

BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FY 2018-19

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA (herein after referred to as 'the Company') which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2019, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as 'the financial statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS, of the Financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year 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 Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting

records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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.

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 financial controls 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 effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We also communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;
- (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in

Annexure A. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

- (g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided any managerial remuneration during the period. Hence reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company; and
- (h) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us we state that:
 - (ii) according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no pending litigation against the Company
 - (ii) according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses
 - (iii) there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

- 2. The Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the CARO 2016 Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, is not applicable to the Company in term of clause 1 (2) (iii) of the CARO 2016 Order.

For S. Panse & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 113470W)

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No.: 46607
Date: 18th April 2019

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

For S. Panse & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 113470W)

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No.: 46607
Date: 18th April 2019

BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
A	ASSETS			
1	Non Current Assets			
a	Property, Plant and Equipment	2a	9,25,353	2,63,265
b	Intangible Assets	2b	19,35,150	33,48,154
c	Financial Assets			
i)	Non Current Investments	3	5,01,85,461	-
	Total non-current assets		5,30,45,964	36,11,419
2	Current Assets			
a	Financial Assets			
i	Investment		-	-
ii	Bank Balance other than cash & cash equivalents	4	2,31,63,486	7,96,76,409
iii	Trade Receivables	5	44,46,731	2,62,39,458
iv	Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	1,14,22,562	81,21,439
v	Other Current Assets	7	39,43,990	2,29,72,911
b	Current Tax Assets (Net)	8	1,13,45,921	56,54,587
	Total Current Assets		5,43,22,690	14,26,64,804
	Total Assets		10,73,68,654	14,62,76,223
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
a	Equity Share Capital	9	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000
b	Other Equity	10	6,26,90,525	6,99,21,542
			8,31,90,525	9,04,21,542
2	LIABILITIES			
2.1	Non-current Liabilities			
a	Financial Liabilities			
i	Other Financial Liabilities	11	6,62,071	7,20,088
2.2	Current Liabilities			
a	Financial Liabilities			
i	Trade Payables	12	36,83,724	45,67,504
ii	Other Financial Liabilities	13	1,77,461	-
b	Other Current Liabilities	14	1,96,54,873	5,05,67,088
	Total current liabilities		2,35,16,058	5,51,34,593
	Total Liabilities		2,41,78,129	5,58,54,681
	Total		10,73,68,654	14,62,76,223
	Significant Accounting Policies	1		

For S. Panse & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No:- 113470W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BFSI Sector Skill Council of India

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No:- 046607
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2019

Ambarish Datta Shankar Jadhav
Director Director
(DIN:0003225242) (DIN: 0006924145)

BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA
Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31st March, 2019

