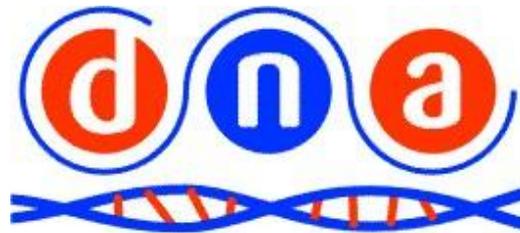


NEW BUSINESS KIT

Financial, Tax and Accounting Considerations of starting a New Business



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Before Starting Up

It is the ambition of many people to run their own business. In recent years this dream has become a reality for some made redundant, whilst others may decide to start up in business to be more independent and to obtain the full financial reward for their efforts.

Whatever the reason for considering setting up in business, a number of dangers exist.

A major concern must be the risk of business failure despite considerable effort and finance having been put into the venture. Time spent in making the decision and thinking through your plans will minimise the risk of failure.

Think carefully about ceasing to be someone else's employee. Certainty of income, both in terms of quantity and regularity, disappears, whilst fixed outgoings, such as mortgage repayments, remain. Similarly, other benefits of employment may be lost, such as life assurance cover, a company pension, medical insurance, a company car, regular hours and holidays.

Consider the views of your family and friends. Their support is essential. It is important they understand that the administrative and financial requirements of running a business can be time consuming and stressful.

Success in business depends on many factors; most important is the need to critically review all aspects of the business proposition before progressing too far.

This kit highlights many of the practical points that require consideration before trading begins. It cannot cater for every possibility and decisions should be supported by appropriate professional advice.

For information of users:

This kit is published for information only. It provides only an overview of the regulations in force at the date of publication, and no action should be taken without consulting the detailed legislation or seeking professional advice from a partner of this firm. No responsibility for loss occasioned by any person acting or refraining from action as a result of the material contained in this kit can be accepted by the partners of the firm.

Selecting a Legal Entity for your business

Selecting a Legal Entity for your business

One of the first major decisions you will have to make as you start your new business is the form of legal entity it will take. To a large degree this decision may be dictated by the way you have organised your operations and whether you intend to work on your own or in conjunction with others.

The form of entity you choose can have a significant impact on the way you are protected under the law and the way you are affected by taxation rules and regulations. There are three basic forms of business organisations. Each has its own benefits and drawbacks and is treated differently for legal and tax purposes.

Sole Proprietorship

A sole proprietorship is typically a business owned and operated by one individual. A sole proprietorship is not considered to be a separate legal entity under the law, but rather is an extension of the individual who owns it. The owner has possession of the business assets and is directly responsible for the debts and other liabilities incurred by the business. The profit or loss of a sole proprietorship is combined with the other income of an individual for income tax purposes.

A sole proprietorship is perhaps the easiest form of business to own and operate because it does not require any specific legal organisation, except, of course, the normal requirements such as licenses or permits. A sole proprietorship typically does not have any rules or operating regulations under which it must function. The business decisions are solely the result of the owner's abilities.

Partnership

In a partnership, two or more individuals join together to run the business enterprise. Each of the individual partners has ownership of company assets and responsibility for liabilities, as well as authority in running the business. The authority of the partners, and the way in which profits or losses are to be shared, can be modified by the partnership agreement. The responsibility for liabilities can also be modified by agreement among the partners, but partnership creditors typically have recourse to the personal assets of each of the partners for settlement of partnership debts.

The rights, responsibilities and obligations of partners are typically detailed in a partnership agreement. It is a good idea to have such an agreement for any partnership.

A partnership is a legal entity recognised under the law and, as such, it has rights and responsibilities in and of itself. A partnership can sign contracts, obtain trade credit and borrow money. When a partnership is small, most creditors require a personal guarantee of the general partners for credit.

A partnership is also required to file an income tax return. A partnership typically does not pay income tax; the information from the tax return is combined with the personal income of the partners to determine their overall tax liability.

Limited Liability Partnership

The Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2000 created a new type of business entity, the Limited Liability Partnership ("LLP"). The LLP offers limited liability to its members but is tax transparent and offers flexibility in terms of its internal organisation.

An LLP is a separate legal entity from its members. Therefore, it may enter into contracts and deeds, sue and be sued and grant floating charges over its assets in its own name. This avoids the problems that exist in relation to partnerships, where technically it is often necessary for every partner to be party to certain documents or litigation, and the creation of floating charges is not possible.

The members of the LLP are those persons registered at Companies House as members.

The main "price" paid in return for limited liability is public availability of financial statements. An LLP must file audited accounts (prepared on a "true and fair view" basis) annually at Companies House, which must include the name and profit share of the highest paid member.

In addition the LLP must also file details of the name and address of every member at Companies House. At least two members must be "designated members" responsible for making proper filings at Companies House (and subject to penalties in the event of default).

Provided an LLP carries on a trade or a profession and is not simply an investment vehicle it is tax transparent – that is the LLP itself is not taxed on its income or capital gains at all. Instead the members are taxed on their shares of the LLPs' profits and gains, just as partners in a partnership are currently taxed.

This means that the LLP may be more tax efficient than a limited company. This is because ordinarily a limited company is taxed on its income and capital gains and the company's shareholders are taxed on

distributions from the company to them, giving rise to potential double-taxation.

