BSE INSTITUTE LIMITED

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
FY 2018-19

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of BSE Institute Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of BSE Institute Limited (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 the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.

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

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

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

(c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of 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 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on 31 March 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 B;

(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 opinionand to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act: 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:

(i) the Company by way of Note 2.21 to the financial statements has disclosed the details of compliant filed by one of the participant before the Additional District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum with regard to deficiency in services and the Forum had passed the Order dated 17th March 2014 to repay the fees and additional compensation totaling to 80888/- approx. to the student. Refer Note 2.21 on Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extend not provided for) to the financial statements.

(ii) the Company has made a provision of Rs. 7.72 lakh and Rs. 6.86 lakh in respect of the amount receivable from various students of GFMP course and receivable from Government Programme (PMKVY) respectively, totaling to Rs. 14.58 Lakh as mentioned in Note 8 to the financial statements.

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

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

Chetan Bhoite
Partner
Membership No.: 135307

April 15, 2019

Mumbai

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified once every year. The fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and its nature of asset.

(c) The Company does not hold any immovable property. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering educational and training services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans to entities covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

(iv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made an investment in terms of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not given any loan loan, guarantees and security in terms of Section 185 of Companies Act, 2013.

(v) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from public and therefore, reporting under paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to maintain cost records as prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act for the services rendered by the Company.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise duty, Cess and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. In case of any delay in payment the amounts are paid along with the interest to the appropriate authorities. As explained to us the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs and excise duty.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise duty, Cess and other material statutory dues as applicable in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There were no material dues of Income Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added tax as applicable that were not deposited by the Company on account of dispute.

(viii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans and hence reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule

V to the Act.

(xii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations give to us of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and thus provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45 -IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

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

Chetan Bhoite
Partner
Membership No.: 135307
April 15, 2019
Mumbai

Annexure - B 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 BSE Institute Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year 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)

Chetan Bhoite
Partner
Membership No.: 135307

April 15, 2019

Mumbai

BSE Institute Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
A	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non Current Assets**			
a	Property, Plant and Equipment	**2**	16,788,892	21,555,517
b	Capital Work-in-progress	**2**	-	700,000
c	Intangible Assets	**2**	2,289,286	2,140,012
d	Financial Assets			
	i Non Current Investments	**3**	388,125,784	404,698,835
	ii Trade receivables		-	-
	iii Loans	**4**	31,216	63,925
	iv Others	**5**	1,740,183	1,563,771
e	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	**6**	1,253,671	-
	Total non-current assets		**410,229,032**	**430,722,060**
2	**Current Assets**			
a	Inventories			
b	Financial Assets			
	i Investments	**7**	121,003,782	143,319,756
	ii Trade Receivables	**8**	31,228,593	10,090,211
	iii Cash and Cash Equivalents	**9**	7,721,023	4,533,438
	iv Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	**10**	138,796,152	85,803,149
	v Loans		-	-
	vi Others	**11**	13,981,343	7,866,393
c	Current Tax Assets (Net)	**12**	14,365,885	16,123,640
	Total Current Assets		**327,096,779**	**267,736,587**
	Total Assets		**737,325,811**	**698,458,647**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
a	Equity Share Capital	**13**	500,000,000	500,000,000
b	Other Equity	**14**	122,660,757	72,153,416
			622,660,757	**572,153,416**
2	**LIABILITIES**			
2.1	**Non-current Liabilities**			
a	Financial Liabilities			
`	i Trade payables		-	-
	ii Other financial liabilities	**15**	1,251,736	786,716
			1,251,736	**786,716**
2.2	**Current Liabilities**			
a	Financial Liabilities			
	i Trade Payables	**16**	27,333,584	23,176,961
	ii Other financial liabilities	**17**	6,376,462	4,181,665
b	Other Current Liabilities	**18**	79,703,272	98,159,889
	Total current liabilties		**113,413,318**	**125,518,515**
	Total Liabilities		**114,665,054**	**126,305,231**
	TOTAL		**737,325,811**	**698,458,647**
	See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements	**1**		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BSE Institute Limited

