



# Third Sector Accountancy Limited

## Fair Tax Mark Statement (January 2026)

This Statement of Fair Tax Mark compliance was compiled in partnership with the [Fair Tax Foundation](#).

This Fair Tax Mark Statement certifies that Third Sector Accountancy Limited meets the requirements of the [Fair Tax Mark's - UK Small Business Standard](#).

The Fair Tax Mark label is the gold standard of responsible tax conduct and certifies that a business:

- seeks to follow the spirit, as well as the letter of the law;
- shuns artificial or aggressive corporate tax avoidance; and
- is transparent about profits made and taxes paid.

Tax contributions are the lifeblood of a flourishing society - funding essential services such as healthcare, education, policing and transport. Corporate tax avoidance doesn't just rob public services of vital revenue, it also undermines the ability of businesses to compete fairly and reduces national productivity. Across the world, there is a growing community of [Fair Tax Mark certified businesses](#) who believe in responsible tax conduct, spanning small businesses, listed companies, co-operatives and social enterprises.

### Tax Policy

Third Sector Accountancy Limited (“we” / “the Company”) is committed to paying all the taxes it owes in accordance with the spirit of all tax laws that apply to its operations. We believe paying our taxes in this way is the clearest indication we can give of being responsible participants in society. We will fulfil our commitment to paying the appropriate taxes that we owe by seeking to pay the right amount of tax, in the right place, and at the right time. We aim to do this by ensuring we report our tax affairs in ways that reflect the economic reality of the transactions that we undertake during the course of our trade.



We will not seek to use those options made available in tax law, or the allowances and reliefs that it provides, 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 the trade that we undertake. The Company will never undertake transactions that would require notification to HM Revenue & Customs under the Disclosure of Tax Avoidance Schemes Regulations or participate in any arrangement to which it might be reasonably anticipated that the UK's General Anti-Abuse Rule might apply.

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 to secure a tax advantage, nor will we take advantage of the secrecy that many such jurisdictions provide for transactions recorded within them.

Our accounts and tax filings will be prepared in compliance with this policy, and we will seek to provide all the information that users, including HM Revenue & Customs, might need to properly appraise our tax position.

Our Tax Policy also extends to the advice and/or services provided to our clients. We would never advise our clients to do anything that gains them an artificial or aggressive tax advantage that is not within the spirit of the law, or to disguise the economic reality of a transaction. The advice of such information would be improper and would be a disservice to our clients.

## Company Information

The Company is a private company limited by guarantee without share capital, incorporated on 24 January 2017. We are a firm of Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors offering accountancy services primarily to those within the not-for-profit and co-operative sector.

Our registered office and trading address is Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, England, M60 0AS.

The Company operates as a workers' co-operative with democratic member control: only qualifying employees may become members, each holding one vote at general meetings and an equal voice in monthly meetings and overall management. For the year ended 31 January 2025, there were 22 employee members, all with equal voting rights.

Company profits may be allocated in three ways: building a general reserve for the co-operative's continuation and development; providing staff bonuses, distributed equally or by another equitable formula; or funding social, co-operative, and community initiatives.

## Tax Information

The Company's surplus before tax for the year ended 31 January 2025 was £29,246. The expected tax charge on this surplus at the UK's small profits rate of 19.0% would be £5,557. Our actual current tax charge for this period was £7,088 at a rate of 24.2%. The reason that this is more than what would be expected is explained below in the following current tax reconciliation with accompanying narratives:

	<b>31-Jan-25</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Surplus before taxation</b>	<b>29,246</b>
Corporation tax at 19%	5,557
1. Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	397
2. Pension contribution adjustments	1,134
<b>Actual current tax charge for the year (24.2%)</b>	<b>7,088</b>
Deferred tax movements	(537)
<b>Total tax charge per the financial statements</b>	<b>6,551</b>

## Deferred taxes

As at 31 January 2025, the Company had a deferred tax liability of £597 in respect of accelerated capital allowances; and a deferred tax asset of £1,134 in respect of pension contribution adjustments. This resulted in a net deferred tax asset of £537, creating an overall total tax charge of £6,551 (£7,088 current tax charge, less £537 deferred tax credit) in our accounts.

The deferred tax liability in relation to accelerated capital allowances means that the tax treatment on our capital expenditure has been more favourable to us upfront compared to how we must account for them in our financial statements. This is a timing difference only (as noted below) which will unwind in annual instalments over the useful economic lives of the assets that they relate to.

1. The accounting treatment of fixed assets differs from the tax treatment. For accounting purposes, fixed assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives. For tax purposes, there are specific rules to what can be claimed and when, depending on the type of asset (capital allowances). The differences between these treatments can often create a tax adjustment, which is only a timing difference, as eventually, the total capital allowances claimed on our tax returns will equal the total corresponding depreciation charged in our accounts on eligible assets.
2. Tax relief is given on a paid basis rather than on an accruals basis. The adjustment this year means that we have paid less pension contributions than we have accrued/shown in our accounts due to when we account for the pension liability and when we pay it. It is a short-term timing difference that will fluctuate year on year.