LLPs were primarily intended for use by the professions. However, any type of business operating for profit may use LLPs. An LLP may be suitable for use as a joint venture vehicle or as an alternative to a limited company, particularly for small businesses.

Limited Company

A limited company is a separate legal entity that exists under the authority granted by statute. A limited company has substantially all of the legal rights of an individual and is responsible for its own debts. It must also file tax returns and pay taxes on income it derives from its operations. Typically, the owners or shareholders of a limited company are protected from the liabilities of the business. However, when a limited company is small, creditors often require personal guarantees of the principal owners before extending credit. The legal protection afforded the owners of a limited company can be useful.

A limited company must obtain approval from Companies House to use its proposed name. A limited company must also adopt and file a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which govern its rights and obligations to its shareholders, directors and officers.

A limited company must file annual tax returns ("corporation tax returns") with HMRC.

Incorporating a business allows a number of other advantages such as the ease of bringing in additional capital through the sale of share capital, or allowing an individual to sell or transfer their interest in the business. It also provides for business continuity when the original owners choose to retire or sell their shares.

Should you decide to incorporate your business venture, you should seek advice from DNA.

The recent changes to pensions legislation and the tax changes in budgets have tended to favour the limited company route as a means of paying less tax. The potential savings by going down the company route do need consideration. However it is also necessary to consider factors such as the company car as savings from incorporation can soon be totally eliminated if a company car and fuel for private use are provided. There are other factors beside the tax implications that should be borne in mind.

Business Structure - The Pros and Cons

Company	Sole Trader/Partnership
A company must be formally incorporated with a written constitution in the form of a Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation. There is, therefore, an initial setup cost.	There are no formation costs, but a written partnership agreement is advised.
Companies are governed by the companies Acts. A company must:- -Keep accounting records -Produce audited accounts (if turnover > £6.5m) -File accounts and an Annual Return with the Registrar of Companies. This information is available to the public. -keep Statutory Books	Sole traders and partnerships are not required by law to have annual accounts nor to file accounts for inspection. However, annual accounts are necessary for HMRC tax returns.
Companies may have greater borrowing potential. They can use current assets as security by creating a floating charge.	Sole traders and partners are unrestricted in the amount and purpose of borrowings but cannot create floating charges.
Shares in a company are generally transferable –therefore ownership may change but the business continues.	
Incorporation does not guarantee reliability or respectability but gives the impression of a soundly based organisation. Personally, there may be prestige attached to directorship.	The unincorporated business does not carry the same prestige.
Corporation tax is payable 9 months after the year-end.	For a sole trader or partnership, tax is generally paid by instalments on the 31 January in the tax year and the 31 July following the tax year. Tax for 2019/20 is payable:- first payment on account on 31 January 2020, second payment on account on 31 July 2020, with any final balance due on 31 January 2021.
Losses in a company can only be carried forward to set against future profits with limited carry back provisions.	Losses generated by a sole trader or a partner can be set against other income of the year or carried back to prior years.
Corporation tax is currently 19% or any size of company	Profits are taxed at 40% on taxable income in excess of £37,500 (2019/20) plus Class 4 National Insurance Contributions @ 9%
There is both employers' and employees' national insurance payable on directors salaries and bonuses. The NI charge is greater than that paid by a sole trader/partner.	A partner/sole trader will pay Class 4 NI dependent on the level of profits.

Registering with the Tax Authorities

Registering with the Tax Authorities

A significant task for the new business owner is ensuring that the business is properly complying with the extensive tax and information filing requirements imposed by the various authorities. Problems and penalties could arise if the new business is not registered with the appropriate tax authorities in a timely fashion. While this chapter is not intended to be an all-inclusive list of filing requirements, it summarises some of the more prominent requirements common to most businesses.

HM Revenue & Customs

It is necessary to notify HMRC of your existence by completing forms CT41G (companies) or CWF1 (sole traders/partnerships). The form notifies HMRC of your accounting date, your accountant, and also enables a PAYE (Pay As You Earn Scheme) to be set up, which is a requirement if you are to be an employer.

If you fail to register within the first three full months of commencing business a penalty of £100 may be levied.

VAT

You need to consider if it is beneficial to be VAT registered from the outset. The pros and cons are discussed in Chapter 4. If you are registering for VAT, form VAT 1 needs completing, and if you are a partnership, form VAT 2 needs to be completed giving details of all the partners.

Tax Calendar

The following summarises some of the more significant filing dates for a corporation using a calendar year end. Many of these requirements also apply to partnerships and sole traders. Assume a 31st December year end date below.

Annual Events

Date	Return
19 May	Submission of forms P35 and P14's
6 July	Submission of form P11D
19 July	Payment of Class 1A NIC
30 September	Payment of corporation tax (9 months after the end of the accounting period)
November/December	Year end tax planning
31 December	Submission of corporation tax return (12 months after the end of the accounting period)

Monthly Events

Date	Return
Monthly on 19th	Payment of payroll taxes

Quarterly Events

Date	Return
14 April } 14 July } deducted/received	Forms CT61 to be submitted - tax on interest payments
14 October }	
14 January }	
Quarterly monthly)	VAT returns (although these can be

Accounting and Bookkeeping

Chart of Accounts

The basic road map into any accounting system is the chart of accounts. It is this chart that helps establish the information that will be captured by your accounting system, and what information will subsequently be readily retrievable by the system. This tool, like the rest of the accounting systems, needs to be dynamic and should grow as the size and needs of your business changes.

