

Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Date of Report -

01st June, 2020

Auditors : Desai Shah & Associates, CA

Audit Report
(Companies Act, 2013)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Baroda Global Shared Services Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Baroda Global Shared Services Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **March 31, 2020**, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and profit, and its cash flows 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 Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

In wake of Covid19 Pandemic and travel restrictions imposed by the government, we have not visited the company's offices including branches to check the documentations physically and we have framed our opinion based on the information and / or documents received on email from the company, which we consider accurate and reliable.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other



information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes the 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 internal financial control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



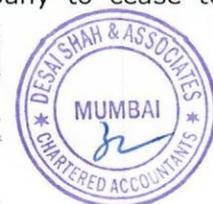
Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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:

- a) 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.
- b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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

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

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said order, to the extent applicable.
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 accounts, as required by law, have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors as on March 31, 2020, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020, from being



appointed as a Director in terms of sub-section 2 of section 164 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". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Independent Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its notes on the financial statements.
- (ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
- (iii) The Company is not required to transfer any funds to the Investor Education and Protection Fund in accordance with the Companies Act 1956 and rules made there under.

3. As required by Section 143(5) of the Act, we give in "Annexure C", report on the directions issued by Comptroller & Auditor General of India, the action taken thereon and its impact on the accounts and financial statement of the company.

For Desai Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants
F.R.No. : 118174 W



Hemant Bahedia
Partner

M. No. 131830
UDIN - 20131830AAAAAS4724
Mumbai, dated 01st June, 2020

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S
REPORT (Referred to in our report of even date)**

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020, we report that:

(i) In respect of the Company's fixed assets:

- a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- b) As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable having regards to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties held by the company. Hence, this clause is not applicable.

(ii) In respect of the Company's inventories:

- a) As per the information and explanation given to us, the company is engaged in service sector and does not have any inventories. Hence, this clause is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act, 2013.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.



(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the activities of the company and accordingly paragraph 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales- tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, banks or Government.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, this clause is not applicable.



(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no instances of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) 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 Companies Act.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company's transactions with its related party are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Where applicable, the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and accordingly reporting under clause (xiv) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly reporting under clause (xv) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

For Desai Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

F.R.No. : 118174 W


Hemant Bahedia

Partner

M. No. 131830

UDIN - 20131830AAAAAS4724

Mumbai, dated 01st June, 2020



ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in our report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020, we report that:

Report on the internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 Baroda Global Shared Services Limited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2020, 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 board of directors of the Company 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. 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, 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 were 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement in 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 control 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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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.

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 of 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 and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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 Desai Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

F.R.No. : 118174W



Hemant Bahedia

Partner

M. No. 131830

UDIN - 20131830AAAAAS4724

Mumbai, dated 01st June, 2020

**ANNEXURE "C" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in our report of even date)**

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020, we report that:

Sr. No.	Directions	Compliances
1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Yes, the company has IT system in place for all accounting transactions and no transactions are done outside the IT system.
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	Not Applicable. The company has not taken any loan during the year.
3	Whether funds received/receivable for specific schemes from central/ state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Not Applicable. The company has not received any funds from central / state agencies during the year.

