



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "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 Companies Act, 2013 ("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 Indian accounting standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020 and Loss including other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and cash flow for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. 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 Act and the Rules 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 on the financial statements.

3. Information other than the financial statements and Auditor's 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 its Annexures but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditor's Report.

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



In connection with our audit of the financial statement, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

4. Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity 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 maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

5. 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:



- i. 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.
- ii. 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 Act, 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.
- iii. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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 statement 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 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.



6. **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

- I. 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 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- II. 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 including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 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 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- III. As required by Section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year.

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: 13.07.2020

For Kumar Chopra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 000131N)



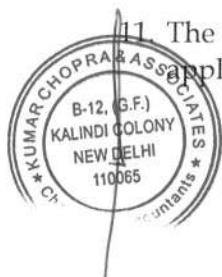
SUNIL JAIN
Partner
(M. No 080990)

UDIN: 20080990 AAAACM 4950

ANNEXURE "A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

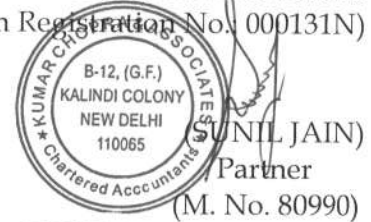
Annexure to the Independent Auditors' Report referred to in paragraph 6(I) of our report of even date on the accounts of **VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED** for the Year ended 31st March, 2020

1. a) The Company has maintained records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets consisting of investment property.
b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year at reasonable interval. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
c) The Title deeds of immovable property are held in the name of the company.
2. The company does not have any inventories as such the clause is not applicable.
3. 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 Companies Act, 2013.
4. The company has not made any loans, investments, guarantees and securities covered under the provisions of section 185 and 186 of Company Act, 2013.
5. According to the information and explanation given to us the company has not accepted any deposit during the year from the public
6. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the act for any of the products/services of the company.
7. a) The company is regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues as applicable to it. Company is not covered under Provident fund and ESI. According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amount payable in respect of any statutory dues were outstanding as at 31.03.2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or custom duty or excise duty or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions, government or bank or debenture holders.
9. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer.
10. According to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud on or by the company has been noticed or reported during the course of audit.
11. The company being Private Limited, clause regarding managerial remuneration is not applicable.



12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence Para (xii) is not applicable
13. There were no transactions entered into with related parties covered under provisions of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. The section 177 relating to audit committee is not applicable to the company during the year.
14. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of share or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
15. The company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with the directors or persons connected with him under the provisions of section 192 of companies Act, 2013.
16. In our opinion and as per the information and explanation given to us the company is not required to get registered under section 45-IA of RBI Act, 1934.

For Kumar Chopra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 000131N)



Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 13.07.2020

UDIN: 20080990AAAA CM 4950

ANNEXURE "B" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure to the Independent Auditors' Report referred to in paragraph 6(II)(f) of our report of even date on the financial statements of **VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED** for the Year ended 31st March, 2020

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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 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 (the "Guidance Note").

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. 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 (the "Act").

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 and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by ICAI. 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 judgement, 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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.

For KUMAR CHOPRA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 000131N)



Sunil Jain
(Partner)

(M. No.80990)

UDIN: 20080990 AAAACM4950

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13.07.2020

VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
ASSETS				
1	Non-current Assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
	(b) Investment Property	2	194.67	194.67
	(c) Other Intangible assets		-	-
	(d) Financial Assets		-	-
2	Current Assets			
	(a) Inventories		-	-
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	0.46	0.61
TOTAL ASSETS			195.13	195.28
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	4	201.00	201.00
	(b) Other Equity			
	(i) Reserve and Surplus	5	(6.70)	(6.52)
2	LIABILITIES			
	Non-current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	6	0.50	0.50
	Current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(b) Other current liabilities	7	0.33	0.30
	(c) Provisions		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			195.13	195.28

Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying notes to the financial statements

2 to 16

As per our report of even date attached
For Kumar Chopra & Associates
Chartered Accountants