Chetan Bhoite
Partner
Membership No:- 135307

Ambarish Datta
Managing Director
DIN: 03225242

Ashishkumar Chauhan
Director
DIN: 00898469

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15th April 2019

Vinayak Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer

Hatesh Solanki
Company Secretary

BSE Institute Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2019

	Particulars	Note No.	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs)
1	**Revenue**					
a	Revenue From Operation					
	Sales Of Services	19	57,801,228	49,387,838	230,115,947	202,415,024
b	Income from Investment and other income	20	16,681,239	13,940,592	62,167,806	67,795,382
	Total Revenue		**74,482,467**	**63,328,430**	**292,283,753**	**270,210,406**
2	**Expenses**					
	Training Expenses	21	24,904,805	16,555,100	83,705,457	67,223,313
	Employee Cost	22	11,663,913	12,761,438	50,160,548	48,879,939
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	2	1,674,749	2,191,511	6,482,964	7,761,338
	Other Expenses	23	25,611,972	22,763,346	102,117,149	108,544,437
	Total Expenses		**63,855,439**	**54,271,395**	**242,466,118**	**232,409,027**
3	**Profit Before Exceptional And Extra ordinary Items and Tax (1 - 2)**		10,627,028	9,057,035	49,817,635	37,801,379
4	Exceptional Items					
5	**Profit Before Extra ordinary Items and Tax (3 - 4)**		10,627,028	9,057,035	49,817,635	37,801,379
6	Extraordinary Items		-	-	-	-
7	**Profit Before Tax (5-6)**		10,627,028	9,057,035	49,817,635	37,801,379
8	**Tax Expenses**					
	Current Tax		166,000	290,000	7,355,000	462,000
	Deferred Tax - charge/ (credit)		(1,419,671)	(462,000)	(8,608,671)	(462,000)
9	**Profit for the Period from Continuing Operation**		**11,880,700**	**9,229,035**	**51,071,306**	**37,801,379**
10	**Profit/(Loss) After Tax From Discontinuing Operations**		-	-	-	-
11	**Net Profit / (Loss) for the period**		**11,880,700**	**9,229,035**	**51,071,306**	**37,801,379**
12	**Other Comprehensive Income**					
a	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
	Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan- Acturial gain		(276,719)	407,775	(563,965)	1,023,295
	(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 tems that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	-	-
13	**Total Other Comprehensive Income for the period**		**(276,719)**	**407,775**	**(563,965)**	**1,023,295**
14	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (11+13)**		**11,603,981**	**9,636,810**	**50,507,341**	**38,824,674**
	Earning Per Equity Share					
15	Basic & Diluted		0.024	0.018	0.102	0.076
16	Par value of shares		1	1	1	1
17	Weighted average number of shares		500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements **1**

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BSE Institute Limited

Chetan Bhoite
Partner
Membership No:- 135307

Ambarish Datta
Managing Director
DIN: 03225242

Ashishkumar Chauhan
Director
DIN: 00898469

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15th April 2019

Vinayak Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer

Haresh Solanki
Company Secretary

BSE Institute Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2019

	Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)		For the year ended March 31, 2018 (Rs)	
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**					
	Net profit before Tax			51,071,306		37,801,379
	Tax Expense			7,355,000		462,000
	Adjustments for :					
	Depreciation and Amortisation			6,482,964		7,761,338
	Loss on sale of assets			-		195,337
	Provision for Doubtful debts			1,458,855		374,100
	Interest on Fixed Deposit			(17,519,117)		(16,961,627)
	Interest on Tax free bond			(16,640,000)		(16,725,266)
	Impairment of investment			-		50,000
	Profit/Loss on Sales of Investment			(12,339,181)		-
	Dividend			(2,318,784)		(2,678,553)
	IND AS Adjustments:					
	Unwinding of Security Deposit			(75,662)		(209,321)
	Fair Value Adjustment of Mutual Fund			831,167		(7,323,789)
	Gratuity			(563,965)		1,023,295
	Operating Profit before Working capital changes			**17,742,583**		**3,768,891**
	Adjustments for changes in:					
	Trade and Other Receivables			(28,780,229)		9,997,646
	Trade and Other Liabilities			(11,640,177)		3,259,236
	Taxes Paid			(6,850,914)		(184,372)
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	**A**		**(29,528,738)**		**16,841,401**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES**					
	(Increase)/Decrease in Investment			(7,093,049)		(49,803,157)
	Profit/Loss on Sales of Investment			12,339,181		-
	Interest Income			26,317,021		36,418,140
	Dividend			2,318,784		2,678,553
	Purchase of Fixed Assets (Net)			(1,165,615)		(4,931,228)
	Net Cash (used in) / from Investing Activities	**B**		**32,716,322**		**(15,637,690)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES**					
	Increase in Share Capital			-		-
	Increase in Share Premium			-		-
	Dividend paid (incl Distribution Tax)			-		-
	Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities	**C**		**-**		**-**
	Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents	**A+B+C**		**3,187,585**		**1,203,711**
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents					
	Cash Balance		5,993		14,400	
	Bank Balance in Current Account		4,527,445		3,315,327	
				4,533,438		3,329,727
	Cash Balance		36,383		5,993	
	Bank Balance in Current Account		7,684,640		4,527,445	
				7,721,023		4,533,438
	Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents			**3,187,585**		**1,203,711**

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BSE Institute Limited

Chetan Bhoite
Partner
Membership No:- 135307

Ambarish Datta
Managing Director
DIN: 03225242

Ashishkumar Chauhan
Director
DIN: 00898469

Place : Mumbai
Date : 15th April 2019

Vinayak Shenoy
Chief Financial Officer

Haresh Solanki
Company Secretary

BSE Institute Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note: 2 - Fixed Assets

Particulars	Leasehold Improvments	Computers - Hardware and networking equipments - owned	Computers - Hardware and networking equipments - on lease	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Motor vehicles	Total Tangible Assets (A)	Content Development	Intangible	Investment Property	Goodwill	Total Intangible Assets (B)	Total (C) = (A) + (B)
Cost or deemed cost													
Balance as at April 1, 2017	23,210,100	6,528,502	-	5,519,050	3,737,114		38,994,766	300,000				300,000	39,294,766
Additions during the period	-	1,873,124		402,366	185,437		2,460,927	2,570,300				2,570,300	5,031,227
Deductions / adjustments	-3,053,377			(265,387)			(3,318,764)					-	(3,318,764)
Acquisition through Business Combination												-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**20,156,723**	**8,401,626**	**-**	**5,656,029**	**3,922,551**	**-**	**38,136,929**	**2,870,300**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,870,300**	**41,007,229**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	20,156,723	8,401,626	-	5,656,029	3,922,551		38,136,929	2,870,300				2,870,300	41,007,229
Additions during the period	-	619,284			46,331		665,615		1,200,000			1,200,000	1,865,615
Deductions / adjustments	-						-					-	-
Acquisition through Business Combination												-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**20,156,723**	**9,020,910**	**-**	**5,656,029**	**3,968,882**	**-**	**38,802,544**	**2,870,300**	**1,200,000**	**-**	**-**	**4,070,300**	**42,872,844**