For Desai Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

F.R.No. : 118174W



Hemant Bahedia

Partner

M. No. 131830

UDIN - 20131830AAAAAS4724

Mumbai, dated 01st June, 2020

Baroda Global Shared Services Limited
CIN. U74999MH2017GOI292430
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2019
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1 Shareholder's fund				
(a) Share capital		2	9,96,00,000	9,96,00,000
(b) Reserves and surplus		3	6,07,64,947	2,07,95,102
			16,03,64,947	12,03,95,102
2 Current liabilities				
(a) Trade payables		4	-	-
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and				
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.			7,18,954	24,09,448
(b) Other current liabilities		5	1,29,19,874	1,79,38,630
(c) Short-term provisions		6	38,27,521	6,90,593
			1,74,66,349	2,10,38,671
Total			17,78,31,296	14,14,33,773
II. ASSETS				
1 Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment				
(i) Tangible assets		7	45,65,369	5,65,889
(ii) Intangible assets under development			8,05,000	4,16,250
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)		8	4,27,671	1,83,555
(c) Other non-current assets		9	45,000	22,500
			58,43,040	11,88,194
2 Current assets				
(a) Trade receivables		10	2,10,58,653	1,79,72,198
(b) Cash and bank balances		11	10,53,76,062	10,35,74,837
(c) Short-term loans and advances		12	4,11,47,916	1,86,98,544
(d) Other current assets		13	44,05,625	-
			17,19,88,256	14,02,45,579
Total			17,78,31,296	14,14,33,773

The accompanying Notes 1-26 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

For Desai Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 118174W

Hemant Bahedia



Hemant Bahedia
Membership No. 131830
Place: Mumbai
Date : 01st June, 2020

For and on behalf of board of directors

Shanti Lal Jain

Shanti Lal Jain
Chairman
(DIN. 07692739)


Baroda Global Shared Services Ltd.
Mumbai

Joginder Singh Rana

Joginder Singh Rana
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN. 02418663)

Yogesh P. Joshi

Yogesh P. Joshi
Company Secretary
(ACS No.:52268)

Baroda Global Shared Services Limited
CIN. U74999MH2017GOI292430
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

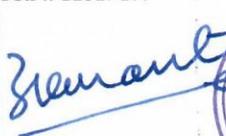
(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars		Note No.	2019-20	2018-19
I	Revenue from operations	14	36,17,20,547	16,84,59,430
II	Other income	15	1,60,27,638	1,09,42,925
III	Total revenue (I + II)		37,77,48,185	17,94,02,355
IV	Expenses:			
	(i) Employee benefits expenses	16	27,25,85,505	12,23,27,517
	(ii) Finance costs	17	1,16,747	29,841
	(iii) Depreciation and amortization expense	7	17,30,810	1,42,820
	(iv) Other expenses	18	4,98,26,707	3,55,60,673
	Total expenses		32,42,59,769	15,80,60,851
V	Profit before tax		5,34,88,416	2,13,41,504
VI	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		1,37,62,688	60,23,578
	(2) Tax adjustment of earlier years		-	2,38,992
	(3) Deferred tax charge	19	(2,44,116)	65,968
VII	Profit for the Year		3,99,69,845	1,50,12,966
VIII	Earnings per equity share	26		
	(1) Basic (in Rs.)		4.01	1.51
	(1) Diluted (in Rs.)		4.01	1.51
	Face value per equity share (in Rs.)		10	10

The accompanying Notes 1-26 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

For Desai Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 118174W

For and on behalf of board of directors




Hemant Bahedia
Membership No. 131830
Place: Mumbai
Date : 01st June, 2020


Shanti Lal Jain
Chairman
(DIN. 07692739)




Joginder Singh Rana
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN. 02418663)


Yogesh P. Joshi
Company Secretary
(ACS No.:52268)

Baroda Global Shared Services Limited
CIN. U74999MH2017GOI292430
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Particulars		2019-20	2018-19
A. Cash flow from operating activities :			
Profit / Loss before tax		5,34,88,416	2,13,41,504
Add / (Less) : Adjustment for			
Depreciation and amortisation		17,30,810	1,42,820
Interest income		(69,81,635)	(59,37,075)
		(52,50,825)	(57,94,255)
Operating profit before working capital changes		4,82,37,591	1,55,47,249
Adjustment for working capital :			
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables		(30,86,455)	(1,65,47,633)
(Increase) / Decrease in loans and advances		10,68,436	(19,05,661)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets		(44,05,625)	-
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables		(16,90,494)	17,76,252
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities		(50,18,756)	1,57,55,597
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions		31,36,928	4,06,779
Cash generated from operations		(99,95,966)	(5,14,666)
Taxes Paid (Net of refund)		3,73,02,996	1,95,07,415
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(A)	9,38,630	(44,74,832)
B. Cash flow from investing activities :			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(61,19,040)	(7,16,280)
Interest received		69,81,635	59,37,075
Cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(B)	8,62,595	52,20,795
C. Cash flow from financing activities :			
Dividend paid		-	-
Interest paid		-	-
Cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	18,01,225	7,45,963
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		10,35,74,837	10,28,28,874
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		10,53,76,062	10,35,74,837
Components of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 11)			
Cash on hand		-	-
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		2,57,160	2,59,929
- in fixed deposits (maturing within 12 months)		10,51,18,902	10,33,14,908
		10,53,76,062	10,35,74,837