FRN -000131N


Sunil Jain
Partner
M.No. 080990



For & on behalf of Board of Directors


(Bijay Kumar Jain)
Director
DIN 01991701


(Bhanwar Lal)
Director
DIN 07040236

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13/07/2020

VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
I	Revenue From Operations		-	-
II	Other Income		-	-
III	Total Income (I + II)		-	-
IV	EXPENSES			
	Other expenses	8	0.19	0.24
	Total expenses (IV)		0.19	0.24
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I- IV)		(0.19)	(0.24)
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations (V-VI)		(0.19)	(0.24)
VIII	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-	-
IX	Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		(0.19)	(0.24)
X	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI	Profit/(loss) for the period (IX+X)		(0.19)	(0.24)
XII	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
XIII	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XI+XII) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		(0.19)	(0.24)
XIV	Earnings per equity share:			
	(i) Basic		(0.01)	(0.01)
	(ii) Diluted		(0.01)	(0.01)

Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes to the financial statements

1

2 to 16

As per our report of even date attached

For Kumar Chopra & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN -000131N

Sunil Jain
Partner

M.No.080990



For & on behalf of Board of Directors

Bijay Kumar Jain
(Bijay Kumar Jain)
Director
DIN 01991701

Bhanwar Lal
(Bhanwar Lal)
Director
DIN 07040236

Place: New Delhi

Date: 13/07/2020

VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
AS at 31st March 2019	201.00
Change in equity share capital	-
AS at 31st March 2020	201.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

PARTICULARS	Reserves and Surplus	Total Amount
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01st April 2019	(6.52)	(6.52)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(0.19)	(0.19)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(6.70)	(6.70)
Dividends	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-
Balance as on 31st March 2020	(6.70)	(6.70)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

PARTICULARS	Reserves and Surplus	Total Amount
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01st April 2018	(6.28)	(6.28)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(0.24)	(0.24)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(6.52)	(6.52)
Dividends	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-
Balance as on 31st March 2019	(6.52)	(6.52)

As per our report of even date attached

For Kumar Chopra & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN -000131N

Sunil Jain
Partner
M.No.080990



For & on behalf of Board of Directors

(Signature)
(Bijay Kumar Jain)
Director
DIN 01991701

(Signature)
(Bhanwar Lal)
Director
DIN 07040236

Place: New Delhi

Date: 13/07/2020

VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2020

(Amount in Lakhs)

S.N.	PARTICULARS	Figures for the year ended 31st March 2020	Figures for the year ended 31st March 2019
1	(a) Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
	Net Profit Before Taxation	(0.19)	(0.24)
	Add: Adjustment for non cash items :		
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	-	-
		(0.19)	(0.24)
	Add: Adjustment for other items		
	Loss on sale of Fixed assets	-	-
	Other Income	-	-
	Dividend Received	-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	(0.19)	(0.24)
	(b) Adjustments for Changes in Working Capital:		
	Adjustments for (Increase)/Decrease in Operating Assets:		
	Trade Receivables (Current)	-	-
	Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-
	Other Financial Assets	-	-
	Other Current Assets	-	-
		(0.19)	(0.24)
	(c) Adjustments for (Increase)/Decrease in Operating Liabilities:		
	Other current liabilities	0.03	0.18
	Cash Generated from Operations	(0.15)	(0.06)
	Direct Taxes Paid/Received	-	-
	Cash Flow from Operating Activities (A)	(0.15)	(0.06)
2	Cash from Investment Activities :-		
	Capital Expenditure on Fixed Assets, Including Capital Advances	-	-
	Purchase of Long Term Investments	-	-
	Interest Income (Revenue)	-	-
	Dividend Received	-	-
	Net Cash Generated from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	-	-



3	Cash Flow from Financing Activities :-		
	Proceeds from issuance of share capital (including share application money)	-	-
	Net Cash Generated from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	-	-
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalent (A+B+C)	(0.15)	(0.06)
	Net Change in cash & Cash equivalents	(0.15)	(0.06)
	Cash & Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the Year	0.61	0.66
	Cash & Cash Equivalent at the end of year	0.46	0.61

Notes :

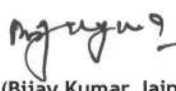
The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out as per Ind-AS-7 issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and notified u/s 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date attached
For Kumar Chopra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000131N

Sunil Jain
Partner
M.No. 080990



For & on behalf of Board of Directors


(Bijay Kumar Jain)
Director
DIN 01991701


(Bhanwar Lal)
Director
DIN 07040236

Place : New Delhi
Date: 13/07/2020

Note: 1

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 :- Corporate Information

Valley View Townships Private Limited is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India having CIN: U70200MH2012PTC231228. It is registered under the Companies Act, 1956 on 17/05/2012, The registered office of the company is situated at 2-A, Prashant Nagar, Ajni Layout, Wardha Road, Nagpur-440015, it is wholly owned subsidiary of KLJ Resources Limited which is a listed company. The Company engaged in business of Real Estates.