	Particulars	Note No.	For Quarter Ended March,2019	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019	For Quarter Ended March,2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018
1	Revenue					
a	Revenue from Operations					
	Gross Receipts	15	74,97,614	4,23,84,836	4,75,63,617	7,73,03,705
b	Income from Investment and other income	16	15,21,542	57,77,705	13,50,702	50,39,957
	Total Revenue		90,19,156	4,81,62,540	4,89,14,319	8,23,43,662
2	Expenses					
	Operating Expenses	17	41,26,885	2,33,78,280	2,97,76,353	4,87,70,079
	Employee Cost	18	16,61,180	57,00,651	20,38,109	80,81,403
	Depreciation and Amortization	2	6,08,233	22,53,369	5,78,756	18,42,358
	Other Expenses	19	73,62,809	2,40,08,265	71,37,445	1,28,63,443
	Total Expenses		1,37,59,107	5,53,40,565	3,95,30,663	7,15,57,283
3	Surplus Before Exceptional And Extra ordinary Items And Tax (1 - 2)		(47,39,951)	(71,78,024)	93,83,657	1,07,86,379
4	Exceptional Items			-		-
5	Surplus Before Extra ordinary Items and Tax (3-4)		(47,39,951)	(71,78,024)	93,83,657	1,07,86,379
6	Extraordinary Items			-		-
7	Surplus Before Tax (5-6)		(47,39,951)	(71,78,024)	93,83,657	1,07,86,379
8	Tax Expenses					
	Current Tax			-		-
	- MAT credit entitlement			-		-
	Deferred Tax - charge/ (credit)					
9	Surplus for the year from Continuing Operation		(47,39,951)	(71,78,024)	93,83,657	1,07,86,379
10	Surplus After Tax From Discontinuing Operations			-		-
11	Surplus for the year ended		(47,39,951)	(71,78,024)	93,83,657	1,07,86,379
12	Other Comprehensive Income					
a	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
	Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan- Actuarial gain		(32,856)	(52,991)	-	-
b	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
13	Total Other Comprehensive Income for the period		(32,856)	(52,991)	-	-
14	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (11+13)		(47,72,807)	(72,31,015)	93,83,657	1,07,86,379
15	Profit attributable to:					
	Owners of the company		(47,39,951)	(71,78,024)	93,83,657	1,07,86,379
	Non-controlling interests					
16	Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
	Owners of the company		(47,72,807)	(72,31,015)	93,83,657	1,07,86,379
	Non-controlling interests					
	Earning Per Equity Share	20				
17	Basic & Diluted		(0.23)	(0.35)	0.46	0.53
18	Par value of shares		1	1	1	1
19	Weighted average number of shares		2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000
	Significant Accounting Policies	1				

For S. Panse & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No:- 113470W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BFSI Sector Skill Council of India

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No:- 046607
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2019

Ambarish Datta
Director
(DIN:0003225242)

Shankar Jadhav
Director
(DIN: 0006924145)

BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA
Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31st March 2019

Particulars		For the Year Ended 31 March 2019		For the Year Ended 31 March 2018	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net profit before Tax as per Profit and Loss Account			(72,31,015)		1,07,86,379
Adjustments for :					
Depreciation and Amortisation			22,53,369		18,42,358
Adjustments for Actuarial Gains / Losses					
Interest on Fixed Deposit			53,51,908		(43,72,602)
IND AS Adjustments:					
Unwinding of Security Deposit			-		
Loss Due to Fair Valuation of Security Deposit			-		
Fair Value Adjustment of Mutual Fund			-		
Gratuity & Other Statutory Dues			(58,017)		
Operating Profit before Working capital changes			3,16,244		82,56,135
Adjustments for changes in:					
Trade and Other Receivables			4,08,21,648		(4,45,02,675)
Trade and Other Liabilities			(3,16,18,534)		3,66,54,026
Taxes Paid			(56,91,334)		22,48,346
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	A		38,28,025		26,55,832
B. CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
(Increase)/Decrease in Investment			63,27,462		(37,11,736)
Interest Income			(53,51,908)		43,72,602
Purchase of Fixed Assets			(15,02,453)		(13,89,946)
Net Cash (used in) / from Investing Activities	B		(5,26,898)		(7,29,080)
C. CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Increase in Share Capital			-		
Increase in Share Premium			-		
Dividend paid (including Distribution Tax)			-		
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities	C		-		
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents	A+B+C		33,01,122		19,26,752
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents					
Cash Balance		1,841		8,962	
Bank Balance in Current Account		81,19,598		61,85,725	
			81,21,439		61,94,687
Cash Balance		2,062		1,841	
Bank Balance in Current Account		1,14,20,500		81,19,598	
			1,14,22,562		81,21,439
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents			33,01,122		19,26,753

For S. Panse & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No:- 113470W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BFSI Sector Skill Council of India

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No:- 046607

Ambarish Datta
Director
(DIN:0003225242)

Shankar Jadhav
Director
(DIN: 0006924145)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2019

