CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity 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, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' section of our report, the aforesaid standalone 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date

Basis for Qualified Opinion

i. **The company is accounting for Gratuity and Leave encashment on cash basis. This is not in according with Ind AS – 1 on "Presentation of Financial Statement" and Ind AS – 19 on "Employee Benefits" prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and contrary to provision contained in Section 133 of The Companies Act, 2013. The extent of non-compliance in terms of value is not ascertainable.**

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 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.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report including Annexures to the Director's Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report –

1. **Key Audit Matter - Utilization of Indirect tax receivables**

   As at March 31, 2026, balances with revenue authorities amounting to Rs. 30.49 lakhs are pending for reconciliation with individual bifurcation under CGST, SGST and IGST.

Other Matters:

We draw attention to the fact that during the quarter and half year ended **30th September 2025**, the Company has discontinued its manufacturing operations. The machinery and building structures earlier used for manufacturing have been dismantled, and a significant portion of the same has already been sold as scrap and for the remaining portion, a material impairment provision has been created. However, during the year the same has been sold at a value significantly higher than expected, resulting in the reversal of the impairment loss recognised in the previous year. Subsequently, the Company has changed its business objective to **Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (IT & ITES)**.

As represented by the management, pursuant to the change in the Company's main business objects, the Company has commenced operations in its new line of business and has generated revenue during the fourth quarter of the financial year. Further, the proceeds realised from the disposal of the erstwhile business assets have been substantially utilised towards repayment of borrowings and settlement of outstanding liabilities, resulting in a significant improvement in the Company's financial position. The management has further represented that the proposed Rights Issue is intended to provide funds for expansion of the new business, meeting working capital requirements and other general corporate purposes. Based on the aforesaid business transition and future business plans, the management is of the view that the Company will continue its operations as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

Our opinion is qualified in respect of this matter.

Management's responsibility for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other 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 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 standalone 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal 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.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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.

• 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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 "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 standalone financial statements **subject to the matters mentioned in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' para above**, comply with the Indian 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 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

v. The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

vi. The company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year.

vii. The Company has not maintained its books of account throughout the year using accounting software having the mandatory audit trail (edit log) feature as prescribed under the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. As represented by the management, this was primarily due to an unforeseen data loss incident during the year, which necessitated migration and restoration of the accounting records, resulting in the audit trail feature not being available for certain periods. The issue has since been rectified and the Company has implemented appropriate accounting software with the audit trail (edit log) feature enabled for maintaining its books of account going forward. Consequently, the audit trail was not available for the relevant period and, therefore, the question of verifying whether the audit trail feature had been tampered with or preserved during such period does not arise.

For Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY ★ 605-607, SILVER OAKS ★ PALDI ★ AHMEDABAD

(CA Nimai G. Shah)
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Membership No. 100932
Firm Regn. No. 101648W

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 14th May, 2026
UDIN: 26100932HSHPUU2316

"ANNEXURE A" REFERRED TO IN THE AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

i. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets. The management has certified the physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment at reasonable intervals and matching with the book records. As per the explanation and information given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company. The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year. To the best of our knowledge, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii. As informed to us by the management, the inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. The procedures of physical verification of inventory followed by the management are reasonable and are inadequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores by any banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year.

iii. The Company has not made investment, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties during the year.

iv. In respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security, the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues consisting of Goods and service tax, income tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities other than Provident fund & Employees' state insurance. There are no dues in respect of Goods and service tax, income tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty or value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. **However, the Company has not deposited Provident fund and Employee state insurance dues since last 1 year.**

viii. According to the information and explanations given by the management, no transactions not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961

ix.

(a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in interest to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loans during the year.

(d) In our opinion, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

x. In our opinion, the money raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans were applied for the purpose for which those were raised. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year.

xi. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us:

(a) no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) No whistle-blower complaints had been received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as defined in section 406 of the Companies Act, 2013.

xiii. In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv.

(a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business

(b) the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by us;

xv. In case of non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him, if any, the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

xvi.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934,

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) The Group does not have not more than one CIC as part of the Group.

xvii. The company has not incurred cash losses during current financial year, but incurred any cash losses of Rs.742.66 Lacs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

xix. On the information obtained from the management and audit procedures performed and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, profits earned during the current year as well as accumulated losses of the earlier years, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty does exists as on the date of audit report regarding that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the balance sheet date as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

xx. The provision of Section 135 are not applicable on the company.

xxi. The company is not required to prepare Consolidated financial statement and hence this clause is not applicable.

For Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 14th May, 2026

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 605-607, SILVER OAKS PALDI AHMEDABAD

(CA Nimai G. Shah)
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Membership No. 100932
Firm Regn. No. 101648W

UDIN: 26100932HSHPUU2316

"ANNEXURE B" REFERRED TO IN THE AUDITORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED)** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our audit, the following material weaknesses have been identified as at March 31, 2026 :

i. **The company is accounting for Gratuity and Leave encashment on cash basis. This is not in according with Ind AS – 1 on "Presentation of Financial Statement" and Ind AS – 19 on "Employee Benefits" prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and contrary to provision contained in Section 133 of The Companies Act, 2013. The extent of non-compliance in terms of value is not ascertainable.**

A 'material weakness' is deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual financial statement will not be prevented or detected on timely basis.

In our opinion, except for the effects/possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objective of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2026, 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.

We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported in determining the nature, timing, and extend of the audit tests applied in our audit of year ended March 31, 2026 financial statements of the Company, and these material weaknesses does not affect our opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

For Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 14th May, 2026

(CA Nimai G. Shah)
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Membership No. 100932
Firm Regn. No. 101648W

UDIN: 26100932HSHPUU2316

Vellora Impact Limited (Formerly Known as Pratiksha Chemicals Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Amount in Lakhs)

		Note No.	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
I.	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	18	467.33	605.90
	Other income	19	19.36	4.92
	Total income		**486.69**	**610.82**
II.	**Expenses**			
	Cost of Raw Material Consumed	20	19.03	532.17
	Purchase	21	232.08	
	Changes in inventories of Finished goods, Work-in-progress & Stock in trade	22	305.92	388.28
	Employee benefits expense	23	42.15	96.07
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	0.93	23.81
	Finance costs	25	14.25	35.90
	Other expenses	26	80.09	66.33
	Total expenses		**694.44**	**1142.55**
III.	**Profit before Extraordinary items and tax (I - II)**		**(207.76)**	**(531.73)**
IV.	Extraordinary items (net)	27	735.00	(239.37)
V.	**Profit before tax (III - IV)**		**527.24**	**(771.11)**
VI.	**Tax expense**			
	- Current tax		29.50	(10.59)
	- MAT credit entitlement		0.00	0.00
	- Income tax expenses of earlier year		0.00	0.00
	- Deferred tax (charged) / Benefit		1.54	(5.95)
	Total tax expense		**27.96**	**(4.63)**
VII.	**Profit for the year (V - VI)**		**499.28**	**(766.47)**
VIII.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plan		0.00	0.00
	Income tax effect on above			
	Other comprehensive income for the year		**0.00**	**0.00**
IX.	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII-VIII)**		**499.28**	**(766.47)**
	EPS		8.96	(13.76)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101648W

CA Nimai G. Shah
Partner
M.No.: 100932
UDIN : 26100932HSHPUU2316

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

For and on behalf of the board
Vellora Impact Limited (Formerly Known as Pratiksha Chemicals Limited)
CIN: L20299GJ1991PLC015507

SUMIT HARJIBHAI GOL
Managing Director
DIN - 11367027
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

SHIVRAJSINH HARISHCHANDRASINH CHUDASAMA
Director
DIN - 11714281
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

CHIRAG VALLABHBHAI
CFO
PAN: CDIPP0937J
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

ANKIT GUPTA
Company Secretary &
Mem No.: A72103
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

Vellora Impact Limited (Formerly Known as Pratiksha Chemicals Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026

	Note No.	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
			(Amount in Lakhs)
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	80.91	18.20
Goodwill			
Other Intangible Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	3	0.03	0.03
Loans and Advances			
Other Financial Asset	4	14.05	14.05
Other Non-current assets	5	30.49	53.18
		125.48	**85.46**
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	-	164.72
Financial Assets			
Investments			
Trade Receivables	7	9.12	72.81
Cash and Cash Equivalent	8	48.58	5.44
Loans and Advances			
Other Financal Assets	9	0.00	5.93
Current tax assets (net)			
Other current assets	10	0.00	0.68
		57.70	**249.58**
TOTAL ASSETS		**183.18**	**335.04**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	557.03	557.03
Other Equity	12	(460.33)	(959.61)
Total Equity		**96.71**	**(402.57)**
Liabilities			
Non-Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	0.00	0.00
Trade Payables			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		1.74	3.28
Provisions			
Other Non-Current Liabilities			
		1.74	**3.28**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	3.60	352.19
Trade Payables	14	55.18	356.25
Other Financial Liabilities			
Other current liabilities	15	6.67	17.91
Provisions	16	0.00	8.84
Current tax liabilities (net)	17	20.14	0.00
Total liabilities		85.58	735.19
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**184.03**	**335.89**
Significant Accounting Policies and key accounting estimates and judgements	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy

Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101648W

CA Nimai G. Shah
Partner
M.No.: 100932
UDIN : 26100932HSHPUU2316

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

For and on behalf of the board
Vellora Impact Limited (Formerly Known as Pratiksha Chemicals Limited)
CIN: L20299GJ1991PLC015507

SUMIT HARIBHAI GOL
Managing Director
DIN - 11367027
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

SHIVRAJSINH HAISHCHANDRASINH CHUDASAMA
Director
DIN - 11714281
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

CHIRAG VALLABHBHAI PANSURIYA
CFO
PAN: CDIPP0937J
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

ANKIT GUPTA
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Mem No.: 72103
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

Vellora Impact Limited (Formerly Known as Pratiksha Chemicals Limited)
Cashflow Statement for the year ended on 31st March 2026

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2025	
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :				
Profit before tax		527.24		(771.11)
Adjusted for :				
Depreciation	0.93		23.81	
Deferred Tax			0.00	
Impairment loss provision	(150.00)		89.37	
Profit on Sale of Assets	(585.00)		0.00	
Finance costs	14.25	(719.82)	35.90	149.08
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		(192.58)		(622.03)
Adjustments for :				
Inventories	314.72		601.23	
Trade receivables	63.69		207.57	
Other current assets	(2.76)		(2.99)	
Trade payables	(301.07)		(225.97)	
Short term provisions	(8.84)		2.01	
Other liabilities	(11.24)	54.51	(0.49)	581.36
Operating Profit after Working Capital Changes		(138.07)		(40.66)
Taxes paid		0.00		10.59
Net Cash outflow from Operating Activities		**(138.07)**		**(30.07)**
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :				
Property, plant and equipment	(81.10)		25.80	
Sale of Assets	602.47			
Other non-current financial asstes	0.00		0.14	
Other non-current assets	22.69		33.95	
Net Cash (used in) Investing Activities		**544.05**		**59.90**
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :				
Repayment of long term borrowings				
Finance costs	(14.25)		(35.90)	
Short term borrowings	(348.59)		352.19	
Non-current borrowings			(344.55)	
Net Cash (used in) Financing Activities		**(362.85)**		**(28.25)**
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents [A + B + C]		**43.14**		**1.57**
Opening Balance of Cash and Equivalents		5.44		3.87
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**48.58**		**5.44**

Notes:

1 The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

2

Cash and cash equivalents comprises :	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Balances in current account with banks	48.58	4.44
Cash on hand	0.00	1.00
Cash and cash equivalents in Cash Flow Statement	**48.58**	**5.44**

3 Ind AS 7 cash flow requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liability arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet disclosure requirement.

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025	Cash flows/non cash changes
Borrowings - Non Current	-	-	-
Borrowings - Current	3.60	352.19	348.59

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101648W

CA Nimai G. Shah
Partner
M.No.: 100932
UDIN : 26100932HSHPUU2316

0.00
0.00

For and on behalf of the board
Vellora Impact Limited (Formerly Known as Pratiksha Chemicals Limited)

SUMIT HARJIBHAI GOL
Managing Director
DIN - 11367027
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

SHIVRAJSINH HARISHCHANDRASINH CHUDASAMA
Director
DIN - 11714281
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

CHIRAG VALLABHBHAI PANSURIYA
CFO

PAN: CDIPP0937J

ANKIT GUPTA
Company Secretary & Compliance officer
Mem No.: 72103

Vellora Impact Limited (Formerly Known as Pratiksha Chemicals Limited)
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st march 2026

For the year ended 31st March 2026

Balance at 1st April, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at 1st April, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at 31st March, 2026
55.70	0.00	55.70	0.00	**55.70**

For the year ended 31st March, 2025

Balance at 1st April, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period	Restated balance at 1st April, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at 31st March, 2025
55.70	0.00	55.70	0.00	**55.70**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	TOTAL OTHER EQUITY
As at 31 March 2024	**43.14**	**(237.13)**	**(193.99)**
Profit for the year		(766.47)	**(766.47)**
Other comprehensive income			**0.00**
Total comprehensive income for the year	0.00		**0.00**
As at 31 March 2025	**43.14**	**(1003.60)**	**(960.46)**
Profit for the year		499.28	**499.28**
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year			
As at 31 March 2026	**43.14**	**(504.32)**	**(461.18)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101648W

