

**Company registration number 06060342 (England and Wales)**

**CASA FORMA LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

# CASA FORMA LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr P Seth Mr A Banaik Mr K Kanodia
<b>Company number</b>	06060342
<b>Registered office</b>	Quadrant House - Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
<b>Auditor</b>	UHY Hacker Young Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW

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# CASA FORMA LIMITED

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# CASA FORMA LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of interior design.

#### **Results and dividends**

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr P Seth

Mr A Banaik

Mr K Kanodia

#### **Auditor**

The auditors, UHY Hacker Young, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

United Kingdom 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK 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.

**CASA FORMA LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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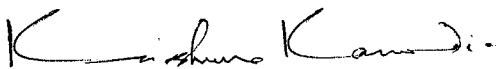
**Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

**Small companies exemption**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



Mr K Kanodia

**Director**

12 May 2026

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CASA FORMA LIMITED**

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### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Casa Forma Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity 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 Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (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's 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 directors' 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 financial statements are 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CASA FORMA LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

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### **Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our 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 the 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.
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the Directors' Report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CASA FORMA LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

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### **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 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the Company and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the acts by the Company, which were contrary to applicable laws and regulations including fraud, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inflated revenue.

Audit procedures performed included: review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation, enquiries of management and testing of journals and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **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.



**UHY Hacker Young**  
Quadrant House  
4 Thomas More Square  
London E1W 1YW

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF CASA FORMA LIMITED (CONTINUED)**

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vinodkumar Vadgama'.

**Vinodkumar Vadgama**  
**Senior Statutory Auditor**  
**For and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young**

13 May 2026

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

CASA FORMA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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	Notes	2026 £	2025 £
Revenue		-	-
Administrative expenses		(18,848)	(13,205)
<b>Operating loss</b>		(18,848)	(13,205)
Finance costs	3	-	(116)
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		(18,848)	(13,321)
Tax on loss		-	-
<b>Loss and total comprehensive income for the year</b>	9	(18,848)	(13,321)

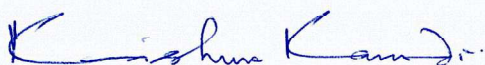
The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

**CASA FORMA LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MARCH 2026**

	Notes	2026 £	£	2025 £	£
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4		9,093		11,823
<b>Current assets</b>					
Trade and other receivables	5	5,345		4,978	
Cash and cash equivalents		19,005		11,162	
		<u>24,350</u>		<u>16,140</u>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	6	(10,903)		(4,811)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			13,447		11,329
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			22,540		23,152
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	6		(33,769)		(15,533)
<b>Net (liabilities)/assets</b>			<u>(11,229)</u>		<u>7,619</u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital	8	925,000		925,000	
Retained earnings	9	(936,229)		(917,381)	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(11,229)</u>		<u>7,619</u>

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 May 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr K Kanodia

**Director**

Company registration number 06060342 (England and Wales)

**CASA FORMA LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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	<b>Share capital £</b>	<b>Retained earnings £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April 2024</b>	925,000	(904,060)	20,940
<b>Year ended 31 March 2025:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(13,321)	(13,321)
	<u>925,000</u>	<u>(917,381)</u>	<u>7,619</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	925,000	(917,381)	7,619
<b>Year ended 31 March 2026:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(18,848)	(18,848)
	<u>925,000</u>	<u>(936,229)</u>	<u>(11,229)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2026</b>	<u>925,000</u>	<u>(936,229)</u>	<u>(11,229)</u>

# CASA FORMA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Casa Forma Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW. The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the directors' report.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1, (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property Plant and Equipment (iii) paragraph 118 (e) of IAS 38 Intangibles Assets, (iv) paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 39 to 40, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets; and
- the requirement to present a statement of cash flows and related notes.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, standards not yet effective and impairment of assets.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of PDS Limited. The group accounts of PDS Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 12.

#### 1.2 Going concern

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The company will also continue to obtain sufficient funding from within the group to enable it to pay its debts as they fall due.

