

## Information from your accounts

### **i** **Contacts**

Please phone:

- the number printed on page TR 1 of your tax return
- the SA Helpline on **0845 9000 444**
- the SA Orderline on **0845 9000 404** for helpsheets

or go to

[www.hmrc.gov.uk](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk)

This helpsheet helps you to fill in:

- the *Self-employment (full)* pages, and
- the *Trading* pages of the Partnership Tax Return.

It does not give guidance on which expenses are allowable for tax purposes. If you need advice on this topic you should ask for Helpsheet 222 *How to calculate your taxable profits*.

The box numbers mentioned in this helpsheet are references to boxes in the *Self-employment (full)* pages. The box numbers on the *Trading* pages of the Partnership Tax Return are given in brackets after the box numbers of the *Self-employment (full)* pages. Look up the box numbers in the notes to the *Self-employment (full)* pages and the Partnership Tax Return Guide for more information.

### What does this helpsheet cover?

If you have business accounts, and your annual turnover (that is, all the money earned in your business before deducting business expenses) is £70,000 or more for a full year, you must complete the *Self-employment (full)* pages. If your business accounts do not include a balance sheet, do not fill in boxes 82 to 98 on page SEF 5.

If your business is a partnership, you should refer to page PTRG 8 of the Partnership Tax Return Guide for further guidance on which boxes you need to complete.

This helpsheet provides guidance on how to fill in the boxes from the figures in your accounts and answers some of the more common questions that arise from doing this.

The *Self-employment (full) notes* and the Partnership Tax Return Guide also give information to help you complete the *Self-employment* pages and Partnership Tax Return.

### What is 'Standard Accounts Information' (SAI)?

SAI is a self-contained summary of your accounts which you complete as part of your tax return. It provides a comprehensive summary of your trading and profit and loss account or your income and expenditure account, and your balance sheet. Also it shows what adjustments you have made to arrive at your profit for tax purposes.

### What if there are no accounts?

If you are not intending to have accounts prepared, the notes to the *Self-employment (full)* pages provide guidance to help you calculate your business profit, the adjustments you may need to make for tax purposes and how to fill in the SAI boxes.

You must keep records of all your business transactions.

## Do accounts and tax calculations have to be sent to us?

No. There is no longer a requirement for you to submit business accounts, or tax calculations based on them, with your tax return unless you are a partnership with a turnover of more than £15m.

Normally the SAI gives all the information we need to know about your business for the purpose of deciding whether to make an enquiry into your tax return.

## What if there are things to draw attention to?

For most businesses this information will enable you to present a full and fair picture of your business for tax purposes. If there are any points needing further explanation, enter details in the 'Any other information' box, box 102, on page SEF 6 of the *Self-employment (full)* pages (or the 'Additional information' box, box 3.116 on page 3 of the Partnership Tax Return).

In some larger or more complex businesses, additional information given in the return may not be enough to provide a means of adequate disclosure.

The submission of further information, including perhaps accounts and supporting calculations, may be considered necessary for example, where:

- a large business has substantial turnover, or
- a business is complex (perhaps because it is in a highly specialised trade), or
- accounts or calculations are needed for a proper understanding of the figures.

## Where to start

As well as your accounts you may find it useful to have your business records available when you complete the SAI section of your tax return.

There are no hard and fast rules, but you should be consistent from one year to the next. It will help you next year if you keep a note of which accounts figures you enter in which SAI boxes.

The purpose of filling in these boxes is to present the accounts information as clearly and informatively as the standard format allows.

## Filling in the boxes

Here are some suggestions for completing page SEF 2 of the *Self-employment (full)* pages (page 4 of the Partnership Tax Return).

- Unless your accounts are very simple, or they have been drawn up using SAI headings, it is probably best not to write any figures in the boxes until you are sure of the final amounts to put in each box.
- Start by transferring the business turnover shown in your accounts to box 14 (box 3.29).
- Go through the expenses shown in your accounts and note against each one the number of the box in which you think it should be entered. If, for whatever reason, an expense causes difficulty, leave it initially and go on to the next item.
- Once you have looked at every item in the accounts, go back to the ones for which you could not make an immediate decision. The notes that follow should help you to decide what to do.
- Make sure that every figure from your accounts is included somewhere in the SAI boxes, and included only once.