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out by Accounting Standard -3 (revised) "Cash Flow Statements".

The accompanying Notes 1-26 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

For Desai Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN. 118174W

Hemant Bahedia
Hemant Bahedia
Membership No. 131830
Place: Mumbai
Date : 01st June, 2020



Shanti Lal Jain
Chairman
(DIN: 07692739)

For and on behalf of board of directors

Joginder Singh Rana
Joginder Singh Rana
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN. 02418663)

Yogesh P. Joshi
Yogesh P. Joshi
Company Secretary
(ACS No.:52268)

Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes 1 to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

A Background

Baroda Global Shared Services Limited (the Company) having CIN : U74999MH2017GOI292430, was incorporated on 15th March 2017, this being the 03rd year of business of Company. The Company is carrying on the business of Business Support Services in the domestic market. The company has embarked on an expansion plan.

B Going concern assumption

The financial statements of the Company are prepared on the assumption of going concern and will continue in operation for foreseeable future.

The management of the company has assessed the impact of COVID-19 on various aspects of the business including customers, suppliers, employees, etc. and has taken appropriate measures to continue as a going concern.

C Significant accounting policies

a Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ('Indian GAAP'). Indian GAAP comprises of mandatory accounting standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the provisions of the Act (to the extent notified). Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

b Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statement in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

c Classification of assets and liabilities

The Revised Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 requires assets and liabilities to be classified either Current or Non-current.

- a) An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
 - i) It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
 - ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
 - iii) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
 - iv) It is Cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
- b) All assets other than current assets shall be classified as non-current.
- c) A liability shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
 - i) It is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
 - ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
 - iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
 - iv) The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Operating Cycle

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current - non-current classification of assets and liabilities.



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes 1 to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

d Property, plant and equipment

Tangible Assets :

Tangible fixed assets are carried at the cost of acquisition or construction, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of fixed assets comprises of its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Expenses directly attributable to new manufacturing facility during its construction period are capitalized. Know-how related to plans and drawings of buildings or plant and machinery is capitalized under relevant tangible assets heads.

Profit or Loss on disposal of tangible assets is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Tangible fixed assets held for disposal are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value and are disclosed separately under 'Other Current Assets'. Any expected loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The residual value and useful life of a tangible fixed asset is reviewed at the end of the financial year. Any effect of deviations from the previous estimates is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Intangible Assets :

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Intangible assets arising on acquisition of business are measured at fair value as at date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Profit or Loss on disposal of intangible assets is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital Work in Progress & Capital Advances :

Cost of Assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as long term loans and advances.

e Depreciation :

Depreciation on all assets is provided pro-rata to the period of use, under Straight Line Method, at rates prescribed in Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation has been provided on pro-rata basis. Intangible assets are amortised over their respective individual estimated useful lives (not exceeding five years) on a straight line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available for its intended use.

The useful life of fixed assets, as estimated by the management is same as per the Part C of the Schedule II to the Act.

The method of depreciation applied to an asset is reviewed at the end of the financial year. In case of any significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. The change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

f Impairment of fixed assets

At each Balance Sheet date, an assessment is done by the management to determine whether there is any indication of impairment in the carrying amount of the Company's assets. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The carrying amount of the fixed asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account for the year. After recognition of impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss as applicable, the depreciation charge for the fixed asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on Written Down Value (WDV) method over its remaining useful life.