To help establish a good working chart of accounts you need to answer some questions, in conjunction with your accountant, as to how your business will operate and what is important to you. Some of these considerations might be:

1. *Will your business have stock to account for? If so, will it be purchased in finished form or will there be production costs?*
2. *Are fixed assets a significant portion of your business?*
3. *Will you sell only one product or service or will there be several types of business?*
4. *Will you have accounts receivable from customers, which you will have to track?*
5. *Are you going to sell in only one location or will you do business in several places?*
6. *Are the products you sell subject to value added tax?*
7. *Do you need to track costs by department?*
8. *What type of government controls or regulatory reporting are you subject to?*

Each one of these questions can have several answers and will probably generate more questions. Each answer will have an impact on how the chart of accounts is structured. It may seem that developing a chart of accounts is not particularly high on your list of things to do as you start a new business; the amount of time and money which a well organised accounting system may save you can be significant as the need to generate information for various purposes increases. An example of a basic chart of accounts follows this section.

Cash or Accrual Accounting

One of the decisions to be made as you start a business is whether to keep your records on a cash or accrual basis of accounting. The cash

basis of accounting has the advantage of simplicity and almost everyone understands it. Under the cash basis of accounting you record sales when you receive the money and account for expenses when you pay the bills. The increase in the money in "the cigar box" at the end of the month is how much you have made.

Unfortunately, as we all know, the business world is not always so easy. Sales are made to customers and you sometimes must extend credit. Your business will incur liabilities which are due even though you may not have received the invoice or have the cash available to pay them.

Most users of financial statements such as bankers and investors are used to accrual-basis statements and expect to see them. Once you become familiar with them, they provide a much better measuring device for your business operations than cash-basis statements.

Whether you use the cash or accrual basis, it is possible to keep books for income tax purposes on a different basis than for financial statements. It may be more advantageous (less tax) for you to do so. DNA can advise you on the advantages and feasibility of doing this in your particular circumstances.

Accounting Records and Record-keeping

Another question that the owner of a business must answer is "Who will keep the books of the business?" Will you do it yourself, will the receptionist or a secretary double as a part-time bookkeeper, will you have a bookkeeper that comes in periodically, or will the volume of activity be such that a full-time bookkeeper will be required?

Very often the owners of a business decide to keep the books themselves and underestimate the commitment they have made to other phases of the operation and the time required to maintain a good set of financial records and books of account. As a consequence, the record keeping is often low priority and must be caught up later. This approach, though rarely planned, can require a substantial expenditure of time and money. While it is important for the owners of a business to maintain control and stay involved in the financial operations of the enterprise, this can be achieved by maintaining close control over the cheque-signing function and scrutinising certain records. Your company's accountant can help develop a good programme of record-keeping duties for you, your employees and any outside book-keepers or accountants you may engage.

A Word about Computers

The computer is probably the single, most valuable, invention for bookkeeping and accounting since the advent of double entry bookkeeping. If your business includes any of the following, then a computer would be a useful tool in your business:

- 1. Many repetitive or routine tasks.*
- 2. Lots of paperwork, i.e. suppliers' cheques, sales invoices, purchase orders, mailing labels.*
- 3. Lots of general correspondence.*
- 4. Written reports, contracts, newsletters, catalogues or brochures.*

DNA know about both your business and computers and can take much of the confusion out of the selection process by assisting you in the purchase and installation of your computer.

There are a number of very good, easy to use, accounting software systems which are commercially available, but none of them will solve the problems of inaccurate or poor quality financial records. All they will do is generate bad information faster. This is one of the reasons that the computer has also probably caused more headaches for the owners of modern businesses than any other single cause. If you want to use a computer-based accounting package, either in your own business, with a service bureau, or through your accountant, it is imperative that you generate accurate information to be entered into the system.

The real value of the computer becomes apparent once it is running smoothly in your business. Your accountant can then function in the capacity for which he was trained, not as a "number cruncher", but as your business adviser, consultant and strategist. Both of you can focus not on producing reports for various regulatory agencies but on analysing your business to make it more profitable.

Internal Control

What is internal control? It is the system of checks and balances within a business enterprise that helps to ensure that the company's assets are properly safeguarded and that the financial information produced by the company is accurate and reliable. When you are operating as a "one man shop" or at least handling all of the company's financial transactions, maintaining good internal accounting control is relatively straightforward.

However, when your company grows to the size where you must delegate some of the functions, it becomes more difficult to ensure that all the transactions are being accounted for properly.

No matter the size of your business, you should always be able to answer "YES" to the following questions:

- 1. When my company provides goods or services to our customers am I sure that the sale is recorded and the debt is recorded in accounts receivable or the cash is collected?*

2. *When cash is expended by my company am I sure we received goods or services?*

The method used to ensure that these two questions can be answered affirmatively will be widely varied. They are essential stepping-stones to maintaining good control in your business. The solution in your particular instance may be as simple as numbering the sales tickets and being sure ALL TICKETS ARE ACCOUNTED FOR or reviewing all invoices and timecards before signing company cheques. These are fundamentals in a well-run business. As the company grows you will need to consider concepts such as segregation of authority as well as employee fidelity bonds or controlled access storerooms.