Particulars	Leasehold Improvments	Computers Hardware and Networking Equipments - Owned	Computers Hardware and Networking Equipments - On Lease	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Motor Vehicles	Total Tangible Assets (A)	Content Development	Intangible	Investment Property	Goodwill	Total Intangible Assets (B)	Total (C) = (A) + (B)
Accumulated depreciation and impairment													
Balance as at April 1, 2017	5,146,346	3,929,320	-	1,320,730	2,272,971	-	12,669,367	4,424	-	-	-	4,424	12,673,791
Depreciation for the year	2,997,914	2,159,369		1,156,412	721,779		7,035,474	725,864				725,864	7,761,338
Deductions / Adjustments	-2,905,706			(217,714)			(3,123,420)					-	(3,123,420)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**5,238,554**	**6,088,689**	**-**	**2,259,428**	**2,994,750**	**-**	**16,581,421**	**730,288**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**730,288**	**17,311,709**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	5,238,554	6,088,689	-	2,259,428	2,994,750	-	16,581,421	730,288	-	-	-	730,288	17,311,709
Depreciation for the year	2,486,363	1,640,340		879,728	425,807		5,432,238	956,671	94,055			1,050,726	6,482,964
Deductions / Adjustments							-					-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**7,724,917**	**7,729,029**	**-**	**3,139,156**	**3,420,557**	**-**	**22,013,659**	**1,686,965**	**94,055**	**-**	**-**	**1,781,014**	**23,794,673**

Particulars	Buildings	Computers Hardware and Networking Equipments - Owned	Computers Hardware and Networking Equipments - On Lease	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Motor Vehicles	Total Tangible Assets (A)	Content Development	Intangible	Investment Property	Goodwill	Total Intangible Assets (B)	Total (C) = (A) + (B)
Net book value													
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**12,431,806**	**1,291,881**	**-**	**2,516,873**	**548,325**	**-**	**16,788,892**	**1,183,335**	**1,105,945**	**-**	**-**	**2,289,286**	**19,078,171**
As at March 31, 2018	**14,918,169**	**2,312,937**	**-**	**3,396,601**	**927,801**	**-**	**21,555,508**	**2,140,012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,140,012**	**23,695,520**

3. Non current Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Investments (At cost, unquoted):		
a) Investment in Equity Shares		
(i) of Subsidairy		
51,000 shares (as at 31 March 2018: 51,000) of Re 1 each fully paid in BIL-Ryerson Technology Startups Incubator Foundation	51,000	51,000
(ii) of Other Entities		
1,500 shares (as at 31 March 2018: 1,500) of Rs 10 each fully paid in BIL Ryerson Futures Private Limited	15,000	15,000
5,000 shares (as at 31 March 2018: 5,000) of Rs. 10 each fully paid of BSE CSR Integrated Foundation	50,000	50,000
50,000 (as at 31 March 2018: 50,000) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in BFSI Sector Skill Council	500,000	500,000
b) Investment in Fixed Deposits		
Fixed Deposit	80,013,011	128,058,164
Fixed Deposit - Bank of India - Nil (PY:Rs.5,34,476/-)		
Fixed Deposit - RBL Bank - Rs.6,96,18,836/- (PY:Rs.		
Fixed Deposit - Bandhan Bank - Nil (PY:Rs.7,64,56,257/-)		
Fixed Deposit - IDFC Bank - Rs.1,03,94,175/- (PY: Nil)		
c) Investment in Debentures or Bonds		
1,00,000 (as at 31 March 2018: 1,00,000) Units of Rs 1,000/- each in 8.41%-India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (Maturity Date 22 January 2024)	101,359,425	101,359,425
1,00,000 (as at 31 March 2018: 1,00,000) Units of Rs 1,000/- each in 8.23%-Indian Railway Finance Corporation- (Maturity Date 18 February 2024)	108,207,448	108,229,996
d) Investment in Mutual Funds		
20,00,000 (as on 31 March 2018: 20,00,000) Units of Rs.11.5673 each in HDFC FMP 1150D Series 37 -Direct Plan-Growth	23,134,600	21,503,800
20,00,000 (as on 31 March 2018: 20,00,000) Units of Rs.10.8988 each in Aditya Birla Sunlife FTP Series PB(1190D) -Direct Plan-Growth	21,797,600	20,297,200
25,00,000 (as on 31 March 2018: 25,00,000) Units of Rs.10.8662 each in ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 82 - 1185 Days Plan M	27,165,500	25,235,250
10,00,000 (as on 31 March 2018: Nil) Units of Rs.10.6451 each in ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan - Series 84 - 1101 Days Plan A	10,645,100	-
15,00,000 (as on 31 March 2018: Nil) Units of Rs.10.5254 each in Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan –Series R I (1100 Days) Direct Plan	15,788,100	-
Less: Provision for diminution in value of Investment	(601,000)	(601,000)
Total	**388,125,784**	**404,698,835**

4. Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Advance to Staff	31,216	63,925
Total	**31,216**	**63,925**

5. Others- Security deposit

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Deposits with others	1,740,183	1,563,771
Total	**1,740,183**	**1,563,771**

6. Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Unabsorbed Depreciation / losses **		
Difference between book and tax depreciation	2,132,296	1,456,024
Expenses allowed on payment basis (Leave Encashment)	111,076	22,647
Provision for Doubtful Debts	405,853	-
Difference between book loss and tax loss	-	-
Reversal of Deferred tax of opening balance sheet		
Deferred tax impact on IND AS adjustments and other adjustments		
Carry forward adjustments		
MTM of Mutual Fund Investments	(1,395,554)	(1,478,671)
Total	**1,253,671**	**-**

Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities have been offset as they relate to the same governing taxation laws.