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes 1 to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

g Investments

Investments are classified into current and long-term investments. Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. However, that part of long term investments which are expected to be realized within twelve months from Balance Sheet date is also presented under "Current Investments" under "Current portion of long term investments" in consonance with the current/non-current classification of Schedule III of the Act. The cost of an investment includes acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

Current investments are stated at the lower of cost or fair value. The comparison of cost and fair value is done separately in respect of each category of investments. Long-term investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution. Provision for diminution in the value of long-term investments is made only if such a decline is other than temporary in the opinion of the management. Reversal of such provision for diminution is made when there is a rise in the value of long term investments, or if the reasons for the decline no longer exist.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

h Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and other costs necessary to make the sale. Cost is determined on the basis of

FIFO method and includes expenditure in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to the present location and condition.

i Trade receivables

Trade receivables are stated after writing off debts considered as bad. Adequate provision is made for debts considered doubtful.

j Revenue recognition

Sale of Services

Revenue from Business Process Outsourcing Operations arises from both time based and unit price client contracts. Such revenue is recognized on completion of the related services and is billable in accordance with the specific terms of contracts with clients. Sales are recorded net of goods and service tax, discounts and rebates.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportionate basis taking into account the amount received and the rate applicable.

Impact of COVID-19

While the Company believes strongly that it has a rich portfolio of services to partner with customers, the impact on future revenue streams could come from

- the inability of our customers to continue their businesses due to financial resource constraints or their services no-longer being availed by their customers
- prolonged lock-down situation resulting in its inability to deploy resources at different locations due to restrictions in mobility
- customers not in a position to accept alternate delivery modes using Secured Borderless WorkSpaces
- customers postponing their discretionary spend due to change in priorities

The Company has assessed that customers are not more prone to immediate impact due to disruption in supply chain and drop in demand, but customers may re-prioritise their discretionary spend in immediate future to conserve resources and assess the impact that they would have due to dependence of revenues from the impacted verticals. The Company has considered such impact to the extent known and available currently. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration.

k Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs, if any, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes 1 to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

1 Employee benefits

i) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits and they are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered as a liability (accrued expense) after deducting any amount already paid.

ii) Post employment benefits

Defined contribution plans are Employees State Insurance Scheme and Government administered pension fund scheme for all applicable employees and superannuation scheme for eligible employees. The Company's contribution to defined contribution plans are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the financial year to which they relate.

iii) Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme and post-retirement medical benefit scheme are defined benefit plans. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation of the Company's obligation under each of the two plans is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The Company recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

m Foreign exchange transactions

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency or that require settlement in a foreign currency are called foreign currency transactions. Reporting currency of the enterprise operating in India is Indian rupees. Currency other than reporting currency is called foreign currency and rate at which foreign currency is converted into reporting currency or vice versa is called the exchange rate.

Transactions involving foreign currencies can arise from

- Exporting of goods and importing of goods
- borrowing or lending money
- acquiring or disposing off assets, or incurring and settling liabilities
- being a party to an unperformed forward exchange contract

Initial Recognition

For initial recognition, as per Accounting Standard 11 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, foreign currency transactions have been recorded by applying the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Reporting at subsequent Balance Sheet date

For reporting at the end of each accounting period, items in the Balance Sheet have been classified into monetary and non-monetary items. Non-monetary items have been carried at historical cost only.

Monetary items are money held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable amounts of money. Examples are cash balances, account receivables and payables. Non-monetary items are assets and liabilities other than monetary items. Examples include fixed assets, inventories, and investments in equity shares.

Apply closing rate for monetary items, except when restrictions on remittances etc. exist; reporting should be at the most likely realizable or disburseable amount.

Apply transaction-date rate or the rate that existed on fair-value estimation date for non-monetary items.

Recognizing exchange difference

Exchange difference is the difference resulting from reporting the same number of units of a foreign currency in the reporting currency at different exchange rates.

The realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes 1 to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

n Taxes on income

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current Income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the provisions of Income tax Act, 1961 as applicable to the financial year.

The deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing difference between accounting income and taxable income for the year). Deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax asset are recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realised in future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a virtual certainty of realisation of such assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each balance sheet date for appropriateness of their carrying value at each balance sheet date and written up to reflect the amount that is reasonably/ virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realised.

o Operating lease

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset substantially vests with the lessor are recognized as operating lease. Lease rentals on assets taken on operating lease are recognized as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on straight line basis.

p Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

i. Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

ii. Contingent liabilities disclose for possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

iii. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

q Earnings per share

The Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders after tax for the year by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

r Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks and other short term highly liquid investments where the original maturity is three months or less.

s Government grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire capital assets are presented by deducting them from the carrying value of the assets. The grant is recognised as income over the life of a depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge. Other government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic and rational basis.



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes on financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

Note 2 :- Share capital

(Amount in Rs. except for share data)

Share Capital	As at 31-03-2020		As at 31-03-2019	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Authorised 1,00,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up 99,60,000 (previous year 99,60,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each	99,60,000	9,96,00,000	99,60,000	9,96,00,000
Total	99,60,000	9,96,00,000	99,60,000	9,96,00,000

Note 2.1 : The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below

(No. of Shares)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2019
Equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year	99,60,000	99,60,000
Total	99,60,000	99,60,000

Note 2.2 : Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent of shares.

Name of Shareholder	As at 31-03-2020		As at 31-03-2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Bank of Baroda	99,60,000	100.00%	99,60,000	100.00%

Note 2.3 : There was no fresh issue, bonus issue or buying back of shares in the preceeding five years.

Note 2.4 : The Company has only one class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

Note 2.5 : There is no change in the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Note 2.6 : There is no change in the pattern of shareholding during the year. It is same as the last year.



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes on financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2019
Note 3 :- Reserve and surplus		
Surplus / (Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,07,95,102	57,82,136
Add: Profit / (Loss) during the year	3,99,69,845	1,50,12,966
Balance at the end of the year	6,07,64,947	2,07,95,102
Note 4 :- Trade payables		
(a) Dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note below)	-	-
(b) Payable to related parties (Refer note 22)	-	-
(c) Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	7,18,954	24,09,448
<p>(There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues as at 31 March 2020. Further, no interest has been paid or payable in respect thereof. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.)</p>		
Total	7,18,954	24,09,448
Note 5 :- Other current liabilities		
(i) Tax deducted at source	37,73,017	20,09,660
(ii) Goods and service tax	58,31,671	-
(iii) Professional Tax	1,47,310	26,770
(iv) Provident Fund	31,06,334	13,30,878
(v) ESIC	61,542	8,167
(vii) Advance from customer	-	1,45,63,155
Total	1,29,19,874	1,79,38,630
Note 6 :- Short-term provisions		
(i) Employee benefits	21,07,593	1,19,635
(ii) Others	17,19,928	5,70,958
Total	38,27,521	6,90,593



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited
Notes on financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

Note 7 :- Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
		Balance as at 01-04-2019	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	Balance as at 31-03-2020	Balance as at 01-04-2019	Depreciation charge for the year	On disposals	Balance as at 31-03-2020	Balance as at 31-03-2020	Balance as at 31-03-2019
A	Tangible assets										
	Computer and laptops	6,86,527	57,30,290	-	64,16,817	1,71,479	17,21,120	-	18,92,599	45,24,218	5,15,048
	Office equipments	51,000	-	-	51,000	159	9,690	-	9,849	41,151	50,841
	Total	7,37,527	57,30,290	-	64,67,817	1,71,638	17,30,810	-	19,02,448	45,65,369	5,65,889
	Previous year	4,37,497	3,00,030	-	7,37,527	28,818	1,42,820	-	1,71,638	5,65,889	4,08,679



