not the case, and if at any time during the coverage period, the facts and circumstances mentioned in Note 2.3.3.2 indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company establishes a loss component as the excess of the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group over the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage of the group as determined in Note 2.3.3.8. Accordingly, by the end of the coverage period of the group of contracts the loss component will be zero.

2.3.3.15 Loss-recovery components

As described in Note 2.3.3.7 above, where the Company recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts, or when further onerous underlying insurance contracts are added to a group, the Company establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage for a group of reinsurance contracts held depicting the expected recovery of the losses.

A loss-recovery component is subsequently reduced to zero in line with reductions in the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts in order to reflect that the loss-recovery component shall not exceed the portion of the carrying amount of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying insurance contracts that the entity expects to recover from the group of reinsurance contracts held.

2.3.3.16 Insurance finance income and expense

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- The effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

There are no such contracts which are eligible for insurance finance income and expense.

2.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

2.4.1 Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at transaction price on initial recognition. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determine that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

2.4.2 Subsequent measurement

2.4.2.1 Non-derivative financial instruments

2.4.2.1.1 Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business where the objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

2.4.2.1.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business where the objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual

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terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an election for its investments which are classified as debt instruments and bonds to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

2.4.2.1.3 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

2.4.2.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For other liabilities maturing within one year from the statement of financial position date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

2.4.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

2.4.3.1 Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

• The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2.4.3.2 Derecognition 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.4.4 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value hierarchy:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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2.4.5 Recognition of interest income

2.4.5.1 The effective interest rate method

Under IFRS 9, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial assets measured at amortised cost. Similar to interest bearing financial assets previously classified as available-for-sale or held to maturity under IAS 39, interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at FVTOCI under IFRS 9 is also recorded using the EIR method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the financial asset) is calculated by taking into account transaction costs and any discount or premium on acquisition of the financial asset as well as fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the debt instrument.

If expectations of a fixed rate financial asset's cash flows are revised for reasons other than credit risk, and the changes to future contractual cash flows are discounted at the original EIR with a consequential adjustment to the carrying amount. The difference to the previous carrying amount is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position with a corresponding increase or decrease in interest income.

For floating-rate financial instruments, periodic re-estimation of cash flows to reflect the movements in the market rates of interest also alters the effective interest rate, but when instruments were initially recognised at an amount equal to the principal, re-estimating the future interest payments does not significantly affect the carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

2.5. INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RISK

2.5.1 Insurance risk

2.5.1.1 Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

The Company principally issues health insurance contract which include personal accident, critical illness and travel.

The objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover the liabilities associated with these insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held. The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across the portfolios of insurance contracts. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance held arrangements. Furthermore, strict claim review policies to assess all new and ongoing claims, regular detailed review of claims handling procedures and frequent investigation of possible fraudulent claims are established to reduce the risk exposure of the Company. The Company further enforces a policy of actively managing and promptly settling claims, in order to reduce its exposure to unpredictable future developments that can negatively impact the business. Inflation risk is mitigated by taking expected inflation into account when estimating insurance contract liabilities and pricing appropriately.

The Company purchases reinsurance as part of its risk mitigation programme. Reinsurance held is placed on a proportional as well non-proportional basis. Proportional reinsurance is quota–share reinsurance and surplus reinsurance. Non-proportional reinsurance is CAT-XOL for personal accident business.

Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with underlying insurance contract liabilities and in accordance with the reinsurance contracts. Although the Company has reinsurance arrangements, it is not relieved of its direct obligations to its policyholders and thus a credit exposure exists with respect to reinsurance held, to the extent that any reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations. The Company's placement of reinsurance is diversified such that it is neither dependent on a single reinsurer nor are the operations of the Company substantially dependent upon any single reinsurance contract.

2.5.1.2 Sensitivities

The liability for incurred claims is sensitive to the key assumptions in the table below. It has not been possible to quantify the sensitivity of certain assumptions such as legislative changes or uncertainty in the estimation process.

The sensitivity analysis shows the impact on gross and net liabilities, profit before tax and equity for reasonably possible movements in key assumptions with all other assumptions held constant using stress testing methodology (refer Note 29.2). The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impacts, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in each assumption, assumptions have been changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that

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movements in these assumptions are non-linear. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions did not change from the previous period.

2.5.1.3 Claims development table

As required by IFRS 17, in setting claims provisions, the Company gives consideration to the probability and magnitude of future experience being more adverse than assumed which is reflected in the risk adjustment. In general, the uncertainty associated with the ultimate cost of settling claims is greatest when the claim is at an early stage of development. As claims develop, the ultimate cost of claims becomes more certain.

The Company has not disclosed previously unpublished information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the annual reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 17. (Refer Note 29.3 for details)

2.5.2 Financial risk

2.5.2.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with insurance liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. In respect of catastrophic events, there is also a liquidity risk associated with the timing differences between gross cash outflows and expected reinsurance recoveries.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to liquidity risk:

The Company's Asset Management Liability policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes liquidity risk for the Company. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Company's risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

The Company maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseeable interruption of cash flow. The Company also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs.

2.5.2.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument, insurance contract issued or reinsurance contract held will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign exchange rates (currency risk); market interest rates (interest rate risk); and market prices (price risk).

The Company's Asset Liability Management policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes market risk for it. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Company's risk committee. The policy is reviewed regularly for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

Guidelines are set for asset allocation and portfolio limit structure, to ensure that assets back specific policyholders' liabilities and that assets are held to deliver income and gains needed to meet the Company's contractual requirements.

The nature of the Company's exposure to market risks and its objectives, policies and processes used to manage and measure the risks have not changed from the previous period.

2.5.2.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument, insurance contract assets and/or liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's principal transactions are carried out in INR and its exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal as it does not issue policies denominated in foreign currency nor its major expenses debt or investment assets are denominated in a foreign currency. The Company's financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its insurance contract liabilities.

2.5.2.4 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument or insurance contract or reinsurance contract will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Floating rate instruments expose the Company to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

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There is no direct contractual relationship between financial assets and insurance contracts.

2.5.2.5 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments or insurance contract assets and/or liabilities will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate or foreign exchange rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or contract, or by factors affecting all similar contracts or financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company's price risk exposure relates to financial assets and financial liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. The Company does not issue any participating contracts. Therefore, there are no insurance or reinsurance contracts which are exposed to price risk.

The Company's price risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans, limits on individual and total equity instruments.

The Company has no significant concentration of price risk.

This analysis was performed for reasonably possible movements in the market index with all other variables held constant. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on price risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non–linear. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables has not changed from the previous period.

2.5.2.6 Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit. Business risks such as changes in environment, technology and the industry are monitored through the Company's strategic planning and budgeting process.

2.5.2.7 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument, insurance contract issued in an asset position or reinsurance contract held will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to credit risk:

The Company's Asset Liability Management policy sets out the assessment and determination of what constitutes credit risk for the Company. Compliance with the policy is monitored and exposures and breaches are reported to the Company's risk committee. The policy is regularly reviewed for pertinence and for changes in the risk environment.

Credit risk relating to financial instruments is monitored by the Company's mid office investment team. They review and manage credit risk, including environmental risk for all counterparties. The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. It is the Company's policy to invest in high quality financial instruments with a low risk of default. If there is a significant increase in credit risk, the policy dictates that the instrument should be sold and amounts recovered reinvested in high quality instruments.

There is no allowance for credit risk on the insurance premium receivable because the premium is paid in advance before the commencement of the risk. This is also mandated by the local regulations (i.e. the risk cannot commence unless premium is received).

Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a good credit rating and concentration of risk is avoided by following policy guidelines in respect of counterparties' limits that are set each year by the board of directors and are subject to regular reviews. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of reinsurers and updates the reinsurance purchase strategy.

Receivables on account of accrued interest is on the investment held by the Company. The investments are held with a high credit rating and is monitored on the periodic basis to avoid the credit risk. At each reporting date, management performs an assessment of creditworthiness of investments and updates the investment policy accordingly. The assessment of the

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credit risk from other receivables is based on internal expert assessments. In addition to monitoring credit risk, the Company have implemented continuous monitoring of financial investments on the basis of internal and external credit ratings.

The credit risk in respect of customer balances incurred on non–payment of premiums will only persist during the grace period specified in the policy document. Commission paid to intermediaries is netted off against amounts receivable from them to reduce the risk of default.

The nature of the Company's exposure to credit risk and its objectives, policies and processes used to manage and measure the risks have not changed from the previous period.

2.5.2.7.1 The Company's internal rating process

The Company's investment team prepares a credit assessment note for each issuer wherein the funds are to be invested. The note incorporates both qualitative and quantitative information that builds on information from an external Credit rating agency, supplemented with information specific to the counterparty and other external information that could affect the counterparty's behaviour. All the issuers wherein Company seeks to invest are approved by the Investment Committee.

2.5.2.7.2 Impairment assessment - Significant increase in credit risk, default and cure

The Company's ECL assessment and measurement method is set out below.

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost and
- debt securities measured at FVOCI (Refer Note 4 of the financial statements)

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information. Refer Note 2.5.2.7 for further details.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company considers this to be AAA as per [Rating Agency CRISIL, CARE and FITCH] or LAAA as per [Rating Agency ICRA]."

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument

2.6. CAPITAL

2.6.1 Capital management objectives, policies and approach

The Company has established the following capital management objectives, policies and approach to managing the risks that affect its capital position:

- To maintain the required level of stability of the Company thereby providing a degree of security to policyholders
- To allocate capital efficiently and support the development of business by ensuring that returns on capital employed meet the requirements of its capital providers and shareholders
- To retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity and access to a range of capital markets
- To align the profile of assets and liabilities, taking account of risks inherent in the business

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- To maintain financial strength to support new business growth and to satisfy the requirements of the policyholders, regulators and stakeholders
- To maintain strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business objectives and maximise shareholders value

The Company is also subject to regulatory requirements within the jurisdictions in which it operates. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities, but also impose certain restrictive provisions (e.g., capital adequacy) to minimise the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the insurance companies to meet unforeseeable liabilities as they arise.

The Company has met all of these requirements throughout the financial year.

In reporting financial strength, capital and solvency are measured using the rules prescribed by the IRDAI.

The Company's capital management policy is to hold sufficient capital to cover the statutory requirements based on the IRDAI Regulations.

In determining groups of contracts, the Company has elected to include in the same group contracts where the Company's ability to set prices or levels of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics is constrained by regulation.

Approach to capital management

The Company seeks to optimise the structure and sources of capital to ensure that it consistently maximises returns to the shareholders.

The Company's approach to managing capital involves managing assets, liabilities and risks in a coordinated way, assessing shortfalls between reported and required capital levels on a regular basis and taking appropriate actions to influence the capital position of the Company in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics. An important aspect of the Company's overall capital management process is the setting of target risk adjusted rates of return, which are aligned to performance objectives and ensure that the Company is focused on the creation of value for shareholders.

The primary source of capital used by the Company is total equity. The Company also uses other forms of capital such as debt, in addition to more traditional sources of funding.

The capital requirements are routinely forecast on a periodic basis and assessed against both the forecast available capital and the expected internal rate of return, including risk and sensitivity analyses. The process is ultimately subject to approval by the Board.

The Company has made no significant changes, from previous years, to its policies and processes for its capital structure.

2.7 SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The Company disaggregates information over retail and group business segments. This disaggregation has been determined based on how the Company is managed.

2.7.1 Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

The Company applies the PAA to simplify the measurement of insurance contracts.

2.7.1.1 Liability for remaining coverage

Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to related groups of insurance contracts recognised in the statement of financial position.

Onerous groups

Onerous contracts shall be grouped separately and its liability for remaining coverage is determined by the GMM fulfilment cash flows. Any loss-recovery component is determined with reference to the loss component recognised on underlying

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contracts and the recovery expected on such claims from reinsurance contracts held. For LIC, the computation is consistent across measurement models as expected cashflows adjusted for time value of money, if required and a risk adjustment.

