Company registration number 08072421 (England and Wales)

MEGAHERTZ LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MEGAHERTZ LIMITED

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MEGAHERTZ LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**6**		50,429		47,809
Investments	**7**		104		104
			50,533		47,913
Current assets					
Stocks		126,006		102,069	
Debtors	**8**	2,120,825		621,721	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,836,030		2,055,639	
		4,082,861		2,779,429	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**9**	(4,007,727)		(2,320,636)	
Net current assets			75,134		458,793
Total assets less current liabilities			125,667		506,706
Provisions for liabilities			(1,715)		(1,715)
Net assets			123,952		504,991
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,870		10,870
Share premium account			3,339,060		3,339,060
Profit and loss reserves			(3,225,978)		(2,844,939)
Total equity			123,952		504,991

MEGAHERTZ LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 28 September 2026

J R Flay
Director

Company registration number 08072421 (England and Wales)

MEGAHERTZ LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2024	10,870	3,339,060	(2,667,411)	682,519
Year ended 31 December 2024:				
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	-	(177,528)	(177,528)
Balance at 31 December 2024	10,870	3,339,060	(2,844,939)	504,991
Year ended 31 December 2025:				
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	-	(381,039)	(381,039)
Balance at 31 December 2025	10,870	3,339,060	(3,225,978)	123,952

1 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 at the balance sheet date and the reported profits or losses that are not readily apparent from other sources. These include the following:

Impairment of WIP
The provision policy for impairment of WIP is based on the ongoing evaluation of the individual jobs and management's judgement. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of the profit in WIP and provisions are made against WIP accordingly.

Revenue and profit recognition
Revenue and profit recognition requires forecasts to be made on the outcome of long term contracts which require assessments and judgements to be made to estimate the expected remaining costs and revenues.

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.

2 Accounting policies

Company information
Megahertz Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Gable House, 239 Regents Park Road, Finchley, London, United Kingdom, N3 3LF. The principal business address is 39 Lancaster Way, Ely, CB6 3NW.

2.1 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.

2 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

2.2 Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Long-term contracts

Long-term contracts are assessed on a contract by contract basis and reflected in the statement of comprehensive income by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is ascertained in a manner appropriate to the stage of completion of the contract and credit taken for profit earned to date when the outcome of the contract can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which the loss is first foreseen.

Amounts recoverable on contracts

Amounts recoverable on contracts are included in debtors and represent the value of work done in excess of amounts invoiced to the customer.

Payments on account

Payments on account are included in creditors and represent amounts receivable from the customer in excess of the company's valuation work done.

2.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected useful economic life.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

2.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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

Depreciation is provided on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over period of the lease
Plant and equipment	- 25% reducing balance
Computers	- 33% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

2.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss .

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

2.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

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.

2.11 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.

2.12 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

2 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation 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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost n profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

2.14 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.

2 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

2.15 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.

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	20	21

4 Taxation

	2025 £	2024 £
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(12,069)

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Other £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	215,500	1,805	217,305
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	215,500	1,805	217,305
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	-	-	-

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	7,688	231,914	239,602
Additions	-	51,516	51,516
Disposals	-	(24,165)	(24,165)
At 31 December 2025	7,688	259,265	266,953
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2025	2,786	189,007	191,793
Depreciation charged in the year	1,572	30,103	31,675
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(6,944)	(6,944)
At 31 December 2025	4,358	212,166	216,524
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	3,330	47,099	50,429
At 31 December 2024	4,902	42,907	47,809

7 Fixed asset investments

	2025	2024
	£	£
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	104	104

8 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	1,346,251	310,573
Corporation tax recoverable	-	12,069
Other debtors	774,574	299,079
	2,120,825	621,721

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	18
Trade creditors	374,086	221,365
Taxation and social security	335,726	119,435
Other creditors	3,297,915	1,979,818
	4,007,727	2,320,636

Other creditors include £1,638,675 (2024 - £1,699,750) loans from an unconnected party. This loan incur interest at a rate of 5%, not secured and repayable on demand.

10 Events after the reporting date

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

12 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling person is Mr. J Flay by virtue of his shareholding in the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.