



Fair Tax Mark Statement (August 2026)

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

This Fair Tax Mark Statement certifies that Meter Manager Limited meets the requirements of the [Fair Tax Mark – Solely UK-based 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.

Our Tax Policy

Meter Manager 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.

Our Company Information

Meter Manager Limited, trading as MeterOnline, is a private company limited by shares and has been operating since 2002. We are a leading provider of remote energy monitoring, with a focus on renewables (such as solar PV and wind), energy management, electric vehicle charge points and smart meter billing. Our cloud-based system supports thousands of meters, giving customers a platform to manage their meter data through performance analysis, alerts and automated reports. Our customers range from housing associations and councils to businesses and individuals across the UK.

The Company’s registered office address is 4100 Park Approach, Thorpe Park, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS15 8GB, which is also our principal trading address.

Our Tax Information

The average profit before tax over the last three accounting periods until 30 September 2025 was £239,499. The expected current tax charge on these profits when applying the weighted average headline rate of 24.9% would be £59,592. Our actual average current tax charge was £44,625 (18.6%), and the reason that this is lower than expected is explained below in the following current tax reconciliation with accompanying footnotes:

Meter Manager Limited	30-Sep-25
	£
Average profit before tax	239,499
Corporation tax at the weighted average headline rate (24.9%)	59,592
1. Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(15,732)
2. Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	233
3. Super-deduction capital allowances	(68)
4. Tax losses	(44)
5. Marginal relief	(483)
6. Tax adjustments in respect of prior periods	1,127
Average current tax charge (18.6%)	44,625

- Capital allowances in excess of depreciation** – Fixed assets are treated differently for accounting and tax purposes. For accounting purposes, fixed assets are depreciated over their useful economic lives. For tax, there are specific rules to what can be claimed and when, depending on the type of asset (capital allowances). The differences between these treatments can often create a tax adjustment, which is only a timing difference, as eventually, the total capital allowances claimed on our tax returns will equal the total corresponding depreciation charged in our accounts on eligible assets.
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes** – 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.
- Super-deduction capital allowances** – From 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2023, UK companies investing in qualifying new plant and machinery assets could claim a 130% super-deduction capital allowance. This extra 30% allowance creates a permanent difference above the asset's actual cost, which won't be resolved by depreciation and capital allowances equalling each other over the asset's life. As this 30% tax saving is a permanent difference, not a timing difference, it has been presented separately.
- Tax losses** – Tax losses from earlier periods can be carried forward and relieved against future profits, so that the correct amount of tax is applied to the overall historic profits generated, and not just for that period. Once these tax losses have all been used, tax will then become chargeable on the profits generated thereafter.
- Marginal relief** – 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 two thresholds, the main tax rate is applied, but marginal relief is provided to gradually increase the tax rate between the small profits rate and the main headline rate.
- Tax adjustments in respect of prior periods** – Adjustments to tax charges in prior periods are quite common and can arise for a number of reasons. Sometimes the tax charge for the previous year can be calculated for the accounts before the corporation tax return is finalised and submitted to HMRC, due to the accounts and the tax return having different deadlines. This is then updated the year after to reflect any changes between the tax charge in the accounts and the actual tax charge that was submitted. Other times, we, or HMRC, may correct a mistake from the previous year(s) and adjust for this within the current year's tax charge.