Time value of money

There is no adjustment for time value of money as there is no significant financing component.

2.7.1.2 Liability for incurred claims

The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as Chain Ladder and Bornheutter-Ferguson methods.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that a Company's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. These methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident years, as well as by significant business lines and claim types. Large claims are usually separately addressed, either by being reserved at the face value of loss adjuster estimates or separately projected in order to reflect their future development. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in future, (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) in order to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

Time value of money

There is no adjustment for the time value of money because majority of the claims are settled within 12 months. Claims settled beyond 12 months are not expected to be material.

2.7.1.3 Discount rates

IFRS 17 requires that the discount rate with respect to contractual cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items, either a Bottom-up and Top-down approach can be used. Under a bottom-up approach, the discount rate is based on a liquid risk-free yield curve then an addition is made to reflect the relative illiquidity of the insurance contracts. However, the top-down approach is based on yield-curve that reflects the current market rate of returns of a reference portfolio of assets adjusted to eliminate any factors that are not relevant to the insurance contracts (e.g., credit risk)

The Company chooses to adopt a bottom-up approach to derive the discount rates for liability valuation.

The risk-free rate takes into account the time value of money and does not consider non-insurance risks. In India, Risk free rates are based on the Zero-Coupon Sovereign Rupee Yield Curve (ZCYC) curve supplied by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA) website.

The Company's underlying insurance contract does have cancellation feature and hence the policyholder can exit the policy via expiry of term or cancellation. Further, owing to the short-term nature of the contract where majority of the business is two years or less, the contract is identified to be liquid from a policyholder's standpoint as they are free to switch insurers once the policy term ends. Hence, the illiquidity premium is not applied while computing discount rates for the underlying groups.

For the ceded reinsurance groups, the Company can exit the treaties except Obligatory reinsurance treaty; giving a notice of three months subject to term and conditions mentioned in the treaties, the policies reinsured before cancellation will continue to be reinsured by the prevailing reinsurer unless a recapture clause is applied. Owing to the ease of exit, the Reinsurance treaties are also identified as liquid and hence illiquidity premium is not added to discount rates for ceded groups as well.

2.7.1.4 Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

- The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the expected value amount.

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- The Company has estimated the risk adjustment using a confidence level (probability of sufficiency) approach at the 85th percentile (2024), 90th percentile (2023) confidence internal during 2022-23 was higher due to uncertainties on account of covid. That is, the Company has assessed its indifference to uncertainty for all product lines (as an indication of the compensation that it requires for bearing non-financial risk) as being equivalent to the 85th percentile confidence level less the mean of an estimated probability distribution of the future cash flows. The Company has estimated the probability distribution of the future cash flows, and the additional amount above the expected present value of future cash flows required to meet the target percentiles.

2.7.1.5 Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows

The Company applies judgement in determining the inputs used in the methodology to systematically and rationally allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to groups of insurance contracts.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company revisits the assumptions made to allocate insurance acquisition cash flows to groups and where necessary revises the amounts of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows accordingly.

In the current and prior year, for other product lines, the Company did not identify any facts and circumstances indicating that the assets may be impaired.

2.7.2 Impairment on financial assets

The key parameters for calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECL) are the probability of default, the loss given default and the exposure at default.

The probability of default is the basis for specifying a stage of the impairment model. In addition, the probability of default is considered whenever ECL are calculated. During our internal rating process, the probability of default is calculated on the basis of historical data, current market conditions, and assumptions about the future.

The loss given default and the exposure at default are likewise factored into calculations of ECL. In this context, the loss given default is derived from the recovery and default studies published by rating agencies. The exposure at default corresponds to the gross carrying amount as at the reporting date.

2.7.3 Provision and contingent liability

On an ongoing basis, the Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss Contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies the likelihood of which is remote are not disclosed in the financial statements. Gain contingencies are not recognized until the contingency has been resolved and amounts are received or receivable.

2.7.4 Share based payment

Estimating fair value for share based payment requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model. The estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share based payments transactions are disclosed in Note 20.3 "Share based payment".

2.7.5 Defined Benefit Plan

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date and are disclosed in Note 20.1 "defined benefit plan".

2.7.6 Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how

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the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of these assets are compensated.

Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate, whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

2.8 INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans of the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. The Company offsets tax assets and tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred. The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of property, plant and equipment separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the property, plant and equipment and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided based on straight line method using the rates basis the economic useful life of assets as estimated by the management which reflects the useful life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, as follows:

Useful lives estimated by the management in years:

Leasehold improvements	Lease period
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment's	5 years
Information Technology equipment - End User Devices	3 years
Information Technology equipment - Servers and Networks	4 years
Intangibles (including Software)	4 years

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Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

2.10 CAPITAL WORK-IN PROGRESS

Capital work-in progress (CWIP) comprises of property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use at the end of reporting period. CWIP is measured at cost comprising direct costs, related incidental expenses, other directly attributable costs and borrowing costs.

The cost of CWIP shall be recognised as an asset only if the recognition criteria are met. CWIP is derecognised when the construction and installation are complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. CWIP is not depreciated until it is available for intended use.

2.11 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The estimated useful life of assets are as follows:

Useful lives estimated by the management in years:

Intangibles (including Software)	4 years

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

2.12 IMPAIRMENT

2.12.1 Financial assets

Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of statement of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. IFRS 9 ('Financial Instruments') requires ECL to be measured through a loss allowance.

2.12.2 Non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

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If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of incomes is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of income if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.13 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash flows are reported using the direct method, whereby major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments are disclosed. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.14 PROVISIONS & CONTINGENT LIABILITY

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to reflect its present value using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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 the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.15 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

2.16 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

2.16.1 Gratuity - Defined benefit plans

The present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans are determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method. In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognize the obligation on a net basis.

In case of defined benefit plans, remeasurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses is recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and is reflected in retained earnings and is not eligible to be reclassified to profit or loss.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in statement of profit and loss:

- Service cost including current service cost, past service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements; and

- Net interest expense or income.

2.16.2 Provident Fund - Defined contribution plans

The Company contributes to a recognised Provident Fund and National Pension Scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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2.16.3 Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefits. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. Deferred compensation, which is a long-term employee benefit, is provided for based on the independent actuarial valuation carried out as at the reporting date and charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income based on services rendered by employees.

2.16.4 Share based payment

The Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using fair-value in accordance with IFRS 2, Share based payment. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the requisite vesting period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share options outstanding account.

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

2.17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalent in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.18 LEASES

The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified approach as per para C8(b)(ii) of IFRS 16. The Company elected to use the practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases'), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ('low-value assets').

2.18.1 Right-of-use assets (ROU)

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated under the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The Company has included the right-of-use assets arising from the lease contracts within property, premise and equipment in the statement of financial position (Refer Note 7).

2.18.2 Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option

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reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset. The Company has included the lease obligations arising from the lease contracts within the other liabilities in the statement of financial position (Refer Note 11).

2.18.3 Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

'The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to some of its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below INR 5,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low- value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.19 SEGMENT INFORMATION

2.19.1 Reportable Segment

The Company operates in only one business segment which is health insurance.

2.19.2 Geographical Segment

There are no reportable geographical segments since the Company provides services only to the customers in the Indian market and does not distinguish any reportable regions within India.

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Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. ★ formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.

NIVA BUPA HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Cash and bank balances	14,28,168	10,18,597	5,88,129
Total	**14,28,168**	**10,18,597**	**5,88,129**

4 INVESTMENTS

April 01, 2022	Amortized cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through profit or loss	Total Investments
Quoted bonds	-	2,21,27,679	-	2,21,27,679
Mutual funds & Equity Shares	-	-	9,83,063	9,83,063
Fixed Deposit	9,28,100	-	-	9,28,100
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	(411)	-	(411)
Total	**9,28,100**	**2,21,27,268**	**9,83,063**	**2,40,38,431**
March 31, 2023				
Quoted bonds	-	3,16,00,910	-	3,16,00,910
Mutual funds & Equity Shares	-	-	9,80,359	9,80,359
Fixed Deposit	4,38,200	-	-	4,38,200
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	(521)	-	(521)
Total	**4,38,200**	**3,16,00,389**	**9,80,359**	**3,30,18,948**
March 31, 2024				
Quoted bonds	-	5,22,78,927	-	5,22,78,927
Mutual funds & Equity Shares	-	-	11,60,871	11,60,871
Fixed Deposit	9,98,000	-	-	9,98,000
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	(730)	-	(730)
Total	**9,98,000**	**5,22,78,197**	**11,60,871**	**5,44,37,068**

Movement of Investments

Particulars	Amortized cost Fixed Deposit	Fair value through other comprehensive income Quoted bonds	Fair value through profit or loss Mutual funds & Equity Shares	Total Investments
From April 01, 2022 to March 31, 2023				
Balance as at April 01, 2022	9,28,100	2,21,27,268	9,83,063	2,40,38,431
Purchase of investments	4,80,000	1,19,44,568	1,53,10,317	2,77,34,885
Sale of investments	(9,69,900)	(18,05,113)	(1,53,50,934)	(1,81,25,947)
Fair value gain/(loss)	-	(6,67,162)	(10,549)	(6,77,711)
Realised investment income	-	938	48,462	49,400
Impairment gain/(loss) movement	-	(110)	-	(110)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**4,38,200**	**3,16,00,389**	**9,80,359**	**3,30,18,948**
From April 01, 2023 to March 31, 2024				
Balance as at April 01, 2023	4,38,200	3,16,00,389	9,80,359	3,30,18,948
Purchase of investments	11,18,000	2,34,84,358	2,31,74,743	4,77,77,101
Sale of investments	(5,58,200)	(32,95,718)	(2,31,13,100)	(2,69,67,018)
Fair value gain/(loss)	-	4,96,963	39,210	5,36,173
Realised investment income	-	(7,586)	79,659	72,073
Impairment gain/(loss) movement	-	(209)	-	(209)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**9,98,000**	**5,22,78,197**	**11,60,871**	**5,44,37,068**

NIVA BUPA HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

As at March 31, 2024

5. RE-INSURANCE CONTRACTS ASSETS

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023			
	Assets for Remaining coverage	Reinsurance Commission	Assets for Incurred claims	Total	Assets for Remaining coverage	Reinsurance Commission	Assets for Incurred claims	Total
Opening assets/ (liabilities)	38,70,080	(17,28,050)	18,84,220	40,26,250	25,12,965	(13,16,345)	12,88,934	24,85,554
Changes in the statement of Profit or Loss and OCI								
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(92,27,972)	34,34,110	53,10,575	(4,83,287)	(68,37,859)	24,11,928	37,12,816	(7,13,115)
Cash Flows								
Premiums paid	1,05,58,119	-	-	1,05,58,119	81,94,974	-	-	81,94,974
Amounts received	-	(38,56,552)	(44,70,330)	(83,26,882)	-	(28,23,633)	(31,17,530)	(59,41,163)
Closing assets/ (liabilities)	**52,00,227**	**(21,50,492)**	**27,24,465**	**57,74,200**	**38,70,080**	**(17,28,050)**	**18,84,220**	**40,26,250**

Note: Cohorts wise breakup is provided in Note 31.2

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NIVA BUPA HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