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## **What to do if there are expenses in the accounts that are not specified in the *Self-employment (full)* pages**

The general guidance explains what each box is broadly intended to include and gives some examples of common types of expense which are usually appropriate to each. But inevitably there will be some expenses that the SAI format does not readily accommodate. In these cases you will have to judge how best to present your figures.

Some types of expense might be included under alternative SAI headings depending on the type of business and the precise nature of that expense. But whichever treatment you adopt, you should be consistent from one year to the next.

If the expense is of a one-off or unusual nature or if you want, for any reason, to draw particular attention to it or to the tax treatment you have adopted, give details in the 'Any other information' box, box 102 on page SEF 6 of the *Self-employment (full)* pages (or the 'Additional information' box, box 3.116 on page 3 of the Partnership Tax Return).

If there is no suitable heading or the amounts involved are immaterial, use the 'Other business expenses' box, box 29 (box 3.63).

Do not change the descriptions printed on the tax return. Use the 'Any other information' box, box 102 (box 3.116) if you need to write anything outside the boxes.

## **What should be included under 'Other business expenses'?**

If the expenses you include here are material by reference to the total amount of business expenses, consider the need to explain what is included by making a note in the 'Any other information' box in order to make your figures clear.

There is no precise definition of what is or is not material, but as a general rule, if the inclusion or exclusion of an item might affect judgements that we, or anyone else who uses the information in your tax return, might make, the item should be considered as material.

Avoiding unnecessary use of the 'Other business expenses' box, and explaining the main items you have included, may help to avoid enquiries being made into your tax return.

## **What to do if accounts include as a single item expenses that may need to be shown separately in the *Self-employment (full)* pages**

If the expenses are virtually all of one type, there is no objection to categorising the whole expense under the main heading. For example, your accounts may include an entry for 'Bank charges and interest' that consists almost entirely of bank charges. If so, put the whole amount in box 25 (box 3.61).

But you should divide the expenses between different headings if the amounts involved are material, or it would be misleading if they were all included under one heading. For example, if your accounts include a single entry for 'Travel and entertainment' you should distinguish the amount of the entertainment expenses, include it in the entry in box 23 (box 3.57) and make sure this is disallowed for tax by entering the disallowable part in box 38 (box 3.39). The remainder of the expenses relating to travel costs should be entered in box 19 (box 3.56), and any disallowable part of that

expense, for example private travel costs, should be shown in box 34 (box 3.38).

Consider keeping these amounts separate when the next accounts are prepared.

In cases where the taxable profit or loss is not affected and the amounts involved are not material by reference to the total expenditure, we would not normally object if you decide to estimate the split between the SAI boxes.

### Will wrong entries be penalised?

In many cases there will be an element of choice in how you complete the SAI boxes and there will be no right or wrong answer.

But you must take reasonable care to ensure that your tax return is completed accurately. Errors arising from careless or deliberate conduct that give rise to a loss of tax will be subject to penalties.

### Examples

The rest of this helpsheet contains examples to show you which boxes on the *Self-employment (full)* pages (or pages 4 and 5 of the Partnership Tax Return) you may want to use to provide SAI.

Example 1, starting on page 5, gives details from the trading and profit and loss account and balance sheet of a snack bar, Jack's Snacks.

Example 2, starting on page 12, deals with a business, Harry Cooper Business Services. A balance sheet was not drawn up, so there is no need to fill in boxes 82 to 98 in the *Self-employment (full)* pages (boxes 3.99 to 3.115).

