This document contains information to help you consider and decide what expenditure is allowable or disallowable for UK tax purposes.

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item	deductible against profits	not deductible
Normal business expenses generally	Expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in the course of business.	Personal expenditure and all entertaining except staff.
Capital items (i.e. items expected to be used for more than 1 year)	An annual capital allowance is available on most items of equipment.	Freeholds and long leaseholds of most non-industrial premises.
Computer software	If bought separately from hardware.	Otherwise, capital allowances available.
Gifts to customers	Gifts costing up to £50 and bearing the business name.	Any item of food or drin
Home expenses	Reasonable proportion of home running expenses, depending on the extent of use of home for business. Be aware of the implications for capital gains tax on the sale of the property.	Domestic expenses not related to the business.
Telephone bills	Business proportion based on calls.	Private element and home line rental.
Motor expenses	Business proportion based on mileage Remember to consider the FPCS mileage rates.	Private element.
Travel expenses	Business travel.	Travel between home and normal place of business.
Subscriptions	Professional subscriptions, relevant magazines and journals.	Clubs, charities and items not associated with the business.
	Staff (including family	Proprietor's own

item Bank charges & interest	deductible against profits Charges on business accounts and business related loans.	not deductible Interest for personal overdrafts and loans.
Other interest	Interest on business loans.	Interest on income tax paid late and interest paid to proprietors.
Insurance	Business related policies.	Life assurance, self- employed NI, health and sickness insurance.
Bad debts	Specific bad debts from unrelated parties	General provisions and debts written off voluntarily.
Accountancy & Tax fees	Normal business related fees.	Costs of unsuccessfully defending an HMRC investigation or personal tax work such as tax return preparation.
Legal fees	Most business related advice	Partnership agreements, company formation, property acquisition and renewing long leases.
Personal expenditure	Modest subsistence expenses in certain cases when working away.	Lunches, private expenses and bills, gifts, clothing (unless a uniform).

record keeping

Individuals (as well as trustees and partners) are required to keep all records relevant to the tax return, for 22 months following the end of the tax year.

The self-employed (i.e. sole traders and partners) and those who let property must keep records for 5 years and 10 months following the end of the tax year.

If HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) commence an enquiry into the tax return, the records must be kept until completion of the enquiry, if later. If a claim is made other than in the tax return, any records supporting that claim must be kept until any HMRC enquiry into the claim (or amendment) is complete, or until HMRC can no longer begin an enquiry.

A penalty of up to £3,000 can be imposed for any tax year in which there is a failure to keep the necessary records, although in practice penalties are only sought in more serious and/or persistent cases of record keeping failure.

If you have any questions or are unsure of anything please just contact me.

telephone / fax / email

00 44 208 819 7118 (VoIP) (preferred) 00 356 21 801 818 (direct) 00 44 870 622 0629 (fax) mail@aoline.co.uk (email)

postal address

Matthew S Manderson CTA ATT AMIT 22 Triq il-Kuncizzjoni Zejtun ZTN 1322 MALTA, Europe