** Deferred Tax Assets have been recognised only to the extent of Deferred Tax Liabilities in respect of unabsorbed depreciation / losses.

The Company has not created deferred tax assets on carry forward losses for earlier years.

7. Current Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Investments (At cost, unquoted):		
a. Investment in Mutual Funds		
Units of Dividend Oriented Debt Schemes of Mutual Funds (Quoted)		
15,508.751 (as on 31 March 2018: 24,265.452) Units of Rs.1063.6400 each in HDFC Money Market Fund - Direct Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment (erstwhile HDFC Cash Management Fund - Savings Plan - Direct Plan - Daily Dividend Reinvestment - Option - Reinvest)	16,495,729	25,809,705
Nil (as on 31 March 2018: 19,60,102.027) Units in HDFC Floating Rate Income Fund-short Term Plan-Wholesale Option-Direct Plan	-	19,759,593
18,649.922 (as on 31 March 2018: Nil) Units of Rs.1019.82 each in HDFC Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Dividend - Daily Reinvest	19,019,564	-
Units of Growth Oriented Debt Schemes of Mutual Funds (Quoted)		
Nil (as on 31 March 2018: 25,37,829.521) Units in Kotak Credit Risk Fund-Direct Plan-Growth (erstwhile Kotak Income Opportunity Fund-Direct Plan-Growth)	-	50,943,121
46,98,503.890 (as on 31 March 2018: 39,10,289.275) Units of Rs.12.8604 each in IDFC Corporate Bond Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	60,424,641	46,807,337
b) Investment in Fixed Deposits with Corporates		
Fixed Deposit - HDFC Ltd - Rs.2,50,63,848/- (PY: Nil)	25,063,848	-
Total Current Investments	**121,003,782**	**143,319,756**

BSE Institute Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

8. Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Outstanding for more than six months (from due date for payment)		
1. Secured and considered Good	-	-
2. Unsecured and considered Good	-	-
3. Unsecured and considered Doubtful (Fully Provided)	-	-
	-	**-**
Outstanding for less than six months(from due date for payment)		
1. Secured and considered Good	-	-
2. Unsecured and considered Good	31,228,593	10,090,211
3. Unsecured and considered Doubtful (Fully Provided)	1,458,855	-
	32,687,448	**10,090,211**
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debt	1,458,855	-
Total	**31,228,593**	**10,090,211**

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
1. Cash on Hand	36,383	5,993
2. Balance with Banks :		
- In Current Accounts	7,684,640	4,527,445
- In Deposit Accounts	-	-
Total	**7,721,023**	**4,533,438**

10. Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
In Deposit Accounts (Fixed deposits with Banks)	138,796,152	85,803,149
Total	**138,796,152**	**85,803,149**

11. Others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Prepaid Expenses	1,927,415	998,083
Cenvat Credit Receivable	-	-
Advances Recoverable in Cash or in Kind or for value to be received	3,595,320	3,097,951
Unbilled Revenue Account	8,458,608	3,770,359
Others	-	-
Total	**13,981,343**	**7,866,393**

12. Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Income tax paid in Advance	14,365,883	16,123,640
Total	**14,365,883**	**16,123,640**

BSE Institute Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

13. Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Authorised		
500,000,000 (P.Y.-500,000,000) Equity Shares of Re.1 Each	500,000,000	500,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up :		
Equity Share Capital		
500,000,000 (P.Y.-500,000,000) Equity Shares of Re.1 Each fully paid up	500,000,000	500,000,000
Total	**500,000,000**	**500,000,000**

14. Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Retained Earnings		
Balance brought forward	72,153,416	33,328,742
Add: Profit for the period	51,071,306	37,801,379
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	(563,965)	1,023,295
Total Comprehensive income for the year	122,660,757	72,153,416
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:		
Less: Proposed dividend added back		-
Less : Deferred Tax Asset	-	-
	-	-
Balance carried forward	**122,660,757**	**72,153,416**

15. Other Financial Liabilities (Non-Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Provision for Employee Benefits		
- Provision for Leave Encashment	711,010	796,133
- Provision for Gratuity	78,726	(9,417)
- Provision for Tax	462,000	-
Total	**1,251,736**	**786,716**

16. Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Trade Payables **		
Payable to Service Providers	11,557,887	7,958,603
Provision for Expenses	15,775,697	15,218,358
A) Total outstanding due of Micro & Small Enterprises	810,178	1,924,132
B) Total outstanding due of Creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprises	26,523,406	21,252,829
Total	**27,333,584**	**23,176,961**

** 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.

17. Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Deposits from Students	6,103,982	3,899,782
Provision for Leave Encashment	272,480	281,883
Total	**6,376,462**	**4,181,665**

18. Other current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
1. Income Received in Advance	77,813,160	96,004,907
2. Advance from Customers	-	-
3. Statutory Remittance	1,736,623	2,123,845
4. Others	153,489	31,138
Total	**79,703,272**	**98,159,889**

