GKAS Holdings Ltd
Fair Tax Mark Statement (July 2024)

This statement of Fair Tax compliance was compiled in partnership with the Fair Tax Foundation ("FTF") and certifies that GKAS Holdings Ltd and its subsidiary companies ("the Group") meet the standards and requirements of the FTF's UK Small Business Standard for the Fair Tax Mark certification.

Tax Policy

The Group 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 Group 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.

Group Information

The Group consists of three companies limited by shares: GKAS Holdings Ltd ("the ultimate parent company"); and two wholly owned subsidiaries, Alex Mann Solutions Limited and GKP Solutions Ltd. The Group's principal activities are consultancy in security and commercial investments, as well as other letting and operating of own or leased real estate.

At the date of this statement, the Group and its subsidiaries was fully owned and controlled by Mr Majender Bassi.

The registered office address of the Group is 87 Station Road, Ashington, Northumberland, England, NE63 8RS, while its trading and contact address is Portland House, Belmont Business Park, Durham, England, DH1 1TW

Tax Information

The ultimate parent company is not required to prepare consolidated accounts; therefore, each subsidiary company's figures have been presented separately and do not consider any potential consolidation adjustments.

GKAS Holdings Ltd

For the period 8 September 2022 (date of incorporation) to 31 December 2023, the only income received by GKAS Holdings Ltd was dividend income from its own subsidiaries totalling £1,001,047. As dividend income from wholly owned subsidiaries is not taxable (1), the Company's tax charge was £NIL for the period.

As at 31 December 2023, GKAS Holdings Ltd had no deferred tax assets or liabilities on its balance sheet; and had no movements in deferred tax expensed or credited to its income statement.

Alex Mann Solutions Limited

The average annual net profit before tax over the four accounting periods covering 31 July 2020 to 31 December 2023, a total of 41 months, was £340,988. The average annual current tax charge over this period was £73,793 (21.6%). The average annual expected current tax charge for the same periods was £67,295(19.7%). The reason that the annual current tax charge for Alex Mann Solutions Limited is more than what would be expected is explained below in the following current tax reconciliation with accompanying narratives:

	£
Average annual net profit before tax	340,988
Average expected corporation tax (19.7%)	**67,295**
2. Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6,831
3. Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(333)
Average annual current tax charge (21.6%)	**73,793**

As at 31 December 2023, Alex Mann Solutions Limited 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.

GKP Solutions Ltd

The average annual net profit before tax over the three years from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023 was £154,942. The average current tax charge over this period was £8,957 (5.8%). The average expected current tax charge over the same period was £29,489 (19.0%). The reason that the current tax charge for GKP Solutions Ltd is less than what would be expected is explained below in the following current tax reconciliation with accompanying narratives:

	£
Average annual net profit before tax	154,942
Average expected corporation tax (19.0%)	**29,489**
4. Income not taxable for tax purposes	(24,600)
5. Net chargeable gains	4,068
Average current tax charge (5.8%)	**8,957**

As at 31 December 2023, GKP Solutions Ltd 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. **Income from within the group not taxable** – dividend income from a company's own subsidiary, is not subject to corporation tax. This is because the company paying the dividends has already been subject to corporation tax on its profits, and the parent company acts as an intermediary between its subsidiary paying the dividends and its own shareholders.

2. **Expenses not deductible for tax purposes** – some business expenses, although entirely appropriate for inclusion in the company's accounts, are not allowed as a deduction against taxable income when calculating the tax liability. Examples of such expenses are: client entertaining; and loss on disposal of assets not covered by capital allowance.

3. **Capital allowances in excess of depreciation** – the accounting treatment of fixed assets differs from the tax treatment. For accounting purposes, our tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives. For tax purposes, there are specific rules to what can, or should, be claimed. The differences between these treatments create a temporary tax adjustment that will balance out over time.

4. **Income not taxable for tax purposes** – this relates to an Impairment loss reversal and profit on disposal of assets not covered by capital allowance, therefore, it has been added back when calculating the company's average current tax charge for the three years from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023.

5. **Net chargeable gains** – similar with depreciation, the accounting treatment of the disposal of assets, is calculated and presented differently than the tax treatment. Any gains or losses in the accounts are usually based on the sale amount less the value of the asset in the accounts. The value of the asset in the accounts can be influenced by depreciation etc. – which is ignored when calculating the tax position, and instead replaced by capital allowances. In general, capital allowances would cover any gains or losses up to the original cost of the asset. If, however, the sale proceeds for the asset exceeded the original cost, then this would be taxed as a chargeable gain – separate to trading profits.