1.2: Basis of Preparation

a) 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 and Companies (Indian accounting standards) Amendment Rules 2016.

b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis.

c) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses. Examples of such estimates include estimates of future obligations under employee retirement benefit plans and estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Future results could differ due to changes in these estimates and difference between the actual result and the estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known /materialize.

All financial information presented in Indian rupees and all values are rounded for the nearest Lakhs, except where otherwise stated.

1.3 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flow statement is reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated based on the available information.

1.4 Exceptional Items

On certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company, is such that its disclosure improves an understanding of the performance of the Company. Such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly disclosed in the Notes to Accounts.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

a) Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Cost of asset includes the following:

- i. Cost directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets
- ii. Incidental expenditure during the construction period is capitalized as part of the indirect construction cost to the extent to which the expenditure is directly related to construction or is incidental thereto.
- iii. Present value of the estimated costs of dismantling & removing the items & restoring the site on which it is located if recognition criteria are met.

b) Cost of replacement, major inspection, repair of significant parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects are capitalised if the recognition criteria are met.

c) Upon sale of assets cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Amounts paid to or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.es & reversals and foreign

Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, plant and Equipment is provided on Written Down Value (WDV) over the useful life of the assets as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.



VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020

1.6 Investment Property

Property that is held for long term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the company, is classified as investment property, Investment Property is measured at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs less depreciation and impairment, if any.

1.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of assets exceeds its recoverable value and impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. At each reporting date company assesses the estimate amount of impairment loss. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting periods is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount and such losses either no longer exists or has decreased. Reversal of impaired loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

1.8 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when consideration can be reasonably measured and there exists reasonable certainty of its recovery.

1.9 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. (Functional Currency) The financial statements are presented in and all the values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, which is the presentation currency of company.

1.10 Tax expenses represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax

a) Current Income Tax

- i. Taxes including current income-tax are computed using the applicable tax rates and tax laws.
- ii. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.
- iii. Current income tax assets and liabilities for current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities Liability for additional taxes, if any, is provided / paid as and when assessments are completed.
- iv. Current tax related to OCI Item are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

b) Deferred tax

- i. Deferred income tax is recognized using balance sheet approach.
- ii. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences which is computed using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. Deferred tax related to OCI Item are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

1.11 Provisions

Provision is recognised when:

- i) The Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event,
- ii) A probable outflow of resources is expected to settle the obligation and
- iii) A reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Reimbursement of the expenditure required to settle a provision is recognised as per contract provisions or when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received.

Provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

a) Discounting of Provisions

Provision which expected to be settled beyond 12 months are measured at the present value by using pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expenses.

1.12 Contingent Liabilities and contingent Assets

- (a) Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in either of the following cases:
 - i) A present obligation arising from a past event, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - ii) A reliable estimate of the present obligation cannot be made; or
 - iii) A possible obligation, unless the probability of outflow of resource is remote.
- (b) Contingent assets is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.
- (c) Contingent Liability and Provisions needed against Contingent Liability and Contingent Assets are reviewed at each Reporting date.
- (d) Contingent Liability is net of estimated provisions considering possible outflow on settlement.



VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020

1.13 Earnings Per Share

In determining earnings per share, the Company considers the net profit attributable to equity shareholders. The number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The dilutive earning per share is not computed as there is no dilution involved during the year.

1.14 Fair Value Measurement

Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

1.15 Dividend to equity holders

Dividend paid/payable shall be recognised in the year in which the related dividends are approved by shareholders or board of directors as appropriate.

1.16 Financial instruments:-

(A) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial Instruments are recognized at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments.

(B) Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial Assets

financial assets are classified in following categories:

- a) At Amortised Cost
- b) Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.
- c) Fair value through Profit and loss account.

a. Debt instrument at Amortised Cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- (b) 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.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method less impairment if any. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

b. Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instrument is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned is recognised using the EIR method.

c. Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial Assets. Any financial assets, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. If doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency. The company has not designated any financial asset as at FVTPL.

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Investment in Equity instruments are measured through FVTPL.



VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2020

(ii) Financial liabilities

a) Financial liabilities at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

b) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

The company has not designated any financial liabilities at FVTPL.

b. Derecognition

Financial Asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial assets and substantially all risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset.

Financial Liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

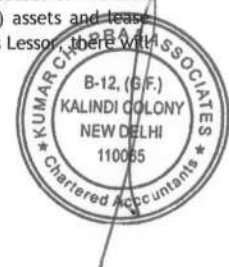
c. Impairment of financial assets:

Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition

Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applies on whether there has been significant increase in credit risk.

