BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA
ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
FY 2017-18

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA

Report on the Financial Statements

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 2018, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the period from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as 'the financial statements').

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, and cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

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.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. 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.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

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 March 31, 2018 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the period from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018.

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, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 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 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: 13th July, 2018

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, 2018 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 2018, 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: 13th July, 2018

BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
A	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non Current Assets**			
a	Property, Plant and Equipment	**2a**	2,63,265	1,53,556
b	Intangible Assets	**2b**	33,48,154	39,10,275
c	Financial Assets			
	i Non Current Investments	**3**	-	43,52,636
	Total non-current assets		**36,11,419**	**84,16,467**
2	**Current Assets**			
a	Financial Assets			
	i Investments	**4**	7,96,76,409	7,16,12,036
	ii Trade Receivables	**5**	2,62,39,458	14,36,494
	iii Cash and Cash Equivalents	**6**	81,21,439	61,94,686
	iv Others	**7**	2,29,72,911	32,73,200
b	Current Tax Assets (Net)	**8**	56,54,587	79,02,933
	Total Current Assets		**14,26,64,804**	**9,04,19,350**
	Total Assets		**14,62,76,223**	**9,88,35,817**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
a	Equity Share Capital	**9**	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000
b	Other Equity	**10**	6,99,21,542	5,91,35,163
			9,04,21,542	**7,96,35,163**
2	**LIABILITIES**			
2.1	**Non-current Liabilities**			
a	Financial Liabilities			
	i Other Liabilities	**11**	7,20,088	-
2.2	**Current Liabilities**			
a	Financial Liabilities			
	i Trade Payables	**12**	4,58,14,702	1,35,98,368
b	Other Current Liabilities	**13**	93,19,891	56,02,286
	Total current liabilities		**5,51,34,593**	**1,92,00,654**
	Total Liabilities		**5,58,54,681**	**1,92,00,654**
	Total		**14,62,76,223**	**9,88,35,817**
	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 : 13th July, 2018

Ambarish Datta
Director
(DIN:0003225242)

Shankar Jadhav
Director
(DIN: 0006924145)

BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
1	**Revenue**			
a	Revenue from Operations			
	Sales Of Services	**14**	7,73,03,705	2,23,19,000
b	Income from Investment and other income	**15**	50,39,957	60,06,589
	Total Revenue		**8,23,43,662**	**2,83,25,589**
2	**Expenses**			
	Operating Expenses	**16**	4,87,70,079	1,32,07,814
	Employee Cost	**17**	80,81,403	31,30,381
	Depreciation and Amortization	**2**	18,42,358	10,43,319
	Other Expenses	**18**	1,28,63,443	91,50,351
	Total Expenses		**7,15,57,283**	**2,65,31,865**
3	**Surplus Before Exceptional And Extra ordinary Items And Tax (1 - 2)**		1,07,86,379	17,93,724
4	**Exceptional Items**		-	-
5	**Surplus Before Extra ordinary Items and Tax (3-4)**		1,07,86,379	17,93,724
6	Extraordinary Items		-	-
7	**Surplus Before Tax (5-6)**		1,07,86,379	17,93,724
8	**Tax Expenses**			
	Current Tax		-	-
	Deferred Tax - charge/ (credit)			
9	**Surplus for the year from Continuing Operation**		**1,07,86,379**	**17,93,724**
10	**Surplus After Tax From Discontinuing Operations**		-	-
11	**Surplus for the year ended**		**1,07,86,379**	**17,93,724**
12	**Other Comprehensive Income**		**-**	**-**
a	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan- Actuarial gain			
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
b	(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**		**-**	**-**
14	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (11+13)**		1,07,86,379	17,93,724
15	**Profit attributable to:**		1,07,86,379	17,93,724
16	**Total comprehensive income attributable to:**		1,07,86,379	17,93,724
	Earning Per Equity Share			
17	Basic & Diluted		0.53	0.09
18	Par value of shares		1	1
19	Weighted average number of shares		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 : 13th July, 2018

