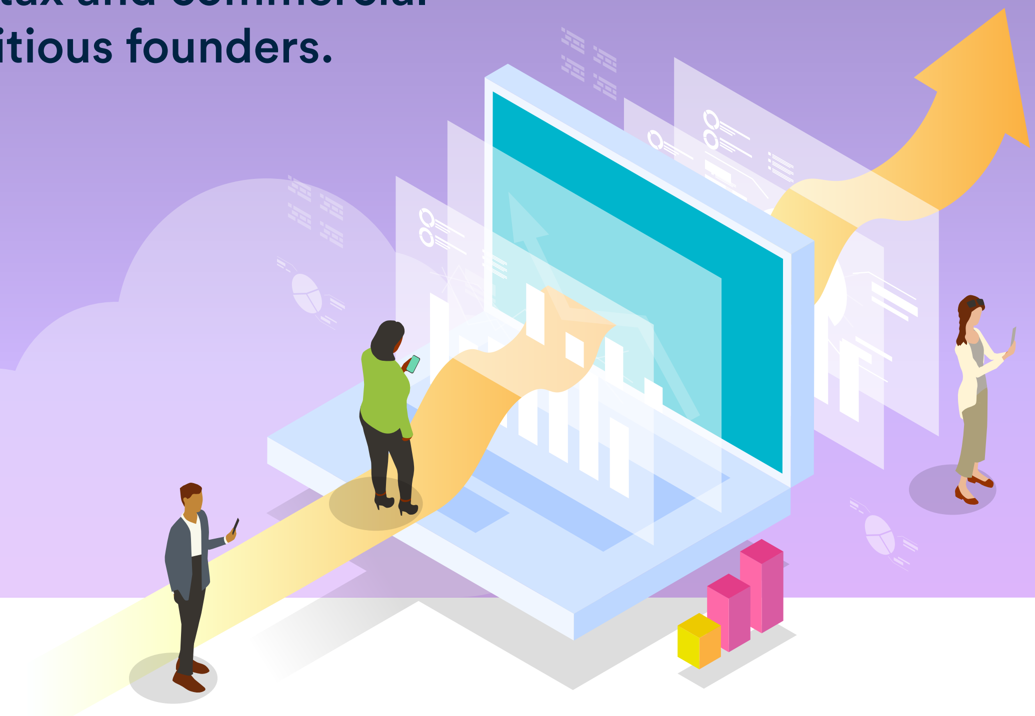
Guide to starting a **tech business.**

The financial, tax and commercial guide for ambitious founders.



Whether you're launching a tech start-up, scaling a high-growth company, or branching out on your own, this toolkit is here to help you get it right from day one.

It covers the essentials – from choosing the right legal structure, to understanding VAT, payroll, software, funding and compliance. You'll also find insights customised for the fast-paced, tech-enabled and founder-led businesses we love working with.

We've stripped out the jargon, focused on the practical, and included the stuff we know really matters to business owners. And while this guide can't replace personal, tailored advice, it will give you clarity and confidence to make informed decisions.

If anything is unclear – or you'd simply prefer to talk it through – we're just a call away.

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Chapter 1
Getting your limited company set up.

The most common structure for a fast-growing and tech-driven business is a limited company.

This structure gives you flexibility, credibility, and options for raising capital, issuing shares, and planning an exit. It's typically the best fit for high-growth companies, including those planning to raise investment through S/EIS or access R&D tax credits and other incentives.

- A company is a **separate legal entity** - meaning **limited liability** for shareholders.
- It must register with **Companies House**, file a **Confirmation Statement** and **accounts** each year, and submit a **Corporation Tax Return**.

"Launching a tech business is exciting, but it comes with complex tax and compliance decisions from day one. We help founders get the structure right, access the right incentives, and build a solid financial foundation for growth."

Bhavika Nesbitt
Tax Director, Sevenoaks

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Chapter 2
Registering with HMRC and getting tax-ready.

Once you've got your limited company set up, it's time to let HMRC know you're up and running. It is essential you get this right to avoid penalties, missed deadlines, and admin headaches later.

Here's what you need to register, report and stay compliant from the outset.