As at March 31, 2024

6. INSURANCE CONTRACTS LIABILITIES

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023			
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims	Total	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims	Total
	Liability for Remaining coverage	Deferred Acquisition Cost			Liability for Remaining coverage	Deferred Acquisition Cost		
Opening assets/ (liabilities)	**(3,02,02,784)**	**97,28,647**	**(51,77,224)**	**(2,56,51,361)**	**(1,98,39,473)**	**58,41,003**	**(35,65,252)**	**(1,75,63,722)**
Changes in statement of Profit or loss and OCI								
Insurance revenue								
Insurance revenue- contracts	4,41,78,659	-	-	4,41,78,659	3,03,55,804	-	-	3,03,55,804
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	(2,77,58,320)	(2,77,58,320)	-	-	(1,81,95,813)	(1,81,95,813)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	(1,30,12,080)	-	(1,30,12,080)	-	(87,59,150)	-	(87,59,150)
Cash flows								
Premiums received	(5,60,57,863)	-	-	(5,60,57,863)	(4,07,19,115)	-	-	(4,07,19,115)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	-	-	2,66,50,826	2,66,50,826	-	-	1,65,83,841	1,65,83,841
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	1,72,11,853	-	1,72,11,853	-	1,26,46,794	-	1,26,46,794
Closing assets/ (liabilities)	**(4,20,81,988)**	**1,39,28,420**	**(62,84,718)**	**(3,44,38,286)**	**(3,02,02,784)**	**97,28,647**	**(51,77,224)**	**(2,56,51,361)**

Note: Cohorts wise breakup is provided in Note 31.1

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Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.) ★

(Rs. in 000's)

7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture	Computers	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Right-of-use assets	Capital work-in progress	Total
Cost							
As at April 01, 2022	**60,293**	**3,57,018**	**1,39,095**	**1,72,342**	**7,54,549**	**5,162**	**14,88,459**
Depreciation							
As at April 01, 2022	**42,418**	**2,88,161**	**82,202**	**75,691**	**-**	**-**	**4,88,472**
Net carrying amount							
As at April 01, 2022	**17,875**	**68,857**	**56,893**	**96,651**	**7,54,549**	**5,162**	**9,99,987**
Cost							
As at April 01, 2022	60,293	3,57,018	1,39,095	1,72,342	7,54,549	5,162	**14,88,459**
Additions	10,475	59,965	17,738	15,434	88,846	1,32,005	**3,24,463**
Disposals	296	15,739	450	589	-	99,910	**1,16,984**
As at March 31, 2023	**70,472**	**4,01,244**	**1,56,383**	**1,87,187**	**8,43,395**	**37,257**	**16,95,938**
Depreciation							
As at April 01, 2022	42,418	2,88,161	82,202	75,691	-	-	**4,88,472**
Depreciation for the year	10,422	45,568	20,443	16,461	1,20,683	-	**2,13,577**
Disposals	281	15,640	444	497	-	-	**16,862**
As at March 31, 2023	**52,559**	**3,18,089**	**1,02,201**	**91,655**	**1,20,683**	**-**	**6,85,187**
Net carrying amount							
As at March 31, 2023	**17,913**	**83,155**	**54,182**	**95,532**	**7,22,712**	**37,257**	**10,10,751**
Cost							
As at April 01, 2023	70,472	4,01,244	1,56,383	1,87,187	8,43,395	37,257	**16,95,938**
Additions	5,511	58,849	13,724	12,730	1,38,904	1,55,905	**3,85,623**
Disposals	1,768	17,190	3,988	3,777	16,278	1,88,090	**2,31,091**
As at March 31, 2024	**74,215**	**4,42,903**	**1,66,119**	**1,96,140**	**9,66,021**	**5,072**	**18,50,470**
Depreciation							
As at April 01, 2023	52,559	3,18,089	1,02,201	91,655	1,20,683	-	**6,85,187**
Depreciation for the year	8,511	51,162	21,499	17,500	1,35,284	-	**2,33,956**
Disposals	1,538	17,109	3,019	1,754	4,109	-	**27,529**
As at March 31, 2024	**59,532**	**3,52,142**	**1,20,681**	**1,07,401**	**2,51,858**	**-**	**8,91,614**
Net carrying amount							
As at March 31, 2024	**14,683**	**90,761**	**45,438**	**88,739**	**7,14,163**	**5,072**	**9,58,856**

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For the year ended March 31, 2024 (Rs. in 000's)

8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Computer software March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Cost			
Opening	14,27,896	11,84,430	10,34,701
Additions (Refer note 2.11)	2,70,898	2,43,466	1,49,728
Closing	**16,98,794**	**14,27,896**	**11,84,429**
Amortisation			
Opening	11,60,131	9,33,101	7,54,117
Amortisation for the year	1,95,254	2,27,031	1,78,983
Closing	**13,55,385**	**11,60,132**	**9,33,100**
Net carrying amount	**3,43,409**	**2,67,764**	**2,51,329**

9 OTHER ASSETS	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Accrued interest income	15,55,642	8,85,428	6,62,755
Prepaid expenses	1,44,741	2,59,587	1,88,575
Refundable deposits*	3,14,170	3,01,691	73,680
Tax credits	4,00,014	5,23,663	3,30,628
Others**	2,09,288	53,742	1,12,286
Total	**26,23,855**	**20,24,111**	**13,67,924**
Current	26,23,855	20,24,111	13,67,924
Non-Current	-	-	-

* Includes Rs. 2,50,000 thousands (FY 2022-23 Rs. 2,50,000 thousands) paid to Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI), Refer Note 18

** Includes advance to suppliers & deposits against unclaimed amount of policyholders

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As at March 31, 2024 (Rs. in 000's)

10 BORROWINGS

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
At Amortised cost:			
1500, 10.70% Subordinated, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures of face value of Rs.1,000,000 each redeemable with interest on November 15, 2031	15,42,867	15,40,641	15,38,421
1000, 10.70% Subordinated, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures of face value of Rs.1,000,000 each redeemable with interest on March 15, 2032	9,95,325	9,94,145	9,92,968
Total	**25,38,192**	**25,34,786**	**25,31,389**

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Particulars	Equity			Liabilities	
	Share capital	Share application	Share premium	Borrowings	Lease liabilities
Balance at April 01, 2022	**1,40,86,022**	-	12,50,081	25,31,389	7,54,549
Changes from financing cash flows					
Proceeds from issue of share capital	10,20,757	-	21,21,142	-	-
Interest on non-convertible debentures	-	-	-	(2,67,500)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	(1,46,689)
Total changes from financing cash flows	**10,20,757**	**-**	**21,21,142**	**(2,67,500)**	**(1,46,689)**
Other changes					
Liability-related					
New leases	-	-	-	-	88,846
Interest expense	-	-	-	2,70,897	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	72,771
Total liability-related other changes	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,70,897**	**1,61,617**
Total equity-related other changes	**10,20,757**	**-**	**21,21,142**	**(2,67,500)**	**(1,46,689)**
Balance at March 31, 2023	**1,51,06,779**	**-**	**33,71,223**	**25,34,786**	**7,69,477**

Particulars	Equity			Liabilities	
	Share capital	Share application	Share premium	Borrowings	Lease liabilities
Balance at April 01, 2023	1,51,06,779	-	33,71,223	25,34,786	7,69,477
Changes from financing cash flows					
Proceeds from issue of share capital	18,88,567	-	95,38,904	-	-
Proceeds from share application money	-	1,915	-	-	-
Interest on non-convertible debentures	-	-	-	(2,67,500)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	(1,73,828)
Total changes from financing cash flows	**18,88,567**	**1,915**	**95,38,904**	**(2,67,500)**	**(1,73,828)**
Other changes					
Liability-related					
New leases	-	-	-	-	1,38,904
Discontinued leases	-	-	-	-	(13,711)
Interest expense	-	-	-	2,70,906	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	81,110
Total liability-related other changes	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,70,906**	**2,06,303**
Total equity-related other changes	**18,88,567**	**1,915**	**95,38,904**	**(2,67,500)**	**(1,73,828)**
Balance at March 31, 2024	**1,69,95,346**	**1,915**	**1,29,10,127**	**25,38,192**	**8,01,952**

Refer Note 32 for terms of borrowings

(Rs. in 000's)

11 OTHER LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Accounts payable	40,34,256	24,42,397	19,55,997
Lease liabilities	8,01,952	7,69,477	7,54,549
Salaries and employee benefit liabilities*	1,61,615	1,24,669	1,04,198
Statutory dues payable	10,88,665	5,47,149	7,39,436
Premium received in advance	10,12,599	11,78,540	6,19,383
Others	13,298	17,023	18,041
Total	**71,12,385**	**50,79,255**	**41,91,604**
Current	71,12,385	50,79,255	41,91,604
Non-Current	-	-	-

* Includes provision for defined benefit plans

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(Rs. in 000's)

12 SHARE CAPITAL

i) Authorised share capital
Equity share capital of Rs. 10 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2022	**1,50,00,00,000**	**1,50,00,000**
Increase during the year	3,50,00,00,000	3,50,00,000
As at March 31, 2023	**5,00,00,00,000**	**5,00,00,000**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	5,00,00,00,000	5,00,00,000

ii) Issued share capital
Equity share capital of Rs. 10 each

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at April 01, 2022	**1,40,86,02,228**	**1,40,86,022**
Increase during the year	10,20,75,688	10,20,757
As at March 31, 2023	**1,51,06,77,916**	**1,51,06,779**
Increase during the year	18,88,56,679	18,88,567
As at March 31, 2024	**1,69,95,34,595**	**1,69,95,346**

(iii) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity share of par value Rs. 10 each. Each holder of the equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and carries a right to dividends as and when declared by the Company. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares, will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts.

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(Rs. in 000's)

12(a) OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Retained earnings	(80,64,364)	(91,26,893)	(92,18,500)
Securities premium	1,29,10,127	33,71,223	12,50,081
Fair value reserve	(1,01,672)	(4,73,560)	25,691
Share based payments reserve	2,33,803	2,11,087	1,56,040
Share application pending for allotment	1,915	-	-
Total	**49,79,809**	**(60,18,143)**	**(77,86,688)**

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

Securities premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Fair value reserve

The Company measures its financial instruments i.e. debt instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Share based payments reserve

The employee stock options reserve represents reserve in respect of equity settled share options granted to the employees of the Company.

Share application pending for allotment

Share application money pending allotment represents the amount received on exercise of ESOP application on which allotment is not yet made.

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(Rs. in 000's)

13 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Employee benefit expenses	21,79,608	17,21,545
Business promotion, travel and entertainment	13,13,006	16,60,522
Legal & professional fees	90,570	1,84,316
Remuneration to Auditors (refer note below)	16,112	7,194
Training expenses	2,31,335	1,17,536
Office operation	1,03,186	1,50,528
Depreciation and amortization	2,82,247	2,80,645
Bank charges	1,096	767
Board of directors' expenses	17,329	44,570
Others	27,328	19,329
Total	**42,61,817**	**41,86,952**

Remuneration to Auditors		
- Statutory audit fees	4,900	4,900
- Other services including certification work	10,743	1,916
- Reimbursement of expenses	469	378
Total	**16,112**	**7,194**

14 FINANCE COST

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest on subordinated debentures	2,70,906	2,70,897
Interest expense for lease liabilities (Refer Note 19)	81,110	72,771
Total	**3,52,016**	**3,43,668**

15 INVESTMENT INCOME

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial assets at FVTOCI using the effective interest rate method	29,70,153	18,53,838
Net gain on sale of investments	72,074	49,400
Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	39,210	(10,549)
Total	**30,81,437**	**18,92,689**

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16 (a) INCOME TAXES

(Rs. in 000's)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**4,89,156**	**(1,32,922)**
Recognised in statement of profit or loss	3,65,749	34,983
Recognised in statement of other comprehensive income	1,23,407	(1,67,905)
Total	**4,89,156**	**(1,32,922)**
Income tax charge/(credit) for the year	**4,89,156**	**(1,32,922)**

(b) DEFERRED TAX BALANCES

The deferred tax balances comprises:

(Rs. in 000's)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 01, 2022
Deferred tax asset:			
Investments	34,358	1,69,249	-
Security deposits	901	741	-
Leases	22,095	11,770	-
Employee stock option plan	58,013	52,072	38,534
Property, plant and equipments & Intangible assets	46,375	48,847	34,870
Brought forward loss & Unabsorbed depreciation*	6,21,807	8,03,478	8,67,486
	7,83,549	**10,86,157**	**9,40,890**
Deferred tax liability:			
Investments	-	-	(1,345)
Insurance contract liabilities	(2,78,283)	(82,259)	(66,733)
Borrowings	(6,804)	(7,661)	(8,516)
Salaries and employee benefit liabilities	-	(8,620)	(9,601)
	(2,85,087)	**(98,540)**	**(86,195)**
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	**4,98,462**	**9,87,617**	**8,54,695**

The Government of India on December 12, 2019 vide the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act 2019 inserted a new section 115BAA in the Income Tax Act 1961, which provides an option to the company for paying Income Tax at reduced rates as per provisions/conditions defined in said section. The company has exercised the said option and therefore has disclosed the deferred tax assets as above, as per rates prescribed in new tax regime.