No matter what the size of your enterprise, you should consider controlling your business and safeguarding hard earned assets as a priority from the outset.

With the advent of Making Tax Digital in April 2019, many of our clients are now using Cloud Based software - we recommend Xero (www.xero.com). Please speak with any of us should you wish to set this up for you.

Illustrative Chart of Accounts

FIXED ASSETS - TANGIBLE

- 0010 Freehold property cost
- 0020 Freehold property depreciation
- 0110 Leasehold property cost
- 0120 Leasehold property depreciation
- 0210 Plant and machinery cost
- 0220 Plant and machinery depreciation
- 0310 Fixtures/fittings cost
- 0320 Fixtures/fittings depreciation
- 0410 Motor vehicles cost
- 0420 Motor vehicles depreciation

FIXED ASSETS - INTANGIBLE

- 0700 Investments
- 0900 Goodwill

CURRENT ASSETS

- 1000 Stocks and work in progress
- 1100 Trade debtors *
- 1103 Debtors and prepayments *
- 1200 Bank current account *
- 1230 Petty cash *

CURRENT LIABILITIES

- 2100 Purchase ledger control *
- 2109 Creditors and accruals *
- 2200 VAT control account *
- 2300 PAYE/NI creditor *

LONG TERM LIABILITIES

- 2600 Bank loans
- 2700 Hire purchase creditors
- 2800 Lease purchase creditors
- 2900 Other loans

CAPITAL AND RESERVES

- 3000 Capital account - balance brought forward
- 3100 Capital introduced
- 3200 Profit and loss account
- 3300 Drawings

* *denotes control accounts*

SALES

- 4000 Sales/work done
- 4009 Discounts allowed
- 4100 Export sales

OTHER INCOME

- 4200 Royalties received
- 4210 Commissions received
- 4220 Insurance claims
- 4230 Rental income
- 4240 Bank interest received

COST OF SALES

- 5000 Purchases
- 5900 Opening stock and work in progress
- 5950 Closing stock and work in progress

DIRECT COSTS

- 6000 Direct labour
- 6100 Goods outward costs
- 6200 Goods inward costs
- 6300 Packaging
- 6400 Duty paid
- 6500 Transport insurance
- 6600 Sales commissions payable
- 6700 Royalties payable

OVERHEADS

- 7000 Motor expenses
- 7100 Telephone
- 7200 Wages
- 7250 Wife's wages
- 7300 Rent
- 7400 Rates
- 7500 Heat and light
- 7600 Postage, stationery and advertising
- 7700 Repairs and renewals
- 7800 Insurance
- 7900 Bank charges and interest
- 8000 Hire purchase interest
- 8050 Mortgage interest
- 8100 Accountancy fees
- 8200 Legal charges
- 8300 Use of home as office
- 8400 Protective clothing
- 8500 Cleaning
- 8600 Sundry expenses
- 8700 Subsistence
- 8800 Profit on asset sales
- 8900 Depreciation
- 9000 Bad debt write off

Value Added Tax

VALUE ADDED TAX

VAT is a tax on consumer expenditure and is ultimately paid by the final customer. Most business transactions involve the supply of goods or services and VAT is payable if they are made:

- a) in the United Kingdom;
- b) by a taxable person;
- c) in the course or furtherance of business and are not specifically exempted or zero-rated.

VAT is collected by H M Revenue & Excise and is normally payable quarterly.

Registration

There are two different types of registration - compulsory and voluntary:

A. **Compulsory**

A person who makes taxable supplies becomes liable to be registered if:

- a) At the end of any month, the value of his taxable supplies in the period of one year then ending has exceeded the registration limit, which is £85,000 from 01 April 2019
- b) At any time, there are reasonable grounds for believing that the value of his taxable supplies in the next 30 days will exceed the £85,000 limit.
- c) If, where a business carried on by a taxable person is transferred as a going concern, the taxable supplies for the twelve months prior to the transfer exceed £85,000.

In the most common situation, i.e. (i) above, the person must notify HMRC of the liability within 30 days of the end of the month in which the value of the taxable supplies first exceeded £85,000. If, for example, the value of the taxable supplies first exceeded £85,000 in the twelve months to 31 March, then HMRC must be notified by 30 April and VAT registration would commence on 1 May.

B. **Voluntary**

In certain circumstances, it is possible to register on a voluntary basis for VAT even though the value of taxable supplies may never exceed £85,000. This is normally only beneficial where the majority of supplies are being made to customers who are themselves VAT registered, e.g. it would not be beneficial for a domestic painter with taxable supplies of £30,000 to be registered, whereas it would be beneficial for a commercial or industrial painter with the same level of supplies.

The other situation in which a voluntary registration might be beneficial is where the supplies are all zero-rated and no VAT is charged on the transaction. All VAT suffered by the trader on expenses can be reclaimed from HMRC.

In summary, the advantages and disadvantages of a voluntary registration are as follows:

Advantages

- enables input VAT suffered to be reclaimed;
- a VAT number can give the impression that a business is larger than it actually is which sometimes can increase the possibility of obtaining work.

Disadvantages

- the requirement to prepare VAT returns on a quarterly basis and to submit them within one month of the quarter end - is the amount of work involved worth it for the amount of input VAT that can be reclaimed?
- HMRC may visit the business about every five years to ensure that VAT is being properly accounted for.