Note : 2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1st Apr 2018	Addition	Deletion	As at 31st Mar 2019	As at 1st Apr 2018	Addition	Deletion	As at 31st Mar 2019	As at 31st Mar 2019	As at 31st Mar 2018
<u>Tangible</u>										
Computers & Peripherals	9,48,949	4,32,290	-	13,81,239	7,20,459	2,13,011	-	9,33,470	4,47,769	2,28,490
Furniture & Fixtures	8,250	-	-	8,250	937	2,780	-	3,717	4,533	7,313
Office Equipement	67,500	5,08,500	-	5,76,000	39,191	63,758	-	1,02,949	4,73,051	28,309
<u>Intangible</u>										
Content Development	57,31,295	4,11,663	-	61,42,958	23,83,141	19,74,667	-	43,57,808	17,85,150	33,48,154
<u>CWIP</u>										
	-	1,50,000	-	1,50,000	-	-	-	-	1,50,000	1,50,000
Total	67,55,994	15,02,453	-	82,58,447	31,43,728	22,54,216	-	53,97,944	28,60,503	37,62,266
Total PY	67,55,147	1,49,476	-	69,04,623	31,43,728	10,44,127	-	41,87,855	27,16,768	36,11,419

Note: 3 Non Current Investments

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Investment in Fixed Deposits		
Fixed Deposit - HDFC Bank (Maturing > 12 months)	49,67,440	-
Investment in Mutual Funds		
97,406.537 Units of Rs. 361.1690 each in ICICI Prudential Saving Fund	3,51,80,222	
36,314.051 Units of Rs. 276.4164 each in ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund	1,00,37,799	
Total	5,01,85,461	-

Note: 4 Bank Balance other than cash & cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Investment in Fixed Deposits		
Fixed Deposit - HDFC Bank (Maturing before 12 months)	2,31,63,486	7,96,76,409
Total	2,31,63,486	7,96,76,409

Note: 5 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Unsecured and considered Good	43,29,571	2,62,39,458
Unsecured and considered Doubtful	1,17,160	-
Total	44,46,731	2,62,39,458

Note : 6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents :		
Cash on Hand	2,062	1,841
Bank Balances		
In Current Accounts	1,14,20,500	81,19,598
Deposits with Banks	-	-
Total	1,14,22,562	81,21,439

Note: 7 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Unbilled Revenue Account	32,74,000	2,28,67,700
Staff Advance	850	
Advance Against Salary	86,223	1,05,027
Prepaid Expenses	5,82,917	184
Total	39,43,990	2,29,72,911

Note: 8 Current Tax Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Tax deducted at source	1,13,45,921	56,54,587
Total	1,13,45,921	56,54,587

Note: 9 Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Authorized 50,000,000 (PY 50,000,000) Equity Shares of Re. 1/- each	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
Issued Subscribed and paid - up 20,500,000 (PY 20,500,000)Equity shares of Re. 1 each fully paid - up	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000
Total	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000

9 (A) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening share capital as at 1st April 2018 Equity Face Value Re. 1/- fully paid up	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000
Adjustments During the year	-	-	-	-
Closing share capital as at 31 March 2019 Equity Face Value Re. 1/- fully paid up	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000

Details of shareholding as at 31 March 2019

20,500,000 (PY 20,500,000) Equity Shares of Re. 1 each Each equity shares is entitled to one voting right only

9(c). List of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd	1,00,00,000	49%	1,00,00,000	49%
BSE Ltd	1,00,00,000	49%	1,00,00,000	49%

Note: 10 Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Retained Earnings		
Balance brought forward	6,99,21,540	5,91,35,163
Add: Profit for the period	(72,31,015)	1,07,86,379
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	6,26,90,524	6,99,21,542
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:		
Less : Dividend paid	-	-
	-	-
Balance carried forward	6,26,90,524	6,99,21,542

Note: 11 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Gratuity Liability	3,74,430	4,22,035
Leave Encashment Liability	2,87,641	-
Employee dues payable	-	2,98,053
Total	6,62,071	7,20,088

Note: 12 Trade Payables **

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Payable to Service Providers	36,83,724	45,67,504
Total	36,83,724	45,67,504

