Fair Tax Mark Statement of Clean For Good Limited (November 2022)

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

Tax Policy

The Company is committed to paying all the taxes that we owe in accordance with the spirit of all tax laws that apply to our operations. We believe that 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 that 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, whilst 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, and nor will we take advantage of the secrecy that many such jurisdictions provide for transactions recorded within them. Our accounts will be prepared in compliance with this policy and will seek to provide all the information that users, including HM Revenue & Customs, might need to properly appraise our tax position.

Company Information

The Company is a private limited company, originally established in 2015, with the principal activity of general building cleaning services; however, from an ethical standpoint.

Shareholders with more than 10% of the Company are as follows:

Church Mission Society ("CMS") – 32.97%
The Parish of St Andrew by the Wardrobe ("PSAW") – 27.47%
Stephen Hubner – 16.48%
Centre for Theology & Community ("CTC") – 10.99%
David Ingall – 10.99%

Only CMS, PSAW, and CTC, can vote on the distribution of dividends – and all three charities share this voting power equally.

The registered office address of the Company is East Crypt, St George-In-The-East, 14 Cannon Street Road, London, England, E1 0BH, which is also the Company's trading address.

Tax Information

The average net profit before tax over the three years 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2022 was £27,600. The average current tax charge over the same period was £1,652 (6.0%). The average expected current tax charge over the three years was £5,244 (19.0%). The reason that the current tax charge for the Company is less than what would be expected, is explained below in the following current tax reconciliation with accompanying footnotes:

	£
Average profit before tax	27,600
Average expected corporation tax (19.0%)	**5,244**
[1]Accelerated capital allowances	(80)
[2]Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	4
[3]Pension adjustments	(9)
[4]Trading losses utilised	(3,507)
Average current tax charge (6.0%)	**1,652**

As of 31 March 2022, the Company had no deferred tax assets or liabilities; and over the three years ended 2020 to 2022, there were no movements in deferred tax expensed or credited to the profit and loss account.

[1] **Accelerated 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.

[2] **Expenses not deductible for tax purposes** – 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; and fines and penalties.

[3] **Pension adjustments** – Tax relief is given on a paid basis. If there is a pension creditor or accrual in the accounts (i.e. not yet paid), then this will be adjusted for in computing the taxable profits/losses of the reporting entity.

[4] **Trading losses utilised** – 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.