## **Greatways Rules for Great Bookkeeping**

Starting a business requires understanding fundamental financial principles. Your business is a separate entity, and all expenses should benefit the business, not your personal interests. The IRS mandates that business expenses must be reasonable and necessary.

## **Key Rules to Follow:**

- 1. **Separate Accounts:** Open a dedicated business bank account and credit card. All business transactions should be conducted through these accounts.
- 2. Initial Deposit: Start with a \$100 deposit, labeled as "Capital."
- 3. **Business Funding:** If your business needs more funds, transfer money from your personal account to the business account, noting it as a "Loan from Officer."
- 4. **Avoid Personal Lending:** Lending business money to friends is generally not allowed unless your business is in the lending industry.
- 5. **Loan Agreements:** For loans from third parties, have a detailed loan agreement outlining the amount, purpose, interest rate, and terms.
- 6. **Keep Finances Separate:** Avoid mixing personal and business accounts. Transfer money between accounts as needed, labeling transactions as "Loan from Officer" or "Repayment of Loan."
- 7. **Justify Expenses:** All business expenses should be necessary and reasonable. For example, travel expenses must be directly related to business activities.
- 8. **Home Office Deduction:** If you have a dedicated home office space used exclusively for business, you may qualify for a home office deduction (up to \$1,500).
- 9. **Client Visits:** If your business requires clients to visit your home office regularly and expenses exceed \$1,500, you may claim actual expenses based on the percentage of space used for business.
- 10. **Owner's Draw:** As the business owner, you can withdraw profits up to your initial investment plus accumulated profits, minus depreciation. Excess withdrawals may be considered short-term capital gains.
- 11. **Depreciation:** When you purchase business assets, you can claim depreciation expenses on your tax return. Maintain a depreciation reserve in your business account.

## 12. Compensation for Owners/Officers:

- o **S Corporations:** Take reasonable payroll to avoid self-employment taxes.
- o **LLCs:** Pay self-employment tax on profits. No payroll taxes for owners.
- 13. **LLC Business Structure:** LLCs pay self-employment tax on net profits, while S Corporations pay payroll taxes on owner compensation.
- 14. **Reasonable Salary:** Determine a reasonable salary for yourself based on industry standards and your role in the business.
- 15. **C Corporations:** Profits can be taken as salary or dividends. Dividends are reported on personal tax returns.

By following these guidelines, you'll ensure sound financial practices and optimize your business's tax efficiency.