Taxable Persons and Supplies

a) Taxable Persons

It should always be remembered that it is a person that is registered for VAT and not a business. If a person has two separate different businesses, both with taxable supplies of £43,000, then that person will be required to be registered for VAT and account for VAT at the appropriate rate on the total supplies of £86,000.

It is possible to mitigate the effect of VAT by having one of the businesses operated by a limited company or by a partnership with a relative, but professional advice needs to be taken since HMRC have the power to still treat the two businesses as one if strict criteria are not met.

b) Taxable Supplies

Taxable supplies are all supplies made by a business either to a third party or to the trader himself (goods for own use), which are not exempt supplies. Taxable supplies therefore include zero-rated supplies.

The major categories of exempt supplies are:

- Land (but not buildings)
- Insurance
- Postal services
- Betting, gaming and lotteries
- Finance
- Education
- Health and welfare

It is important that at the outset of a business, a trader establishes the VAT status of any supplies being made to avoid mistakes, e.g. the services of a physiotherapist are exempt, whilst the services of an acupuncturist are standard rated.

Tax Rates

There are three rates of VAT:

- *two standard rates* -

20%

5% - for certain supplies of fuel and power

- *zero-rated* -

The four main areas of zero-rated goods are:

- a) Food and agriculture (but excluding pet food and most catering)
- b) Printed matter, including books and newspaper;
- c) Young children's clothing and footwear;
- d) Passenger transport (but excluding hire cars, taxis and parking).

Any VAT charged by the business, whether at 20% or 5% is known as output VAT and the total charged or collected in the VAT quarter is payable to HMRC.

Input VAT

Input VAT is the VAT that you are charged on your business purchases and expenses (the other persons output VAT) and is normally recoverable in full by a trader who only makes standard rated or zero-rated supplies. Businesses that make some exempt supplies (known as partially exempt businesses) have different recovery rules. The total input VAT suffered in the quarter is deducted from the output VAT charged or collected and the difference is either the amount of VAT due to HMRC or the amount repayable by HMRC.

The majority of input VAT is recoverable but there are special rules for:

- cars;
- petrol supplied for private usage;
- business entertaining;
- goods sold under a VAT second-hand scheme.

To reclaim VAT you have been charged as input VAT, you must hold valid evidence that you have received a taxable supply, which normally means a valid VAT invoice from a registered trader showing his VAT number and the amount of VAT charged.

Special Events

VAT was originally described as a simple tax but has gradually become more and more complicated over the last twenty years with changes to the operation of VAT every year.

It is not always possible to calculate each quarter's VAT liability by merely deducting input VAT incurred from 20/120 of the sales income and professional advice needs to be taken in the following situations:

- Importing and Exporting - either within or outside the European Union;
- Partial Exemption, i.e. where a business makes some exempt supplies, all the input VAT incurred is not necessarily recoverable;
- Retail Schemes, i.e. where both zero rated and standard rated supplies are made which cannot be separately identified at the point of sale;
- Land and Property;
- Cash Accounting;
- Self-supplies;

- Second-hand schemes for motor cars, used boats, antiques, horses and ponies and others.

Flat Rate Scheme

This is a special scheme aimed to make VAT accounting easier for small businesses. A flat rate percentage, pre-agreed with HMRC, is applied to VAT inclusive sales. Here are the current flat rate percentages:

Flat rates for types of business

Type of business	Current VAT flat rate (%)
Accountancy or book-keeping	14.5
Advertising	11
Agricultural services	11
Any other activity not listed elsewhere	12
Architect, civil and structural engineer or surveyor	14.5
Boarding or care of animals	12
Business services not listed elsewhere	12
Catering services including restaurants and takeaways	12.5
Computer and IT consultancy or data processing	14.5
Computer repair services	10.5
Entertainment or journalism	12.5
Estate agency or property management services	12
Farming or agriculture not listed elsewhere	6.5
Film, radio, television or video production	13
Financial services	13.5
Forestry or fishing	10.5
General building or construction services*	9.5
Hairdressing or other beauty treatment services	13
Hiring or renting goods	9.5
Hotel or accommodation	10.5
Investigation or security	12
Labour-only building or construction services*	14.5
Laundry or dry-cleaning services	12
Lawyer or legal services	14.5
Library, archive, museum or other cultural activity	9.5
Management consultancy	14
Manufacturing fabricated metal products	10.5
Manufacturing food	9
Manufacturing not listed elsewhere	9.5
Manufacturing yarn, textiles or clothing	9
Membership organisation	8
Mining or quarrying	10
Packaging	9
Photography	11
Post offices	5
Printing	8.5
Publishing	11
Pubs	6.5
Real estate activity not listed elsewhere	14
Repairing personal or household goods	10
Repairing vehicles	8.5
Retailing food, confectionery, tobacco, newspapers or children's clothing	4
Retailing pharmaceuticals, medical goods, cosmetics or toiletries	8
Retailing not listed elsewhere	7.5
Retailing vehicles or fuel	6.5
Secretarial services	13
Social work	11
Sport or recreation	8.5
Transport or storage, including couriers, freight, removals and taxis	10
Travel agency	10.5
Veterinary medicine	11
Wholesaling agricultural products	8
Wholesaling food	7.5

VAT Checklist

Registration

- (a) Should the business be registered?
- (b) Is basis of registration correct?
- (c) Are details on registration certificate correct?
- (d) Do procedures exist for notifying HMRC of relevant changes?
- (e) Review position at regular intervals.
- (f) Should flat rate scheme/cash accounting apply?

