GKAS Holdings Ltd

Fair Tax Mark Statement (July 2025)

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 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 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, 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, and 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.

Group Information

The Group consists of three companies limited by shares: GKAS Holdings Ltd ("the 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 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. The trading and contact address of the Group is Portland House, Belmont Business Park, Durham, England, DH1 1TW.

Tax Information

The 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 year ended 31 December 2024, the only income received by GKAS Holdings Ltd was dividend income from its own subsidiaries totalling £1,232,734. 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 2024, 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 net profit before tax over the three years from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024 was £378,321. The average expected tax charge on these profits for this period is £85,122 (22.5%). The actual average current tax charge was £88,795 (23.5%), and the reason that this is greater than the expected tax charge is explained below in the following current tax reconciliation with accompanying narratives:

	£
Average net profit before tax	378,321
Average expected corporation tax (22.5%)	**85,122**
3. Loss on disposal of property	7,769
2. Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(351)
6. Effect of average tax rate applied to average profits	(3,745)
Actual average current tax charge (23.5%)	**88,795**

As at 31 December 2024, 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 net profit before tax over the three years from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2024 was £57,927. The average expected tax charge on these profits for this period is £13,034 (22.5%). The actual average current tax charge was £10,343 (17.9%), and the reason that this is lower than the expected tax charge is explained below in the following current tax reconciliation with accompanying narratives:

	£
Average net profit before tax	57,927
Average expected corporation tax (22.5%)	**13,034**
3. Profit on disposal of property	(5,297)
4. Net chargeable gain	4,068
6. Effect of average tax rate applied to average profits	(1,232)
5. Marginal relief	(230)
Actual average current tax charge (17.9%)	**10,343**

As at 31 December 2024, 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 the subsidiary paying the dividends and its own shareholders.

2. **Capital allowances in excess of depreciation** – 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. **(Profit)/Loss on disposal of property** – the accounting profits or losses on asset disposals are ignored for tax purposes, as these are covered separately for tax purposes through capital allowances (if the assets are eligible) and/or through chargeable gains/losses calculations.

4. **Net chargeable gain** – 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 eligible 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.

5. **Marginal relief** – From 1 April 2023, the main Corporation Tax rate for companies with taxable profits over £250,000 increased from 19% to 25%. The small profits rate of 19% continues to apply to companies with taxable profits of £50,000 or less. For companies with taxable profits between these thresholds, Marginal Relief is available to gradually increase the effective Corporation Tax rate from 19% to 25%.

   If a company is part of a group with associated companies, the £50,000 and £250,000 thresholds are divided equally among all associated companies. In this case, the Group has three companies, so each company's thresholds are reduced to £16,667 (lower limit) and £83,333 (upper limit). Marginal Relief applies to profits falling between these adjusted thresholds.

6. **Effect of average tax rate applied to average profits** – A significant portion of the Company's profits were taxed at 19% before the corporation tax rate increased to 25%. Therefore, when applying the average tax rate to the Company's profits, an adjustment is necessary to reflect that a larger portion of the profits were subject to the lower rate rather than the average rate.