* Deferred tax asset has been recognised for unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation (i.e. deductible temporary differences) as per the Income Tax Act, 1961, since it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

(c) RECONCILIATION OF TAX EXPENSE AND TAX BASED ON ACCOUNTING PROFIT:

(Rs. in 000's)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	14,29,295	1,20,069
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17%	3,59,753	30,221
Tax effect of brought forward losses/unabsorbed depreciation of current year/period on which no deferred tax is recognised	(3,59,753)	(30,221)
Current Tax	-	-

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17. EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

In accordance with International Accounting Standard 33 (IAS 33) on Earnings per share, the computation of earnings per share is set out below:

Profit available to equity holders (for Basic EPS)

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Profit available to equity holders	10,63,546	85,086
Profit available to equity holders of the Company (A)	**10,63,546**	**85,086**

Weighted average number of equity shares

(Count in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Issued equity shares at the beginning of the year	15,10,678	14,08,602
Effect of exercise of share options	79,610	54,715
Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of the year for basic EPS (B)	**15,90,288**	**14,63,317**
Effect of dilution:		
Potential equity shares	41,127	39,647
Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of the year for diluted EPS (C)	**16,31,415**	**15,02,964**

Basic and Diluted earnings per share

(in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Basic earnings per share (A/B)	0.67	0.06
Diluted earnings per share (A/C)	0.65	0.06

18. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITY AND COMMITMENTS

In accordance with International Accounting Standard 37 (IAS 37) on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, the information is set out below:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory Demands in Dispute, not provided for	4,47,645	1,20,172
Others- Claims, under policies, not acknowledged as debts*	5,43,693	3,47,382

* Includes compensation raised by policyholders against rejected claims. It does not include interest on compensation to be awarded by the court if any.

Note: -

(1) The Company has disputed the demand raised by Income Tax Authorities of Rs. 1,15,809 thousands (previous year Rs. 1,15,809 thousands) the appeals of which are pending before the appropriate authorities. This includes income tax demand related to Assessment Year 2013-14 and 2014-15 in respect of which the Company has received the favourable appellate order, which is pending for effect to be given by Assessing Authority. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on its financial statements as at March 31, 2024.

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(2) Includes demand of Rs. 3,31,836 thousands (previous year Rs. 4,363 thousands) from Goods & Service Tax authorities, for which show cause/demand notice has been issued by the department and the Company has filed the reply accordingly.

(3) Pursuant to an inquiry by Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI) relating to certain input credit availed by the Company, it has provided all information and clarifications to DGGI. As directed by DGGI authorities, the Company has paid Rs. 2,50,000 thousands under section 74(5) of the CGST Act 2017. The Company believes, it has taken input credit in accordance with relevant provisions of the statue. The Company has also received summons under section 131 (1A) from the income tax authorities and has provided all the information and clarifications to them. Pending completion of such inquiry, there is no impact considered on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024. The Company has received Show Cause Notice from DGGI- Mumbai on Marketing expenses of Rs. 2,92,879 thousands. The same has been duly replied on March 26, 2024. The Company has shown this amount in Contingent Liability.

Pending Litigations

The Company's pending litigations comprise of claims against the Company primarily by customers and proceedings pending with Tax authorities. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed the contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on its financial statements as at March 31, 2024.

Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of commitments pertaining to contracts remaining to be executed in respect of fixed assets (net of advances) is Rs. 47,924 thousand (previous year Rs. 1,00,761 thousand).

19. LEASES

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 16 (IFRS 16) on Leases, the information is set out below:

Movement of ROU Asset

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	**7,22,712**	**7,54,549**
Add: Addition during the year	1,38,904	88,846
Less: Depreciation	(1,35,284)	(1,20,683)
Less: Disposal during the year	(12,169)	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	**7,14,163**	**7,22,712**

Movement of Lease Liability

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Balance as at beginning of the year	**7,69,477**	**7,54,549**
Add: Addition during the year	1,38,904	88,846
Add: Accretion of interest	81,110	72,771
Less: Payments during the year	(1,73,828)	(1,46,689)
Less: Disposal during the year	(13,711)	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	**8,01,952**	**7,69,477**

Other disclosures

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Incremental Borrowing Rate of Company	10.70%	10.70%
The leases have a life of between	1 to 9 years	1 to 9 years
The total lease payments for the year (Rs.000)	1,73,828	1,46,689

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Minimum Lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Within one year	1,88,371	1,50,766
After one year but not more than five years	7,50,820	6,30,058
More than five years	1,44,303	2,46,068
Total	**10,83,494**	**10,26,892**

20. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

20.1 Gratuity - Defined benefit plans

In accordance with International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19) on Employee Benefits, the information is set out below:

Table 1: Change in Defined Benefit Obligation during the Period

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Defined Benefit Obligation, Beginning of Period	1,06,767	86,314
Total Service Cost	32,153	25,915
a. Current Service Cost	32,153	25,915
b. Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	7,193	4,436
Total Cashflows	(10,927)	(9,833)
a. Actual Plan Participants' Contributions	-	-
b. Actual Benefits Paid	(10,927)	(9,833)
c. Settlement Payments	-	-
Remeasurements due to:	-	-
a. Effect of Change in financial assumptions	952	(8,318)
b. Effect of Change in demographic assumptions	-	-
c. Effect of experience adjustments	10,377	8,253
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation, End of Period	1,46,515	1,06,767

Table 2: Change in Fair value of Plan Assets during the Period

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Fair value of Plan Assets, Beginning of Period	80,284	62,343
Interest Income	6,246	3,785
Cashflows	15,369	14,199
a. Actual Employer Contributions	26,296	24,032
b. Actual Benefits Paid	(10,927)	(9,833)
c. Actual Employee Contributions	-	-
d. Settlement Payments	-	-
e. Administration Charges & Taxes	-	-
Remeasurements	-	-
a. Return on plan assets (excluding interest)	4,710	(43)
Fair value of Plan Assets, End of Period	1,06,609	80,284

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Table 3: Net Defined Benefit Liability / (Asset)

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Defined Benefit Obligation	1,46,514	1,06,767
Fair value of plan Assets	1,06,609	80,284
Funded Status - (Surplus)/Deficit	39,905	26,483
Effect of Asset Ceiling	-	-
Net Defined Benefit Liability / (Asset) Recognized in Statement of Financial Position	39,905	26,483

Table 4: Total Net Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) included in Profit & Loss

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Total Service Cost	32,153	25,915
a. Current Service Cost	32,153	25,915
b. Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Interest Cost (Income)	947	651
a. Interest expense on DBO	7,193	4,436
b. Interest Income on Plan Assets	(6,256)	(3,785)
c. Interest Income on Reimbursement Rights	-	-
d. (Gain)/Loss due to Settlements	-	-
Administrative Expenses & Taxes	-	-
Net Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) included in P&L	33,090	26,566

Table 5: Actual Return on Plan Assets

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Income Plan Asset	6,256	3,785
Remeasurements on Plan Assets	4,700	(43)
Actual Return on Plan Assets	10,956	3,742

Table 6: Remeasurements recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) outside Profit & Loss account

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Amount recognized in OCI, Beginning of Period	4,354	4,376
Remeasurements due to:		
a. Effect of Change in financial assumptions	952	(8,318)
b. Effect of Change in demographic assumptions	-	-
c. Effect of experience adjustments	10,377	8,253
d. (Gain)/Loss on Curtailments/Settlements	-	-
e. Return on plan assets (excluding interest)	(4,700)	43
f. Changes in asset ceiling	-	-
Total remeasurements recognized in OCI	6,629	(22)
Amount recognized in OCI, End of Period	10,973	4,354

Table 7: Net Defined Benefit Cost Recognized in Profit & Loss and OCI

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Amount recognized in P&L, End of Period	33,090	26,567
Amount recognized in OCI, End of Period	6,629	(22)
Total Net Defined Benefit Cost	39,719	26,545

Table 8: Current / Non-Current Benefit Obligation

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Current Liability	-	-
Non-Current Liability	39,905	26,483
Net Defined Benefit Liability / (Asset) Recognized in Statement of Financial Position	39,905	26,483

Table 9: Category of Assets

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Schemes of insurance	100%	100%

Table 10: Defined benefit obligation by participant status & Experience (Gain)/Loss

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024
a. Actives	1,46,514
b. Vested Deferreds	-
c. Retirees	-
d. Total	1,46,514
Experience (gain)/ loss on plan liabilities	-
a. Amount	10,377
b. Percentage of present value of plan liabilities	7.08%

Sensitivity Analysis

The key assumptions which are sensitive to the defined benefit obligation are the discount rate and the salary escalation rate. The below table summarizes the impact of these assumptions on the DBO when increase or decrease by 50 basis points.

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Discount Rate	-	-
DBO @ Discount Rate + 0.5%	1,43,386	1,04,468
DBO @ Discount Rate - 0.5%	1,49,774	1,09,165
Salary Escalation Rate	-	-
DBO @ Salary Escalation Rate + 0.5%	1,49,727	1,09,133
DBO @ Salary Escalation Rate - 0.5%	1,43,402	1,04,477

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Actuarial Assumptions

Financial Assumptions	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Discount Rate	6.95%	7.10%
Salary Escalation Rate	8.00%	8.00%
Expected Return on Assets	6.95%	7.10%

Demographic Assumptions	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Withdrawal Rate	40% for Front Line Sales Staff and 20% for Other Staff	40% for Front Line Sales Staff and 20% for Other Staff
Mortality Table *	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.
Retirement Age	58 years	58 years

Timing Related Assumptions	
Time of Retirement	Immediately on achieving normal retirement
Salary Increase frequency	Once a year

*** Mortality Rates: Representative mortality rates from Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 are given in the table below.**

Age	Rate	Age	Rate
20	0.000924	45	0.002579
25	0.000931	50	0.004436
30	0.000977	55	0.007513
35	0.001202	60	0.011162
40	0.00168		

20.2 Provident Fund - Defined contribution plans

During the year the Company has recognized the following amounts in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund and Pension Fund	2,41,197	2,16,515

20.3 Share based payment

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 02 (IFRS 02) on Share-based Payment, the information is set out below:

The Company had introduced "Employee Stock Option Plan - 2020 (ESOP 2020)" in the financial year 2020-21 effective from June 01, 2020 (date of grant). Under the ESOP Scheme 2020 the Company has given options to eligible Employees to acquire equity shares in the Company. The options have been granted under various tranches.

