



Brett Nicholls Associates Ltd.

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 Brett Nicholls Associates Ltd. (“the Company”) meets the requirements of the [Fair Tax Mark - 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 business 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 business, listed companies, co-operatives and social enterprises.

Tax Information

The Company's average profit before tax over the three years to 31 March 2025 was £120,022. The expected tax charge on these profits was £26,693 (22.24%). Our actual average current tax charge for this period was £30,102 (25.08%); and the reasons why our average actual current tax charge is more than what was expected is explained below in the following current tax reconciliation with accompanying narratives:



Brett Nicholls Associates Ltd.

**01-Apr-22
to
31-Mar-25
£**

Average profit before tax	120,022
Expected corporation tax charge over the period (22.24%)	26,693
1. Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	212
2. Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	4,593
3. Super-deduction capital allowances	(78)
4. Marginal relief	(1,318)
Average current tax charge (25.08%)	30,102

As at 31 March 2025, 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. Some business expenses, although entirely appropriate for inclusion in the accounts, are not allowed as a deduction against taxable income when calculating the tax liability. An example of such an expense is client entertaining.
 2. The treatment of fixed assets is different for accounting and tax purposes. For accounting purposes, fixed assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives. For tax, there are specific rules on what can be claimed and when (capital allowances). These differences can create tax adjustments. However, these tax adjustments are only timing differences, as eventually, the total depreciation charged in the accounts will match the total capital allowances claimed in the tax returns. We have not made a provision in our accounts in relation to these timing differences (i.e. no deferred tax has been accounted for).
 3. From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2023, UK companies investing in qualifying new plant and machinery assets could claim a 130% super-deduction capital allowance. This extra 30% allowance creates a permanent difference above the asset's actual cost, which won't be resolved by depreciation and capital allowances equalling each other over the asset's life. As this 30% tax saving is a permanent difference, not a timing difference, it has been presented separately.
 4. From 1 April 2023, the main tax rate for companies with taxable profits over £250,000 increased from 19% to 25%. The small profits tax rate for companies with taxable profits below £50,000 stayed at 19%. For companies with taxable profits between these limits, the main tax rate is applied, but marginal relief is provided to gradually increase the Corporation Tax rate between the small profits rate and the main rate.