Preparation of returns

- (a) Has online registration been applied for?
- (b) Review sources of information.
- (c) Prepare figures for inputting online.
- (d) Check for accuracy and completeness.
- (e) Make payment (if outputs exceed inputs) online.

Input Tax

- (a) Do any restrictions on input tax exist?
 - If "Yes", does an agreed method exist?
 - Does this method maximise input tax?
- (b) Are invoice additions and calculations checked?
- (c) Is input tax claimed at the earliest tax point?
- (d) Are all claims properly supported?
 - Ensure all supporting invoices kept.

Output Tax

- (a) Are all income heads reflected for VAT accounting?
- (b) Are all potential sources of notional supplies considered?
- (c) Are all potential sources of income (asset sales, etc.) covered by VAT accounting system?
- (d) Is VAT captured at the correct tax point?
- (e) Is VAT correctly applied where appropriate?

Money Laundering Regulations

HMRC have responsibility for administering certain aspects of The Money Laundering regulations 2003 particularly relating to High Value Dealers (HVDs).

HVDs are those traders who may receive 15,000 Euros (approximately £10,000) in a single transaction or a series of linked transactions. The Regulations principally apply if cash or cash equivalent are offered in settlement.

If you believe you may be a HVD you should discuss this with your advisors or visit HMRC Website at www.hmrc.gov.uk.

Further if you believe you may be affected by the Regulations as they related to regulated businesses you should discuss this with your advisors as the penalties for not complying are serious.

Payroll Taxes

PAYROLL TAXES

Irrespective of the form of business in which you operate, if you are going to have employees then you will have to contend with payroll taxes. The brief summary that follows will give you some guidance in the rules and regulations of HMRC.

Helpful publications

HMRC publish various booklets relating to how PAYE is operated and the legislation that you have to comply with. Not only do you collect and remit PAYE to HMRC, you also operate the sick pay scheme and maternity pay scheme for the DSS. You should run the PAYE scheme in accordance with the legislation and should you fail to comply then the Revenue or DSS will look to you for the tax or NIC you failed to deduct. This can be costly if you are unable to recover the tax and NIC from the employee.

Do you have employees?

Whether an individual is an employee or not in a particular situation is a question of fact depending on the terms on which he works. The question of whether an individual is employed or self-employed is very important for the business "employing" him or her, as that business has to comply with the reporting requirements.

In certain areas HMRC has placed emphasis on reclassifying individuals claiming to be self employed and has issued guidance on their website. This sets out the questions that should be answered to determine the problem. If you have treated someone as self employed and subsequently after a routine visit from the DSS or HMRC it is clear that they were employees, then the tax and NIC which should have been paid will be assessed on you. Therefore it is important to ensure when using the services of self employed people, that they are in fact self-employed.

If doubt exists as to the status of an individual, the situation can be clarified with HMRC.

The Operation of a PAYE Scheme

Upon registration HMRC will send to you guidelines on operating PAYE, National Insurance, Statutory Sick Pay and Statutory Maternity Pay (employer's pack).

Real Time Information (RTI)

You may have heard about the new method of payroll reporting from 2013/14 bandied around in the press (or our favourite – Revenue Time Interruption!).

Basically HMRC have introduced RTI in order to capture payments made to employees every time a payment is made.

There are onerous reporting requirements and we would suggest contacting us in the first instance in order to discuss how RTI works in practice and how we can help you with this.

Even under RTI, PAYE and national insurance should be paid to HMRC by the 19th of the month following that in which the salaries were paid.

In most businesses, the directors, and often the employees, have benefits that are not immediately taxed through the PAYE system, the most usual being the provision of a car and possibly fuel. Class 1A national insurance contributions are due on the taxable value of these benefits in kind and are due on the 19 July following the fiscal year in which the benefits are made available. In addition, HMRC requires on an annual basis, a form P11D (Return of expenses payments and benefits) for all directors irrespective of income and all employees receiving remuneration including the benefit in excess of £8,500. For those employees earning less than £8,500 but who receive expense payments and benefits, a form P9D is required.

A form P46(Car) needs to be completed quarterly on 5 July, 5 October, 5 January and 5 April if any employees have been provided with or have changed their company car. HMRC will still require form P11D to be submitted annually in addition to the P46 (car) forms.

All forms now need to be submitted online under RTI

Income Tax and Corporation Tax

INCOME TAX AND CORPORATION TAX

Eventually you will have to deal with income or corporation taxes. The taxation legislation is extensive and can be confusing for an individual starting a business. This chapter does not cover all the tax ramifications of a new business, nor does it detail all the expenses you can claim for, nor does it give details of allowances available on the purchase of some capital allowances. A Chartered Accountant should be consulted when you are dealing with the taxation affairs of the business. The payment of taxation has a direct impact on your cash flow.

Choice of Year End

Which Accounting Year Should I Choose?