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20.3.1 ESOP Scheme 2020

Scheme	Date of grant	Numbers granted	Exercise period from the date of grant of the Options (in years)	Vesting conditions	Exercise price per option	Estimated fair value* of share granted
Series-1 (A)	01-Jun-20	2,78,00,000	10	10.72% at 1st anniversary from date of Grant 17.32% at 2nd anniversary from date of Grant 17.32% at 3rd anniversary from date of Grant 17.32% at 4th anniversary from date of Grant 37.32% at 5th anniversary from date of Grant	10.00	4.24
Series-1 (B)	01-Jun-20	3,48,00,000	10	13.40% at 1st anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at 2nd anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at June 01, 2023 21.65% at June 01, 2024 21.65% at June 01, 2025	10.00	4.24
Series-2	01-Sep-20	77,50,000	10	13.40% at 1st anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at 2nd anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at June 01, 2023 21.65% at June 01, 2024 21.65% at June 01, 2025	10.00	4.18
Series-3	05-Sep-20	2,50,000	10	13.40% at 1st anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at 2nd anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at June 01, 2023 21.65% at June 01, 2024 21.65% at June 01, 2025	10.00	4.18
Series-4	06-Oct-20	2,50,000	10	13.40% at 1st anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at 2nd anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at June 01, 2023 21.65% at June 01, 2024 21.65% at June 01, 2025	10.00	4.18
Series-5	10-Oct-20	4,00,000	10	13.40% at 1st anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at 2nd anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at June 01, 2023 21.65% at June 01, 2024 21.65% at June 01, 2025	10.00	4.18
Series-6	02-Nov-20	10,00,000	10	13.40% at 1st anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at 2nd anniversary from date of Grant 21.65% at June 01, 2023 21.65% at June 01, 2024 21.65% at June 01, 2025	10.00	4.18
Series-7	23-Feb-21	29,50,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at June 01, 2023 20% at June 01, 2024 20% at June 01, 2025	10.00	6.51
Series-8	01-Apr-21	2,00,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at June 01, 2023 20% at June 01, 2024 20% at June 01, 2025	10.00	3.10
Series-9	11-Jun-21	14,50,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 3rd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 4th anniversary from date of grant 20% at 5th anniversary from date of grant	12.66	2.40
Series-10	13-Oct-21	68,15,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 3rd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 4th anniversary from date of grant 20% at 5th anniversary from date of grant	23.46	9.92

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Series-11	25-Oct-21	1,25,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 3rd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 4th anniversary from date of grant 20% at 5th anniversary from date of grant	23.46	9.92
Series-12	01-Nov-21	12,50,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 3rd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 4th anniversary from date of grant 20% at 5th anniversary from date of grant	23.46	9.92
Series-13	01-Jun-22	26,24,500	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 3rd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 4th anniversary from date of grant 20% at 5th anniversary from date of grant	31.92	12.92
Series-14	23-Jan-23	24,67,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 3rd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 4th anniversary from date of grant 20% at 5th anniversary from date of grant	33.25	13.41
Series-15	25-Apr-23	2,60,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 3rd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 4th anniversary from date of grant 20% at 5th anniversary from date of grant	33.25	13.41
Series-16	10-Aug-23	3,50,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 3rd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 4th anniversary from date of grant 20% at 5th anniversary from date of grant	53.09	21.19
Series-17	03-Oct-23	18,50,000	10	20% at 1st anniversary from date of grant 20% at 2nd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 3rd anniversary from date of grant 20% at 4th anniversary from date of grant 20% at 5th anniversary from date of grant	67.15	26.54

* The fair value of the options granted has been calculated as per the Black-Scholes option pricing model. It also details the variables used for the calculation of fair value along-with the rationale behind them.

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20.3.2 Movement during the year

The following table provides the details of ESOP schemes in terms of options forfeited, options exercised, options outstanding and options exercisable:

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Scheme	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Granted during the year	Cancellation of options due to resignation/ surrender during the year	Exercised during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Exercisable as at March 31, 2024	Remaining contractual life (in years)
Series -1 (A)	2,41,04,880	-	-	59,00,000	1,82,04,880	30,14,960	6.17
Series -1 (B)	1,89,56,740	-	-	57,76,250	1,31,80,490	7,10,090	6.17
Series -2	15,34,625	-	-	4,21,400	11,13,225	95,675	6.42
Series -3	1,62,375	-	-	54,125	1,08,250	-	6.44
Series -4	2,16,500	-	-	54,000	1,62,500	54,250	6.52
Series -5	2,59,800	-	-	60,000	1,99,800	26,600	6.53
Series -6	6,49,500	-	-	2,16,500	4,33,000	-	6.59
Series -7	19,20,000	-	1,20,000	4,31,000	13,69,000	4,29,000	6.90
Series -8	2,00,000	-	-	1,20,000	80,000	-	7.01
Series -9	11,60,000	-	-	2,30,079	9,29,921	59,921	7.20
Series -10	54,02,000	-	5,56,000	2,92,000	45,54,000	5,78,000	7.54
Series -11	1,00,000	-	-	25,000	75,000	-	7.57
Series -12	10,00,000	-	-	2,50,000	7,50,000	-	7.59
Series -13	25,45,500	-	1,62,500	1,49,000	22,34,000	1,95,000	8.18
Series -14	24,67,000	-	1,20,000	68,000	22,79,000	3,54,000	8.82
Series -15	-	2,60,000	-	-	2,60,000	-	9.07
Series -16	-	3,50,000	-	-	3,50,000	-	9.37
Series -17	-	18,50,000	-	-	18,50,000	-	9.52

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For the year ended March 31, 2023

Schemes	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Granted during the year	Cancellation of options due to resignation/ surrender during the year	Exercised during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Exercisable as at March 31, 2023	Remaining contractual life (in years)
Series -1 (A)	2,60,50,000	-	-	19,45,120	2,41,04,880	41,00,000	7.17
Series -1 (B)	2,49,40,800	-	-	59,84,060	1,89,56,740	2,51,140	7.17
Series -2	43,73,300	-	23,38,200	5,00,475	15,34,625	8,300	7.42
Series -3	2,16,500	-	-	54,125	1,62,375	-	7.44
Series -4	2,16,500	-	-	-	2,16,500	54,125	7.52
Series -5	3,46,400	-	-	86,600	2,59,800	-	7.53
Series -6	8,66,000	-	-	2,16,500	6,49,500	-	7.59
Series -7	22,70,000	-	-	3,50,000	19,20,000	3,30,000	7.90
Series -8	2,00,000	-	-	-	2,00,000	40,000	8.01
Series -9	14,50,000	-	-	2,90,000	11,60,000	-	8.20
Series -10	64,90,000	-	7,80,000	3,08,000	54,02,000	3,41,000	8.54
Series -11	1,25,000	-	-	25,000	1,00,000	-	8.57
Series -12	12,50,000	-	-	2,50,000	10,00,000	-	8.59
Series -13	-	26,24,500	79,000	-	25,45,500	-	9.18
Series -14	-	24,67,000	-	-	24,67,000	-	9.82

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is 0.77 years (Previous year 1.39 years).

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 67.15 (Previous year Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 33.25).

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was Rs. 24.41 (Previous year Rs. 13.35).

20.3.3 Actuarial Assumptions:

Schemes	Weighted average share price (Rs.)	Weighted average remaining lifetime of options (Years)	Expected volatility (% p.a.)	Risk free discount rate (% p.a.)	Expected dividend yield (% p.a.)
Series -1	9.79	3.5-7.51	37.36	5.05-6.05	-
Series -2	9.79	3.5-7.51	36.49	5.03-6.05	-
Series -3	9.79	3.5-7.51	36.49	5.03-6.05	-
Series -4	9.79	3.5-7.51	36.49	5.03-6.05	-
Series -5	9.79	3.5-7.51	36.49	5.03-6.05	-
Series -6	9.79	3.5-7.51	36.49	5.03-6.05	-
Series -7	12.66	3.5-7.51	35.48	5.22-6.29	-
Series -8	8.40	3.5-7.51	35.25-35.31	5.26-6.38	-
Series -9	8.40	3.5-7.51	34.9-35.6	5.13-6.23	-
Series -10	23.46	3.5-7.51	34.12-35.00	5.14-6.32	-
Series -11	23.46	3.5-7.51	34.12-35.00	5.14-6.32	-
Series -12	23.46	3.5-7.51	34.12-35.00	5.14-6.32	-
Series -13	31.92	3.51-7.51	26.25-28.39	6.82-7.38	-
Series -14	33.25	3.51-7.51	25.46-27.89	7.06-7.28	-
Series -15	33.25	3.51-7.51	25.46-27.89	7.06-7.28	-
Series -16	53.09	3.51-7.51	25.29-29.44	7.00-7.06	-
Series -17	67.15	3.51-7.51	24.98-24.85	7.12-7.16	-

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21. RELATED PARTIES & TRANSACTIONS:

As per the International Accounting Standard-24 (IAS-24) on 'Related Party Disclosures', the related parties of the Company are as follows:

SN	Description of Relationship	Name of Party
(a)	Ultimate Holding Company	British United Provident Association Limited (w.e.f. January 04, 2024) True North Fund VI LLP (till January 03, 2024)
(b)	Intermediate Holding Company	Bupa Finance plc (w.e.f. January 04, 2024)
(c)	Holding Company	Bupa Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd (w.e.f. January 04, 2024) Fettle Tone LLP (till January 03, 2024)
(d)	Significant Influence	Fettle Tone LLP (w.e.f. January 04, 2024) Bupa Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd (till January 03, 2024)
(e)	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Krishnan Ramachandran, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer Mr. Vishwanath Mahendra, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. January 10, 2023) Mr. C Anil Kumar, Chief Financial Officer (till January 09, 2023) Mr. Rajat Sharma, Company Secretary

Details of transaction with related parties for the year ended March 31, 2024 are given below:

(Rs. in 000's)

SN	Transactions	Name of the Related Party	Description	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
1	Employee's Remuneration	Mr. Krishnan Ramachandran MD & CEO	Key Management Personnel	51,829	54,154
2	Employee's Remuneration	Mr. C Anil Kumar CFO	Key Management Personnel	-	13,556
3	Employee's Remuneration	Mr. Vishwanath Mahendra CFO	Key Management Personnel	23,232	3,770
4	Employee's Remuneration	Mr. Rajat Sharma, CS	Key Management Personnel	3,549	3,226
5	Issuance of Share capital	Fettle Tone LLP	Significant Influence	2,22,276	5,03,315
6	Issuance of Share capital	Bupa Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd	Holding Company	3,31,037	4,10,142
7	Share premium received	Fettle Tone LLP	Significant Influence	9,81,904	11,35,972
8	Share premium received	Bupa Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd	Holding Company	16,56,863	9,25,683
9	ESOP Exercised	Mr. Krishnan Ramachandran MD & CEO	Key Management Personnel	59,000	21,047
10	Issuance of Share Capital	Mr. Krishnan Ramachandran MD & CEO	Key Management Personnel	1,327	798
11	ESOP Exercised	Mr. Vishwanath Mahendra, CFO	Key Management Personnel	8,660	-
12	Issuance of Share Capital	Mr. Vishwanath Mahendra, CFO	Key Management Personnel	5,849	-

Note:
Provision towards gratuity, leave encashment provision and short term and long-term incentive plan are determined actuarially on an overall Company basis annually and accordingly have not been considered for the above disclosure. Perquisites are calculated as per Income Tax Rules, 1962 and above figures does not include perquisites.

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Details of Shares with related parties are as given below:

SN	Outstanding Balances	Name of the Related Party	Description	As at March 31, 2024 (Rs. in 000's)	Number of shares as at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. in 000's)	Number of shares as at March 31, 2023
1	Equity Share Capital	Bupa Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd	Holding Company	1,06,99,878	1,06,99,87,767	67,03,193	67,03,19,343
2	Equity Share Capital	Fettle Tone LLP	Significant Influence	47,86,679	47,86,67,869	82,25,968	82,25,96,790
3	Equity Share Capital	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	ESOP and Right Shares	1,04,083	1,04,08,290	52,723	52,72,308

22.1 CAPITAL WORK-IN PROGRESS (CWIP)

Ageing for CWIP is as follows:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Ageing				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2024	5,072	-	-	-	**5,072**
As at March 31, 2023	32,227	5,030	-	-	**37,257**

22.2 During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company had reassessed the useful lives of certain business applications. The management believes that the revised useful lives of the assets reflect the period over which these assets are expected to be used based on the technical inputs and capability analysis. As a result of change, the charge in the statement of profit or loss on account of depreciation for the year ended March 31, 2024, has decreased by Rs. 1,97,687 thousands.

23. CAPITAL

Available capital resources:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total equity	2,19,75,155	90,88,636
Available capital resources	**2,25,68,600**	**1,06,60,800**
Prescribed capital amount	**1,32,62,850**	**95,49,300**

The adjustments onto a regulatory basis represent assets inadmissible for regulatory reporting purposes.

