



## Lendology C.I.C.

### Fair Tax Mark Statement (February 2026)

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

This Fair Tax Mark Statement certifies that Lendology C.I.C. 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 and 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

Lendology C.I.C. ("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.

## Company Information

Lendology C.I.C. is a not-for-profit, council-backed social lender providing responsible home improvement loans to homeowners across the UK. We believe finance should support people — not pressure them. We work in partnership with local councils to provide safe, accessible finance for homeowners who may not be able to access mainstream lending.

The Company is limited by guarantee, incorporated in England & Wales, and consequently does not have any share capital. There are no beneficial owners as the Company is not established or conducted for private gain: any surplus or assets are used principally for the benefit of the community.

The Company is governed by three executive directors and five independent non-executive directors.

The registered office address of the Company is Heatherton Park Studios, Heatherton Park, Bradford On Tone, Taunton, Somerset TA4 1EU, which also serves as our principal trading address and Head Office.

## Tax Information

The Company's surplus before tax for the year ended 31 March 2025 was £153,030. When applying the main rate of corporation tax at 25%, the expected tax charge would be £38,258. However, our actual current tax charge was £39,696 (25.9%); and the reason for this being higher than what would be expected is explained below in the following tax reconciliation with accompanying footnotes:

<b>Surplus before tax</b>	<b>153,030</b>
<b>Corporation tax at 25%</b>	<b>38,258</b>
1. Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,066
2. Bad debt provision	1,568
3. Pension adjustment	773
4. Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	2,217
5. Amortisation of capital grants	(2,895)
6. Marginal relief	(1,291)
<b>Current tax charge (25.9%)</b>	<b>39,696</b>
Movement in deferred taxes	(15,354)
<b>Tax charge per Statement of Income and Retained Earnings</b>	<b>24,342</b>

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 could be client entertaining.
2. A provision is recognised in the accounts for expected losses on receivables. However, for tax purposes, such provisions are only tax deductible when a debt is confirmed to be irrecoverable.
3. Tax relief is given on a paid basis. If there is a pension creditor or accrual in the accounts (i.e. not yet paid), then this will be adjusted for in computing the taxable surplus.
4. 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 made a provision in our accounts in relation to these timing differences (i.e. deferred taxes have been accounted for).
5. Capital grants are government or public funds given to help a company buy or improve long-term assets such as buildings or machinery. In the financial statements, the grant is recorded as deferred income on the balance sheet and then amortised (released) to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset, which increases reported accounting profits each year. For corporation tax purposes, however, these grants are not treated as taxable income at any point – neither when received nor when amortised. Instead of taxing the grant, HMRC reduces the qualifying cost of the asset for capital allowances purposes by the grant amount, so tax relief is given indirectly through lower allowances over time. As a result, the amortised amounts that appear as income in the accounts must be adjusted for.
6. 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.