1.17 Leases

In March 2019, the MCA notified a new standard Ind-AS 116 substituting existing Ind AS 17 related to leases to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by requiring the recognition of right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet. Since the company does not have any lease contracts either as Lessee or as Lessor, there will not be any impact on the financial statements for FY 2019-20



VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PVT LTD
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

Note: 2 Investment Property

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Agricultural Land
Year end 31st March 2019	
Gross Carrying amount	
Deemed Cost as on 01st April 2018	194.67
Addition during the year	
Disposals during the year	
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	194.67
Accumulated Depreciation	
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-
Addition during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT 31-03-2019	194.67
Year end 31st March 2020	
Gross Carrying amount	
Deemed Cost as on 01st April 2019	194.67
Addition during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
Closing Gross Carrying Amount	194.67
Accumulated Depreciation	
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-
Addition during the year	-
Disposals during the year	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT 31-03-2020	194.67

Disclosures relating to fair valuation of investment property

1) Fair value of the above investment property as at March 31, 2020 is 304.29 lakhs based on FMV as per circle rate.

2) Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of investment property has been determined by circle rates provided by Stamp Authority.

The fair value measurement for all of the investment property has been categorized as a level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used.

3) The company has not earned any rental income on the above properties.



VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PVT LTD
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

Note: 3 Cash and Cash equivalents (Amount in Lakhs)

	As at 31st March 20	As at 31st March 19
Cash on hand	0.46	0.61
Total	0.46	0.61

Note: 4 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 20	As at 31st March 19
Authorised share capital 20,10,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	201.00	201.00
Issued/Subscribed and Paid up Capital 20,10,000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	201.00	201.00
	201.00	201.00

4.1 Details of shareholder holding more than 5% in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No in Shares	% holding in the class	No in Shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid KLJ Resources Limited	20,10,000	100	20,10,000	100
Total	20,10,000	100	20,10,000	100

4.2 Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attaching to shares

Equity Shares: The Company has one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholder in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case on Interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

4.3 Reconciliation of the number of equity shares and share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No in Shares	Amount	No in Shares	Amount
Issued/Subscribed and Paid up equity Capital outstanding at the beginning of the year	20,10,000	201.00	20,10,000	201.00
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Issued/Subscribed and Paid up equity Capital outstanding at the end of the year	20,10,000	201.00	20,10,000	201.00

Note: 5 Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March 20	As at 31st March 19
Retained Earnings	(6.70)	(6.52)
	(6.70)	(6.52)

Note: 5.1

Particulars	As at 31st March 20	As at 31st March 19
Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance Sheet	(6.52)	(6.28)
Add: Profit after Tax	(0.19)	(0.24)
Less: Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
Less: Dividend declared and paid during the year	-	-
Items of Other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurements of defined benefits plans, net of tax	-	-
	(6.70)	(6.52)

Note: 6 Financial Liability- Non Current

	As at 31st March 20	As at 31st March 19
<u>Unsecured</u>		
Borrowings from Directors	0.50	0.50
Total	0.50	0.50



VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PVT LTD
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2020

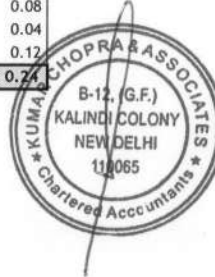
Note: 7 Other Current Liabilities

	As at 31st March 20	As at 31st March 19
Expenses Payable	0.33	0.30
Total	0.33	0.30

NOTES FORMING PART OF STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2020

Note: 8 Other Expenses

	Year Ended 31.03.2020	Year Ended 31.03.2019
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.00	0.00
Professional Charges	0.03	0.08
ROC Charges	0.04	0.04
Audit Remuneration	0.12	0.12
Total	0.19	0.24



VALLEY VIEW TOWNSHIPS PVT LTD

Note: - 9 Capital management

The company manages its capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholder through optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the company comprises of debt and total equity of the company.

