



Fair Tax Mark Statement of Viva IT Limited (July 2022)

This statement of Fair Tax compliance was compiled in partnership with the [Fair Tax Foundation](#) (“FTF”) and certifies that Viva IT 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 company limited by shares, originally established in April 2009, with the principal activity of the development and deployment of a range of bespoke web software applications.

The registered office address of the Company is Dock, 75 Exploration Drive, Leicester, LE4 5NU, which is also the postal and contact address of the Company. The Company does not have a fixed trading address and operates with a fully remote workforce.

The Company is jointly controlled by its directors, Mr Kiel John Goodman and Mr Lewis Paul Wright, who each own 50% of its shares.



Tax Information

The average net profit before tax over the three years 1 May 2018 to 30 April 2021 was £10,830. The average current tax charge over the three years 2019 to 2021 was £2,109 (19.5%). The average expected current tax charge over the three years 2019 to 2021 was £2,058 (19.0%). The reason that the current tax charge for the Company is more than what would be expected is explained below in the following current tax reconciliation with accompanying narratives:

| | Average |
|---|----------------|
| | £ |
| Average profit before tax | 10,830 |
| Average expected corporation tax (19%) | 2,058 |
| Accelerated capital allowances | 43 |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 9 |
| Average current tax charge | 2,109 |

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.

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.

Deferred Tax

As at 30 April 2021, the Company had a deferred tax liability of £1,407 in respect of accelerated capital allowances, after releasing £276 to decrease the total tax charge in the accounts. Accelerated capital allowances arise when the tax relief claimed through capital allowances exceeds depreciation charged in the accounts. The Company expects £1,407 to impact the corporation tax bill over the course of the useful economic lives of the capital assets in question.



Related Party Transactions

Mr Lewis Paul Wright, a director and shareholder of the Company, is also a director and significant shareholder of Carbonate Software Limited, a software development company incorporated in England & Wales (registered number: 10605629). There have been no transactions between the Company and Carbonate Software Limited during the three years 1 May 2018 to 30 April 2021.

Mr Kiel John Goodman, a director and shareholder of the Company, was also a member and significant controller of Curtis Clarke LLP, a limited liability partnership previously incorporated in England & Wales (registered number: OC307428). There was only one transaction between the Company and Curtis Clarke LLP during the three years 1 May 2018 to 30 April 2021: a negligible sale of IT equipment by Curtis Clarke LLP to the Company at cost/minimal mark-up on cost.

There have been no other transactions between the Company and any other entities which the directors might have interests in.