# Self-Employed

A self-employed person or sole proprietor is not a legal entity and is a business owned by a person who regularly sells goods or provides services. Income (or loss) must be filed on a personal income tax return (T1). A self-employed taxpayer (and spouse) has until June 15th to file a personal return, but any balance owing will incur interest from April 30th onward.

# Newly Self-Employed

Name of Business	Type of Business	Start Date
		(year/mm/dd)

We need to know whether a client is registered for HST (tax on goods and services provided in Canada). The benchmark of the CRA is \$30,000 in taxable sales, at which time a person must register for HST. But a person can register at any time beforehand. If registered, HST must be charged on revenue but the HST paid on expenses can then be claimed against the tax collected, the net resulting in a balance due or refund to the CRA. The amount of HST charged defaults to 15% in NB unless the sale or service is either zero-rated or exempt – no HST/GST is charged but you can only claim HST paid on purchases used to make zero-rated supplies and services, but nothing claimed on exempt supplies and services. Even if a person is registered for HST and earns less than \$30,000 in taxable sales, the HST must still be charged on invoices/sales.

When entering income and expenses on the personal income tax return, the figures must be pre or before tax amounts if a taxpayer is an HST registrant.

Filing an HST return depends on how this has been set up by the registrant. There is annual filing (once per year), quarterly filing (four times per year- we suggest calendar quarters), and monthly filing. Usually, self-employed taxpayers file an annual HST return at the same time we <u>file their per</u>sonal tax return.

Are you an HST registrant? No Yes

HST Number: \_\_\_\_

Filing Frequency \_

### Sales/Purchases/Expenses

New Clients Only- Please provide a copy of your previous year's "T2125—Summary of Business Income & Expenses" OR a copy of your previous year's "T777- Summary of Employment Expenses"

Please do not submit your receipts but keep them for six years in case the CRA requests them. O

	Pre-tax	HST (if applicable)	Total
• Total Sales (revenue)			
Purchases			
<ul> <li>Closing Inventory (if selling merchandise)</li> </ul>			
Meals and entertainment			
<ul> <li>Advertising and promotion</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Accounting and legal</li> </ul>			
Business fees and dues			
<ul> <li>Insurance (inventory, liability)</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Interest and bank charges</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Office Expenses (stationary, postage)</li> </ul>			
Delivery and freight			
• Cell phone (business use only)			
<ul> <li>Internet (business use only)</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Utilities (if renting office space)</li> </ul>			
• Rent			
• Supplies			
<ul> <li>Training and professional development</li> </ul>			
• Travel (items not covered under car expenses, i.e. airfare, hotels)			
• Equipment rental			
Maintenance and repairs			
Other Description			
<ul> <li>Asset additions (equipment, computer, other over \$250)</li> </ul>			
Description			
•Did you receive a CEBA loan? No Yes If yes, how much?	Ho	ow much was repaid in 2	2022?

# **Business Use of Home**

Many individuals who operate a sole proprietorship use a portion of their home for business purposes. To qualify, the home office must be your primary (more than 50% of your time) place of work or, if not, one set aside exclusively for business and where you regularly meet clients. Meeting clients includes email and phone as well as in person meetings.

Total square footage of home			
Total square footage of office			
	Pre-tax	HST	Total
• Heat			
• Electricity			
Insurance NO HST			
<ul> <li>Repairs and maintenance</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Mortgage interest NO HST</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Property taxes NO HST</li> </ul>			
• Rent NO HST			
• Other (water)			

# **Car Expenses**

If you use your automobile for work, you need to track the annual KMs driven for income purposes and the total annual KMs for the year. These figures are used to determine a percentage of the allowable expenses claimed but you must report the full year expenses for the vehicle.

It is important that an automobile logbook be maintained to support the KM records should you be audited. If you are unable to track this for the entire year, you should at least track a representative period to establish a reasonable percentage. Please be aware that KMs driven from your home to your principal place of work are not claimable.

You must provide one of these forms for each vehicle used during the year. If one vehicle is switched for another and there is no overlapping use, you may combine operating expenses on one form.

Please provide purchase or lease documents for any vehicles acquired in the year.

Please provide sale documents or, if unavailable, amount of sale proceeds if disposed of in year.

If you commence using a vehicle during the year that was previously owned, please provide the fair market value at time the income use commenced.

Make:	Model:	Year:
When Purchased:	Purchase Price:	or Leased: 🔲 Yes 🗔 No
Model Sold:	_ When Sold:	Sale Price:

Total kilometres driven in year \_\_\_\_\_

• -	Total	kilometres	driven t	o earn	self-emplo	yed	income	
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	Pre-tax	HST	Total
• Fuel			
<ul> <li>Repairs and maintenance</li> </ul>			
Insurance NO HST			
<ul> <li>License and registration NO HST</li> </ul>			
Parking			
<ul> <li>Total lease payments if leased</li> </ul>			
• Total interest on money borrowed to purchase vehicle (NO HST)			