Corporation Tax registration

Once you've set up a limited company, you'll automatically receive a **Unique Taxpayer Reference (UTR)** from HMRC within a few weeks of incorporation.

You'll then need to:

- **Register for Corporation Tax** within three months of starting trading.
- File an **annual Corporation Tax Return (CT600)**.
- **Pay corporation Tax** nine months and one day after your year-end (if profits exceed the small company threshold).

If you're working with us, we'll usually handle these registrations for you – but it's important you know your responsibilities too.

VAT registration

You must register for VAT if your taxable turnover exceeds **£90,000** in any 12-month rolling period. But, in some cases, **voluntary registration** is a smart move – particularly if:

- Your customers are VAT-registered businesses.
- You have high upfront costs and want to reclaim input VAT.
- You want the credibility that comes with a VAT number.

We'll advise you on the right timing and structure for VAT registration, including whether **Group VAT**, the **Flat Rate Scheme** or **Monthly VAT returns** might apply (noting these are rarely cost-effective for full-service clients).

Making Tax Digital (MTD)

If you're VAT-registered, you must keep digital records and file VAT returns through **MTD-compliant software**.

What to look out for:

- **MTD for Income Tax** will become mandatory from **April 2026** for self-employed individuals with income over £50k.
- It extends to those with income over £30k from **April 2027**.

Using the right software (like Xero, which we recommend) from day one keeps you ahead of these changes.

PAYE and Payroll registration

If you plan to pay yourself a salary or employ staff, you'll need to register for PAYE. This allows you to:

- Operate payroll.
- Deduct tax and NICs from employees.
- Report in real-time to HMRC (RTI).

We can take this off your hands entirely – from registration to monthly processing and compliance.

Tax Calendar

The following summarises some of the more significant filing and tax payment dates to be aware of.

Date	Return
Annual Events – Payroll	
19 April	Final RTI Submission due
6 July	Submission of form P11D reporting Benefits in Kind
19 July	Payment of Class 1A NIC

Date	Return
Annual Events – Limited Companies	
1-2 months before the end of the accounting period	Year-end tax planning
6 months after the end of the accounting period	Pre-Notification deadline for R&D tax credits if you are making a first claim (or the most recent claim was made more than three years before the end of the current claim notification period*)
9 months and 1 day after the end of the accounting period	Payment of corporation tax for accounts prepared for the calendar year
12 months after the end of the accounting period	Submission of Company Tax Return (including R&D claim, if relevant)

Date	Return
Quarterly Events – Limited Companies	
14 April	Forms CT61 to be submitted reporting tax deducted/received on interest payments
14 July	
14 October	
14 January	

Date	Return
Quarterly Events – VAT	
Quarterly	VAT returns (although these can be monthly or annually) and will depend on the VAT quarters you have with HMRC

Date	Return
Monthly Events – Payroll	
19th	Payment of payroll taxes (under certain circumstances may be paid quarterly)

*subject to some specific exemptions.

Chapter 3
Bookkeeping, software and staying in control.

If you want to run a business with clarity and confidence, the numbers need to tell the truth. That starts with the right processes, the right set up – and the right tools.

The importance of good records

Great businesses don't guess. They use data to make smart decisions.

Well-kept records help you:

- Understand cashflow, profitability and runway.
- Support R&D claims, VAT returns, and funding applications.
- Stay compliant with HMRC and Companies House.
- Avoid costly errors and last-minute stress.

Poor record keeping, on the other hand, leads to poor decisions. We've seen more than a few good ideas derailed by bad data.

Accounting software

For most businesses, cloud accounting software is a no-brainer. It gives you real-time visibility, secure access anywhere, and seamless compliance with Making Tax Digital.

We recommend Xero. It's robust, user-friendly, and ideal for ambitious, growing companies. We can set it up for you and integrate it with tools like Dext, ApprovalMax, Briefcase and Fathom for deeper automation and insights.

Making Tax Digital (MTD)

MTD is already mandatory for VAT-registered businesses. If you're not already compliant, now's the time to act.