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes on financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2019
Note 8 :- Deferred tax asset (net)		
Property, plant and equipment	-2,11,821	-30,460
Total deferred tax liabilities	-2,11,821	-30,460
Provision for employee benefits	5,30,481	33,282
Preliminary Expenses	1,09,011	1,80,733
Total deferred tax assets	6,39,492	2,14,015
(Deferred tax assets is recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liability on the basis of virtual certainty principle.)		
Total	4,27,671	1,83,555
Note 9 :- Other non-current assets		
Security deposit	45,000	22,500
Total	45,000	22,500
Note 10 :- Trade receivables		
(a) Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	-	-
(b) Other than above		
(i) Secured, considered good	-	-
(ii) Unsecured, considered good	2,10,58,653	1,79,72,198
(iii) Doubtful	-	-
(Refer Note 25 for trade receivables from Related Parties)		
Total	2,10,58,653	1,79,72,198
Note 11 :- Cash and bank balances		
(a) Cash on hand	-	-
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In current account	2,57,160	2,59,929
(ii) In fixed deposits (maturing within 12 months)	10,51,18,902	10,33,14,908
	10,53,76,062	10,35,74,837
Total	10,53,76,062	10,35,74,837
Note 12 :- Short-term loans and advances		
(a) Loans and advances to related parties	-	-
(b) Others (Unsecured, considered good)		
(i) Advance tax & TDS receivable (Net of provision)	4,00,60,500	1,65,20,192
(ii) Advance for expenses	-	5,10,957
(iii) Prepaid expenses	10,87,416	9,14,180
(iv) Balance with government authorities	-	7,53,215
	4,11,47,916	1,86,98,544
Note 13 :- Other current assets		
(a) Unbilled revenue	44,05,625	-
	44,05,625	-



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes on financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Note 14 :- Revenue from operations		
(a) Sale of goods	-	-
(b) Sale of services	36,17,20,547	16,84,59,430
(c) Other operating revenue	-	-
Total	36,17,20,547	16,84,59,430
Note 15 :- Other income		
(a) Interest income	69,81,635	59,37,075
(b) Reimbursement of expense	85,54,421	49,88,803
(c) Miscellaneous income	4,91,582	17,047
Total	1,60,27,638	1,09,42,925
Note 16 :- Employee benefit expenses		
(a) Salaries and wages	25,12,09,450	11,47,23,088
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds	2,12,56,729	74,53,354
(c) Staff welfare expense	1,19,326	1,51,075
(Refer Note 25 for employee benefit payments made to Key Management Personnel)		
Total	27,25,85,505	12,23,27,517
Note 17 :- Finance costs		
(a) Interest expense		
On Borrowings	-	-
On delay payment of taxes	1,16,747	29,841
Total	1,16,747	29,841
Note 18 :- Other expenses		
(a) Manpower support expenses	3,73,64,381	3,01,08,264
(b) Payment to auditors' (Refer note no. 18.1)	55,000	25,000
(c) Bank charges	1,586	2,115
(d) Rates and taxes, excluding taxes on income	16,18,428	5,000
(e) Insurance	20,44,215	8,07,718
(f) Legal and professional fees	8,72,730	20,26,498
(g) Travelling expenses	28,07,449	19,20,487
(h) Repairs & maintenance expenses	3,68,040	2,28,520
(i) Other expenses	46,94,878	4,37,072
Total	4,98,26,707	3,55,60,673
Note 18.1 :- Payments to auditor		
(a) Auditor	55,000	25,000
(b) For taxation matters	-	-
(c) For company law matters	-	-
(d) For management services	-	-
(e) For other services	-	-
(f) For reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	55,000	25,000
Note 19 :- Deferred tax charge		
Opening balance of deferred tax assets (net)	1,83,555	2,49,523
Less: Closing balance of deferred tax assets (net)	4,27,671	1,83,555
Total	(2,44,116)	65,968



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes on financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

20 Previous years figures are regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary for better presentation and comparison of figures with current financial statement.