## Example 1 – Jack's Snacks

Trading and profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2010			Balance sheet at 30 June 2010		
Sales	£93,808	<i>box 14 (3.29) and see Note 1</i>	<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Opening stock	£ 2,200		Freehold property	£34,032	<i>box 83 (3.100)</i>
Purchases	<u>£42,578</u>		Furniture and equipment	£ 4,232	<i>see Note 6</i>
	£44,778		Motor vehicles	<u>£23,701</u>	<i>box 82 (3.99)</i>
Closing stock	£ 2,450	<i>box 16 (3.46)</i>		£61,965	
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>£51,480</b>		<b>Current assets</b>		
Rents received	£ 2,327	<i>see Note 2</i>	Stock	£ 2,450	<i>box 84 (3.101)</i>
Bank interest received	£ 92	<i>box 15 (3.50)</i>	Debtors and prepayments	£ 3,197	<i>box 85 (3.102)</i>
	<u>£53,899</u>		Cash in hand and at bank	£ 6,808	<i>see Note 7</i>
Wages and salaries	£11,014	<i>box 18 (3.51)</i>		<u>£12,455</u>	
Rent and rates	£ 3,946	<i>box 20 (3.52)</i>	<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Insurance	£ 794	<i>see Note 3</i>	Trade creditors	£ 2,080	<i>box 90 (3.106)</i>
Light and heat	£ 1,335	<i>box 20 (3.52)</i>	Other creditors	£10,627	<i>box 92 (3.108)</i>
Cleaning	£ 328	<i>see Note 3</i>	Accruals	£ 4,372	<i>box 92 (3.106)</i>
Repairs and maintenance	£ 1,577	<i>box 21 (3.53)</i>		<u>£17,079</u>	
Printing, postage and stationery	£ 79	<i>box 22 (3.54)</i>	<b>Net current liabilities</b>	£ 4,624	
Phone	£ 204	<i>see Note 4</i>			
Motor expenses	£ 1,266	<i>see Note 4</i>	<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>£57,341</b>	<i>box 93 (3.110)</i>
Advertising	£ 240	<i>box 23 (3.57)</i>			
Legal and professional	£ 70	<i>box 27 (3.58)</i>	<b>Capital account</b>		
Accountancy	£ 866	<i>box 27 (3.58)</i>	At 1 July 2009	£47,080	<i>box 94 (3.111)</i>
Bank and credit card charges	£ 809	<i>box 25 (3.61)</i>	Capital introduced	£ 6,734	<i>box 96 (3.113) and see Note 8</i>
Sundries	£ 236	<i>box 29 (3.63)</i>	Profit for the year	<u>£24,741</u>	<i>box 95 (3.112)</i>
Hire purchase interest	£ 484	<i>box 25 (3.61)</i>		£78,555	
Depreciation	£ 6,648	<i>box 28 (3.62)</i>	Drawings	<u>(£21,214)</u>	<i>box 97 (3.114)</i>
Profit on disposal of assets	(£1,089)	<i>box 28 (3.62)</i>		£57,341	<i>box 98 (3.115)</i>
VAT surcharge	£ 351	<i>see Note 5</i>			
	<u>£29,158</u>				
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>£24,741</b>				

**Note 1**

Goods taken from the business for personal use and not paid for amount to £1,520. This amount is therefore added to the net profit by entering the figure in box 59 (box 3.67).

**Note 2**

Rents received are for a part of the premises not used for business purposes. It has been agreed that they can be treated as business income for tax purposes. They are included in box 15 (box 3.50) but no adjustment is made in box 61 (box 3.71), and there is no need to include this figure in the UK property pages as it is fully accounted for here.

**Note 3**

Insurance costs and cleaning costs all relate to the business premises.

**Note 4**

50% of phone costs and 35% of motor expenses are for private, non-business use. These amounts are not allowable for tax. The amounts of £102 and £443 go in boxes 37 and 34 (boxes 3.36 and 3.37).

**Note 5**

A VAT surcharge of £351 was incurred. This amount is included under 'Other business expenses' in box 29 (box 3.63). It is not an allowable expense for tax purposes, and is therefore disallowed by including the amount in box 44 (box 3.45). Although the amount is relatively small it is material, because it is not allowable for tax purposes. A note would therefore be made in the 'Any other information' box, box 102 (box 3.116 on page 3) to explain the tax treatment.