BSE Institute Ltd

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

During the year ended 31st March 2019	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	OTHER EQUITY			Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total Other Equity	
Balance as of April 1, 2018	500,000,000	71,202,519	950,897	72,153,416	572,153,416
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		51,071,306		51,071,306	51,071,306
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect (acturial gian/ (loss)			(563,965)	(563,965)	(563,965)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	**500,000,000**	**122,273,825**	**386,932**	**122,660,757**	**622,660,757**

During the year ended 31st March 2018	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	OTHER EQUITY			Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total Other Equity	
Balance as of April 1, 2017	500,000,000	33,401,140	(72,398)	33,328,742	533,328,742
Profit for the year		37,801,379		37,801,379	37,801,379
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect (acturial gian/ (loss)			1,023,295	1,023,295	1,023,295
Balance as of March 31, 2018	**500,000,000**	**71,202,519**	**950,897**	**72,153,416**	**572,153,416**

13. Share Capital

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Authorised		
500,000,000 (P.Y.-500,000,000) Equity Shares of Re.1 Each	500,000,000	500,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up :		
Equity Share Capital		
500,000,000 (P.Y.-500,000,000) Equity Shares of Re.1 Each fully paid up	500,000,000	500,000,000
Total	**500,000,000**	**500,000,000**

a. Details of Share Holding
500,000,000 (P.Y.-500,000,000) Equity Shares of Re.1 Each fully paid up each held by holding company.

b. Reconciliation of the no. of Equity Shares outstanding

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
No of Shares at the beginning of the year	500,000,000	500,000,000
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
No. of shares at the end of the year	**500,000,000**	**500,000,000**

2(b) Investment by BSE Limited (Holding Company) and its Nominees

Particulars of issue	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
Opening Balance as	500,000,000	500,000,000
a) Right Issue	-	-
b) Bonus	-	-
Allotment (Subscription Money)	-	-
d) Others	-	-
Closing Balance	**500,000,000**	**500,000,000**

2(c) For the period of five years immediately preceding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared

(I)The Company has not allotted any class of equity share without payment being received in cash or by way of bonus shares.

(II)The Company has not bought back any class of equity shares.

2(d) List of shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs)
BSE Limited and its nominees		
No. of Shares held	500,000,000	500,000,000
% of holding	**100**	**100**

19. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2018 (Rs)
Revenue from Sale of Services				
-Training Fees	49,084,663	44,379,575	200,725,327	181,348,514
-Certification Fees	8,716,565	5,008,263	29,390,620	21,066,510
Total	**57,801,228**	**49,387,838**	**230,115,947**	**202,415,024**

20. Other Income

Particulars	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2018 (Rs)
A. Investment Income				
Income from Long term Investments :				
Income from Current Investments :				
Profit on Sale of Investment	-	-	12,339,181	-
Interest Income on investments	4,103,016	4,188,282	16,640,000	16,725,266
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits	4,598,396	4,188,412	17,519,117	16,961,627
Dividend Income	574,367	422,911	2,318,784	2,678,553
Fair Valuation of Mutual Fund Investment	4,154,849	2,831,676	(831,681)	7,323,789
Unwinding of Interest on Security Deposit	19,653	17,277	75,662	209,321
Provision for Expenses written back	-	104,152	17,299	12,347,248
Other Service Charges	1,410,701	1,953,000	8,116,500	10,846,381
Miscellaneous Income	1,820,257	234,882	5,972,944	703,196
Total	**16,681,239**	**13,940,592**	**62,167,806**	**67,795,382**

21. Training Expenses

Particulars	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2018 (Rs)
Faculty Fees	11,727,677	10,280,004	46,996,088	42,247,468
Others	12,289,594	5,041,083	31,633,612	19,339,229
Assessment Expenses	33,000	43,000	1,547,600	1,544,000
Expenses - NISM CPE	-	43,788	-	43,788
Printing & Stationery - Education Material Training	854,534	1,147,225	3,528,157	4,048,828
Total	**24,904,805**	**16,555,100**	**83,705,457**	**67,223,313**

22. Employees Cost

Particulars	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2018 (Rs)
Salaries and Wages	11,144,715	12,076,192	46,898,691	45,116,021
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	506,268	826,950	2,255,162	3,504,220
Provision for Compensated Absence	(524,134)	(218,322)	304,741	(40,053)
Staff Welfare Exps	537,064	76,618	701,954	299,751
Total	**11,663,913**	**12,761,438**	**50,160,548**	**48,879,939**

23. Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2019 (Rs)	For the Year Ended 31 March 2018 (Rs)
Rent and Maintenance	9,397,351	9,212,385	37,513,824	38,959,913
Impairment of investment	-	-	-	50,000
Sitting Fees	105,000	125,000	420,000	335,000
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	1,942,625	741,204	6,593,069	5,012,239
IT Software Support Charges	(474,847)	(373,264)	3,900,139	4,856,705
Professional Fees	3,710,159	2,948,377	14,941,960	10,579,043
Property tax	280,579	288,293	989,689	1,197,056
Loss on Sales of Investment	-	195,337	1,786	195,337
Electricity Charges	382,694	685,744	2,619,211	3,033,703
Postage and Telephone Expenses	981,503	805,747	3,424,325	3,010,946
Provision for Doubtful Debt - Expense	507,397	374,100	1,458,855	4,668,579
Miscelleneous Expenses	1,138,903	892,614	4,591,395	4,429,067
Interest on Tax Expenses	13	529,766	34,939	5,903,637
Bad Debts Written off	-	-	-	344,837
Canteen Expenses for Training	33,110	66,408	147,060	505,911
Tax Expenses	74,119	(1,178,783)	388,902	2,969,461
Service Charges for Man Power Supply	4,018,264	3,318,415	14,631,004	11,481,179
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Expenses	(6,186)	54,820	27,710	54,820
Business Promotion Expenses	3,521,288	2,666,925	10,433,281	10,716,578
Loss due to fair valuation of Security Deposit	-	-	-	240,426
Total	**25,611,972**	**22,763,346**	**102,117,149**	**108,544,437**

1. Company Overview

BSE Institute Ltd is a company engaged in providing education and training in the field of financial and capital markets.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 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.