What to look out for:

- **MTD for Income Tax** from April 2026 (starting with individuals earning over £50k).
- This will eventually apply to all self-employed individuals and landlords earning over £30k.

The bottom line: digital record-keeping is no longer optional – and getting ahead now will save pain later.

Chart of accounts

A well-designed Chart of accounts is the foundation of a good reporting system.

For tech and R&D-intensive businesses, we set up tailored accounts to:

- Track project-level R&D spend.
- Align with **Patent Box** eligibility.
- Separate capitalisable and non-capitalisable development costs.

Getting this right from the outset gives you clearer data, smoother claims, and stronger audit trails.

Cash vs accrual accounting

Sole traders and partnerships can choose between cash basis and accruals accounting.

- **Cash basis**: you record income when received and expenses when paid – simple and suitable for small, non-complex businesses.
- **Accrual basis**: required for limited companies, and often preferred by investors, lenders and grant providers.

We'll advise on what's best for your circumstances – and can prepare both sets of figures if needed.

Bookkeeping support

Whether you want to handle bookkeeping in-house, outsource it to us, or take a hybrid approach – we'll guide you.

We can:

- Train your team on Xero and best practice.
- Provide monthly bookkeeping and reconciliation services.
- Help you set up workflows that reduce admin and improve accuracy.

As a start-up we recognise that you will be very cost conscious and so we'll work with you to provide a flexible solution to fit your budget. Ultimately, our aim is to help you stay in control – without getting buried in spreadsheets.

"Good financial systems aren't just about compliance – they give you the clarity and control you need to make confident decisions. Our goal is to take the stress out of the numbers, so you can focus on building your business."

Jenny Evans
Client Director, Sevenoaks

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Chapter 4
VAT: What you need to know.

VAT (Value Added Tax) can be a confusing area – but it's important to get right from the outset. Whether you're registering from day one or planning ahead, understanding how VAT works helps avoid unnecessary costs, penalties, or cashflow crunches.

Do you need to register?

You must register for VAT if your **taxable turnover exceeds £90,000** in any rolling 12-month period. But, you can also register voluntarily – which may be worthwhile if:

- You sell to VAT-registered customers (so they can reclaim the VAT).
- You have significant set up costs and want to recover input VAT.
- You want to present as a more established business.
- You are potentially able to reclaim VAT on inputs from the date of incorporation. Part of our VAT registration service includes a review to assess the most tax efficient date for registration.

We'll help you decide whether to register – and what the right timing is.

Key VAT concepts

- Output VAT – charged on your sales.
- Input VAT – the VAT you pay on goods and services.
- You pay HMRC the difference between the two via your VAT return.

Most businesses file **quarterly VAT returns**, but **monthly returns** are available (though rarely cost-effective for full-service clients due to admin effort and cost).

VAT schemes to consider

We'll assess which VAT scheme makes most sense based on your sector, sales profile and admin set up. Options include:

- **Flat Rate Scheme** – simplified calculations for small businesses.
- **Cash Accounting Scheme** – pay VAT only when you receive payment.
- **Annual Accounting** – one return per year with instalments.
- **Group VAT Registratio**n – useful if you're setting up multiple entities (e.g. holding companies, subsidiaries).

Group VAT is particularly relevant for more sophisticated tech start-ups and investment structures – and something we often set up at the outset.

Making Tax Digital (MTD) for VAT

All VAT-registered businesses must:

- Keep digital records.
- File returns using MTD-compliant software.

Xero makes this easy, and we'll ensure your set up is fully compliant from day one.

Penalties and deadlines

Returns and payment are due **one month and seven days** after each VAT quarter ends.

- Miss a return? You'll trigger penalty points.
- Accumulate too many? You'll face a £200 fine and additional compliance periods.
- Late payments lead to financial penalties.
- Mistakes on returns can also result in **fines and interest**.

We recommend setting up direct debit and calendar reminders – or letting us handle it as part of your service.

Chapter 5
Payroll, pensions and employee benefits.

Even if you're starting small, if you're paying yourself a salary or hiring your first team member, payroll needs to be set up correctly.

Mistakes here can be costly – both financially and reputationally. Here's what you need to know.