** The Company has received information from some "Suppliers" regarding their status under the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Based on the information received, there are no amounts unpaid as at the year end

Note: 13 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Gratuity Liability	32,019	-
Leave Encashment Liability	1,45,442	-
Total	1,77,461	-

Note: 14 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
<u>Other Payables</u>		
- Statutory dues	(10,93,953)	8,40,362
- Provision for expenses	1,36,94,873	4,12,47,197
- Income Received in advance	70,53,953	84,79,529
Total	1,96,54,873	5,05,67,088

Note: 15 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018
Revenue from Assessment Fees	61,41,200	3,88,89,800	4,70,98,400	7,20,33,800
Other operating Income	13,56,414	34,95,036	4,65,217	52,69,905
Total	74,97,614	4,23,84,836	4,75,63,617	7,73,03,705

Note: 16 Other Income

Particulars	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018
Interest :				
Interest on Fixed Deposits	13,03,348	53,51,908	13,50,702	43,72,602
Other Income	2,18,194	2,49,587	-	-
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	1,76,210	-	6,67,355
Total	15,21,542	57,77,705	13,50,702	50,39,957

Note: 17 Operating Expenses

Particulars	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018
Assessment fees	35,95,729	2,18,21,529	2,85,22,600	4,36,69,600
Centre Validation Fess- Expense	-	-	-	12,650
GST Expenses	20,444	4,21,693	8,90,302	8,90,302
Trainer Certification Expenses	5,25,374	6,32,739	16,751	2,10,863
Faculty Fees	-	72,500	-	5,39,964
Penalty	-	-	-	31,00,000
Sundry Balances written off	(14,662)	4,29,819	3,46,700	3,46,700
Total	41,26,885	2,33,78,280	2,97,76,353	4,87,70,079

Note: 18 Employee Cost

Particulars	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018
Salaries	19,01,009	51,31,106	17,41,464	78,43,282
Provision for Gratuity	(4,82,765)	(1,76,059)	19,303	-
Provision for Leave Encashment	1,60,736	4,37,312	1,90,571	-
Contribution to Provident Fund	82,200	3,08,292	86,771	2,38,121
Total	16,61,180	57,00,651	20,38,109	80,81,403

Note: 19 Other Expenses

Particulars	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2019	For Quarter Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018
Rent Rates and Taxes	12,75,501	27,53,795	34,61,027	11,55,697
Audit Fees	1,47,000	1,79,600	62,500	1,75,000
Remuneration to Directors	12,00,000	48,00,000	-	24,00,000
Professional Fees	25,85,081	1,06,38,972	21,84,713	42,27,491
Travelling Expenses	3,84,753	24,12,823	5,65,683	29,25,314
Printing and Stationary	2,44,596	5,43,559	88,403	5,45,677
Assessment Fees Refundable	-	-	-	-
Business Promotion Expenses	2,25,000	2,29,000	-	949
General Expenses	13,00,878	24,50,517	7,75,119	14,33,315
Total	73,62,809	2,40,08,265	71,37,445	1,28,63,443

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Schedule 20: Earnings per Share:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit after tax	-71,78,024/-	1,07,86,379/-
Weighted average number of Equity shares used in computing Basic and Diluted earnings per share (Nos.)	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000
Face Value of equity shares (Re.)	1	1
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	-0.35	0.53

Schedule 21: Expenditure in Foreign Currency: (on accrual basis)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Travelling Expenses	-	-
Others	-	-

Schedule 22: Employee Benefits

Defined Benefit Plan – Gratuity

The Company offers its employees defined-benefit plans in the form of a gratuity scheme (a lump sum amount). Benefits under the defined benefit plans are typically based on years of service and the employee's compensation (generally immediately before retirement). The gratuity scheme covers substantially all regular employees.

Such plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bond yields; if the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently the plan has a relatively balanced investment in equity securities and debt instruments.