2.2 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 a 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.

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.

2.3 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.

2.4 Revenue recognition

i) The company derives revenues primarily from training, education and certification fees and related services. Revenue from rendering of these services is recognized when the services are performed as per the relevant agreements and when there is a reasonable certainty of ultimate realization. The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers/ students as a reduction of revenue.

ii) 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 impact on the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company.

iii) 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.

iv) Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which is referred as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which is referred as advanced billing).

v) When a specific act is much more significant than any other acts, the recognition of revenue is postponed until the significant act is executed.

vi) Dividend Income is recognized when the unconditional right to receive dividend is established.

vii) Interest income from a financial asset is recognized 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 principal 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.

2.5 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.

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.

2.6 Cost recognition

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

2.7 Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency of BSE Institute Ltd.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.

2.8 Income Tax

Income Tax expenses comprise current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income tax-law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing deference between accounting income and taxable income for the year).Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

<u>Current Tax</u>

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using applicable tax rates and tax laws.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset-to be recovered. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

In accordance with the guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') on accounting for credit available in respect of MAT under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will be liable to pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.9 Financial Instruments

2.9.1 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.

2.9.2 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) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost in the separate financial statements.

(vi) *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.

2.9.3 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.

2.9.4 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.

2.9.5 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.

2.10 Current / Non-current classification

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

Assets

- 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.

2.11 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, 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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

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

2.14 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 Dividend Distribution

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the company's Board of Directors.

2.19 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.

2.20Operating Segment

The CEO & MD 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 education and training in the field of financial and capital markets and the activities incidental thereto, hence there are no reportable segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments"

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

i) A participant of one of the courses had filed a complaint before the Additional District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum with regard to deficiency in services and Additional District Forum and Forum has passed the Order dated 17th March 2014 to repay the fees of Rs. 53,388/- along with Interest @ 8%. In addition a compensation of Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- is payable to the student. The Company has filed an appeal with State Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum and the hearing for the same is awaited.

ii) Bank guarantees of Rs.14,44,402/- (Previous year Rs.9,43,228/- is given to Kerala Statement Government for Additional Skill Acquisition Programme (ASAP).

2.22 BSE Skills Limited, the subsidiary Company's has discontinued its operations. The Subsidiary Company, BSE Skills Limited in its meeting held on 22nd Feb 2017 has approved winding up of its operations. Accordingly on 28th June 2018, the name of the company was striked off from the register of companies.

2.23 Related Party Transaction

2.23.1 List of Related Party

S. No	Name of Related Party	Relationships
1	BSE Limited	Holding Company
2	BSE Skills Limited	Subsidiary Company (upto 28th June 2019)
3	BIL Ryerson Technology Startup Incubator Foundation	Subsidiary Company
4	BFSI Sector Skill Council of India	Fellow Subsidiary
5	Indian Clearing Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
6	Marketplace Technologies Private Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary
7	Marketplace Tech Infra Services Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
8	Central Depository Services (India) Ltd	Associate of Holding Company

9	CDSL Ventures Limited	Associate of Holding Company
10	CDSL Insurance Repository Limited	Associate of Holding Company
11	CDSL Commodity Repository Limited	Associate of Holding Company
12	BSE CSR Integrated Foundation	Fellow Subsidiary Being a Section 8 company under companies Act, 2013) (w.e.f March 07, 2016)
13	BSE Investments Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
14	BSE International Exchange (IFSC) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (w.e.f. September 12, 2016)
15	India International Clearing Corporation (IFSC) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (w.e.f. September 12, 2016)
16	Indian INX Global Access IFSC Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
17	Asia Index Private Ltd	Associate of Holding Company
18	BSE EBIX Insurance Broking Private Limited	Associate of Holding Company (w.e.f. March 15, 2018)
19	BSE Sammaan CSR Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (w.e.f. Setptember 10, 2015)
20	Pranurja Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
21	Marketplace EBIX Technology Serivces Pvt Limited	Associate of Holding Company
22	Shri Ambarish Datta	Managing Director & CEO

2.23.2 Transactions with Related Parties

Name	**Relationship**	
BSE Limited	Holding Company	
Transactions with Holding *Company*		
Particulars	**For the year ended 31st March 19**	**For the year ended 31st March 18**
Income		
Certification Income	34,39,527	1,00,87,638
Recovery of Employee Cost	-	5,47,981
Expenditure		
Lease Charges	2,81,29,680	3,01,79,340
Insurance Expenses	6,20,168	10,35,840

Other Infrastructure Charges	85,53,369	96,40,500
Assets	**As at 31st March 2019**	**As at 31st March 2018**
Prepaid Expenses	6,43,649	1,74,055
Liabilities		
Payable	82,36,500	43,28,420

(Net of GST)

Name	**Relationship**	
BFSI Sector Skill Council of India	Fellow Subsidiary Company	
Transactions with Associate Company		
Particulars	**For the year ended 31st March 19**	**For the year ended 31st March 18**
Income		
Service Charges – Income	-	13,13,381
Recovery of employee cost and other expenses	-	29,93,457
Expenditure		
Assessment Fee	15,82,600	15,44,000
Training Expenses(TOT expenses)	-	1,26,200
Gratuity/Leave payable on transfer of employees	-	5,10,214
Affiliation Fees	-	55,000
Assets	**As at 31st March 2019**	**As at 31st March 2018**
Investments	-*	-*
Payable	8940	4,00,486

* Provision in diminution in value of investment has been made.