**Note 6**

Furniture and equipment used in the business premises are included in box 82 (box 3.99), 'Equipment, machinery and vehicles'.

**Note 7**

The cash and bank balances are not separated in the accounts, but the business records show that the bank balance was £6,085 and cash in hand was £723.

**Note 8**

An endowment policy matured during the year and the proceeds of £6,734 were paid into the business. A note of the source of these funds would be given in the 'Any other information' box, box 102 (box 3.116 on page 3).

## TRADING AND PROFESSIONAL INCOME for the year ended 5 April 2011, continued

### Income and expenses for this accounting period

You must fill in this page if your annual turnover was between £70,000 and £15m. If the combined annualised turnover from all your activities was more than £15m, fill in boxes 3.24 to 3.26 on page 3 and send the partnership accounts and computations in as well. In all cases, complete box 3.83 or box 3.84 on page 5, and the other boxes on page 5 if applicable. Read the notes on page PTRG 12 of the Partnership Tax Return Guide.

If you were registered for VAT, do the figures in boxes 3.29 to 3.64 include VAT?

3.27  or exclude VAT? 3.28

Sales/business income (turnover)

3.29 £ **93,808**

Disallowable expenses included in boxes 3.46 to 3.63

Total expenses

• Cost of sales	3.30 £	3.46 £ <b>42,328</b>
• Construction industry subcontractor costs	3.31 £	3.47 £
• Other direct costs	3.32 £	3.48 £

box 3.29 minus (boxes 3.46 + 3.47 + 3.48)  
3.49 £ **51,480**

Gross profit/(loss)

Other income/profits

3.50 £ **(2,419)**

• Employee costs	3.33 £	3.51 £ <b>11,014</b>
• Premises costs	3.34 £	3.52 £ <b>6,403</b>
• Repairs	3.35 £	3.53 £ <b>1,577</b>
• General administrative expenses	3.36 £ <b>102</b>	3.54 £ <b>283</b>
• Motor expenses	3.37 £ <b>443</b>	3.55 £ <b>1,266</b>
• Travel and subsistence	3.38 £	3.56 £
• Advertising, promotion and entertainment	3.39 £	3.57 £ <b>240</b>
• Legal and professional costs	3.40 £	3.58 £ <b>936</b>
• Bad debts	3.41 £	3.59 £
• Interest and alternative finance payments	3.42 £	3.60 £
• Other finance charges	3.43 £	3.61 £ <b>1,293</b>
• Depreciation and loss/(profit) on sale	3.44 £ <b>5,559</b>	3.62 £ <b>5,559</b>
• Other expenses including partnership charges	3.45 £ <b>(351)</b>	3.63 £ <b>(587)</b>

Put the total of boxes 3.30 to 3.45 in box 3.66 below

Total expenses

boxes 3.51 to 3.63  
3.64 £ **29,158**

Net profit/(loss)

boxes 3.49 + 3.50 minus 3.64  
3.65 £ **24,741**

### Tax adjustments to net profit or loss for this accounting period

• Disallowable expenses	3.66 £ <b>6,455</b>
• Goods etc. taken for personal use and other adjustments (apart from disallowable expenses) that increase profits	3.67 £ <b>(1,520)</b>
• Balancing charges (from box 3.23)	3.68 £

Total additions to net profit (deduct from net loss)

boxes 3.66 + 3.67 + 3.68  
3.69 £ **7,975**

• Capital allowances (from box 3.22)

3.70 £ **5,250**

• Deductions from net profit (add to net loss)

3.71 £ **92**

boxes 3.70 + 3.71  
3.72 £ **5,342**

Net business profit for tax purposes for this accounting period (put figure in brackets if a loss)

boxes 3.65 + 3.69 minus box 3.72  
3.73 £ **27,374**

Note 2

Notes 3 and 4

Note 4

Note 5

Note 5

Note 1

Bank interest received is not trading income, and needs to be included at boxes 7.7A - 7.9A or on savings, investments and other income pages

■ **Summary of balance sheet for this accounting period**

Leave these boxes blank if you do not have a balance sheet or your annual turnover was more than £15m.