Setting up payroll (PAYE)

If you pay yourself or any employee through payroll, you need to:

- Register with HMRC as an employer.
- Operate **PAYE** (Pay As You Earn) to withhold tax and NICs.
- Report pay, tax and deductions in real-time through **RTI submissions**.

You'll also need to file year-end returns and provide employees with P60s.

We can handle all of this for you – including software, submissions and advice on tax-efficient remuneration.

Pensions and Auto-Enrolment

You must comply with **Pensions Auto-Enrolment** rules as soon as you start paying staff (or yourself as an employee).

This means:

- Setting up a compliant workplace pension scheme.
- Assessing eligibility of each employee.
- Making minimum contributions (currently 3% employer + 5% employee).
- Handling opt-ins, opt-outs and re-enrolment.

We'll help you get set up properly with a scheme that suits your needs.

Benefits in Kind (BIK)

Employee benefits offer a way to attract and retain people, contribute towards improving well-beingand encourage required behaviours, achievements, values and skills. However, there are various factors to consider when introducing a benefit to makesure it's valued by workers while also conforming to HMRC ruling such as reporting obligations andpaying the appropriate tax/NIC.

Your team might receive benefits like:

- **Private medical insurance** (common among our clients).
- **Gym memberships**.
- **Salary sacrifice schemes** (e.g. pension top-ups or cycle-to-work).
- **Home office expenses**.
- **Travel to work expenses**.
- **Staff training away days**.
- **Hackathons**.
- **Cross boarder office events**.
- **Food / drinks**.

These are taxable benefits and must be reported to HMRC – usually via:

- **P11D forms** (until 2026/27).
- Or increasingly, via **payroll reporting**.

Cars and **fuel** are becoming less relevant in most start-ups, however, at the time of writing, there are still some useful incentives for electric cars. We can advise on setting up tax-efficient benefits that align with your culture and values.

P11D

A P11D informs HMRC of all the taxable benefitsand expenses given to employees or directors in atax year. A P11D(b) shows the total Class 1A NationalInsurance payable by the employer.

Employee share schemes (EMI)

EMI has now been with us for over 20 years and remains one of the most attractive equity-based incentives for tech companies that are cash strapped in the early days. It has significant tax advantages, which have been enhanced over the years, and can help you attract, retain and reward employees.

We can guide you through the process of getting a scheme set up with the correct structure.

Deadlines and penalties

- The deadline for P11Ds and P11D(b) is the 6th July following the end of the tax year.
- Class 1A National Insurance is due by 22nd July. Where this date falls on a weekend or bank holiday, payment must arrive no later than last working day before the 22nd July.

Payrolling benefits – mandatory from 2027

Payrolling benefits means the benefits are processed in the monthly payroll for each employee and tax is deducted each month as the benefits are incurred. Members of staff will no longer need P11Ds as a result.

However, please note, if the benefit goes through the payroll with Tax and National Insurance or even without, the benefits still must be reported on a P11D(b).

Following the successful registration of the payrolling benefits process, which must be completed before the tax year begins, you are obliged to provide written notification to the relevant employees. This letter explains that benefits are being payrolled and what it means for them, as well as the cash equivalent of each benefit that has been payrolled. However, in practice, they will start seeing the deductions from their payslips from April onwards so it would be advisable to let them know of this change as soon as possible once HMRC has accepted the application.

PAYE Settlement Agreements (PSAs)

A PSA is a declaration which allows you to report expenses and benefits to HMRC for your employees but pay the Tax and National Insurance on the employees' behalf. If you complete a PSA, you will not need to report the benefits on a P11D or through the payroll.

We highly recommend therefore that you complete this instead of P11Ds if you wish for your staff not to incur additional costs when provided with benefits obtained via their employment. It is worth noting that this can often relate to items which may otherwise not appear to be a benefit, including:

- Incentive awards.
- Telephone bills.
- Small gifts and vouchers.
- Staff entertainment / subsistence.

However, please note that employers are not able to include certain items such as company cars or medical insurance on a PSA. Such benefits must still go through the payroll or on a P11D.