Interest risk: A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Amount Recognized in Balance sheet

The total amount of net liability / asset to be recorded in the balance sheet of the Institute, along with the comparative figures for previous period, is shown in the table below:

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements**

	Period Ended	
	30 Jun 18	31 Mar 19
	(in `)	
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	0	0
Fair value of plan assets	0	0
Net funded obligation	0	0
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	271,111	406,449
Amount not recognized due to asset limit	0	0
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) recognized in balance sheet	271,111	406,449
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) is bifurcated as follows:		
Current	25,761	32,019
Non-current	245,350	374,430

Profit and Loss Account Expense

The expenses charged to the profit & loss account for the period along with the corresponding charge of the previous period is presented in the table below:

	Period Ended	
	30 Jun 18	31 Mar 19
	(in `)	
Current service cost	71,233	66,854
Past service cost	0	0
Administration expenses.	0	0
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0	15,494
(Gains) / losses on settlement	0	0
Total expense charged to profit and loss account	71,233	82,347

Amount Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements**

The total amount of re-measurement items and impact of liabilities assumed or settled, if any, which is recorded immediately in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) during the period is shown in the table below:

	Period Ended	
	30 Jun 18	31 Mar 19
	(in `)	
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	0	0
Remeasurements during the period due to		
<i>Changes in financial assumptions</i>	0	22,384
<i>Changes in demographic assumptions</i>	0	13,963
<i>Experience adjustments</i>	0	16,644
<i>Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets</i>	0	0
<i>Adjustment to recognize the effect of asset ceiling</i>	0	0
Closing amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	0	52,991

Reconciliation of Net Liability/Asset

The movement of Net Liability/Asset from the beginning to the end of the accounting period as recognized in the balance sheet of the institute is shown below :

	Period Ended	
	30 Jun 18	31 Mar 19
	(in `)	
Opening net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0	271,111
Expense charged to profit & loss account	71,233	82,347
Amount recognized outside profit & loss account	0	52,991
Employer contributions	0	0
Impact of liability assumed or (settled)*	199,878	0
Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)	271,111	406,449

* On account of business combination or inter group transfer

Movement in Benefit Obligations

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements**

A reconciliation of Benefit Obligation during the inter – valuation period is given below:

	Period Ended	
	30 Jun 18	31 Mar 19
	(in `)	
Opening of defined benefit obligation	0	271,111
Current service cost	71,233	66,854
Past service cost	0	0
Interest on defined benefit obligation	0	15,494
Remeasurements due to:		
<i>Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions</i>	0	22,384
<i>Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions</i>	0	13,963
<i>Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes</i>	0	16,644
Benefits paid	0	0
Liabilities assumed / (settled)*	199,878	0
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	0	0
Closing of defined benefit obligation	271,111	406,449

* On account of business combination or inter group transfer

Movement in Plan Assets

A reconciliation of the plan assets during the inter – valuation period is given below

	Period Ended	
	30 Jun 18	31 Mar 19
	(in `)	
Opening fair value of plan assets	0	0
Employer contributions	0	0
Interest on plan assets	0	0
Administration expenses	0	0
Remeasurements due to:		
<i>Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets</i>	0	0
Benefits paid	0	0
Assets acquired / (settled)*	0	0
Assets distributed on settlements	0	0
Closing fair value of plan assets	0	0

* On account of business combination or inter group transfer

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Key Actuarial Assumptions

The Key Actuarial Assumptions adopted for the purpose of this valuation are given below:

	Period Ended	
	30-Jun-18	31-Mar-19
Discount rate (p.a.)	8.00%	7.00%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	7.50%	7.50%

Sensitivity Analysis:

The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points:-

	Period Ended	
	31 Mar 19	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	394,998	418,337
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-2.82%	2.92%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	418,451	394,998
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	2.95%	-2.82%

Summary of Membership Data

The following table summarizes the relevant information provided to us for valuation in respect of active serving members of the scheme.

