Company registration number 07093115 (England and Wales)

EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

(FORMERLY METEOR ONLINE LEARNING LIMITED)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(FORMERLY METEOR ONLINE LEARNING LIMITED)
COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr Sudhanva Dhananjaya
Company number	07093115
Registered office	11 Coldbath Square London EC1R 5HL
Auditor	KLSA LLP Kalamu House 11 Coldbath Square London EC1R 5HL

EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(FORMERLY METEOR ONLINE LEARNING LIMITED)
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EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(FORMERLY METEOR ONLINE LEARNING LIMITED)
DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of providing education support services on behalf of the parent company (Excelsoft Technologies Limited, India)

Director
The director who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements was as follows:

Mr Sudhanva Dhananjaya

Auditor
The auditor, KLSA LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

DHANANJAY
A SUDHANVA
Digitally signed by DHANANJAYA SUDHANVA
Date: 2025.05.20 10:39:52 +05'30'

Mr Sudhanva Dhananjaya
Director

19 May 2025

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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. He is 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.

EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(FORMERLY METEOR ONLINE LEARNING LIMITED)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Excelsoft Technologies Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including 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 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 2025 and of its profit 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 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 financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

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 director is 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's 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 director's report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was 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 director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director 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 the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

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.

Hsn

Harsheel Dodhia
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of KLSA LLP

19 May 2025

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Kalamu House
11 Coldbath Square
London
EC1R 5HL

EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(FORMERLY METEOR ONLINE LEARNING LIMITED)
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	-	-
Administrative expenses	(37,961)	(13,500)
Other operating income	39,902	13,500
Profit before taxation	1,941	-
Tax on profit	-	-
Profit for the financial year	1,941	-

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(FORMERLY METEOR ONLINE LEARNING LIMITED)
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Current assets					
Debtors	**4**	5,033		13,500	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,698		-	
		6,731		13,500	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(11,630)		(20,340)	
Net current liabilities			(4,899)		(6,840)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1,151,907		1,151,907
Share premium account			892,607		892,607
Profit and loss reserves			(2,049,413)		(2,051,354)
Total equity			(4,899)		(6,840)

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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 19 May 2025

DHANANJAY A SUDHANVA Digitally signed by DHANANJAYA SUDHANVA Date: 2025.05.20 10:40:28 +05'30'

Mr Sudhanva Dhananjaya
Director

Company registration number 07093115 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Excelsoft Technologies Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 Coldbath Square, London, EC1R 5HL.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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.

1.2 Going concern

The company is reliant on the continued financial support from its ultimate parent undertaking, Excelsoft Technologies Limited, in order to meet its obligations as they fall due. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company, with the support of the parent company, has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the above support is withdrawn.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instruments Issues’ of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.6 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee’s services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.7 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company’s accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	1	1

4 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,033	13,500

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,460	6,840
Other creditors	9,170	13,500
	11,630	20,340

6 Related party transactions

The company is controlled by Excelsoft Technologies Limited, a company resident in India, who own 100% of the share capital of the company. The director Sudhanva Dhananjaya is also the directors of Excelsoft Technologies Limited.

Included in other creditors, is an amount due to Freedom to Learn Limited of £2,460 (31 March 2024: £6,840) a company related by common directorship. The company was ultimately controlled by Excelsoft Technologies Limited, India.

Included in debtors, is an amount due from Excelsoft Technologies Limited, India of of £5,033 (31 March 2024: 13,500).

7 Parent company

Excelsoft Technologies Limited owns 100% share capital of the company and is the ultimate parent company. The company is incorporated in India.

EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

(FORMERLY METEOR ONLINE LEARNING LIMITED)

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

EXCELSOFT TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED
(FORMERLY METEOR ONLINE LEARNING LIMITED)
DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		2025		2024
	£	£	£	£
Other operating income				
Sundry income		39,902		13,500
Administrative expenses				
Rent re operating leases	480		-	
Professional subscriptions	155		-	
Legal and professional fees	32,784		-	
Audit fees	4,200		13,500	
Bank charges	342		-	
		(37,961)		(13,500)
Operating profit		1,941		-