In addition, group companies have agreed not to seek repayment of amounts owed until the company is able to pay its debts as they fall due.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.3 Intangible assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Patents and Licenses	5 years straight line
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**1.4 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets**

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

**1.5 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

**1.6 Financial assets**

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories, depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss which are measured at fair value.

***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

When any of the above-mentioned conditions for classification of financial assets is not met, a financial asset is classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized initially at fair value and any transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss, and is included within finance income or finance costs in the statement of income for the reporting period in which it arises.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

*Financial assets held at amortised cost*

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost where the objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. They arise principally from the provision of goods and services to customers (eg trade receivables). They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment where necessary.

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

*Impairment of financial assets*

Financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

The expected credit losses associated with these assets are estimated on a forward-looking basis. A broad range of information is considered when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

*Derecognition of financial assets*

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

1.7 Financial liabilities

The company recognises financial debt when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are classified as either 'financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' or 'other financial liabilities'.

*Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is held for trading. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking, or
- it is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss.

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# CASA FORMA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *Other financial liabilities*

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, trade payables and other short-term monetary liabilities, are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2025: 3)

The directors acting during the period are remunerated by other group companies. There are no identifiable qualifying services for this company in 2026.

### 3 Finance costs

	2026	2025
	£	£
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>		
Interest on other loans	-	116
	====	====

**CASA FORMA LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

**4 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Patents</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 31 March 2025	13,651
At 31 March 2026	13,651
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 31 March 2025	1,828
Charge for the year	2,730
At 31 March 2026	4,558
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2026	9,093
At 31 March 2025	11,823

**5 Trade and other receivables**

	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
VAT recoverable	5,345	4,893
Other receivables	-	85
	5,345	4,978

**6 Liabilities**

		<b>Current</b>		<b>Non-current</b>	
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade and other payables	7	10,903	4,811	33,769	15,533

**CASA FORMA LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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**7 Trade and other payables**

	<b>Current</b>		<b>Non-current</b>	
	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade payables	2,653	11	-	-
Amount owed to parent undertaking	-	-	33,769	15,533
Accruals and deferred income	8,250	4,800	-	-
	<u>10,903</u>	<u>4,811</u>	<u>33,769</u>	<u>15,533</u>

## CASA FORMA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

#### 8 Share capital

	2026	2025	2026	2025
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	925,000	925,000	925,000	925,000

#### 9 Retained earnings

	2026	2025
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	(917,381)	(904,060)
Loss for the year	(18,848)	(13,321)
At the end of the year	<u>(936,229)</u>	<u>(917,381)</u>

#### 10 Contingent liabilities

RBS has a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company.

#### 11 Capital risk management

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern whilst maximising the return of stakeholders through the optimisation of equity balance. The capital structure of the company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising of issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

#### 12 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Multinational Textile Group Limited, a company registered in Mauritius, and the ultimate parent company is PDS Limited, a company registered in India.

PDS Limited prepares group financial statements and copies can be obtained from Unit No 971, Solitaire Corporate Park, Andheri, Ghatkopar Link Road, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400093.

PDS Limited is listed on the BSE and National Stock Exchange in India.

**CASA FORMA LIMITED**

**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

**CASA FORMA LIMITED**

**DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	-	-
<b>Administrative expenses</b>	(18,848)	(13,205)
<b>Operating loss</b>	(18,848)	(13,205)
<b>Finance costs</b>		
Non bank interest on loans	-	(116)
<b>Loss before taxation</b>	(18,848)	(13,321)

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**CASA FORMA LIMITED**

**SCHEDULES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

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	<b>2026</b>	<b>2025</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Computer running costs	2,397	1,431
Legal and professional fees	9,191	2,195
Audit fees	4,250	5,591
Bank charges	288	(8)
Bad and doubtful debts	(9)	-
Insurances (not premises)	-	2,017
Telecommunications	1	151
Amortisation	2,730	1,828
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	<b>18,848</b>	<b>13,205</b>
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