If you expect profits to rise steadily year by year, in the case of sole traders/partnerships, an accounting date early in the tax year, for instance 30 April, might be best in the short term, because this will defer the payment of tax on your profit. However, it is important to consider what will happen when you retire. Any accounting date other than 31 March will cause a bunching of your tax liabilities because all your profit that has not been assessed prior to your retirement will be assessed for your final year. There are a number of ways to mitigate the effect of this. You could plan to retire on or shortly after the accounting date, and allow "overlap relief" to reduce the burden. You could build up a reserve to meet the liability, or use the higher profit to permit an abnormally large pension contribution.

On the other hand if you expect to make losses in your early years, an accounting date late in the tax year, for instance, 31 March, will ensure that you get tax relief for those losses as quickly as possible. You would then not be faced with the bunching problem on retirement referred to above.

It will also be necessary to bear in mind the seasonality of your business. As part of the profit for your first period of trading could be taxed twice, it would be unfortunate if a poor choice of accounting date were to accelerate the tax on the profit of your first busy period. In these circumstances it might be preferable to run your first accounts to a date just short of your peak period.

As ever, it is important not to overlook commercial considerations. Your bankers might want to see as healthy a profit as you can manage and this desire could conflict with tax planning. A solution would be to choose a tax

efficient tax accounting date, and keep the bank happy with quarterly management accounts.

Tax Returns

Companies

Companies are charged corporation tax at the rate applicable during the financial year (1 April - 31 March). Where a company's accounts period spans two financial years the profits for the period are apportioned between the years. For 2019/20 the rates is 19%

The tax liability is payable 9 months after the end of the accounting period – special rules apply where an accounts period is more than 12 months long.

The company is required to send its completed tax return (form CT600), accounts and tax computation to the Inspector by the filing date, which is 12 months after the end of its accounting period. Penalties will be charged if it is late.

Sole Traders/Partnerships

Sole traders and partnerships are charged income tax at the rate applicable during the fiscal years (6 April - 5 April). The rates are as follows:

Profits up to £37,500	Income tax rate	20%
From £37,500 to £150,000		40%
From £150,001		45%

There may also be a liability to Class 4 National Insurance Contributions, depending on the level of profit in each fiscal year. Class 4 NI is payable by the self employed on profits.

Class 4 contributions are levied at 9% on profits between £8,424 and £37,500. There will be a further 2% charge on profits in excess of the upper limit of £37,500.

For the self –employed and those that pay tax on other income such as rents, tax is normally payable in three instalments - the first two instalments are based on the tax paid on the previous years business tax liability. Therefore half is paid by the 31 January in the year of assessment, the other half by the 31 July in the year following the year of assessment. The third instalment will be any balance due (payable the following 31 January) or any amount repayable by HMRC if your final liability is lower than the amounts paid on account.

Under self-assessment your income tax return, which encompasses your trading results, needs to be filed by 31 January following the tax

assessment year. This date is moved forward to the end of September if you wish HMRC to calculate your tax liability.

Cash Planning and Forecasting

CASH PLANNING AND FORECASTING

CASH IS KING! The lifeblood of any business is its ability to collect cash and pay bills as well as pay its employees, particularly its owners. Far too often small businesses are profitable, but they do not have enough operating capital to meet their current needs. Consequently, they may be forced to sell out to a stronger competitor, sell a portion of the company to investors at an undesirable price or close the doors and put the company out of business. None of these alternatives are typically what the owners intended when starting the business.

The ability to forecast cash resources and uses is an art and is by no means a well-defined science. None of us have a crystal ball and any cash forecast which is prepared by the management of a company or an outside consultant can be no more than a guess as to when the customers pay and when your business will pay its obligations. Hopefully, the more effort that is put into cash forecasting the better will be the educated guess and the more accurate the resultant picture of the future operations of your business.

Starting the Analysis

One of the most significant factors to be considered in your cash flow forecast is the volume of sales that will be generated in the next several months and for the rest of the period for which you intend to forecast. Your sales forecast must be as fine tuned as possible. It may be unrealistic to assume that there is a million pound market for your product in your area and you will be able to capture a specified percentage of it. A sales forecast needs to be based on specific facts. These might include your sales history or the history of similar businesses you have owned or operated or the competition. In your area, what has been the experience of similar operations?

Some of the questions that should be addressed would include what other factors could I control such as adding new product lines, deleting unprofitable operations, adding a new salesperson, or terminating one that is not producing to quota? In preparing a forecast, you must also take into consideration items such as the seasonality of your business, the relative state of the economy and the period over which you will forecast.

Obviously your ability to forecast sales for the next month is better than it is for three to five years from now. The amount of detail that must be included in the cash forecast is really a matter of preference. It can be based on per unit sales extended out by the sales price of each type of unit or an average sales volume per day, week or month of your type of business in its current environment.

Cash Collections

Once you have determined a reasonable level of sales and you are comfortable with the forecast you have made, you must address questions such as: what percentage of my sales are received in cash, and what portion are credit sales for which I will have to carry amounts in debtors? For those that are debtors based, how soon is the cash collected? Do I have to wait for customers to pay me or do third parties such as Visa or Mastercard or a debt factor take the customers account and convert it to cash for me with an appropriate discount?

If you are relying on customer payments for collection of debtor balances you must determine what portion of the debts will be collected in thirty days, sixty days, ninety days and thereafter, and what portion, if any, may never be collected. To assume that 100% of your sales will ultimately be converted to cash is probably unrealistic especially considering the current economic environment and the tight cash situations that may face some of your customers.