<b>Assets</b>	● Plant, machinery and motor vehicles	3.99	£ 27,933	3.105	£ 74,420
	● Other fixed assets (premises, goodwill, investments etc.)	3.100	£ 34,032		
	● Stock and work in progress	3.101	£ 2,450		
	● Debtors/prepayments/other current assets	3.102	£ 3,197		
	● Bank/building society balances	3.103	£ 6,085		
	● Cash in hand	3.104	£ 723		

Note 6

Note 7

<b>Liabilities</b>	● Trade creditors/accruals	3.106	£ 6,452	3.109	£ 17,079
	● Loans and overdrawn bank accounts	3.107	£		
	● Other liabilities	3.108	£ 10,627		

Note 7

**Net business assets** (put the figure in brackets if you had net business liabilities) 3.110 £ 57,341

**Represented by Partners' current and capital accounts**

● Balance at start of period*	3.111	£ 47,080	3.115	£ 57,341
● Net profit/(loss)*	3.112	£ 24,741		
● Capital introduced	3.113	£ 6,734		
● Drawings	3.114	£ 21,214		
● Balance at end of period*				

Note 8

\* If the capital account is overdrawn, or the business made a net loss, show the figure in brackets.

Box 3.116 'Additional information' is on page 3.

■ **Partnership trade charges**

● Net partnership charges paid in the period 6 April 2010 to 5 April 2011 (not the accounting period)	3.117	£
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**Business income**

<p>14 Your turnover - the takings, fees, sales or money earned by your business</p> <p>£ <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/></p>	<p>15 Any other business income not included in box 14 - excluding Business Start-up Allowance</p> <p>£ <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> . <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="0"/></p>
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Note 2







## Example 2 – Harry Cooper Business Services

### Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 April 2010

Work done	£82,331	<i>entry in box 14 (3.29)</i>
Interest	£ 615	<i>entry in box 15 (3.50)</i>
Commission	£ 133	<i>entry in box 14 (3.29)</i>
	<u>£83,079</u>	
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Staff salaries	£13,955	<i>entry in box 18 (3.51) and see Note 6</i>
Subcontract expenses	£ 5,705	<i>entry in box 18 (3.51)</i>
Rent, rates and water	£ 9,940	<i>entry in box 20 (3.52)</i>
Heat and light	£ 494	<i>entry in box 20 (3.52)</i>
Printing, stationery and postage	£ 1,479	<i>entry in box 22 (3.54)</i>
Repairs and computer maintenance	£ 776	<i>entry in box 21 (3.53)</i>
Insurance	£ 1,257	<i>see Note 1</i>
Phone	£ 2,352	<i>entry in box 22 (3.54)</i>
Motor vehicle expenses	£ 8,286	<i>entry in box 19 (3.55) and see Note 5</i>
Entertaining	£ 237	<i>entry in box 23 (3.57)</i>
Training courses	£ 699	<i>entry in box 18 (3.51)</i>
Subscriptions and journals	£ 312	<i>entry in box 22 (3.54)</i>
Legal and professional fees	£ 902	<i>entry in box 27 (3.58)</i>
Finance and HP interest	£ 345	<i>entry in box 25 (3.61)</i>
Bank charges and interest	£ 2,461	<i>see Note 2</i>
Hire of equipment	£ 1,248	<i>see Note 3</i>
Cleaning	£ 692	<i>see Note 4</i>
Sundries	£ 604	<i>entry in box 29 (3.63)</i>
Depreciation	£ 3,200	<i>entry in box 28 (3.62)</i>
Loss on sale of vehicle	£ 900	<i>entry in box 28 (3.62)</i>
	<u>£55,844</u>	
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>£27,235</b>	

### Note 1

Insurance includes £758 professional indemnity cover, which is entered in box 27 (box 3.58). The balance includes various items and has been entered in box 20 (box 3.54) in line with general guidance. This treatment will be followed consistently, from year to year.

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### **Note 2**

Bank charges and interest are shown in the accounts as a composite figure. This amount comprises £1,687 for interest and £774 for bank charges. These amounts are shown separately in boxes 24 and 25 (boxes 3.60 and 3.61).