Whilst the above contains examples of items that can and cannot be included, this list is not exhaustive and there are further circumstances under which a PSA could be utilised.

If you think that you may have another such expense to which this might apply, please let us know and we would be happy to provide an indication as to whether a PSA could be appropriate, or undertake a review of your software system to identify reportable items.

Deadlines/payments

The deadline to apply is 6 July for a PSA.

However, to allow enough time to begin the relevant analysis of items which potentially need inclusion, the forms should be sent as soon as possible after the end of the tax year.

Although the only statutory deadline is payment being due by 22nd October each year, it is requested by HMRC that calculations are sent by 31st July each year, to allow them time to process and agree the figures.

Salary sacrifice

We strongly recommend considering **salary sacrifice** for pensions, especially for founders and early team members.

It's a straightforward way to reduce tax/NIC exposure while investing more into retirement savings. We can model the savings for both employee and employer and help you set it up correctly.

Chapter 6
Corporation tax.

Every business pays tax – but how, when, and how much depends on your structure and how you take money out.

This chapter outlines what to expect and how we help keep things tax-efficient from day one.

Corporation tax

If you've registered a limited company:

- You'll pay **Corporation Tax** on your profits.
- The rate is 19% on profits under £50,000 and up to 25% over £250,000 (with a marginal 26.5% rate in between).
- Payment is due **nine months and one day** after your year-end.
- You must file a **CT600 tax return** and supporting accounts to HMRC **within 12 months**.

We'll handle this for you – accurately and on time – and advise on planning opportunities well in advance of deadlines.

National Insurance

As an employer, you will have to operate payroll and make weekly or monthly filings to HMRC. In the UK, we operate Pay As You Earn (PAYE), so the employer has to deduct employees' income tax and National Insurance Contributions (NICs) via their payslips:

- Class 1 NICs (Employer) – 15% above £5,000 a year. Also Class 1A and 1B may be payable on any benefits you provide to your employee.
- Class 1 NICs (Employee) – when operating payroll, the employer has to deduct from the employee, and pay to HMRC on their behalf, 8% on income between £12,570 and £50,270.
- 2% above that.

If as a Founder, you are not drawing a salary and want to maintain your NICs record to qualify for State Pension this is no longer mandatory – but you may choose to make a voluntary payment under Class 3 NICs which might protect your State Pension record if profits are low.

Planning ahead

Whatever your business structure we'll help you:

- Forecast future tax liabilities.
- Budget for payment dates.
- Access reliefs and allowances.
- Reduce unexpected tax shocks.

We'll also work with you on things like **R&D Tax Relief, SEIS/EIS eligibility**, and optimising your structure as you grow.

Chapter 7
Cash planning, forecasting and budgeting.

Cash is king – and when you're starting out, it's easy to underestimate how much you'll need, and when.

Even profitable businesses run into trouble when cash runs dry. Careful cash management helps you stay ahead of the curve, make smart decisions, and avoid firefighting.

Budgets vs forecasts

A budget is a detailed financial plan that outlines your expected income and expenses over a specific period (usually for a year, or a fiscal period). It's a way to set targets for your business operations, manage cashflow and allocate resources.

A forecast, on the other hand, is a projection of what you expect will happen in the future, based on current data and trends. Unlike a budget, which is static, a forecast is often dynamic and updated regularly (monthly or quarterly).

Forecasting allows you to adjust your expectations based on changing market conditions, business performance, and other external factors.

Where to start

Build your first cashflow forecast based on:

- **Revenue expectations** – based on pipeline, customer conversations, or market comparisons.
- **Collection timings** – how quickly will invoices get paid? Do you need to factor in late payments or staged contracts?
- **Costs** – not just regular outgoings, but hidden or one-off costs (software, professional fees, equipment, marketing).

You don't need to overcomplicate it – even a simple 12-month projection in Excel or Xero is a huge step forward.

The value of forecasting

Good forecasts help you:

- Know when you'll need external funding.
- Avoid overcommitting on hires or overheads.
- Plan for VAT, Corporation Tax, and payroll.
- Spot opportunities to reinvest.

And importantly: it gives investors confidence that you're in control.