CA Nimai G. Shah
Partner
M.No.: 100932
UDIN : 26100932HSHPUU2316

0.00
0.00

For and on behalf of the board
Vellora Impact Limited (Formerly Known as Pratiksha Chemicals Limited)

SUMIT HARJIBHAI GOL
Managing Director
DIN - 11367027
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

SHIVRAJSINH HARISHCHANDRASINH CHUDASAMA
Director
DIN - 11714281
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

C. Pansuriya

CHIRAG VALLABHBHAI PANSURIYA
CFO

PAN: CDIPP0937J

ANKIT GUPTA
Company Secretary & Compliance officer
Mem No.: 72103

Note 2: Property, Plant and Equipment

Gross Carrying Value	Land	Building	Plant and Equipment	Computer Appliances	Vehicles	Office equipment & furnitures	Total
At 31 March 2024	15.30	144.71	849.02	0.66	28.73	10.82	1049.24
Additions	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.33
Disposal	0.00	(144.71)	(29.17)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(173.88)
Impairment Provision	0.00	0.00	(819.93)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(819.93)
At 31 March 2025	15.30	0.00	0.00	0.66	28.73	11.07	55.76
Additions	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.30	0.00	60.80	81.10
Disposal	(15.30)	0.00	0.00	(0.03)	(28.73)	(11.07)	(55.12)
At 31st March 2026	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.94	0.00	60.80	81.74

Depreciation and Amortisation	Land	Building	Plant and Equipment	Computer Appliances	Vehicles	Office equipment & furnitures	Total
At 31 March 2024	0.00	127.02	729.41	0.54	25.79	9.55	892.30
Additions	0.00	1.27	20.87	0.08	0.92	0.69	23.81
Disposal		(128.28)	(16.90)	0.00	0.00	0.00	(145.18)
			(733.38)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
At 31 March 2025	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	26.70	10.23	37.55
Additions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.45	0.38	0.93
Disposal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(27.15)	(10.50)	(37.65)
At 31st March 2026	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.11	0.83
Net Carrying Value							
As at 31st March 2026	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.22	0.00	60.68	80.91
At 31 March 2025	15.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.02	0.84	18.20

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in its previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April, 2015.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. The carrying amount of the replaced part accounted for as a separate asset previously is derecognized. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value basis as per the rate derived on the basis of useful life and method prescribed under Schedule – III of the Companies Act 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
605-607 SILVER OAKS
PALDI AHMEDABAD

Pratiksha Chemicals Limited

Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2026

Note 3: Non-current Financial Assets	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Investments		
Unquoted Shares of Co-Op Bank		
Ahmebabad Co-Op Bank	0.00	0.00
The Union Co-Op Bank	0.03	0.03
Total Investment	**0.03**	**0.03**
Current	0.00	
Non-Current	**0.03**	**0.03**
Aggregate Value of Unquoted Investments	0.03	0.03

Note 4: Other Financial Assets	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Interest receivable	0.00	0.00
Other Deposits	6.59	6.59
G.P.C.B. F.D.R.	7.46	7.46
	14.05	**14.05**

Note 5: Other non-current assets	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Balance With Revenue Authority	0.00	
GST Receivable	30.49	53.18
	30.49	**53.18**

Note 6: Inventories	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Consumables	0.00	
- Fuel	0.00	0.00
- Packing Material	0.00	0.00
- Raw material	0.00	8.80
- Stores & Spares	0.00	0.00
Work in Progress	0.00	0.00
- Work in Progress	0.00	0.00
Finished Goods	0.00	305.92
Less : impairment Provision (Note No.)	0.00	(150.00)
	0.00	**164.72**

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ 605-607 PALDI AHMEDABAD

Note 7: Trade Receivables	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	-	
Trade Receivables		
- Unsecured Considered Good	9.12	72.81
- Others Receivables	0.00	
	9.12	72.81
Less: Allowances for unsecured doubtful debts	0.00	
	9.12	**72.81**

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firm or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Note 8: Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	-	
Balance with Banks:		
-On Current Account	44.77	0.63
-On Unpaid Dividend Account	3.81	3.81
-Deposit with original maturity of less than three months	0.00	
Cash on Hand	0.00	1.00
	48.58	**5.44**