### **Note 3**

Hire of equipment covers cost of renting office equipment including a photocopier and fax. It is included in 'Phone, fax, stationery and other office costs' in box 22 (box 3.54).

### **Note 4**

The business records show that £531 cleaning is for the business premises. The balance includes various small one-off expenses. As almost all the expenditure is for the business premises, and the whole amount of £692 is allowable for tax, it can simply be included as part of 'Rent, rates, power and insurance costs' in box 20 (Premises costs box 3.52).

### **Note 5**

Private use of cars is £2,704. Capital allowances of £2,062 are claimed on the cars.

### **Note 6**

Staff salaries include Harry's own wages of £5,000.

## TRADING AND PROFESSIONAL INCOME for the year ended 5 April 2011, continued

### Income and expenses for this accounting period

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If you were registered for VAT, do the figures in boxes 3.29 to 3.64 include VAT?  3.27 or exclude VAT?  3.28

	3.27	or exclude VAT?	3.28	Sales/business income (turnover)
				3.29 £ <b>82,464</b>
<b>Disallowable expenses included in boxes 3.46 to 3.63</b>	<b>Total expenses</b>			
• Cost of sales	3.30	£	3.46	£
• Construction industry subcontractor costs	3.31	£	3.47	£
• Other direct costs	3.32	£	3.48	£
				box 3.29 minus (boxes 3.46 + 3.47 + 3.48)
				3.49 £ <b>82,464</b>
				3.50 £ <b>615</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 6</span>
• Employee costs	3.33	£ <b>5,000</b>	3.51	£ <b>20,359</b>
• Premises costs	3.34	£	3.52	£ <b>11,126</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 4</span>
• Repairs	3.35	£	3.53	£ <b>776</b>
• General administrative expenses	3.36	£	3.54	£ <b>5,890</b> <span style="float: right;">Notes 1 and 3</span>
• Motor expenses	3.37	£ <b>2,704</b>	3.55	£ <b>8,286</b>
• Travel and subsistence	3.38	£	3.56	£
• Advertising, promotion and entertainment	3.39	£ <b>237</b>	3.57	£ <b>237</b>
• Legal and professional costs	3.40	£	3.58	£ <b>1,660</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 1</span>
• Bad debts	3.41	£	3.59	£
• Interest and alternative finance payments	3.42	£	3.60	£ <b>1,687</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 2</span>
• Other finance charges	3.43	£	3.61	£ <b>1,119</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 2</span>
• Depreciation and loss/(profit) on sale	3.44	£ <b>4,100</b>	3.62	£ <b>4,100</b>
• Other expenses including partnership charges	3.45	£	3.63	£ <b>604</b>
				boxes 3.51 to 3.63
				3.64 £ <b>55,844</b>
				boxes 3.49 + 3.50 minus 3.64
				3.65 £ <b>27,235</b>
				boxes 3.30 to 3.45
				3.66 £ <b>12,041</b>
• Disallowable expenses	3.66	£ <b>12,041</b>	3.67	£
• Goods etc. taken for personal use and other adjustments (apart from disallowable expenses) that increase profits			3.67	£
• Balancing charges (from box 3.23)			3.68	£
				boxes 3.66 + 3.67 + 3.68
<b>Total additions to net profit (deduct from net loss)</b>				3.69 £ <b>12,041</b>
• Capital allowances (from box 3.22)	3.70	£ <b>2,062</b>	3.71	£ <b>615</b> <span style="float: right;">Note 5</span>
• Deductions from net profit (add to net loss)	3.71	£ <b>615</b>	3.72	£ <b>2,677</b>
				boxes 3.70 + 3.71
				3.72 £ <b>2,677</b>
				boxes 3.65 + 3.69 minus box 3.72
<b>Net business profit for tax purposes for this accounting period (put figure in brackets if a loss)</b>				3.73 £ <b>36,599</b>

Bank interest received is not trading income, and needs to be included at boxes 7.7A - 7.9A or on savings, investments and other income pages.