No. of employees	Total monthly salary	Average monthly salary	Average age	Average past service
	(in `)		(in Years)	
5	398,750	79,750	51.80	3.45

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Projected Plan Cash Flow

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date :

Maturity Profile	(in `)
Expected benefits for year 1	32,019
Expected benefits for year 2	30,987
Expected benefits for year 3	44,361
Expected benefits for year 4	189,920
Expected benefits for year 5	23,995
Expected benefits for year 6	23,214
Expected benefits for year 7	22,455
Expected benefits for year 8	21,714
Expected benefits for year 9	20,990
Expected benefits for year 10 and above	235,218

Provident Fund – Defined Contribution Plan

Eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Aggregate contribution along with interest thereon is paid on cessation of services. Both the employee and the company make monthly contributions to the “Regional Provident Fund Commissioner”. The company is liable for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the minimum rate of return specified by the Government, which is debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when services are rendered by the employees.

The Company recognised charge for the year ended March 31, 2019 and for the year ended March 31, 2018 of Rs 6,52,854/- and Rs 4,97,625/- respectively for provident fund in the statement of profit & loss.

Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The leave obligation covers the company liability for sick and earned leave. Under these Compensated absences plans, leave encashment is payable to all eligible employees on separation from the Company due to death, retirement, superannuation or resignation. At the rate of daily salary, as per current accumulation of leave days. Refer Note 15 and Note 18 with respect to item of profit and loss and Balance Sheet where such charge/provision has been presented.

Schedule 23: Critical accounting judgments and estimates

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes stated above, management makes estimations and assumptions that impact the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The Company believes that critical judgment and estimation have been made in the following areas:

(i) Intended use, useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Based on technical evaluations, management makes its judgement when property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are capable to operate in the manner intended by them.

Management reviews the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Accordingly depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

(ii) Provisions and liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change.

(iii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

(iv) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdiction is in India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions.

(v) Defined employee benefit assets/liabilities

Determined based on the present value of future pension obligations using assumptions determined by the Company with advice from an independent qualified actuary

(vi) Other estimates

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

Schedule 24: Financial Instrument

Risk Management

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

The Company has developed and implemented a risk management framework for Identification of elements of risk, which in the opinion of the Board may threaten the existence of the Company.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Market Risk

Our business relies on the quality of the education services provided by us and our visibility and perception amongst students and other stakeholders. It is important that we retain the trust placed by our students and their parents, guardians and participants on our result oriented approach which has been built over the years.

The Company evaluates its Course offerings and upgrades them on an ongoing basis to meet the latest financial markets and regulatory changes.

Risk evaluation and management is an ongoing process within the organization. Major risks identified are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial asset will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs.44.47 Lacs and Rs.262.39Lacs as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively and Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers.

Liquidity risk

The Company is the cash-generating company. The Company, as a policy, does not prefer to invest its surplus cash in high risk assets such as equities or low liquidity assets like real estate. The primary area of risk for the Company's market exposures are related to the interest rate risk on its investment securities. To mitigate interest rate risk, all surplus funds are invested in appropriate avenues upon a review by the investment committee. All investment decisions are driven by certain guiding principles including the safety of investments, liquidity, and returns. Further, the Audit Committee of the Company reviews performance of the treasury operations on quarter to quarter basis and gives its recommendations to the Board. This further strengthens the process of investment and mitigates gaps.

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements and to accelerate the growth. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

Further, we may also face other risks and uncertainties which may include:

1. Demand risk for its courses and other offerings; this is also linked to availability of jobs in financials sectors;
2. Funding anticipated to be deployed towards the cost of the new Centres or Courses not being available;
3. Cost overruns primarily due to sudden increase in lease rentals of the preferred location of the Centres or increase in fee for the faculty members or inflation;
4. Difficulties in recruiting, training and retaining sufficient skilled faculty members and technical, advertising and management personnel;

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

5. Inability to or difficulty in fulfilling students, participants expectations or aspirations;
6. Human resource risks – availability of capable manpower within Budget
7. Inability to develop adequate internal administrative functions and systems and controls; Further, failure to update and expand the Courses offered and study material to suit the requirements of students in a timely manner may have an impact on the enrolments.
8. Regulatory overhaul by taking away existing certification requirements.