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24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

24.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The following tables provide the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Date of valuation*	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value (Refer Note 4):					
a. Mutual funds & Equity Shares	March 29, 2024	11,60,871	11,60,871	-	-
b. Quoted bonds	March 29, 2024	5,22,78,927	5,22,78,927	-	-

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value (Refer Note 4):					
a. Mutual funds & Equity Shares	March 31, 2023	9,80,359	9,80,359	-	-
b. Quoted bonds	March 31, 2023	3,16,00,910	3,16,00,910	-	-

There are no financial liabilities of the Company measured at fair value.

There have been no transfers or movements in any levels during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Total gains or losses for period recognised in profit or loss are presented in Note 15 and unrealised gains and losses of them are presented in Note 15 in the statement of profit or loss.

Total gains or losses for period recognised in OCI are presented in 'Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income' in the statement of Other Comprehensive Income.

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24.2 Credit exposure

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company's investments by classifying into various sub sectors.

Industry Analysis

(Rs. in 000's)

As at March 31, 2024	At Amortised Cost	Debt instruments at FVTPL	Debt instruments at FVTOCI	Total credit risk exposure
Financial and Insurance Activities	9,98,000	5,29,444	1,28,43,415	**1,43,70,859**
Sovereign	-	-	1,60,77,154	**1,60,77,154**
Civil engineering	-	-	10,59,836	**10,59,836**
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	-	-	7,34,693	**7,34,693**
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	-	-	3,51,239	**3,51,239**
Manufacture of basic metals	-	-	5,52,951	**5,52,951**
Electric power generation, transmission & distribution	-	85,374	30,53,964	**31,39,338**
Housing	-	-	36,76,864	**36,76,864**
Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	-	-	4,88,123	**4,88,123**
Liquid mutual fund	-	5,46,053	-	**5,46,053**
Infrastructure	-	-	1,19,21,535	**1,19,21,535**
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	-	-	13,18,933	**13,18,933**
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	-	-	1,99,490	**1,99,490**
Total	**9,98,000**	**11,60,871**	**5,22,78,197**	**5,44,37,068**

(Rs. in 000's)

As at March 31, 2023	At Amortised Cost	Debt instruments at FVTPL	Debt instruments at FVTOCI	Total credit risk exposure
Financial and Insurance Activities	4,38,200	84,964	89,53,101	**94,76,265**
Sovereign	-	-	91,95,225	**91,95,225**
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	-	-	7,23,369	**7,23,369**
Electric power generation, transmission & distribution	-	1,10,513	18,97,783	**20,08,296**
Housing	-	-	28,59,776	**28,59,776**
Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis	-	-	3,40,092	**3,40,092**
Liquid mutual fund	-	7,84,882	-	**7,84,882**
Infrastructure	-	-	65,14,808	**65,14,808**
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	-	-	11,16,235	**11,16,235**
Total	**4,38,200**	**9,80,359**	**3,16,00,389**	**3,30,18,948**

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24.3 Credit exposure by credit rating

The table below provides information regarding the credit risk exposure of the Company by classifying assets according to the Company's credit ratings of counterparties:

(Rs. in 000's)

As at March 31, 2024	High grade (Sovereign)	Standard grade (AA and above)	Past due but not impaired	Not rated	Total
Fixed Deposits at amortised cost	-	-	-	9,98,000	**9,98,000**
Debt instruments at FVTPL	-	-	-	11,60,871	**11,60,871**
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,60,77,154	3,62,01,043	-	-	**5,22,78,197**
Total credit risk exposure	**1,60,77,154**	**3,62,01,043**	**-**	**21,58,871**	**5,44,37,068**

(Rs. in 000's)

As at March 31, 2023	High grade (Sovereign)	Standard grade (AA and Above)	Past due but not impaired	Not rated	Total
Fixed Deposits at amortised cost	-	-	-	4,38,200	**4,38,200**
Debt instruments at FTVPL	-	-	-	9,80,359	**9,80,359**
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	91,95,224	2,24,05,165	-	-	**3,16,00,389**
Total credit risk exposure	**91,95,224**	**2,24,05,165**	**-**	**14,18,559**	**3,30,18,948**

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk from insurance contract assets issued is Nil (previous year Nil)

The Company actively manages its product mix to ensure that there is no significant concentration of credit risk.

25. Impairment losses on financial investments subject to impairment assessment

25.1 Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI

The table below shows the fair value of the Company's debt instruments measured at FVTOCI by credit risk, based on its internal credit rating system. Details of the Company's internal grading system are explained in Note 2.5.2.7.1:

(Rs. in 000's)

Internal rating grade	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Performing	5,22,78,197	3,16,00,389
High grade	-	-
Standard grade	-	-
Past due but not impaired	-	-
Total Net Amount	**5,22,78,197**	**3,16,00,389**

An analysis of changes in the fair value is as follows:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Fair value as at April 01	3,16,00,910	2,21,27,679
New assets originated or purchased	2,51,29,786	1,20,17,020
Assets derecognised or matured	(49,04,575)	(18,27,315)
Change in fair value	4,52,806	(7,16,474)
Fair value as at March 31	**5,22,78,927**	**3,16,00,910**

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An analysis of changes in the ECLs is as follows:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ECL as at April 01	**521**	**411**
New assets originated or purchased	293	123
Assets derecognised or matured (excluding write-offs)	(89)	-
Change in fair value	5	(13)
ECL as at March 31	**730**	**521**

26. TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME

The table below presents an analysis of total investment income and insurance finance result recognised in profit or loss and OCI in the period:

For the year ended March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Investment income	Investments at FVTPL			Investments at FVTOCI	Investments at Amortized Cost	Total
	Mutual Fund	Equity	AIF	Debentures	Fixed Deposit	
Amounts recognised in the profit or loss						
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	-	10,629	20,337	29,01,292	37,896	29,70,154
Net gain/(loss) on sale of investments	79,659	-	-	(7,586)	-	72,073
Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	711	24,343	14,156	-	-	39,210
Impairment loss on financial assets	-	-	-	(209)	-	(209)
Total amounts recognised in the profit or loss	**80,370**	**34,972**	**34,493**	**28,93,497**	**37,896**	**30,81,228**
Amounts recognised in OCI	**-**	**-**	**-**	**496,963**	**-**	**4,96,963**
Total investment income	**80,370**	**34,972**	**34,493**	**33,90,460**	**37,896**	**35,78,191**

For the year ended March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Investment income	Investments at FVTPL			Investments at FVTOCI	Investments at Amortized Cost	Total
	Mutual Fund	Equity	AIF	Debentures	Fixed Deposit	
Amounts recognised in the profit or loss						
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	-	6,348	3,539	18,09,686	34,265	18,53,838
Net gain/(loss) on sale of investments	48,462	-	-	938	-	49,400
Net fair value gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	876	(14,537)	3,112	-	-	(10,549)
Impairment loss on financial assets	-	-	-	(110)	-	(110)
Total amounts recognised in the profit or loss	**49,338**	**(8,189)**	**6,651**	**18,10,514**	**34,265**	**18,92,579**
Amounts recognised in OCI	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(6,67,162)**		**(6,67,162)**
Total investment income	**49,338**	**(8,189)**	**6,651**	**11,43,352**	**34,265**	**12,25,417**

The Company manages separate asset portfolios to support the insurance contracts issued in each major product line.

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26.1 EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The breakdown of financial assets measured at FVTPL is, as follows:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
Equity securities	11,60,871	9,80,359	9,83,063

26.2 DEBT INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The breakdown of debt instruments measured at FVTOCI is, as follows. For information relating to impairment refer to Note 25.

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 01, 2022
Government debt instruments (Indian)	1,60,77,154	91,95,224	69,74,837
Other debt instruments	3,62,01,043	2,24,05,165	1,51,52,431
Total	**5,22,78,197**	**3,16,00,389**	**2,21,27,268**

27. Maturity profiles

The following table summarises the maturity profile of insurance contracts issued that are liabilities and of reinsurance contracts held that are assets of the Company based on the estimates of the future cash flows expected to be settled.

(Rs. in 000's)

	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
Particulars	No more than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total	No more than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Insurance contract liabilities						
Insurance contracts issued	2,74,47,206	69,91,080	3,44,38,286	2,08,55,715	47,95,646	2,56,51,361
Insurance contract assets						
Reinsurance contracts held	42,01,530	15,72,670	57,47,200	29,62,747	10,63,503	40,26,250

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27.1 Maturity analysis for financial assets (basis future cash flow)

The following table summarises the maturity profile of financial assets of the Company based on remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows including interest receivable:

(Rs. in 000's)

As at March 31, 2024	Up to 1 year	1–2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	>5 years	No Maturity	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	14,28,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	**14,28,168**
Assets held at amortised costs	9,98,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	**9,98,000**
Equity and debt instruments at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,60,871	**11,60,871**
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	23,47,648	54,42,412	55,70,167	48,63,757	71,24,336	2,69,29,877	-	**5,22,78,197**
Total	**47,73,816**	**54,42,412**	**55,70,167**	**48,63,757**	**71,24,336**	**2,69,29,877**	**11,60,871**	**5,58,65,236**

(Rs. in 000's)

As at March 31, 2023	Up to 1 year	1–2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	>5 years	No Maturity	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	10,18,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10,18,597**
Assets held at amortised costs	4,38,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,38,200**
Equity and debt instruments at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,80,359	**9,80,359**
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	23,90,104	23,78,751	44,38,967	25,06,742	26,38,821	1,72,47,004	-	**3,16,00,389**
Total	**38,46,901**	**23,78,751**	**44,38,967**	**25,06,742**	**26,38,821**	**1,72,47,004**	**9,80,359**	**3,40,37,545**

27.2 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities (basis future cash flow)

The following table summarises the maturity profile of financial liabilities of the Company based on remaining undiscounted contractual cash flows:

(Rs. in 000's)

As at March 31, 2024	Up to 1 year	1–2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	>5 years	Total
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	25,00,000	**25,00,000**
Lease Liabilities	1,88,371	1,93,653	1,94,393	1,95,802	1,66,972	1,44,303	**10,83,494**
Total	**1,88,371**	**1,93,653**	**1,94,393**	**1,95,802**	**1,66,972**	**26,44,303**	**35,83,494**

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(Rs. in 000's)

As at March 31, 2023	Up to 1 year	1–2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	>5 years	Total
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	25,00,000	**25,00,000**
Lease Liabilities	1,50,766	1,54,810	1,58,864	1,57,272	1,59,154	2,46,026	**10,26,892**
Total	**1,50,766**	**1,54,810**	**1,58,864**	**1,57,272**	**1,59,154**	**27,46,026**	**35,26,892**

28. Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through its debt instruments held. The Company does not have the exposure to interest rate risk in respect of liabilities or assets for incurred claims where cash flows are not expected to be settled within a year from when claims are incurred considering the short-term nature of the insurance contracts. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk sensitive to debt instruments is as follows:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	5,22,78,197	3,16,00,389

The following analysis is performed for reasonably possible movements in key variables with all other variables held constant, showing the impact on profit before tax and equity. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact of interest rate risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables have been changed on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non–linear. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant variables has not changed from the previous period.

