



Ethical Investors (UK) Limited

Fair Tax Mark Statement (March 2026)

This Statement of Fair Tax Mark compliance was compiled in partnership with the [Fair Tax Foundation](#).

This Fair Tax Mark Statement certifies that Ethical Investors (UK) Limited meets the requirements of the [Fair Tax Mark's - UK Small Business Standard](#).

The Fair Tax Mark label is the gold standard of responsible tax conduct and certifies that a business:

- seeks to follow the spirit, as well as the letter of the law;
- shuns artificial or aggressive corporate tax avoidance; and
- is transparent about profits made and taxes paid.

Tax contributions are the lifeblood of a flourishing society - funding essential services such as healthcare, education, policing and transport. Corporate tax avoidance doesn't just rob public services of vital revenue, it also undermines the ability of businesses to compete fairly and reduces national productivity. Across the world, there is a growing community of [Fair Tax Mark certified businesses](#) who believe in responsible tax conduct, spanning small businesses, listed companies, co-operatives and social enterprises.

Tax Policy

Ethical Investors (UK) Limited (“we” / “the Company”) 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 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, 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, 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.

This Tax Policy also extends to the advice and/or services provided to our clients. We would never advise our clients to do anything that gains them an artificial or aggressive tax advantage that is not within the spirit of the law. The advice of such information would be improper and would be a disservice to our clients.

Tax Information

Our average profit before tax over the three years to 30 September 2025 was £241,020. The average expected corporation tax charge on these profits was £57,660, which equates to a rate of 23.92% for the period. Our actual average current tax charge was £57,680 (23.93%), which is closely aligned with what would be expected. The following current tax reconciliation, and supporting endnotes, show and explain all our tax adjustments during this three-year period:

	01-Oct-22 to 30-Sep-25 £
Average profit before tax	241,020
Expected corporation tax charge over the period (23.92%)	57,660
1. Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	345
2. Accelerated capital allowances	(56)
3. Marginal relief	(269)
Average current tax charge (23.93%)	57,680



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1. Some business expenses, although entirely appropriate for inclusion in the accounts, are not allowed as a deduction against taxable income when calculating the tax liability. An example of such an expense is client entertaining.
 2. 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. From 1 April 2023, the main tax rate for companies with taxable profits over £250,000 increased from 19% to 25%. The small profits tax rate for companies with taxable profits below £50,000 stayed at 19%. For companies with taxable profits between these limits, the main tax rate is applied, but marginal relief is provided to gradually increase the Corporation Tax rate between the small profits rate and the main rate.