(Net of GST)

Name	**Relationship**	
BSE Skills Limited	Subsidiary Company	
Transactions with Associate Company		
Particulars	**For the year ended 31st March 19**	**For the year ended 31st March 18**
Income		
Income		

Expenditure		
Balance Written off non recoverable	-	1,07,171
Assets	**As at 31st March 2019**	**As at 31st March 2018**
Investments	-*	-*
Receivables	-	2,68,275

(Net of GST)

Name	**Relationship**	
BIL Ryerson Technology Startup Incubator Foundation	Subsidiary Company	
Transactions with Associate Company		
Particulars	**For the year ended 31st March 19**	**For the year ended 31st March 18**
Income		
Income	87,34,924	90,09,000
Employee Cost	-	-
Other Administrative Expenses	-	41,263
Assets	**As at 31st March 2019**	**As at 31st March 2018**
Investments	-*	-*
Receivables	7,08,829	11,30,200

* Provision in diminution in value of investment has been made.

(Net of GST)

Name	**Relationship**	
Indian Clearing Corporation Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	
Transactions with Associate Company		
Particulars	**For the year ended 31st March 19**	**For the year ended 31st March 18**
Expenditure		
Lodging & Boarding Charges	97,200	29,400
Liabilities	**As at 31st March 2019**	**As at 31st March 2018**

Payable	2,400	-

(Net of GST)

Name	**Relationship**	
Marketplace Technologies Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company	
Transactions with Associate Company		
Particulars	**For the year ended 31st March 19**	**For the year ended 31st March 18**
Expenditure		
Software development charges	10,62,365	7,00,000
Liabilities	**As at 31st March 2019**	**As at 31st March 2018**
Payable	6,52,344	7,56,000

(Net of GST)

Name	**Relationship**	
Shri Ambarish Datta	Managing Director & CEO	
Transactions with KMPs		
Particulars	**For the year ended 31st March 19**	**For the year ended 31st March 18**
Gross remuneration and other benefits paid	62,81,601	65,88,461

2.24 Earnings per Share:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
Profit after tax	5,10,71,306	3,78,01,379
Weighted average number of Equity shares used in computing Basic and Diluted earnings per share (Nos.)	50,00,00,000	50,00,00,000
Face Value of equity shares (Re.)	1	1
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	0.102	0.076

2.25 Expenditure in Foreign Currency: (on accrual basis)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
Travelling Expenses	10,63,384	12,00,040
Others	6,66,354	18,53,733

2.26 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 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:

	Period Ended	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
	(in `)	
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	1,204,688	1,765,036
Fair value of plan assets	1,214,105	1,686,310
Net funded obligation	(9,417)	78,726
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	0	0
Amount not recognized due to asset limit	0	0
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) recognized in balance sheet	(9,417)	78,726
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) is bifurcated as follows:		
Current	0	0
Non-current	(9,417)	78,726

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	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
	(in `)	
Current service cost	725,875	386,635
Past service cost	0	0
Administration expenses	0	0
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	22,356	(18,937)
(Gains) / losses on settlement	0	0
Total expense charged to profit and loss account	748,231	367,698

Amount Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income

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	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
	(in `)	
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	30,845	(950,897)
Remeasurements during the period due to		
Changes in financial assumptions	(6,213)	25,594
Changes in demographic assumptions	(315,202)	(16)
Experience adjustments	(663,094)	526,163
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	2,767	12,224
Adjustment to recognize the effect of asset ceiling	0	0
Closing amount recognized in OCI outside profit and loss account	(950,897)	(386,932)

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	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
	(in `)	
Opening net defined benefit liability / (asset)	560,506	(9,417)
Expense charged to profit & loss account	748,231	367,698
Amount recognized outside profit & loss account	(981,742)	563,965
Employer contributions	0	(843,520)
Impact of liability assumed or (settled)*	(336,412)	0
Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(9,417)	78,726

* On account of business combination or inter group transfer

Movement in Benefit Obligations

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

	Period Ended	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
	(in `)	
Opening of defined benefit obligation	1,872,312	1,204,688
Current service cost	725,875	386,635
Past service cost	0	0
Interest on defined benefit obligation	133,903	83,286
Remeasurements due to:		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(6,213)	25,594
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	(315,202)	(16)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(663,094)	526,163
Benefits paid	(206,481)	(461,314)
Liabilities assumed / (settled)*	(336,412)	0
Liabilities extinquished on settlements	0	0
Closing of defined benefit obligation	1,204,688	1,765,036

* 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	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
	(in `)	
Opening fair value of plan assets	1,311,806	1,214,105
Employer contributions	0	843,520
Interest on plan assets	111,547	102,223
Administration expenses	0	0
Remeasurements due to:		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(2,767)	(12,224)
Benefits paid	(206,481)	(461,314)
Assets acquired / (settled)*	0	0
Assets distributed on settlements	0	0
Closing fair value of plan assets	1,214,105	1,686,310

* On account of business combination or inter group transfer

Key Actuarial Assumptions

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

	Period Ended	
	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.30%	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	1,722,778	1,808,943
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-2.39%	2.49%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	1,809,364	1,722,778
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	2.51%	-2.39%

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)	
46	1,015,987	22,087	37.78	3.51

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	332,776
Expected benefits for year 2	421,165
Expected benefits for year 3	208,616
Expected benefits for year 4	198,160
Expected benefits for year 5	166,989
Expected benefits for year 6	213,897
Expected benefits for year 7	119,198
Expected benefits for year 8	85,755
Expected benefits for year 9	245,225
Expected benefits for year 10 and above	670,786

2.27 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 "BSE Employees' Provident Fund", a trust set up and administered by the BSE Ltd. 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 12,36,013/- and Rs 16,78,596/- respectively for provident fund in the statement of profit & loss.