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 2018

	Particulars		For the Year Ended 31 March 2018		For the Year Ended 31 March 2017	
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**					
	Net profit before Tax as per Profit and Loss Account			1,07,86,379		17,93,724
	Adjustments for :					
	Depreciation and Amortisation			18,42,358		10,43,319
	Interest on Fixed Deposit			(43,72,602)		(57,99,368)
	IND AS Adjustments:					
	Unwinding of Security Deposit			-		-
	Loss Due to Fair Valuation of Security Deposit			-		-
	Fair Value Adjustment of Mutual Fund			-		-
	Gratuity			-		-
	Operating Profit before Working capital changes			**82,56,135**		**(29,62,325)**
	Adjustments for changes in:					
	Trade and Other Receivables			(4,45,02,675)		(39,90,894)
	Trade and Other Liabilities			3,66,54,026		33,56,070
	Taxes Paid			22,48,346		(9,60,036)
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	**A**		**26,55,832**		**(45,57,186)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES**					
	(Increase)/Decrease in Investment			(37,11,736)		(42,55,379)
	Interest Income			43,72,602		57,99,368
	Purchase of Fixed Assets			(13,89,946)		(46,82,670)
	Net Cash (used in) / from Investing Activities	**B**		**(7,29,080)**		**(31,38,681)**
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**		**19,26,752**		**(76,95,866)**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents					
	Cash Balance		8,962		9,000	
	Bank Balance in Current Account		61,85,725		1,38,81,552	
				61,94,687		1,38,90,552
	Cash Balance		1,841		8,962	
	Bank Balance in Current Account		81,19,598		61,85,724	
				81,21,439		61,94,686
	Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents			**19,26,752**		**(76,95,866)**

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 : 13th July, 2018

BFSI SECTOR SKILL COUNCIL OF INDIA
Notes to Financial Statement as on 31st March 2018

Note : 2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation			Net Block	
	As at 01st April, 2017	Addition / (Disposal)	As at 31st March 2018	As at 01st April, 2017	For the period	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
2(a) Tangible Assets								
Computers Hardware	7,46,406	2,01,696	9,48,102	6,31,048	89,411	7,20,459	2,27,643	1,15,358
Office Equipment		8,250	8,250		937	937	7,313	-
Furniture & Fixture	67,500	-	67,500	29,302	9,889	39,191	28,309	38,198
	8,13,906	2,09,946	10,23,852	6,60,350	1,00,237	7,60,587	2,63,265	1,53,556
2(b) Intangible Assets								
Content Development	45,51,295	11,80,000	57,31,295	6,41,020	17,42,121	23,83,141	33,48,154	39,10,275
	45,51,295	11,80,000	57,31,295	6,41,020	17,42,121	23,83,141	33,48,154	39,10,275
Total	**53,65,201**	**13,89,946**	**67,55,147**	**13,01,370**	**18,42,358**	**31,43,728**	**36,11,419**	**40,63,831**
Previous Year - March	6,82,531	46,82,670	53,65,201	2,58,051	10,43,319	13,01,370	40,63,831	

Note: 3 Non-Current Investments

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Investment in Fixed Deposits		
Fixed Deposit - HDFC Bank (Maturing after 12 months)	-	43,52,636
Total	**-**	**43,52,636**

Note: 4 Current Investments

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Investment in Fixed Deposits		
Fixed Deposit - HDFC Bank (Maturing before 12 months)	7,96,76,409	7,16,12,036
Total	**7,96,76,409**	**7,16,12,036**

Note: 5 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Unsecured and considered good	2,62,39,458	14,36,494
Total	**2,62,39,458**	**14,36,494**

Note : 6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Cash and Cash Equivalents :		
Cash on Hand	1,841	8,962
Bank Balances		
In Current Accounts	81,19,598	61,85,724
Total	**81,21,439**	**61,94,686**

Note: 7 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Unbilled Revenue Account	2,28,67,700	32,73,200
Advance Against Salary	1,05,027	-
Prepaid Expenses	184	-
Total	**2,29,72,911**	**32,73,200**

Note: 8 Current Tax Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Tax deducted at source	56,54,587	79,02,933
Total	**56,54,587**	**79,02,933**

Note: 9 Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
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 2018		As at 31st March 2017	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening share capital as at 1st April 2016 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 31st March 2017 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 31st March 2017

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 2018		As at 31st March 2017	
	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 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Retained Earnings		
Balance brought forward	5,91,35,163	5,73,41,439
Add: Profit for the period	1,07,86,379	17,93,724
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	6,99,21,542	5,91,35,163
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:	-	-
Less : Dividend paid	-	-
	-	-
Balance carried forward	**6,99,21,542**	**5,91,35,163**

