Registration number: 09146756 (England and Wales)

Indo Count UK Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

Indo Count UK Ltd

Contents

Indo Count UK Ltd

Company Information

Directors	Mr Graham Mccoll Naismith Mr Shreyas Joshi Mr Prakash Gordan Valambia
Registered office	1 Doughty Street London United Kingdom WC1N 2PH
Auditors	KNAV Limited Ground Floor Hygeia Building 66-68 College Road Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BE

Indo Count UK Ltd

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

Principal activity
The principal activity of Indo Count UK Ltd ("the Company") is the sale of textile products, including luxury sheets, pillowcases, comforters, quilts, fashion bedding and utility bedding, designed for comfort and durability.

Dividends
The directors did not recommend any dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 (2025: £Nil).

Directors
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2025 to the date of this report.
Mr Graham Mccoll Naismith
Mr Shreyas Joshi
Mr Prakash Gordan Valambia

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:
Mr Kailash Ramniwas Lalpuria - resigned 14 February 2026

Going concern
At the time of approving these financial statements, the directors are confident that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and Indo Count Industries Ltd ("parent company"), has provided written assurances that it will continue to provide ongoing financial support as necessary and accordingly these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Post balance sheet events
There were no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

Political donations and political expenditure
The Company made no political donations during the year (2025: £Nil).

Disclosure of information to the auditors
Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Small companies provision statement
This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Indo Count UK Ltd

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

Auditors

Pursuant to Section 519 of the Companies Act 2006, PSJ Alexander & Co, resigned and KNAV Limited (KNAV), are appointed as the new auditors. The auditors KNAV are deemed to be reappointmented.

This report was approved by the Board on 15 May 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Shreyas Joshi

....

Mr Shreyas Joshi

Director

Indo Count UK Ltd

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Indo Count UK Ltd

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Indo Count UK Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Indo Count UK Ltd (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2026, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Directors' Report and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

• the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

• the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Indo Count UK Ltd (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor 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 a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Irregularities, including fraud are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We designed procedures in line with our responsibilities outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience; through verbal and written communications with those charged with governance and other management, and via inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence.

We discussed with those charged with governance and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations to our team and remained alert to any indicators of non-compliance throughout the audit, we also specifically considered where and how fraud may occur within the Company.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements, including the company's constitution, relevant financial reporting standards; company law and tax legislation and we assess the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines and penalties, or through losses arising from litigations.

Based on our understanding of the Company and the industry, discussions with the management, we identified Companies Act 2006, Financial Reporting Standard 102 and UK taxation legislation as having a direct effect on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

International Auditing Standards (UK) limit the required procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to the procedures, and no procedures over and above those already noted are required. These limited procedures did not identify any actual or suspected non-compliance with which laws and regulations that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Our audit procedures included:
- enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with the laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- enquiry of management of legal matters during the year and use of legal firms thereof;
- review of the minutes of the meetings conducted by the Board of Directors and Board resolutions circulated during the year;
- evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
- analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements; and
- review of accounting estimates for biases

These procedures did not identify any actual or suspected fraudulent irregularities that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit there is an unavoidable risk that some material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK). For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the procedures that we are required to undertake would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remains a high risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these might involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud, and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations or every incidence of fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Indo Count UK Ltd

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Indo Count UK Ltd (continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

....

Kalbinder Sanghera (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KNAV Limited

Hygeia Building
Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Date: 19/05/2026

2026-49-UK

Indo Count UK Ltd

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Turnover		3,502,701	4,712,059
Cost of sales		(2,155,000)	(3,119,308)
Gross profit		1,347,701	1,592,751
Administrative expenses		(1,470,014)	(1,405,467)
Operating (loss)/profit		(122,313)	187,284
(Loss)/profit before tax	4	(122,313)	187,284
Taxation		-	(48,569)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(122,313)	138,715

The Company has no other comprehensive income during the current or prior year and hence a separate statement of other comprehensive income has not been prepared.

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Indo Count UK Ltd

(Registration number: 09146756) (England and Wales)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	29,710	39,913
Current assets			
Stocks	6	2,251,688	1,328,325
Debtors	7	761,313	1,453,933
Cash at bank and in hand		678,790	168,171
		3,691,791	2,950,429
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(3,280,389)	(2,426,917)
Net current assets		411,402	523,512
Net assets		441,112	563,425
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	86,000	86,000
Retained earnings		355,112	477,425
Shareholders' funds		441,112	563,425

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 15 May 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

....
Mr Shreyas Joshi
Director

Indo Count UK Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2026

1 General information

Indo Count UK Ltd. ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number is 09146756, and its registered office is located at 1 Doughty Street, London, WC1N 2PH. The Company's principal activity is the sale of textile products, including luxury sheets, pillowcases, comforters, quilts, fashion bedding and utility bedding, designed for comfort and durability.

The principal place of business is Ground Floor of Unit 2, The Stables, Wilmslow Road, East Didsbury, Manchester M20 5PG.

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The Company has made certain reclassifications and regroupings in the comparative numbers in these financial statements to conform to the classifications used in the current financial year. These changes have no impact on the previously reported net profit. The reclassifications and regroupings have been made for better presentation.