Note that you will need a 3-year business plan to support your S/EIS applications.

Setting a budget

Once you are happy with your forecast, it may be used as the basis for setting your budget for the upcoming period. You can then compare your actual spend each month, to what you had budgeted – this means you'll know exactly where your money is going, leading to improved decision making, investor confidence and growth readiness.

How we help

We can build your first forecast with you – and help you evolve it as you grow. For clients raising investment or applying for funding, we also support with:

- Financial modelling.
- Assumptions testing.
- Investor-ready packs.

And, once the budget is set, we can prepare reports that help you to understand actual results vs budget and make decisions accordingly.

Chapter 8
Raising finance and credit.

Most founders don't have the luxury of funding a start-up from savings. Whether it's to invest in product, people or marketing – you'll likely need outside capital.

Here's a breakdown of your main options.

Debt vs equity

- **Debt** means borrowing money you'll pay back (e.g. loans).
- **Equity** means selling shares in your business to investors.

Each has pros and cons. Debt preserves ownership but adds repayment pressure. Equity brings support but dilutes control.

We'll help you assess what fits your strategy, stage and cashflow.

Early-stage options

- **Start-up Loans/Grant awards** – government-backed funding for new businesses, such as InnovateUK grants - they usually come with a reporting requirement which require sign off, and if they count as State Aid, may affect your ability to raise under the SEIS scheme
- **Business overdrafts/credit cards** – flexible but expensive if not managed well.
- **Invoice finance** – useful for B2B businesses with long payment terms.

If you're a tech start-up, note: traditional banks rarely lend without security or guarantees – which many founders don't want to offer.

R&D (Research and Development) Tax Credits are a government incentive designed to reward UK companies that are working on innovative projects; they are a powerful way to unlock extra funding for your business, through a reduction in your Corporation Tax bill, or a cash rebate.

As a result, R&D Tax Credits can help fuel innovation, support your team, and drive growth, without taking on additional risk or investment.

Whether you're creating new products, improving existing ones, or developing more efficient processes, your business could benefit - often significantly.

We're here to help you navigate the process and optimise your claim.

R&D Tax Credit financing

Some lenders offer cash advances against expected R&D Tax Credits. This can be useful for bridging short-term gaps, but costs vary and eligibility is narrow. Speak to us if you're considering it.

R&D Tax Credits

"Businesses undertaking genuine R&D deserve to gain the full benefit of incentives such as R&D tax credits and Patent Box. We work with you to unlock these opportunities, fuelling further innovation without diluting your ownership."

Emma Richards
Innovations Director, Maidenhead

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SEIS/EIS and equity raises

If you're raising investment, **Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme (SEIS) and Enterprise Investment Scheme (EIS)** can be game changers.

They offer generous tax reliefs to investors, making your startup more attractive. We'll guide you through:

- S/EIS eligibility and timing.
- Advance assurance with HMRC.
- Investor communications and structure.

Both schemes are designed to encourage investment in early-stage and high-growth businesses. SEIS is aimed at very young companies raising up to £250,000, while EIS supports larger raises of up to £5m per year. In return, investors receive income tax relief on their investment, potential capital gains tax exemptions, and protection against downside risk if the business fails.

We'll be expanding this section further as part of a dedicated guide – let us know if you're fundraising.

Patent Box

The Patent box regime was introduced in 2023 to encourage businesses to develop IP in the UK, providing tax relief on the profits arising from the IP. It enables companies to apply a lower rate of corporation tax of 10% to profits arising from patented inventions or processes providing a tax saving of 15% on profits in patent box.

To qualify companies, need to:

- Be liable to UK corporation tax, with profits arising from the invention.
- Hold or have an exclusive licence over qualifying IP rights i.e. an EPO or UK registered patent.
- Undertaken development activity (R&D) in respect of the qualifying IP.
- Actively involved in a significant amount of management activities for the IP.

If you are making R&D claims you may have patentable IP. We can help you identify eligibility and the likely level of benefit from claiming.

Chapter 9
Business insurance.

Insurance is easy to overlook when you're focused on growth. But without the right cover, one incident could cost you your entire business.

