Fair Tax Mark Statement of Timetastic Limited (March 2021)

This statement of Fair Tax compliance was compiled in partnership with the Fair Tax Mark and certifies that Timetastic Limited ("the Company") meets the standards and requirements of the Fair Tax Mark's UK Small Business Standard.

Tax Policy

The tax policy for the Company can be found on its website at: https://help.timetastic.co.uk/hc/en-us/articles/360004587098-Tax-Policy

It states:

"Timetastic pays full corporation tax in the UK, no offshore companies, no tax avoidance schemes or transactions setup for the sole purpose of avoiding tax."

"We will not use options or what might be referred to as loopholes in tax law, or the allowances and reliefs provided in tax law, in ways that are contrary to the spirit of the law. Nor will we undertake specific transactions with the sole or main aim of securing tax advantages that would otherwise not be available to us based on the reality of running Timetastic."

"We believe tax havens undermine the UK's tax system. As a result, while we may trade with customers and suppliers genuinely located in places considered to be tax havens we will not make use of those places for our own tax advantage, and nor will we take advantage of the secrecy that many such jurisdictions provide for transactions recorded within them."

Company Information

Timetastic Limited was established in 2014 to provide businesses with a time and leave management web application. The registered office address of Timetastic Limited is Suite 143 19 Lever Street, Manchester, England, M1 1AN.

The company currently has two directors and shareholders as detailed below:

Director	Shareholding
Gary Bury	90.1%
Matthew Roberts	9.9%

Financial Reporting

The average net profit before tax over the three years ending September 2017 to 2019 was £254,360. The average current tax charge over the same period was £46,506 (18.28%); and the average *expected* current tax charge was £48,399 (19.03%). The reason that the current tax charge for Timetastic Limited is less than the expected charge, is explained below in a current tax reconciliation with accompanying narratives:

	Average
	£
Profit before tax	254,360
Expected corporation tax charge (19.03%)	**48,399**
1. Depreciation vs capital allowances	(17)
2. Disallowable expenditure	27
3. Utilisation of losses	(1,903)
Actual current tax charge (18.28%)	**46,506**

As at the 30 September 2019, the Company had no deferred tax assets or liabilities on its balance sheet; and had no movements in deferred tax expensed or credited to the income statement.

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1. **Depreciation vs capital allowances** – The accounting treatment of capital assets is usually different than the tax treatment allowable. This is because, in the accounts, an asset is depreciated over its useful economic life. Whereas capital allowances – are set rules in tax law – applied to the type of asset rather than the economic life of the asset (generally speaking). The differences, however, between the depreciation rate in the accounts and capital allowances claimed in the corporation tax return – are only timing differences – as eventually, the accumulative depreciation and the capital allowances claimed will equal one another.

2. **Disallowable expenditure** – some business expenses, although entirely appropriate for inclusion in the reporting entity's accounts, are not allowed as a deduction against taxable income when calculating the tax liability. Examples of such expenses are: client entertaining; fines and penalties; and capital expenditure (which is subject to capital allowances instead).

3. **Utilisation of losses** – tax losses from earlier periods can be carried forward and relieved against future profits, so that the correct amount of tax is applied to the overall historic profits generated, and not just for that period. Once the tax losses have all been used, tax will then become chargeable on the profits generated thereafter.