Debt Equity Ratio		(Amount in Lakhs)	
Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2019	
Borrowing (Note No. 6)	0.50	0.50	
Long term debt	0.50	0.50	
Equity (Note No.4)	201.00	201.00	
Other equity (Note No.5)	(6.70)	(6.52)	
Total equity	194.30	194.48	
Debt equity Ratio	2/777	1/389	

Note 10 :Fair Value measurements

(i) Financial Instruments by Category

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March 2020			31st March 2019		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	0.46	-	-	0.61
Total Financial Assets	-	-	0.46	-	-	0.61
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50

a) The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents which are due to be settled within 12 months are considered to the same as their fair values, due to short term nature.

b) Long term borrowings are evaluated by company on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors and other risk factors. Based on this evaluation the fair value of such payables are not materially different from their carrying amount. As the amount is immaterial, no fair valuation is required.

ii) Fair Value hierarchy

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

Level 2- Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived form prices)

Level 3- Inputs for the assets or liabilities that re not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The financial assets and financial liabilities are valued at Amortised Cost, since no fair valuation technique is being used hence, fair value hierarchy is not required.

(iii) Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise only Borrowings. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's is expose to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company financial risk activities are governed by appropriated policies and procedures and that financial risk are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the companies policies and risk objectives. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risk, which are summarised below:-



a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises Interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk includes

i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of change in market interest rate, the company performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management. The company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates.

ii) Foreign Currency Risk

There are no foreign exchange transactions undertaken by the company hence, company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The company is not exposed to credit risk from its financial activities as at present there are no receivables outstanding in books.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with the companies policy. Investment of surplus are made only with approved with counterparty on the basis of the financial quotes received from the counterparty.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring , as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the company's reputation.

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the borrowings from Directors. The company has no bank borrowings. Company is not carrying out any operations.

Note 11 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

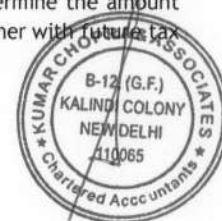
The followings are the key assumptions concerning the future, and the key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities with next financial year.

a) Fair valuation measurement and valuation process

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost on the basis of materiality. As on Balance Sheet date, Financial Asset and Liabilities are immaterial and hence no fair valuation is required

b) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which losses can be utilised significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax asset that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profit together with future tax planning strategies.



Note 12. Earnings per Share:

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
	(Rs. per share)	(Rs. per share)
Basic EPS		
From continuing operation	(0.01)	(0.01)
From discontinuing operation	-	-
Diluted EPS		
From continuing operation	(0.01)	(0.01)
From discontinuing operation	-	-

12.1 Basic Earning per Share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in calculation of basic earning per share:-

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company:		
Continuing operations	(0.19)	(0.24)
Discontinuing operations	-	-
Earnings used in calculation of Basic Earning Per Share	(0.19)	(0.24)
Weighted average number of shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share	20,10,000	20,10,000

12.2 Diluted Earning per Share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in calculation of diluted earning per share:-

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company:		
Continuing operations	(0.19)	(0.24)
Discontinuing operations	-	-
Earnings used in calculation of diluted Earning Per Share from continuing operations	(0.19)	(0.24)

The weighted number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earning per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in calculation of basic earning per share as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31st March 2020	31st March 2019
Weighted average number of Equity shares used in calculation of basic	20,10,000	20,10,000
Effect of dilution:		
Share Options	-	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares used in calculation of diluted earnings per share	20,10,000	20,10,000

Note 13. Related Party disclosures as required by Ind-AS 24 "Related party Disclosure"

13.1 Key Management Personnel:

Mr. Vikas Khushal Pincha, Director
Mr. Barkha Vikas Pincha, Director
Mr. Bijay Kumar Jain, Director
Mr. Bhanwar Lal, Director

13.2 Holding Company

KLJ Resources Limited (Share: 100%)

13.3 Disclosure of transactions with related parties:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Transaction During the year	Name of Related Parties	Relationship	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Unsecured Loan Taken Outstanding	Vikas Khushal Pincha	Director	0.50	0.50

Note 14. Lease Arrangements

Company does not have any lease arrangements either in capacity of lessor or lessee.

Note 15. There are no delays in payments to Micro and Small Enterprises as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

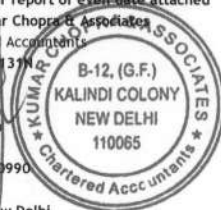
Note 16. Approval of financial statement

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 13/07/2020

As per our report of even date attached
For Kumar Chopra & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN - 000137N

Sunil Jain
Partner
M. No. 080990

Place: New Delhi
Date: 13/07/2020



For & on behalf of Board of Directors

Bijay Kumar Jain
(Bijay Kumar Jain)
Director
DIN 01991701

Bhanwar Lal
(Bhanwar Lal)
Director
DIN 07040236