Note 9: Other current Financial Assets	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
TDS Receivable	0.00	1.53
TCS Receivable	0.00	0.00
Pre -payments	0.00	
Advances receivebale in cash or in kind	0.00	
Loan to employees	0.00	0.04
Advance to suppliers	0.00	4.36
	0.00	**5.93**

Note 10: Other current Assets	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Pre-Paid Expenses	0.00	0.68
	0.00	**0.68**

Pratiksha Chemicals Limited

Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2026

(Amount in lakhs)

Note: 11: Equity Share Capital

Authorised Share Capital	No.	Amount
At 31st March 2024	7,500,000	750.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	0.00	0.00
At 31st March 2025	7,500,000	750.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	0.00	0.00
At 31st March 2026	7,500,000	750.00

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No.	Amount
At 31st March 2024	5,570,340	557.03
Increase/(decrease) during the year	0.00	0.00
At 31st March 2025	5,570,340	557.03
Increase/(decrease) during the year	0.00	0.00
At 31st March 2026	5,570,340	557.03

11.1 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares:

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Shri Harshad K Patel	-	0.00	689,232	12.37
Shri Harish K Bhatt	-	0.00	795,890	14.29
Jayesh Patel	-	0.00	257,090	4.62
Kantilal Patel	-	3.12	328,900	5.90
Jayambe Distributors Private Limited	-	0.00	312,700	5.61
	0	3.12	2,383,812	42.79

11.2 "The Company has only one class of shares i.e. Equity shares having face Value of Rs. 10/- each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share."

11.3

S.No	Promoter name	As at 31st March,2026, No. of Shares	%of Total Shares	As at 31st March,2025, No. of Shares	%of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	HARISH K. BHATT	0	0	795890	14.29	(100.00)
2	HARSHADBHAI K PATEL	0	0	689232	12.37	(100.00)
3	JAYESH PATEL	0	0	257090	4.62	(100.00)
4	KANTILAL PATEL	0	3.12	328900	5.9	(100.00)
5	HARSHAD KANTILAL PATEL HUF	0	0	165000	2.96	(100.00)
6	RATNA HARSHAD PATEL	0	0	68610	1.23	(100.00)
7	CHANDRAPRABHA K. BHATT	0	0	49200	0.88	(100.00)
8	SURBHI HARISHBHAI BHATT	0	0	38298	0.69	(100.00)
9	PURNIMA ADHVARYU	0	0	19900	0.36	(100.00)
10	MUKESH CHINUBHAI SHAH	0	0	19	0	(100.00)

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ 605-607, SILVER OAKS, PALDI, AHMEDABAD

Note: 12 : Other Equity	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance sheet	(1003.60)	(237.13)
Profit/(loss) during the year	499.28	(766.47)
Interim dividend paid during the year		
Retained Earnings	**(504.32)**	**(1003.60)**
Securities Premium	43.14	43.14
Balance at the end of the year	**(461.18)**	**(960.46)**

Note 13: Borrowings	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Bank Overdraft (Secured)	0.00	0.00
Director's Loan	0.00	0.00
Unsecured Loans	3.60	52.80
Cash Credit from Bank (Secured)	0.00	299.40
	3.60	352.19
Current	**3.60**	**352.19**
Non-Current	**0.00**	**0.00**
	3.60	**352.19**

Cash Credit is considered as Current liability since it is expected to settled within next 12 months of the reporting date considering restriction on the withdraw facility due to intention to sale of major part of assets under charge and closure of manufacturing activities

Note 14: Trade Payables	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Trade Payables	55.18	356.25
	55.18	**356.25**

Disclosure as required by MSMED Act is not provided as required data is not available from the vendors.

Note 15: Other current liabilities	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Unclaimed Dividend	3.67	3.67
Statutory liabilities	3.00	2.10
Other current liabilities	0.00	12.14
	6.67	**17.91**

Statutory Liabilities represent amount payable towards GST, TDS, Professional Tax etc.

Note 16: Provisions	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Provision for emploees - PF and ESI	0.00	4.79
Other Provisions	0.00	4.05
	0.00	**8.84**

Note 17: Current Tax Liabilities	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Provision for income tax	20.14	0.00
	20.14	**0.00**

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ 605-607 SILVER OAKS PALDI AHMEDABAD

Vellora Impact Limited (Formerly Known as Pratiksha Chemicals Limited)
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2026

18 Revenue from operations	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Domestic sales	462.83	520.58
Export Sales	4.50	85.32
Total	**467.33**	**605.90**

