Fair Tax Mark Statement for Timetastic Limited (March 2023)

This statement of Fair Tax compliance was compiled in partnership with the Fair Tax Foundation ("FTF") and certifies that Timetastic Limited ("the Company") meets the standards and requirements of the FTF's Solely UK-based Business Standard for the Fair Tax Mark certification.

Tax Policy

The tax policy (timetastic.co.uk) for the Company is published on the website for anyone to see.

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 the Company is Suite 143, 19 Lever Street, Manchester, England, M1 1AN. As a web based business with a fully remote workforce, the Company does not have a trading address.

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

Director	Shareholding
Gary Bury	90.1%
Matthew Roberts	9.9%

Tax Information

Profit before tax for the year ended 30 September 2021 was £823,628 (2020: £511,339). The actual current tax charge for the year was £156,453 (2020: £95,158), which is slightly less than the expected headline tax rate of 19%. The reason that the current tax charge for the Company is different than what would be expected, is explained in the following tax reconciliation with accompanying narratives:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Income Statement		
Turnover	1,542,590	1,087,540
Direct costs, operating costs and interest payable	(719,204)	(586,637)
Other income and interest receivable	242	10,436
Profit before tax	**823,628**	**511,339**
Tax charge	**(156,453)**	**(95,158)**
Net profit	667,175	416,181

Current tax and total tax reconciliation

	2021	2020
Expected current tax charge (19%)	**(156,489)**	**(97,154)**
1. Disallowable expenditure	-	(94)
2. Depreciation vs capital allowances	45	1,838
3. Super-deduction capital allowances	158	-
Actual current tax charge	**(156,286)**	**(95,410)**
4. Prior period and other adjustments	(167)	252
Current tax charge per the accounts	**(156,453)**	**(95,158)**
Deferred tax movement	-	-
Total tax charge	**(156,453)**	**(95,158)**

As at the 30 September 2021, 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.

1. **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 Company's tax liability. Examples of such expenses are: client entertaining; and fines and penalties.

2. **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. 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 accumulated depreciation and the capital allowances claimed will equal one another.

3. **Super-deduction capital allowances** – for qualifying plant and machinery assets purchased from 1 April 2021 until 31 March 2023, a special first-year capital allowance totalling 130% of asset purchase price is available to claim. The 30% top slice of this tax deduction (i.e. the amount exceeding the asset's cost for accounting purposes) creates a permanent timing difference between capital allowances and depreciation, and has therefore been analysed separately in the above current tax reconciliation.

4. **Prior period and other adjustments** – adjustments to tax charges in prior periods are quite common and can arise for a number of reasons. Sometimes the tax charge for the previous year was calculated for the accounts before the corporation tax return had been finalised and submitted to HMRC, due to the different deadlines for both the accounts and the tax return. This is then updated the year after to reflect any changes between the tax in the accounts and the actual tax charge that was submitted. Other times, either the reporting or HMRC, may correct a mistake from the previous year(s) and then this is adjusted for in the current year tax charge.