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Company Overview

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India is set up to bring leading organizations of the BFSI industry together to create strategies and operational plans that will create standardized skill requirements for the various job roles in the industry. The Company has been set up with the aim of enhancing skill development across the BFSI sector leading to greater efficiency, productivity and sustained growth

1. Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

1.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

1.3 Use of Estimates:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

1.4 Revenue recognition

- i. The Company derives revenues primarily from skill development within industry to meet its manpower requirements in terms of quantity and quality. Creating National Occupational Standards (NOS) by clearly defining skill requirements for a job roles within the industry. Providing Accreditation and Certification for skill development programs that the industry can use as a certifier of standards and quality Create financial inclusion programs and educate the public on how to use financial services more effectively.
- ii. Revenue from Service is recognized as and when the service is performed as per the relevant agreements and when there is a reasonable certainty of ultimate realization.
- iii. Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is assessed at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018). There was no significant impact on the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company.
- iv. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.
- v. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed time -frame contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.
- vi. Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as income received in advance).

1.5 Leases

Lease is classified as finance lease whenever the term of the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.6 Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognized when incurred and have been classified according to their primary nature.

1.7 Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of **BFSI Sector Skill Council of India** is Indian rupee (Rs.). These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1.8 Income Tax

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India is registered under section 8 of Companies Act, 2013 and registered under section 12AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly Company's income which is received & utilised towards charitable objectives is exempt from income tax.

1.9 Financial Instruments

1.9.1 Initial recognition: Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

1.9.2 Subsequent measurement (Non-derivative financial instruments)

(i) *Financial assets carried at amortized cost*

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose 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 on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity

instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(iii) *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

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

(iv) *Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(v) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(vii) *Equity instruments*

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments recognized by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

(viii) *Classification as debt or equity*

Debt and equity instruments issued by the company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual

arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

1.9.3 Derecognition of financial instruments:The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

1.9.4 Fair value of financial instruments: In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

1.9.5 Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "Revenue from Investments and Deposits" line item.

1.10 Current / Non-current classification

The company present assets and liabilities to be classified as either Current or Non-current.

Assets

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

- An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
 - a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the entity's normal operating cycle;
 - b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
 - c) it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
 - d) it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for atleast twelve months after the balance sheet date

- All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

- A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
 - a) it is expected to be settled in, the entity's normal operating cycle;
 - b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; it is due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
 - c) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

- All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

1.11 Employee benefits

2.11.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense

when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

2.11.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries,

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annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

1.12 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and impairment loss, if any.

The cost of tangible assets comprises purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for use as intended by the management. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Building	6 years
Plant and machinery	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3-6 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years*

(*When acquired on lease the same shall depend on the lease period of the asset)

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

1.13 Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost or fair value as of the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Content Development	3 -5 years
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Any expense on software for support, maintenance, upgrades etc., and payable periodically is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.14 Impairment

2.14.1 Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from

initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

2.14.2 Non-financial assets (Tangible and intangible assets)

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. 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 cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the periods presented.

2.16 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market

assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

2.17 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.18 Trade Receivables

The average credit period provided to customers is 60 days. No interest is charged on overdue trade receivables. Allowances for doubtful debts are recognised against trade receivables based on estimated irrecoverable amounts determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparty and an analysis of the counterparty's current financial position.

2.19 Operating Segment

The executive director of the company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker(CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on only one class of operations, i.e. providing skill development in the field of Banking, financial and insurance sector and the activities incidental thereto, hence there are no reportable segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments"

2.20 Contingent Liability & Capital Commitment (to the extent not provided for)

The company does not have any contingent liability & capital commitment.