Note: 11 Gratuity & Leave Encashment

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Gratuity Liability	4,22,035	-
Leave Encashment Liability	2,98,053	-
Total	**7,20,088**	**-**

Note: 12 Trade Payables **

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Payable to Service Providers	4,58,14,701	1,35,98,368
Total	**4,58,14,701**	**1,35,98,368**

** The list of small scale supplier is under compliation.Hence it is not possible to determine the amount due and interest there on as required by, The Interest on Delayed Payments to Small Scale and Auxiliary Industrial Undertaking Act 1993. The amount of interest is not expected to be material.

Note: 13 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31th March, 2017
Other Payables		
- Others	-	607
- Statutory dues	8,40,362	4,01,106
- Income received in advance	78,92,540	39,48,495
- Advances Received from Training Partners	5,86,989	12,52,078
Total	**93,19,891**	**56,02,286**

Note: 14 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Revenue from Assessment Fees	7,20,33,800	2,20,24,000
Other operating Income	52,69,905	2,95,000
Total	**7,73,03,705**	**2,23,19,000**

Note: 15 Other Income

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017

Interest :		
Interest on Fixed Deposits	43,72,602	57,99,368
Miscellaneous Income	-	2,07,221
Interest on Income Tax Refund	6,67,355	-
Total	**50,39,957**	**60,06,589**

Note: 16 Operating Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Assessment fees	4,36,69,600	1,26,89,550
Centre Validation Fess- Expense	12,650	-
GST Expenses	8,90,302	-
Trainer Certification Expenses	2,10,863	3,91,664
Faculty Fees	5,39,964	1,26,600
Penalty	31,00,000	-
Sundry Balances written off	3,46,700	-
Total	**4,87,70,079**	**1,32,07,814**

Note: 17 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Salaries	80,81,403	31,30,381
Total	**80,81,403**	**31,30,381**

Note: 18 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Rent Rates and Taxes	11,55,697	12,13,710
Sponsorship Expenses	-	6,00,000
Auditors Remuneration	1,75,000	1,82,190
Professional Fees	66,27,491	18,88,673
Content Development Cost	-	4,80,600
Travelling Expenses	29,25,314	15,17,217
Printing and Stationary	7,83,677	1,56,726
Business Promotion Expenses	949	1,28,050
Assessment Income Refundable	(2,38,000)	22,64,000
General Expenses	14,33,315	7,19,185
Total	**1,28,63,443**	**91,50,351**

SCHEDULE 1

Notes to the accounts forming part of the Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2018 and Income and Expenditure account for the Year ended 31st March, 2018

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION**

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.

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

a) Statement of compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 with effect from April 1, 2016. Previous period numbers in the financial statements have been restated to Ind AS. In accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard, the Company has presented a reconciliation from the presentation of financial statements under Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ("Previous GAAP") to Ind AS of Shareholders' equity as at March 31, 2016 and of the comprehensive net income for the period ended March 31, 2016.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for certain items that are measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

(i) Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial Instruments);

(ii) Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits.

c) Functional Currency and Foreign Currency

The functional currency of BFSI Sector Skill Council of India is Indian rupee.

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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgments:

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 recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

e) Revenue Recognition:

i. The Revenue in respect of Assessment Fees received is recognized on completion of assessment.

ii. Revenue from Services 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. Dividend Income is recognized when the unconditional right to receive dividend is established.

iv. Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

f) Government Grants

Government Grants and subsidies are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied, and grant/subsidy will be received.

g) Leases

Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

i. Finance lease

When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the financial statements as finance lease obligation.

ii. Operating Lease

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an income / expense on a straight line basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term except where the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

h) Cost recognition

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

i) 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.

j) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised 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.

i. **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.

ii. **Financial assets at amortised cost:**

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

iii. **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business 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.

iv. **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

v. **Financial liabilities:**

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

vi. **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 recognised by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

vii. **Equity Instruments (Share capital):**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effect (if any).

k) 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:

Computer equipment	3-6 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years

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

l) 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 – Books & Materials	3 -5 years

Any expense on software for support, maintenance, upgrades etc., and payable periodically is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m) Impairment

i. Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

ii. 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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders 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.

3. NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

a. Earnings Per Share

Particulars	31.03.2018	31.03.2017
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the period	1,07,86,379	17,93,724
Weighted average number of equity shares	2,05,00,000	2,05,00,000
Earning per share basic and diluted	0.53	0.09
Face value per equity share	1	1

b. Financial Instruments

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note to the financial statements.

Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2018 is as follows:

(in Rs)

Particulars	Fair Value March 31, 2018	Carrying Value March 31, 2017	Fair Value March 31, 2018	Fair Value March 31, 2017
i) Financial assets				
Measured at Amortised Cost				
Non-Current Financial Assets	-	4,352,636	-	4,352,636
Current financial investments	79,676,409	71,612,036	79,676,409	71,612,036
Trade receivable	26,239,458	1,436,494	26,239,458	1,436,494
Cash and cash equivalents	8,121,439	6,194,686	8,121,439	6,194,686
Other current financial assets	22,972,911	3,273,200	22,972,911	3,273,200
Total Financial assets	**137,010,217**	**82,516,416**	**137,010,217**	**82,516,416**
ii) Financial Liabilities				
Measured at Amortised Cost				
Non-Current Financial Liabilities	720,088	-	720,088	-
Trade payables	45,814,701	13,598,368	45,814,701	13,598,368
Total Financial Liabilities	**46,534,789**	**13,598,368**	**46,534,789**	**13,598,368**

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

Particulars	Fair Value as of 31st March 2018	Fair Value measurement at the end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments	7,96,76,409	-	-	7,96,76,409
Trade Receivables	2,62,39,458	-	-	2,62,39,458
Others Current Assets	2,29,72,911	-	-	2,29,72,911
Cash and cash equivalents	81,21,439	-	-	81,21,439

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets as at 31st March 2017:

Particulars	Fair Value as of 31st March 2017	Fair Value measurement at the end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments	7,59,64,672	-	-	7,59,64,672
Trade Receivables	14,36,494	-	-	14,36,494
Others Current Assets	32,73,200	-	-	32,73,200
Cash and cash equivalents	6,194,686	-	-	6,194,686

Fair value hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

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

Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The investments included in Level 2 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using quotes available for similar assets and liabilities in the active market. The investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value. The cost of unquoted investments approximate the fair value because there is a range of possible fair value measurements and the cost represents estimate of fair value within that range.

c. **Segment Reporting**

Company does not have any reportable Segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments".

d. **Commitment and Contingencies**

There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2018.

There are no contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) as at March 31, 2018.

e. **Related Party Disclosure**

i. List of Related Party and Relationships

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. Manicham Vengaiyagounder - Director
9.	Mr. Plappallil Joseph Joseph - Director
10.	Mr. Ravi Varanasi – Director
11.	Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Rajaram Iyer
12.	Mr. V G Kannan

ii. Transaction with Related Parties.

S. No	Particulars	31.03.2018	31.03.2017
1	**BSE Limited**		
a	**Expenses**		
	Rent Expenses	10,08,750	11,16,690
	Electricity Expenses	74,762	92,779
	Property Tax	97,020	97,020
	Professional Fees	-	255
b	Trade Payables as on 31st March	6,924	6,832
2	**National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.**		
a	**Income**		
	Validation Fees	-	1,62,000
	Certification Fees	-	89,000
	Assessment Fees	-	1,66,400
b	**Expenses**		
	Assessment Fees Refundable	23,14,800	-
c	Other Current liabilities	-	1,33,640

S. No	Particulars	31.03.2018	31.03.2017
3	**BSE Institute Limited**		
a	**Income**		
	Validation Fees	-	182,000
	Training Income	1,26,200	1,33,200
	Assessment Fees	15,44,000	6,79,000
	Affiliation Fees	55,000	-
b	**Expenses**		
	Employee Cost	29,93,457	27,25,458
	Reimbursement Expenses	13,13,381	-
c	**Receivables**	4,00,486	

2 Financial Instrument

Risk Management

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.

Reputation 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. 2,62,39,458/- and Rs 14,36,494/- as of March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, 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 strengthen the process of investment and mitigate 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 BFSI 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 assessment fees for the assessment agency or inflation;

4. Difficulties in recruiting, training and retaining sufficient skilled faculty members and technical, advertising and management personnel;

5. Inability to or difficultly 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.

f. The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors in their meeting held on 13th July, 2018

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