2.28 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.

2.29 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 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.

3 Financial Instrument

Risk Management

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.312.29 Lacs and Rs.100.90 Lacs 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 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 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;
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.

4 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	31,46,43,732	33,76,47,585	31,46,43,732	33,76,47,585
Trade receivable	3,12,28,593	1,00,90,211	3,12,28,593	1,00,90,211
Cash and cash equivalents	77,21,023	45,33,438	77,21,023	45,33,438

Bank Balances other than Cash and cash Equivalents	13,87,96,152	8,58,03,149	13,87,96,152	8,58,03,149
Loans	31,216	63,925	31,216	63,925
Other financial assets	17,40,183	15,63,771	17,40,183	15,63,771
b) Measured at Fair Value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Investment in Mutual Funds	19,44,70,834	21,03,56,006	21,54,51,270	21,03,56,006
Investment in Equity shares	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total Financial assets	**68,86,46,732**	**65,00,73,085**	**70,96,27,168**	**65,00,73,085**
ii) Financial Liabilities				
a) Measured at Amortised Cost				
Trade payables	2,73,33,584	2,31,76,961	2,73,33,584	2,31,76,961
Other financial liabilities	76,28,198	49,68,381	76,28,198	49,68,381
Total Financial Liabilities	**3,49,61,782**	**2,81,45,342**	**3,49,61,782**	**2,81,45,342**

5 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	31,46,43,732	33,76,47,585	Level 1
Trade receivable	3,12,28,593	1,00,90,211	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	77,21,023	45,33,438	Level 1
Bank Balances other than Cash and cash Equivalents	13,87,96,152	8,58,03,149	Level 2
Loans	31,216	63,925	Level 3
Other financial assets	17,40,183	15,63,771	Level 3
b) Measured at Fair Value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Investment in Mutual Funds	19,44,70,834	21,03,56,006	Level 1
Investment in Equity shares	15,000	15,000	Level 3
Total Financial assets	**68,86,46,733**	**65,00,73,084**	
ii) Financial Liabilities			
a) Measured at Amortised Cost			

Trade payables	2,73,33,584	2,31,76,961	Level 3
Other financial liabilities	76,28,198	49,68,381	Level 3
Total Financial Liabilities	**3,49,61,782**	**2,81,45,342**	

6 Income Tax Expense:

The following are the details of income tax assets as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Net Current tax at the beginning (Assets)	1,61,23,640	-
Current Income Tax provision including earlier tax adjustment	12,53,671	4,62,000
Income tax paid (Including TDS)	30,11,428	1,56,61,640
Balance at the end	1,43,65,883	1,61,23,640

A reconciliation of Income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the income tax rate to the profit before tax for year ended March 31, 2019 and year ended March 31, 2018.

Particular	**Year Ended March 31, 2019**	**Year Ended March 31, 2018**
Profit before tax from continuing operations	4,98,17,635	3,77,93,504
Income tax expense calculated (A)	1,38,59,266	1,04,12,110
Adjustment:		
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	52,74,334	53,45,752
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(17,30,599)	(45,27,598)
Effect of expenses on Fair Value of Investment	(2,31,374)	20,17,704
Effect of expenses on Unwinding of Interest on Security Deposit	21,049	57,668
Effect of expenses on Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan- Actuarial gain	(1,56,895)	2,81,918
Effect of expenses on Loss on Fair Value of Security Deposit	-	(66,237)
Effect of expenses that are deductible in determining taxable profit	4,813	34,96,669
Effect of expenses that are allowed on payment basis in determining taxable profit	1,11,076	1,45,846
Effect of Book Depreciation and Tax Depreciation	(5,24,640)	(5,51,067)
Effect of Carried forward losses under tax	1,02,47,934	42,11,455
Tax saving due to reduced rate on capital gain	8,43,568	-
Total (B)	1,38,59,266	1,04,12,110
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years (C)	-	-

Minimum Alternate Tax (Tax under MAT less Tax as per Normal provision) (D)	73,55,000	4,62,000
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations) (A-B+C+D)	73,55,000	4,62,000

7 Finance Lease

Assets acquired on finance lease comprise of motor vehicles

The Minimum lease rentals and the present value of minimum lease payments in respect of such assets are as follows:

		Minimum Lease Payments		**Present value of Minimum Lease Payments**	
Sr. No	**Particulars**	**As on March 31, 2019**	**As on March 31, 2018**	**As on March 31, 2019**	**As on March 31, 2018**
1	Payable not later than 1 Year	-	4,18,773	-	3,82,153
2	Payable later than 1 Year and not later than 5 Years	-	-	-	-
	Total	**4,18,773**	**4,18,773**	**3,82,153**	**3,82,153**
	Less : Future Finance Charges	-	36,620		
	Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	**-**	**3,82,153**		

8 The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors in their meeting held on 15th April 2019.

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