Registered number
07218521

TONGE PROJECT CONTROLS LIMITED

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2025

TONGE PROJECT CONTROLS LIMITED

Registered number: 07218521

Balance Sheet

as at 30 April 2025

	Notes		2025		2024
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		54,840		67,583
Investments	4		3,613		3,613
			58,453		71,196
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		192		1,378	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(26,248)		(19,271)	
Net current liabilities			(26,056)		(17,893)
Total assets less current liabilities			32,397		53,303
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(7,901)		(24,525)
Net assets			24,496		28,778
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			24,396		28,678
Shareholders' funds			24,496		28,778

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

P Tonge

Director

Approved by the board on 31 January 2026

TONGE PROJECT CONTROLS LIMITED

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 30 April 2025

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and

past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Employees

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	4	3

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Tools and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	9,501	128,845	138,346
Additions	967	-	967
At 30 April 2025	10,468	128,845	139,313
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2024	7,649	63,114	70,763
Charge for the year	564	13,146	13,710

At 30 April 2025	8,213	76,260	84,473
Net book value			
At 30 April 2025	2,255	52,585	54,840
At 30 April 2024	1,852	65,731	67,583

4 Investments

	Other investments £
Cost	
At 1 May 2024	3,613
At 30 April 2025	3,613

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	5,710	5,710
Trade creditors	920	920
Taxation and social security costs	17,468	12,520
Other creditors	2,150	121
	26,248	19,271

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2025 £	2024 £
Bank loans	7,901	24,525

7 Loans

	2025 £	2024 £
Creditors include:		
Secured bank loans	7,901	24,525

[Give an indication of the nature and form of the security for the bank loans]

8 Capital commitments

	2025 £	2024 £
Amounts contracted for but not provided in the accounts	5,710	5,710

9 Other information

TONGE PROJECT CONTROLS LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

18 Deadmans Lane

Greenham

Thatcham

RG19 8XS

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.