Below table demonstrates the impact on PBT and equity because of change in interest rate by +/-1% using stress testing methodology:

(Rs. in 000's)

		For the year March 31, 2024		For the year March 31, 2023	
Particulars	**Change in Interest rate**	**Impact on profit before tax**	**Impact on equity**	**Impact on profit before tax**	**Impact on equity**
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	+100 bps	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments	+100 bps	(20,83,298)	(20,83,298)	(12,20,973)	(12,20,973)
Insurance and reinsurance contracts	-100 bps	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments	-100 bps	22,35,552	22,35,552	13,08,954	13,08,954

29. INSURANCE RELATED DISCLOSURES

29.1 Insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held

The following tables show the concentration of net insurance contract liabilities by group of contracts:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024			For the year ended March 31, 2023		
Group of Contracts	**Insurance Service Revenue**	**Reinsurance Cession**	**Net Retained**	**Insurance Service Revenue**	**Reinsurance Cession**	**Net Retained**
Retail	3,21,13,424	77,27,226	2,43,86,198	2,38,85,930	57,99,947	1,80,85,983
Group	1,20,65,235	15,00,746	1,05,64,489	64,69,874	10,37,912	54,31,962
Total net insurance contracts	**4,41,78,659**	**92,27,972**	**3,49,50,687**	**3,03,55,804**	**68,37,859**	**2,35,17,945**

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29.2 Sensitivities

The following tables shows the sensitivity analysis:

(Rs. in 000's)

For the year ended March 31, 2024	Change in assumptions	Impact on profit before tax gross of reinsurance	Impact on profit before tax net of reinsurance	Impact on equity gross of reinsurance	Impact on equity net of reinsurance
Weighted average term to settlement					
Expected loss	10%	26,07,000	20,81,000	20,81,000	20,81,000
Inflation rate	10%	24,08,176	19,61,972	19,61,972	19,61,972

(Rs. in 000's)

For the year ended March 31, 2023	Change in assumptions	Impact on profit before tax gross of reinsurance	Impact on profit before tax net of reinsurance	Impact on equity gross of reinsurance	Impact on equity net of reinsurance
Weighted average term to settlement					
Expected loss	10%	16,88,000	13,17,000	13,17,000	13,17,000
Inflation rate	10%	18,34,015	15,29,575	15,29,575	15,29,575

29.3 Claims development table

The following tables show the estimates of cumulative incurred claims, including both claims notified and IBNR for each successive accident year at each reporting date, together with cumulative payments to date.

Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims as at March 31, 2024 - Retail

(Rs. in 000's)

Accident year	Prior to Mar 2021	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
At end of accident year	2,41,26,442	1,10,44,008	1,37,78,339	1,93,75,352	
One year later	2,41,28,605	1,09,94,804	1,38,54,434	-	
Two years later	2,40,97,746	1,08,72,614	-	-	
Gross estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims	**2,40,97,746**	**1,08,72,614**	**1,38,54,434**	**1,93,75,352**	**6,82,00,146**
Cumulative Gross Claims Paid					
At end of accident year	2,37,99,013	94,24,529	1,18,12,112	1,68,33,514	
One year later	2,38,82,911	1,06,82,893	1,36,68,833	-	
Two years later	2,39,17,623	1,07,42,880	-	-	
Cumulative Payments to date	**2,39,17,623**	**1,07,42,880**	**1,36,68,833**	**1,68,33,514**	**6,51,62,850**
Incurred Claims	1,80,123	1,29,734	1,85,601	25,41,838	30,37,296
Total gross liabilities for incurred claims					**30,37,296**

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Note	Claim Reserve	Claim Handling Expense Reserve	Risk adjustment	Total
Total gross liabilities for incurred claims					
Related to					
Retail	31.1.1	30,37,296	85,488	2,96,937	34,19,721
Insurance payables					9,07,406
Total					**43,27,127**

* For this product line there are no open claims for these accident years.

Gross undiscounted liabilities for incurred claims as at March 31, 2024 – Group

(Rs. in 000's)

Accident year	Prior to Mar 2021	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
At end of accident year	38,74,372	19,72,897	30,21,442	65,81,578	
One year later	39,30,406	17,37,427	27,56,932		
Two years later	39,68,641	18,05,432			
Gross estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims	**39,68,641**	**18,05,432**	**27,56,932**	**65,81,578**	**1,51,12,583**
Cumulative Gross Claims Paid					
At end of accident year	38,00,802	14,75,783	20,89,530	54,27,655	
One year later	38,34,165	16,95,163	27,01,906		
Two years later	38,62,572	17,13,486			
Cumulative Payments to date	**38,62,572**	**17,13,486**	**27,01,906**	**54,27,655**	**1,37,05,619**
Gross undiscounted liability for Incurred Claims	1,06,069	91,946	55,026	11,53,923	14,06,964
Total gross liabilities for incurred claims					**14,06,964**

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Note	Claim Reserve	Claim Handling Expense Reserve	Risk adjustment	Total
Total gross liabilities for incurred claims					
Related to					
Group	31.1.2	14,06,964	38,874	3,05,273	17,51,111
Insurance payables					2,06,479
Total					**19,57,590**

* For this product line there are no open claims for these accident years.

30. INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSE

The breakdown of insurance service expenses by major product lines is presented below:

For the year ended March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Retail	Group	Total
Incurred claims and other expenses	2,08,71,023	68,87,297	2,77,58,320
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	90,87,100	39,24,980	1,30,12,080
Total	**2,99,58,123**	**1,08,12,277**	**4,07,70,400**

For the year ended March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Retail	Group	Total
Incurred claims and other expenses	1,48,71,705	33,24,108	1,81,95,813
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	62,99,612	24,59,538	87,59,150
Total	**2,11,71,317**	**57,83,646**	**2,69,54,963**

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31. INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

The breakdown of groups of insurance and reinsurance contracts held, that are in an asset position and those in a liability position is set out in the table below:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Insurance contracts issued						
Retail	89,80,652	(3,33,68,802)	(2,43,88,150)	62,84,427	(2,54,15,743)	(1,91,31,316)
Group	49,47,768	(1,49,97,904)	(1,00,50,136)	34,44,220	(99,64,265)	(65,20,045)
Total insurance contracts issued	**1,39,28,420**	**(4,83,66,706)**	**(3,44,38,286)**	**97,28,647**	**(3,53,80,008)**	**(2,56,51,361)**
Reinsurance contracts held						
Obligatory	17,83,168	-	17,83,168	13,40,344	-	13,40,344
VQS	29,41,680	-	29,41,680	21,22,182	-	21,22,182
Surplus PA	1,15,374	-	1,15,374	78,321	-	78,321
Surplus CI	8,98,186	-	8,98,186	4,83,767	-	4,83,767
Travel VQS	35,792	-	35,792	1,636	-	1,636
Total Reinsurance contracts held	**57,74,200**	-	**57,74,200**	**40,26,250**	-	**40,26,250**

31.1 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

The Company disaggregates information to provide disclosure in respect of major product lines separately: Retail and Group. This disaggregation has been determined based on how the Company is managed.

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31.1.1 Retail

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued, showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for Retail business, is disclosed in the table below:

As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Liabilities for incurred claim		Assets for insurance acquisition cash flow	Total
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment		
Insurance contract liabilities as at April 01, 2023	(2,18,04,701)	(32,34,215)	(3,76,827)	-	(2,54,15,743)
Insurance contract assets as at April 01, 2023	-	-	-	62,84,427	62,84,427
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at April 01, 2023	**(2,18,04,701)**	**(32,34,215)**	**(3,76,827)**	**62,84,427**	**(1,91,31,316)**
Insurance revenue	3,22,31,978	-	-	-	3,22,31,978
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	(2,09,50,913)	79,890	-	(2,08,71,023)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	(90,87,100)	(90,87,100)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(3,94,68,951)	-	-	-	(3,94,68,951)
Claims and other expenses paid	-	2,01,54,937	-	-	2,01,54,937
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	1,17,83,325	1,17,83,325
Total cash flows	**(3,94,68,951)**	**2,01,54,937**	-	**1,17,83,325**	**(75,30,689)**
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at March 31, 2024					
Insurance contract liabilities as at March 31, 2024	(2,90,41,674)	(40,30,191)	(2,96,937)	-	(3,33,68,802)
Insurance contract assets as at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	89,80,652	89,80,652
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at March 31, 2024	**(2,90,41,674)**	**(40,30,191)**	**(2,96,937)**	**89,80,652**	**(2,43,88,150)**

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As at March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Liabilities for incurred claim		Assets for insurance acquisition cash flow	Total
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment		
Insurance contract liabilities as at April 01, 2022	(1,51,98,531)	(23,64,612)	(3,70,027)	-	(1,79,33,170)
Insurance contract assets as at April 01, 2022	-	-	-	39,86,643	39,86,643
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at April 01, 2022	**(1,51,98,531)**	**(23,64,612)**	**(3,70,027)**	**39,86,643**	**(1,39,46,527)**
Insurance revenue	2,39,41,386	-	-	-	2,39,41,386
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	(1,48,64,905)	(6,800)	-	(1,48,71,705)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	(62,99,612)	(62,99,612)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(3,05,47,556)	-	-	-	(3,05,47,556)
Claims and other expenses paid	-	1,39,95,302	-	-	1,39,95,302
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	85,97,396	85,97,396
Total cash flows	**(3,05,47,556)**	**1,39,95,302**	**-**	**85,97,396**	**(79,54,858)**
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at March 31, 2023					
Insurance contract liabilities as at March 31, 2023	(2,18,04,701)	(32,34,215)	(3,76,827)	-	(2,54,15,743)
Insurance contract assets as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	62,84,427	62,84,427
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at March 31, 2023	**(2,18,04,701)**	**(32,34,215)**	**(3,76,827)**	**62,84,427**	**(1,91,31,316)**

Notes:

a. Insurance acquisition cash flows were allocated on a straight-line basis during the coverage period of the respective group of contracts. Please see extracts from accounting policy for details on Note 2.3.3.10.
b. The Company has made an accounting policy choice for the product line to disaggregate insurance finance expense between profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Please refer to Note 2.3.3.16 for details.
c. Any refunds of premiums have been included in this line.
d. Insurance acquisition cash flows paid after the related group is initially recognised are adjusted to the liability for remaining coverage. Insurance acquisition cash flows paid before the related group is recognised are included in assets for acquisition cash flows until the group is recognised.
e. Other movements for acquisition cash flows include where a liability for insurance acquisition cash flows has been recognised when applying another IFRS standard.

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The expected timing of when assets for insurance acquisition cash flows will be derecognised and included in the measurement of the group of insurance contracts to which they are allocated is disclosed in the table below:

As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Up to 1 year	1–2 years	2-3 years	Total
Expected timing of derecognition of assets balance as at March 31, 2024	72,71,558	16,43,887	5,41,353	94,56,798

As at March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Up to 1 year	1–2 years	2-3 years	Total
Expected timing of derecognition of assets balance as at March 31, 2023	48,92,237	11,77,516	4,16,977	64,86,730

31.1.2 Group

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for insurance contracts issued, showing the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims for Group business, is disclosed in the table below:

As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Liabilities for incurred claim		Assets for insurance acquisition cash flow	Total
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment		
Insurance contract liabilities as at April 01, 2023	(83,98,083)	(12,29,524)	(3,36,658)	-	(99,64,265)
Insurance contract assets as at April 01, 2023	-	-	-	34,44,220	34,44,220
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at April 01, 2023	**(83,98,083)**	**(12,29,524)**	**(3,36,658)**	**34,44,220**	**(65,20,045)**
Insurance revenue	1,19,46,682	-	-	-	1,19,46,682
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	(69,18,682)	31,385	-	(68,87,297)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	(39,24,980)	(39,24,980)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(1,65,88,913)	-	-	-	(1,65,88,913)
Claims and other expenses paid	-	64,95,889	-	-	64,95,889
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	54,28,528	54,28,528
Total cash flows	**(1,65,88,913)**	**64,95,889**	**-**	**54,28,528**	**(46,64,496)**
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at March 31, 2024					
Insurance contract liabilities as at March 31, 2024	(1,30,40,314)	(16,52,317)	(3,05,273)	-	(1,49,97,904)
Insurance contract assets as at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	49,47,768	49,47,768
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at March 31, 2024	**(1,30,40,314)**	**(16,52,317)**	**(3,05,273)**	**49,47,768**	**(1,00,50,136)**

As at March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Liabilities for remaining coverage	Liabilities for incurred claim		Assets for insurance acquisition cash flow	Total
	Excluding loss component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment		
Insurance contract liabilities as at April 01, 2022	(46,40,943)	(6,40,854)	(1,89,758)	-	(54,71,555)
Insurance contract assets as at April 01, 2022	-	-	-	18,54,359	18,54,359
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at April 01, 2022	**(46,40,943)**	**(6,40,854)**	**(1,89,758)**	**18,54,359**	**(36,17,196)**
Insurance revenue	64,14,418	-	-	-	64,14,418
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other expenses	-	(31,77,208)	(1,46,900)	-	(33,24,108)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	(24,59,538)	(24,59,538)
Cash flows					
Premiums received	(1,01,71,558)	-	-	-	(1,01,71,558)
Claims and other expenses paid	-	25,88,538	-	-	25,88,538
Insurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	40,49,399	40,49,399
Total cash flows	**(1,01,71,558)**	**25,88,538**	-	**40,49,399**	**(35,33,621)**
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at March 31, 2023					
Insurance contract liabilities as at March 31, 2023	(83,98,083)	(12,29,524)	(3,36,658)	-	(99,64,265)
Insurance contract assets as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	34,44,220	34,44,220
Net insurance contract (assets)/liabilities as at March 31, 2023	**(83,98,083)**	**(12,29,524)**	**(3,36,658)**	**34,44,220**	**(65,20,045)**

Notes:

a. Insurance acquisition cash flows were allocated on a straight-line basis during the coverage period of the respective group of contracts. Please see extracts from accounting policy for details on Note 2.3.3.10.
b. The Company has made an accounting policy choice for the product line to recognise net insurance finance expense in profit or loss only. Please refer to Note 2.3.3.16 for details.
c. Any refunds of premiums have been included in this line.