19 Other income	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
(a) Interest Income		
FD interest	0.00	0.95
(b) Other Income		
Forein exchange fluctuation	0.08	3.13
Duty draw back income	0.05	0.38
Scrap sales	0.71	0.00
Miscellaneous income	0.01	0.00
LC Lifting Charges	0.00	0.46
Rodtep export benefit	1.25	0.00
Sundry Balance Written Off	17.25	0.00
Total	**19.36**	**4.92**

20 Cost of Raw Material Consumed	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Opening stock	8.80	71.75
Purchases	10.22	469.22
Less		
Closing stock	0.00	(8.80)
Total	**19.03**	**532.17**

21 PURCHASE OF STOCK IN TRADE	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Purchases of stock in trade	232.08	**0.00**
Total	**232.08**	**0.00**

22 Changes in inventories of Finished goods, Work-in-progress & Stock in trade	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Opening Stock		
- Finished Goods	305.92	0.00
- WIP	0.00	694.20
Less: Closing stocks		
- Finished Goods	0.00	(305.92)
- WIP	0.00	0.00
Total	**305.92**	**388.28**

23 Employee benefit expenses	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Labour expenses	7.56	42.37
Salary expenses	7.63	24.64
Gratuity expenses	16.57	0.00
Bonus and contribution to funds	3.17	6.79
Staff welfare expenses	0.09	0.88
Director's remuneration	7.13	21.38
Total	**42.15**	**96.07**

24 Depreciation and amortisation expense	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipments	0.93	23.81
Total	**0.93**	**23.81**

25 Finance costs	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Bank Interest	12.20	32.32
Interest on TDS	1.55	0.00
Interest on others	0.00	3.06
Processing and other charges	0.51	0.51
Total	**14.25**	**35.90**

26 Other expenses	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
MANUFACTURING EXPENSES		
Fuel and electricity expenses	4.62	15.61
Transportation charges	3.05	17.96
Factory expenses	0.37	1.26
Factory overtime expenses	0.52	1.70
Annual custody fees	0.23	0.23
Other expenses	0.00	0.09
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Advertisement expenses	0.05	0.20
Insurance premia	0.00	1.91
Auditor's remuneration	1.50	0.00
Legal and professional fees	1.41	7.47
Office rent expenses	0.60	2.40
Pollution control,environmental and safety and health charges	1.33	6.58
Repair and maintenance expenses	0.00	1.73
Listing and other fees	3.62	3.61
Stationary and printing expenses	0.54	1.12
Internet and communication charges	0.15	0.49
Vehicle expenses	0.03	1.60
Technical Services charges	55.46	0.00
Other expenses	6.63	2.37
Total	**80.09**	**66.33**

27 Extraordinary items (net)	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Impairment Loss	150.00	(239.37)
Profit on Sale of Assets	585.00	0.00
Total	735.00	(239.37)

VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED)

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2026

Note 1

Corporate information

VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED) was incorporated in the year 1991 as Pratiksha Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. and started the commercial production of Phthalocyanine Pigment Green 7. In the year 1994, Pratiksha Chemicals Pvt. Ltd (CIN L20299GJ1991PLC015507) was changed to a public company and was christened as VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED). From 1st January 2026 onward company has changed its business objective to information and technology services.

1. **Significant accounting policies**

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on going concern basis in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (Refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

The financial statements are presented in INR, except when otherwise indicated.

i) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance-Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

ii) Revenue Recognition

Revenue shall be recognised when the entity has transferred to the buyer the significant risk and rewards of ownership of goods, the entity retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity, and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Amount due in respect of the claim is recognized as revenue only when there are conditions stipulated in the contracts for such claims are evidenced inter-alia by way of confirmation by the customers.

a) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

b) Interest income

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in 'finance income' in the statement of profit and loss. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss is shown under other income.

iii) Exceptional items

On certain occasions, 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.

iv) Property, Plant and Equipment

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in its previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April, 2015.

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. The carrying amount of the replaced part accounted for as a separate asset previously is derecognized. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value basis as per the rate derived on the basis of useful life and method prescribed under Schedule – III of the Companies Act 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

v) Intangible Assets:

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets as recognised in its previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April, 2015

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

vi) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre -tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

vii) Taxes on income

a) Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized on all temporary differences which are the differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that effects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences; and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and based on the tax consequence which will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at financial year end, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax relating to item recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liability and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The company has shifted to tax u/s 115BAA w.e.f AY 2022-23 (relevant FY 2021-22) under Income Tax Act, and therefore the outstanding MAT credit remain unutilised of earlier year has been reversed to Profit and Loss Account, Further MAT will not be applicable in the future and therefor there will be no effect in Deferred Tax relating to MAT provisions.

vii) Foreign Currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the company's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

viii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and other short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

ix) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except when the results would be anti-dilutive.

x) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made to the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. when discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

b) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation which is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. Contingent assets are disclosed if the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

xi) Leases

For arrangements entered into prior to 1st April, 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Operating Lease :

Lease of assets under which all the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lesser are classified as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

xii) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

A. Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
i) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
ii) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
iii) Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
iv) Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or FVTPL

Debt instruments

The subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on their classification. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

i) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

ii) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest income which are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

iii) Debt instruments measured at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

iv) Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and Loss.

B. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when
i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

C. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:
i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost
ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to
i) the twelve months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those

default events on the financial instrument that are possible within twelve after the reporting date) or
ii) full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition, if credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on twelve months ECL.

D. Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liability at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial liability except for financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:
i) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
ii) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss)

i) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in finance income or finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Derecognition

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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

xii) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investment in debt and equity 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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

• Level 1 —
Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

• Level 2 —
Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

• Level 3 —
Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period

xiii) Inventory

Raw material, Work in progress, and Finish goods shall be measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventory shall be assigned by using weighted average cost formula.

The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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Notes to Financial Statements for The Year Ended March 31, 2026

NOTE: 28 ADDITIONAL NOTES:

1. Balances of Unsecured Loans, Other Liabilities, Creditors, Debtors, Loans and Advances are subject to confirmation by the parties concerned and reconciliation thereof in subsequent years.

2. **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES:**

(a) List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Sr. No.	Name of related party	Relationship
1	Jayesh K. Patel (Resigned with effect from (02/02/2026)	Key Management Personnel
2	Harish K. Bhatt (Resigned with effect from (02/02/2026)	
3	Paresh M. Shah (Resigned with effect from (02/01/2026)	
4	Aastha jain (Appointed with effect from 02/02/2026)	
5	Chirag V. Pansuriya (Appointed with effect from 02/02/2026)	
6	Kishan R. Mendapara (Appointed with effect from 26/12/2025)	
7	Khushbu H. Nadapara (Appointed with effect from 26/12/2025)	
8	Sumit H. Gol (Appointed with effect from 05/11/2025)	
9	Ankit Gupta (Appointed with effect from 01/07/2025)	

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 605-607, SILVER OAKS PALDI AHMEDABAD

VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED)

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Notes to Financial Statements for The Year Ended March 31, 2026

10	Asthu H. Patel	Relatives of key Management personnel
11	Dwijen H. Bhatt	
12	Ratnakalaben H Patel	
13	Surbhiben H Bhatt	
14	Harshad K Patel	
15	Harshad K Patel HUF	
16	Harish K Bhatt HUF	
17	Dhara Organisers Pvt. Ltd.	Concerns in which directors are interested
18	J. K. Patel & Co.	
19	NK Pigment Industries	
20	Dhara Procon Private Limited	

b) TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

(Rupees in lacs)

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction	2025-26	2024-25
(i)	Unsecured Loans		
	- Key Management Personnel and Relatives		
	- Repayment	0.00	5.00
	- Received		0
	- Concern in which Directors are interested		
	- Repayment		-
	- Received		-
(ii)	Managerial Remuneration		
	- Jayesh K Patel	10.85	20.11
	- Harish K Bhatt	0.00	0.00
(iv)	Office Rent		
	- Harish K Bhatt HUF	0.15	0.60
	- Surbhiben H Bhatt	0.15	0.60
	- Ratnakalaben H Patel	0.15	0.60

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Notes to Financial Statements for The Year Ended March 31, 2026

	-H.K Patel HUF	0.15	0.60
(v)	Sales during the year - NK Pigment Industries	10.77	31.44
(vi)	Purchase during the year - NK Pigment Industries	7.45	0.00
(iv)	**Outstanding Balances:** **Unsecured Loan** Payable by company		
	- Concerns in which Directors are interested	0.00	0.00
	- Key Management Personnel and Relatives		-
	Managerial Remuneration		
	- Jayesh K Patel	0.00	7.76
	- Harish K Bhatt	0.00	0.00
	Receivable by company		
	- NK Pigment Industries	0.00	3.32

3. PARTICULARS OF EARNING PER SHARE:

(Rupees In lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	499.28	(766.47)
Number of equity shares	55.70	55.70
Nominal value of the share	10	10
Basic EPS	8.96	(13.76)
Diluted EPS	8.96	(13.76)

4. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION IS MADE UP OF: – (EXCLUDING GST)

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
For Statutory Audit	1.5	0.00
Total	**1.5**	**0.00**

VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED)

CIN: L20299GJ1991PLC015507

Notes to Financial Statements for The Year Ended March 31, 2026

5. Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are provided as under to the extent the company has received intimation from the "Suppliers" regarding their status under the Act

(Rupees in lacs)

Sr No	Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(a)	Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to each supplier at the end of each accounting Year		
>	Principal amount due to micro and small enterprise	Nil	Nil
>	Interest due on above	Nil	Nil
(b)	Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006, alongwith the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the Year	Nil	Nil
(c)	Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding interest specified under the Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises Act,2006	Nil	Nil
(d)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	Nil	Nil
(e)	Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

6. Previous year's figures have been recast/restated where necessary.

7. All the title deeds of Immovable Properties held in the name of the Company.

VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED)

CIN: L20299GJ1991PLC015507

Notes to Financial Statements for The Year Ended March 31, 2026

8. Analytical Ratios

	Current year (FY 2025-26)			Previous year (FY 2024-25)			
Particulars	**Ratio**	**Items included in numerator**	**Items included in denominator**	**Ratio**	**Items included in numerator**	**Items included in denominator**	**Change In The Ratio By More Than 25% As Compared To The Preceding Year**
(A) Current Ratio	0.67	57.70	85.58	NA	249.58	735.19	Company's revenue has been restricted due to disputes as mentioned in Note 43(V), However, Company is of the opinion that the change in ration will not affect any material in the long run of the company
(B) Debt-Equity Ratio	0.04	3.60	95.86	NA	0.00	(403.42)	
(C) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	150.66	542.36	3.60	NA	(711.40)	0.00	
(D) Return on Equity Ratio	5.21	499.28	95.86	NA	(466.47)	(403.42)	
(E) Inventory Turnover Ratio	2.97	467.33	157.36	3.68	605.90	164.72	
(F) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	11.41	467.33	40.96	8.32	605.90	72.81	
(G) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	2.27	467.33	205.71	1.46	532.17	356.25	
(H) Net Capital Turnover Ratio	-16.76	467.33	(27.88)	NA	NA	NA	
(I) Net Profit Ratio	1.07	499.28	467.33	(0.77)	(466.47)	605.90	
(J) Return on Capital Employed	5.65	541.50	95.86	(1.84)	(735.21)	400.14	
(K) Return on Investment	0	0.00	0.03	NA	NA	NA	

VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED)

CIN: L20299GJ1991PLC015507

Notes to Financial Statements for The Year Ended March 31, 2026

9. Trade Receivables Ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
I) Undisputed – considered good	8.82	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.12
II) Undisputed – considered doubtful						
III) Disputed – considered good						
IV) Disputed – considered doubtful						

As at 31st March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
I) Undisputed – considered good	48.29	20.83	0.00	0.00	3.69	72.81
II) Undisputed – considered doubtful						
III) Disputed – considered good						
IV) Disputed – considered doubtful						

10. Trade Payables Ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
I) Undisputed – considered good	55.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.17
II) Undisputed – considered doubtful					
III) Disputed – considered good					
IV) Disputed – considered doubtful					

VELLORA IMPACT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS PRATIKSHA CHEMICALS LIMITED)

CIN: L20299GJ1991PLC015507

Notes to Financial Statements for The Year Ended March 31, 2026

As at 31st March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
I) Undisputed – considered good	356.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	**356.25**
II) Undisputed – considered doubtful					
III) Disputed – considered good					
IV) Disputed – considered doubtful					

11. Corporate Social Responsibility provisions as per Section 135 of Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to the company.

12. Dividend:

(Rupees in lacs)

Dividend on equity shares paid during the year	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Interim Dividend paid during the year	0	0
Dividend distribution tax on final dividend	0	0

As per our attached report of even date
Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 101648W

Nimai Shah
Partner
M.No.:100932

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026
UDIN: 26100932HSHPUU2316

For and on behalf of the Board
Vellora Impact Limited
CIN : L01119GJ1991PLC015507

SUMIT HARJIBHAI GOL
Managing Director
DIN - 11367027
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

SHIVRAJSINH HAISHCHANDRASINH CHUDASAMA
Director
DIN - 11714281
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

CHIRAG VALLABHBHAI PANSURIYA
CFO
PAN: CDIPP0937J
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026

ANKIT GUPTA
Company Secretary & Compliance officer
Mem No.: 72103
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 14/05/2026