This isn't about over-insuring – it's about getting the essentials right.

Core cover to consider

- **Public liability** – if you deal with clients, suppliers or the public.
- **Employers' liability** – legally required if you employ anyone.
- **Professional indemnity** – especially relevant for service businesses or advisors.
- **Directors and Officers (D&O)** – protects founders from personal liability claims.
- **Cyber and data protection** – increasingly critical for tech-led businesses.
- **Key person insurance** – protects your business if a co-founder or key employee is unable to work.
- **Shareholder/partnership protection** – enables co-owners to buy out interests in the event of illness or death.

We'll work with trusted brokers to ensure your set up is right-sized for your risks and growth stage.

Chapter 10
Selecting advisors.

Smart founders surround themselves with specialists. You don't need to know everything – but you do need the right people in your corner.

Who you'll need

Accountant and Tax Advisor

Not just for filing returns!

The right accountant and tax advisor will provide a holistic approach to:

- Help you structure your business and tax efficiently.
- Keep you compliant from day one.
- Assisting with designing and implimentong efficient financial processes that are able to scale with the business.
- Offer advice on forecasting, funding and exit strategy as well as maximising the use of available tax incentives such as EMI options, S/EIS, R&D tax credits.
- Help with corporate and personal tax issues which may arise from restructuring, or when founders disagree, or on resulting transfers and sale of shares.

Solicitor

Essential for:

- Contracts.
- Shareholder agreements.
- Funding rounds.
- IP protection.

We regularly work alongside legal teams to ensure the financial and commercial angles are aligned.

Insurance Broker

Helps you get the right cover at the right price. Too many founders either over-insure, under-insure, or don't insure at all. We'll introduce you to brokers who understand early-stage risk.

Commercial Bank

Not all banks are equal. Choose one that understands your sector, can scale with you, and supports digital tools and integrations.

How we help

Wilson Partners is more than a finance function. We act as your partner – and often your connector to trusted experts in other fields.

We're happy to introduce you to people we've worked with, who have a good understanding of the start-up space, and most importantly, who we trust to support our clients with the same level of care.

Because when you've got the right team behind you, everything gets easier.

Your advisors are an investment, not a cost. The earlier you bring in the right support, the stronger your foundation. Start with us – and we'll help you build the rest.

Chapter 11
Software, systems and getting set up.

Choosing the right digital tools early saves serious admin down the line. But you don't need to buy everything on day one.

Here's our recommended set up.

Accounting software

Xero is our default recommendation. It's user-friendly, powerful, and plays nicely with other tools. You can:

- Raise invoices and track payments.
- Manage expenses and receipts.
- File VAT returns and stay MTD-compliant.
- Get real-time visibility of cash and profitability.

We'll get you set up and provide training or ongoing support.

Additional tools (optional)

- **Dext** – scan and upload invoices and receipts.
- **Briefcase** - automating bookkeeping and month-end processes through AI.
- **Fathom or Syft** – for reporting, KPIs and scenario planning.
- **ApprovalMax** – for larger teams that need authorisation workflows.
- **Chaser** – for automated debtor follow-ups.
- **Pleo** – helps with expense and credit card management for the team.

Many of our clients also use Stripe, Shopify, Capsule, or sector-specific CRMs – all of which can integrate with Xero.

Websites and social

A simple, clear website that reflects your brand is a must. And don't underestimate LinkedIn – particularly for B2B and founder-led growth.

We're happy to connect you with digital partners if you need branding, web development or SEO support.

Security and backups

Most tools are now cloud-based – but make sure you have:

- Two-factor authentication.
- Secure password practices.
- Regular data backups (automated where possible).

We can advise on set up and security best practices too.

At Wilson Partners we're passionate about innovators and entrepreneurs and the impact they have on the world.

We are specialist technology accountants that can help high-growth technology companies. With our own in-house Corporate Finance team, we can not only help with the numbers, but also with funding, acquisition and exit too. Our dedicated Innovations and R&D team can help provide a boost to your innovation through maximising any tax incentives that are available.

Get in touch

Wherever you are on your start-up journey we'd love to be part of it and help you thrive.

wilson partners.

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