21 The company does not have any contingent liability and commitments during the period.

22 The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the period.

23 Employee benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salary, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund for the year aggregated Rs. 1,40,36,033 (Previous Year - Rs. 53,42,614).

b) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity (funded) : In accordance with the applicable Indian laws, the Company provides for the gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (Gratuity Plan) for all employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees, at retirement or termination of employment, an amount based on respective employee's last drawn salary and for the years of employment with the Company.

The following table sets out the status of the Gratuity Plan as required under Accounting Standard ("AS") 15 (Revised) "Employee Benefits".

Particulars	As at 31-03-2020	As at 31-03-2019
i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Obligation at the beginning of the year	20,35,253	2,83,814
Service Cost	34,26,003	4,88,055
Interest Cost	1,58,546	22,223
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	26,94,365	12,41,161
Benefits Paid	-	-
Obligation at the end of the year	83,14,167	20,35,253
ii) Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	62,06,574	19,15,618
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	83,14,167	20,35,253
Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	21,07,593	1,19,635
iii) Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Service Cost	34,26,003	4,88,055
Interest Cost	1,58,546	22,223
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	26,94,365	12,41,161
Net Cost	62,78,914	17,51,439
iv) Actuarial assumptions		
Interest rate	6.84%	7.79%
Salary growth rate	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	4.00%	4.00%
v) Experience adjustment on Plan Liability (gain) / loss	1,24,100	16,270



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes on financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

- 24 The company is engaged in the activity of Business Support Services and has only domestic operations. Accordingly, the company has only one reportable business and geographical segment. Hence, the financial statements are reflective of the information required by accounting standard 17 as prescribed in company (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.
- 25 Disclosure as required by Para 20 of Accounting Standard-AS 18 "Related Parties" of the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006.

i) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Name of related party	Relationship
Bank of Baroda	Entities/Personnel who can exercise significant influence (Holding Company)
BoB Financial Solution Limited	Entities/Personnel who can exercise significant influence (Fellow Subsidiary)
Mr. Joginder Singh Rana	Key Management Personnel (MD & CEO)

ii) Details of related party transactions:

Particulars	Relationship	2019-20	2018-19
Service income			
Bank of Baroda	Entities/Personnel who can exercise significant influence	31,30,65,753	16,84,59,430
BoB Financial Solution Limited		4,86,54,794	-
Reimbursement of expenses received			
Bank of Baroda	Entities/Personnel who can exercise significant influence	85,54,421	49,88,803
Remuneration paid			
Mr. Joginder Singh Rana	Key Management Personnel	1,72,80,000	1,62,80,000
Usage and maintenance expenses			
BoB Financial Solution Limited	Entities/Personnel who can exercise significant influence	16,10,928	-

iii) Balances with related parties (as at year-end)

Transaction during the year	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Advance from customer		
Bank of Baroda	-	1,45,63,155
Trade receivables		
Bank of Baroda	70,21,154	1,79,72,198
BoB Financial Solution Limited	1,40,37,499	-



Baroda Global Shared Services Limited

Notes on financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020

26 As required by Accounting Standard 20 on Earning per Share, basic earning per share has been calculated by dividing net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as per detail given below:

Particulars	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
Profit for the year after tax	3,99,69,845	1,50,12,966
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	99,60,000	99,60,000
Basic and Diluted earning per share (Rs.) (on face value of Rs.10/- per share)	4.01	1.51

There has been no change in the shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year. Hence the weighted average no of shares are the same as the opening no of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year.

As per our report of even date.

For Desai Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN. 118174W



Hemant Bahedia

Membership No. 131830

Place: Mumbai

Date : 01st June, 2020



For and on behalf of board of directors



Shanti Lal Jain

Chairman

(DIN. 07692739)



Joginder Singh Rana

Managing Director & CEO

(DIN. 02418663)





Yogesh P. Joshi

Company Secretary

(ACS No.:52268)