The Company's presentation and functional currency is Pounds Sterling (£).

The financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

At the time of approving these financial statements, the directors are confident that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and Indo Count Industries Ltd ("parent company"), has provided written assurances that it will continue to provide ongoing financial support as necessary and accordingly these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Turnover
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. This is usually on the date of shipment or on receipt of goods by the customer, depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale, including agreed delivery conditions.

Revenue is recorded net of trade promotions and discounts, which are recognised as incurred, generally at the time of sale. Accruals are made for expected promotional and discount payments to customers and are included within accruals in the balance sheet. Revenue is stated net of Value Added Tax ("VAT").

Tax
The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:
- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that deferred tax assets will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- any deferred tax balances are reversed when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Employee Benefit
Defined contribution pension obligation

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Operating lease
Rental payments under operating leases are charged to profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit and loss account.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Leasehold improvement	20% straight line basis
Plant & machinery	20% straight line basis
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% - 25% straight line basis

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

Stocks
Stocks (or inventories) are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making appropriate allowances for obsolete and slow-moving items. Inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost includes the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition.

At the end of each reporting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is required the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other debtors and creditors, and amounts owed to and from group undertakings.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade creditors or debtors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discounted rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each year end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown as current liabilities.

Trade creditors
Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the Company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Share capital
Called-up share capital represents the nominal value of ordinary shares that have been issued.

Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty
The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses.

The estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant factors and circumstances at the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, and revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised, and in any future periods affected.

Information about estimation uncertainties that may have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year is set out below.

Tangible assets
The residual values of tangible assets are reviewed annually after considering the remaining useful life of the assets and projected disposal values. The estimation of useful lives is based on historic performance as well as expectations of future use and deterioration. Changes to expected useful lives or residual values may be significant and could have a material impact on the carrying values of these assets.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions for slow-moving and obsolete stock
The Company holds significant inventories of textile products that are subject to changing consumer preferences and seasonal trends.

Management reviews stock on a line-by-line basis at the reporting date and makes provision for slow-moving and obsolete stock. Provisions are calculated based on estimated future sales, forecast demand, current market conditions, and expected recoverability.

The level of provision is reviewed and updated at each year-end. This estimate is inherently subjective and could change significantly depending on future demand patterns and pricing trends. Provision for slow-moving stock during the year amounted to £3,961 (2025: £12,000).

3 Employees and directors

The average number of employees during the year was 7 (2025: 6).

4 Loss/profit before tax

Arrived at after charging

	2026 £	2025 £
Depreciation on tangible assets	12,352	10,472
Operating lease charges	53,010	48,611

5 Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2025	48,882	14,127	2,823	65,832
Additions	1,314	835	-	2,149
At 31 March 2026	50,196	14,962	2,823	67,981
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2025	15,766	8,079	2,074	25,919
Charge for the year	9,828	2,399	125	12,352
At 31 March 2026	25,594	10,478	2,199	38,271
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2026	24,602	4,484	624	29,710
At 31 March 2025	33,116	6,048	749	39,913

6 Stocks

	2026 £	2025 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,251,688	1,328,325

Stocks are stated after provisions for impairment of £3,961 (2025: £12,000)

7 Debtors

	2026 £	2025 £
Trade debtors	269,772	1,100,755
Amounts owed by group undertakings	466,436	338,406
Other debtors	11,064	6,480
Prepayments	14,041	8,292
	761,313	1,453,933

Amounts owed by group undertakings represent commission receivable from the parent company under the inter-company commission arrangement. Under this arrangement, the Company earns commission income at a rate of 7% on net export sales made by the parent company to UK customers originally onboarded by the Company.

These amounts are unsecured, interest free and settled in the normal course of business.

Other debtors include £6,480 (2025: £6,480) falling due after more than one year.

The Company has reclassified amount of £8,292 from "Other debtors" to "Prepayments" for the year ended 31 March 2025 to conform with the classifications used in the current financial year.

8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2026 £	2025 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	74,457	142,632
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,833,248	1,704,508
Other creditors	3,050	2,128
Taxation and social security	193,701	242,082
Accruals	175,933	287,524
Corporation tax payable	-	48,043
	3,280,389	2,426,917

Amounts owed to group undertakings relate to goods purchased from the parent company in the ordinary course of business. These amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Accruals represent provisions for customer rebates, discounts, licence fees, employee pensions, and professional costs and are expected to be settled in the normal course of business.

The Company has reclassified an amount of £287,524 from "Other creditors" to "Accruals" for the year ended 31 March 2025 to conform with the classifications used in the current financial year.

The Company has reclassified an amount of £48,043 from "Taxation and social security" to "Corporation tax payable" for the year ended 31 March 2025 to conform with the classifications used in the current financial year.

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2026		2025	
	No.	£	No.	£
Share Capital of £1 each	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000

10 Pension and Other Schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme
The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £60,444 (2025: £57,891). Contributions totalling £583 (2025: £356) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in other creditors.

11 Commitments under operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Not later than one year	56,290	50,646
Later than one year and not later than five years	96,862	153,152
	153,152	203,798

12 Controlling entity

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Indo Count Industries Ltd ("ICIL"), a public listed company in India.

13 Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.