Dudden Limited

Fair Tax Mark Statement (June 2024)

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

Society Information

Dudden Limited is a registered co-operative society, limited by shares, and was originally established in 2004 as a company and then completed the conversion application to become a society on 17 October 2022. The Society's principal activity is that of sustainable management consultancy – the Company shares knowledge and brings practical solutions to assist businesses in their drive towards sustainability. This includes assisting businesses achieve certifications for internationally developed standards, and adding value and increasing transparency for the businesses and their products.

The Society is wholly owned and controlled by its worker members, and the ownership is split between members equally. There currently has 4 members who each have equal voting rights.

The registered office address of the Society is 2 Burton Cross East Coker Yeovil BA22 9LY, which is also its trading address.

Tax Disclosures

Surplus before tax for the period ended 30 September 2023 was £3,874. The expected tax charge on this surplus would be £736 (19.0%). The current tax charge in the Society's Revenue Account for the period was £928 (24.0%), which is lower than the standard rate of tax, and the differences are explained below:

	£
Surplus before tax	3,874
Expected corporation tax charge (19.0%)	**736**
[1] Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	192
Actual current tax charge (24.0%)	**928**

As at 30 September 2023, the Society had no deferred tax assets or liabilities on its balance sheet; and had no movements in deferred tax expensed or credited to the Revenue Account.

[1] **Depreciation in excess of capital allowances** – 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.