The expected timing of when assets for insurance acquisition cash flows will be derecognised and included in the measurement of the group of insurance contracts to which they are allocated is disclosed in the table below:

As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Up to 1 year	1–2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Total
Expected timing of derecognition of assets balance as at March 31, 2024	31,22,003	11,47,603	5,80,493	3,98,311	1,69,719	54,18,129

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As at March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Up to 1 year	1–2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Total
Expected timing of derecognition of assets balance as at March 31, 2023	23,16,801	7,06,428	2,87,315	1,73,242	75,682	39,59,468

31.2 Roll-forward of net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing the assets for remaining coverage and the amounts recoverable on incurred claims

31.2.1 Obligatory

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising on Obligatory reinsurance treaty is disclosed in the table below:

As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2023	7,19,636	6,70,045	52,289	14,41,970
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2023	**7,19,636**	**6,70,045**	**52,289**	**14,41,970**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(17,97,629)	-	-	(17,97,629)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	12,00,460	(12,715)	11,87,745
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(17,97,629)**	**12,00,460**	**(12,715)**	**(6,09,884)**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	20,72,768	-	-	20,72,768
Amounts received	-	(9,81,717)	-	(9,81,717)
Total Cash Flows	**20,72,768**	**(9,81,717)**	-	**10,91,051**
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2024				
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2024	9,94,775	8,88,788	39,574	19,23,137
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2024	**9,94,775**	**8,88,788**	**39,574**	**19,23,137**

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As at March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2022	5,46,376	5,13,456	65,946	11,25,778
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2022	**5,46,376**	**5,13,456**	**65,946**	**11,25,778**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(13,69,772)	-	-	(13,69,772)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	8,45,402	(13,657)	8,31,745
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(13,69,772)**	**8,45,402**	**(13,657)**	**(5,38,027)**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	15,43,032	-	-	15,43,032
Amounts received	-	(6,88,813)	-	(6,88,813)
Total Cash Flows	**15,43,032**	**(6,88,813)**	**-**	**8,54,219**
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2023				
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2023	7,19,636	6,70,045	52,289	14,41,970
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2023	**7,19,636**	**6,70,045**	**52,289**	**14,41,970**

31.2.2 Voluntary Quota Share

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising on Voluntary quota share treaty is disclosed in the table below:

As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2023	27,33,076	9,72,252	26,757	37,32,085
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2023	**27,33,076**	**9,72,252**	**26,757**	**37,32,085**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(70,52,890)	-	-	(70,52,890)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	38,54,694	(6,928)	38,47,766
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(70,52,890)**	**38,54,694**	**(6,928)**	**(32,05,124)**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	78,15,327	-	-	78,15,327
Amounts received	-	(34,38,168)	-	(34,38,168)
Total Cash Flows	**78,15,327**	**(34,38,168)**	**-**	**43,77,159**
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2024				
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2024	34,95,513	13,88,778	19,829	49,04,120
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2024	**34,95,513**	**13,88,778**	**19,829**	**49,04,120**

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Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2022	17,00,445	6,56,920	21,933	23,79,298
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2022	**17,00,445**	**6,56,920**	**21,933**	**23,79,298**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(51,68,836)	-	-	(51,68,836)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	27,04,653	4,824	27,09,477
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(51,68,836)**	**27,04,653**	**4,824**	**(24,59,359)**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	62,01,467	-	-	62,01,467
Amounts received	-	(23,89,321)	-	(23,89,321)
Total Cash Flows	**62,01,467**	**(23,89,321)**	-	**38,12,146**
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2023	27,33,076	9,72,252	26,757	37,32,085
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2023	**27,33,076**	**9,72,252**	**26,757**	**37,32,085**

31.2.3 Surplus Personal Accident

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising on Surplus personal accident treaty is disclosed in the table below:

As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2023	16,827	67,391	9,418	93,636
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2023	**16,827**	**67,391**	**9,418**	**93,636**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1,78,851)	-	-	(1,78,851)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	63,016	(2,692)	60,324
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(1,78,851)**	**63,016**	**(2,692)**	**(1,18,527)**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	1,91,438	-	-	1,91,438
Amounts received	-	(17,348)	-	(17,348)
Total Cash Flows	**1,91,438**	**(17,348)**	-	**1,74,090**
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2024	29,414	1,13,059	6,726	1,49,199
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2024	**29,414**	**1,13,059**	**6,726**	**1,49,199**

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As at March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2022	27,570	4,575	694	32,839
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2022	**27,570**	**4,575**	**694**	**32,839**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1,33,884)	-	-	(1,33,884)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	1,01,311	8,724	1,10,035
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(1,33,884)**	**1,01,311**	**8,724**	**(23,849)**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	1,23,141	-	-	1,23,141
Amounts received	-	(38,495)	-	(38,495)
Total Cash Flows	**1,23,141**	**(38,495)**	-	84,646
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2023	16,827	67,391	9,418	93,636
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2023	**16,827**	**67,391**	**9,418**	**93,636**

31.2.4 Surplus Critical Illness

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising on Surplus critical illness treaty is disclosed in the table below:

As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2023	4,08,563	65,556	9,648	4,83,767
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2023	**4,08,563**	**65,556**	**9,648**	**4,83,767**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1,41,679)	-	-	(1,41,679)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	1,59,561	9,139	1,68,700
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(1,41,679)**	**1,59,561**	**9,139**	**27,021**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	4,13,352	-	-	4,13,352
Amounts received	-	(25,954)	-	(25,954)
Total Cash Flows	**4,13,352**	**(25,954)**	-	3,87,398
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2024	6,80,236	1,99,163	18,787	8,98,186
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2024	**6,80,236**	**1,99,163**	**18,787**	**8,98,186**

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Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.)

As at March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2022	2,39,551	21,556	3,855	2,64,962
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2022	**2,39,551**	**21,556**	**3,855**	**2,64,962**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(1,37,255)	-	-	(1,37,255)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	44,900	5,793	50,693
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(1,37,255)**	**44,900**	**5,793**	**(86,562)**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	3,06,267	-	-	3,06,267
Amount received	-	(900)	-	(900)
Total Cash Flows	**3,06,267**	**(900)**	-	**3,05,367**
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2023	4,08,563	65,556	9,648	4,83,767
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2023	**4,08,563**	**65,556**	**9,648**	**4,83,767**

31.2.5 Travel VQS

The roll-forward of the net asset or liability for reinsurance contracts held showing assets for remaining coverage and amounts recoverable on incurred claims arising on Travel VQS treaty is disclosed in the table below:

As at March 31, 2024 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2023	(8,022)	9,470	1,394	2,842
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2023	**(8,022)**	**9,470**	**1,394**	**2,842**
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(56,924)	-	-	(56,924)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	44,189	1,852	46,041
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(56,924)**	**44,189**	**1,852**	**(10,883)**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	65,235	-	-	65,235
Amounts received	-	(7,144)	-	(7,144)
Total Cash Flows	**65,235**	**(7,144)**	-	**58,091**
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2024	289	46,515	3,246	50,050
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2024	**289**	46,515	**3,246**	**50,050**

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Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.)

As at March 31, 2023 *(Rs. in 000's)*

Particulars	Assets for remaining coverage	Amounts recoverable on incurred claims		Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Estimates of the present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment	
Reinsurance contract assets as at April 01, 2022	(977)	-	-	(977)
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at April 01, 2022	(977)	-	-	(977)
An allocation of reinsurance premiums	(28,112)	-	-	(28,112)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	9,470	1,394	10,864
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	**(28,112)**	**9,470**	**1,394**	**(17,248)**
Cash Flows				
Premiums Paid	21,067	-	-	21,067
Total Cash Flows	**21,067**	-	-	**21,067**
Reinsurance contract assets as at March 31, 2023	(8,022)	9,470	1,394	2,842
Net reinsurance contract assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2023	**(8,022)**	**9,470**	**1,394**	**2,842**

32. Borrowings

Terms of Issue are as follows:

ISIN	INE995S08010
Type, Nature and Security of the Instrument	Unsecured, subordinated, listed, rated, redeemable, taxable, non-cumulative, non-convertible debentures
Face value per security	Rs. 10,00,000
Issue size *(Rs. in 000's)*	Rs. 15,00,000
Issue date / Allotment date	November 15, 2021
Coupon rate	10.70%
Coupon payment frequency	Annual
Redemption date	November 15, 2031
Listing	Debt market segment on NSE
Credit Rating	"CARE A+ / Stable"

ISIN	INE995S08028
Type, Nature and Security of the Instrument	Unsecured, subordinated, listed, rated, redeemable, taxable, non-cumulative, non-convertible debentures
Face value per security	Rs. 10,00,000
Issue size *(Rs. in 000's)*	Rs. 10,00,000
Issue date / Allotment date	March 15, 2022
Coupon rate	10.70%
Coupon payment frequency	Annual
Redemption date	March 15, 2032
Listing	Debt market segment on NSE
Credit Rating	"CARE A+ / Stable"

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Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.)

Maturity Pattern of Borrowings

(Rs. in 000's)

Maturity Bucket	Amount
1-5 years	-
Above 5 years	25,00,000

33. Expenses of Management

The Company has filed an application for forbearance for exceeding the Expenses of Management (EOM) over the allowable limit for FY 2023-24 with IRDAI on February 23, 2024 and April 08, 2024. The Company has also submitted the glide path and convergence plan on June 21, 2023 to bring the EOM within the prescribed limits by FY 2025-26. The application of forbearance is under consideration by IRDAI and approval for the same is yet to be received. The grant of such forbearance is at IRDAI's discretion and the impact of the same on the Financial Statements will depend on the future developments. The Company believes that they shall get this approval and in accordance with Expense of Management Regulations 2023, a sum of Rs. 21,64,507 thousands is in the excess of expenses of management over the allowable limit.

34. Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no material subsequent events between the balance sheet date and the date of signing this report.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Shrawan Jalan
Partner
Membership No: 102102

Place of signature: Mumbai

Date: June 21, 2024

S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Niva Bupa Health Insurance Company Limited

Maninder Singh Juneja
Director
DIN: 02680016

Place of signature: Mumbai

Krishnan Ramachandran
CEO & Managing Director
DIN:08719264

Place of signature: Gurugram

Rajat Sharma
Company Secretary
Mem No. FCS7069

Place of signature: Gurugram

Date: June 21, 2024

Vishwanath Mahendra
Chief Financial Officer

Place of signature: Gurugram

Niva Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd. * formerly Known as Max Bupa Health Insurance Co. Ltd.