2.21 Related Party Transaction

2.23.1List of Related Party

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements**

Sr.	Name of Related Party & Relationship
1.	BSE Limited - Holding Company
2.	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd - Associate Company
3.	BSE Institute Limited – Fellow Subsidiary
4.	Mr. Sudhakar Rao – Director
5.	Mr. Ambarish Datta - Director
6.	Mr. Shankar Jadhav - Director
7.	Mr. Bhargava Dasgupta - Director
8.	Mr. ManichamVengaiyagounder - Director
9.	Mr. Plappallil Joseph Joseph - Director
10.	Mr. Ravi Varanasi – Director
11.	Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Rajaram Iyer
12.	Indian Clearing Corporation Limited
13.	Mr. V G Kannan

2.21.2 Transactions with Related Parties

1	<u>BSE Limited</u>		
S. No	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
a	<u>Expenses</u>		
	Rent Expenses	25,19,424	10,08,750
	Electricity Expenses	44,914	74,762
	Property Tax	1,33,760	97,020

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S. No	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
B	Trade Payables	0	6,924
2	<u>National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.</u>		
S. No	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
a	<u>Income</u>		
	Assessment Fees	0	0
3	<u>BSE Institute Limited</u>		
S. NO	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
a	<u>Income</u>		
	Application Money	0	0
	Affiliation Money	0	55,000
	TOT Income	1,91,868	0
	Training Income	0	1,26,200
	Assessment Fees	17,01,560	15,44,000
b	<u>Expenses</u>		
	Reimbursement Expenses	0	13,13,381
S. No	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
	Trade Payable	-	4,99,994
	Income Received in Advance	29,000	-
4	Indian Clearing Corporation Limited		
S. No	Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
	Rent	9,600	-

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements**

The balance outstanding as on March 31, 2019 from/to following parties are being reconciled with the respective parties.

Party	Amounts	Nature
National Skill Development Council	19,86,852	Receivable
Confederation of Indian Industry	31,95,060	Payable

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

3 Categories of Financial Instruments

Particulars	Carrying Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
i) Financial assets				
a) Measured at Amortised Cost				
Investment in debt instruments	49,67,440	-	49,67,440	-
Trade receivable	44,46,731	2,62,39,458	44,46,731	2,62,39,458
Cash and cash equivalents	1,14,22,562	81,21,439	1,14,22,562	81,21,439
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash Equivalents	2,31,63,486	7,96,76,409	2,31,63,486	7,96,76,409
Loans	0	0	0	-
b) Measured at Fair Value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Investment in Mutual Funds	4,52,18,021	-	4,52,18,021	-
Investment in Equity shares	-	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	9,31,62,230	13,70,10,217	9,31,62,230	13,70,10,217
ii) Financial Liabilities				
a) Measured at Amortised Cost				
Trade payables	36,83,724	45,67,504	36,83,724	45,67,504
Other financial liabilities	1,77,461	-	1,77,461	-
Total Financial Liabilities	38,61,185	45,67,504	38,61,185	45,67,504

4 The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets as at 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018:

Particulars	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy
	March 31,2019	March 31,2018	
i) Financial assets			
a) Measured at Amortised Cost			
Investment in debt instruments	49,67,440	-	Level 3
Trade receivable	44,46,731	2,62,39,458	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	1,14,22,562	81,21,439	Level 1
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash Equivalents	2,31,63,486	7,96,76,409	Level 2

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements**

b) Measured at Fair Value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Investment in Mutual Funds	4,52,18,021	-	Level 1
Investment in Equity shares	-	-	Level 3
Total Financial assets	9,31,62,230	13,70,10,217	
ii) Financial Liabilities			
a) Measured at Amortised Cost			
Trade payables	36,83,724	45,67,504	Level 3
Other financial liabilities	1,77,461	-	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	38,61,185	45,67,504	

5 Income Tax Expense:

BFSI Sector Skill Council of India is a Section 8 Company. Thus the company is not liable for any Income Tax.

6 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors in their meeting held on 18th April 2019.

7 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.