

Micro Company TechExcel Ltd (audit exempt)

Unaudited Financial statements

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Company Name | TechExcel Limited |
| Company no | 634547 |
| Registered Office: | 94 Callenders Mill, Celbridge, Co.Kildare |
| Director1: | Kunjan Patel |
| Director2: | Megha Patel |
| Secretary: | Megha Patel |

| Accounts as of March 24, 2026 | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | |
| | Current Year | Current Year |
| | 2025-2026 | 2024-2025 |
| Assets | | |
| Cash and Bank | | |
| Cash on Hand | | |
| Turnover | €3500 | €0 |
| Expenses | €3500 | €0 |
| Other Current Assets | | |
| Accounts Receivable | € 0 | € 0 |
| Total Other Current Assets | € 0 | € 0 |
| Long-term Assets | € 0.00 | € 0.00 |
| Total Long-term Assets | € 0.00 | € 0.00 |
| Total Assets | € 65000 | € 65000 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Current Liabilities | € 44758 | € 44758 |
| Shareholder Loan | € 0 | € 0 |
| Total Current Liabilities | € 44758 | € 44758 |
| Long-term Liabilities | | |
| Total Long-term Liabilities | € 0.00 | € 0.00 |
| Total Liabilities | € 44758 | € 44758 |
| Equity sold | | |
| Retained Earnings | 0 | 0 |
| Net profit | 0 | 0 |
| Profit for all prior years | -€ 44758 | -€ 44758 |
| Total Retained Earnings | €0 | €0 |
| Total Equity | -€ 44758 | -€ 44758 |

I the director of TechExcel Pvt Limited state that;

(a) These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014”

(c) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied

(d) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2) of the Companies Act 2014

(e) We acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare Financial Statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to Financial Statements so far as they are applicable to the company

(f) The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 as a micro company; We have done so on the ground that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance

On behalf of the board

Kunjan Patel
April 7, 2026
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 24, 2026

1. General information

Micro Company TechExcel Ltd (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares, and incorporated in Ireland. Its registered office is 94 callenders mill, Celbridge, Co.Kildare.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("FRS 105"). The company qualifies as a micro company for the period, as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014, in respect of the financial year and has applied

the rules of the 'micro companies regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105. Company follows Schedule 3B of the Companies Act 2014 as inserted by Companies(Accounting) Act 2017 with relation to Accounting Principles, Form and Content of financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) and all amounts have being rounded to the nearest Euro.

3. Principal accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

3.1 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business, such as patents, are capitalised at cost including any directly attributable cost of preparing the assets for their intended use. They are amortised using the straight-line basis over their useful lives, which in the case of patents, is 5 years.

3.2 Tangible assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

3.3 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful like, on a straight-line basis, as

follows:

Fixtures and fittings 10 years

Where factors indicate that the residual values or useful lives of tangible assets may have changed, a review will be carried out of residual value, depreciation methods and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

3.4 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the first in first out method. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and the attributable proportion of direct production overheads based on a normal level of capacity. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

At the end of each reporting period, stocks and work in progress are assessed for impairment. If an item (or group of items) is impaired, an impairment loss is recognised.

3.5 Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities. Turnover on sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods,

which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer. Turnover on supply of services such as restoration and repair of furniture is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service at the end of the financial year. The stage of completion is determined primarily on the basis of time costs applied to individual service assignments. Deposits received from customers in advance of completion of sales of goods or in advance of the stage of completion of services at the end of the financial year are not recognised as income and are included in creditors.

3.6 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except where it relates to an item recognised in other comprehensive income or equity in which case the related tax is recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

3.7 Impairment of assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4. Directors' transactions

A loan was advanced to Director 1 during the year. It is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand. The loan was advanced to Director 1 (Kunjan Patel) for the purposes of product development, marketing and running costs of the company. The balance is included in current assets in the Balance Sheet.

5. Equity sold

Equity of the company was sold to raise the funding for the company, the B5 statement was filed accordingly.