Other sources of cash may be available in addition to sales. Do you expect to bring in a partner or other investors, or can you borrow money from a bank? When will you receive the cash and how much will you get? Part of your cash flow analysis may be to determine how much investment money or borrowings will be required to operate your business.

Once you are comfortable with the cash receipt side of your business, and the timing of the collections of funds from your sales and other sources, it is necessary to consider the expenses and other cash needs of your business operation.

Disbursements

Certainly if your business entails sales of stock, you will have to purchase the merchandise from others or purchase the component parts and pay employees to assemble it. This may require a significant outlay of cash before the first pound of sales is generated and received. You should consider how often and in what amount your employees must be paid and when their payroll taxes must be paid over.

Additionally, you need to know the credit trade terms your creditors are willing to advance to you. Do you have to pay for stock items on a C.O.D. basis or can you pay for them thirty or forty-five days after receipt? What expenses must be paid to allow you to convert purchased merchandise to saleable stock? If your production requires utilities to run machines or supplies that are required, such as consumable chemicals or packing materials that must be purchased prior to the sale of the stock, you should consider the timing of these payments.

In addition to the cost of manufacturing, you should consider whether your productive capacity would allow you to generate enough stock to support the level of sales that you are predicting. If the volume of sales you forecast is above your ability to produce today, what changes in your operating environment must be made to meet the production levels. Will you need additional employees, if so, how much will they cost? Do you have to acquire additional machinery for your shop operations? What is the cost of the machinery and when will you have to pay for it? Do you have enough space to cope with the additional activity?

Once you have determined the cost of operating your production or service facilities, you need to consider what other expenses you must pay to keep the doors of your business open. You typically will have to pay rent for your office or manufacturing facility. You must consider how much the monthly payment is and when it has to be paid. Ask yourself if there will be other cash requirements such as a deposit on first and last month's rent. If you are opening a new business, you must consider what your cash requirements are to make your facility ready for your specific needs and purposes. Will you have to buy or rent furniture? Will you need to make tenant improvements or pay deposits for utilities and other services?

You also need to consider many of the overhead items and costs to open a new business that will hopefully be one-time expenses. This may be a solicitor's fee for drafting partnership agreements or incorporating your business, the cost to obtain business licences, approval from the taxing authorities, setting up an accounting system, stationery costs, costs of signs or logos.

It may seem like the list of costs and expenses to be incurred is endless. It may even discourage you in moving forward with your business endeavour. However, it is imperative to make the list as detailed as possible to ensure that you have sufficient funds to make your operation ready for business prior to running out of cash. The more detailed the list and the more sufficient information you can provide, the less chance there is of unpleasant surprises as you move down the stream to opening your business.

In addition to determining the amount and volume of expenses and cash outlays you will have to make, it is critical to determine the timing of such payments. As we have discussed in other chapters, there may be a variety of financing alternatives that are available to you. Most of the start-up cost which you incur can be delayed or deferred until you can generate the cash from your operation to help pay them. This needs to be carefully analysed and built in to your cash flow analysis. However, a good rule of thumb is to assume that you are going to have to pay your expenses sooner than you think and that you will collect your cash slower than you anticipate. If you work with this attitude, any surprises should be favourable ones.

Cash flow projections can be very slow, time consuming and tedious to undertake. It is often very tempting to hire someone else to prepare the projections for you. There are a variety of individuals who can help you do this, but the critical factor is that they only **help**. You as the owner and operator of the business are the only one truly qualified to develop your cash flow projections. You know what it takes to open and operate your business. Certainly a trained professional can offer guidance and ask pointed questions to be sure you are considering all of the necessary and sometimes hidden costs of operating a business. However, the more effort you put into developing the cash flow projections the more accurate they will tend to be. This exercise may also help you to pinpoint areas of potential cash savings that you have not otherwise considered.

We have included a worksheet as an exhibit following this chapter that may assist you in developing a cash flow analysis. Bear in mind however, this worksheet does not include all the items that should be considered in preparing your cash flow analysis but should help raise many of the questions which you need to ask yourself before deciding how much cash will be required to establish and operate your business and what period of time must elapse before you can expect to pay back the lender or return profits to your investors.

The following tax matters require consideration as part of the preparation of your cash flow forecast:

VAT and Other Taxes

If you are VAT registered (compulsory for businesses with sales in excess of the statutory limit), your sales receipts will include "Output" VAT and some of your costs will include "Input" VAT.

The net receipt of VAT has to be paid over to HMRC each quarter. If, however, your sales are zero rated, you will be able to claim back the VAT on your purchases.

The basic calculation is not as difficult as is often made out. Typically, adding up your sales receipts for a quarter and dividing by 60, gives you your output VAT. Do the same for your purchase invoices to calculate input VAT. Deduct input from output and put this figure into your cash forecast in the first month of the next quarter.

PAYE

If you employ people you will have to deduct tax from their pay and pay it over to HMRC in the following month. For a forecast it is sufficient to put the **gross** figure in the cash flow forecast as it automatically includes PAYE.

Self-Employed Income

If you are the proprietor of a business that is not a limited company, your wages are part of the profit of the company and referred to as "drawings". The tax that you pay will be based on the profit of the company not the amount that you take out. It is advisable to pay a sum into a deposit account each week to provide for this tax that will be due after your year-end - and it could be a lot of money. Ask your accountant about this!

Many businesses go bust because they fail to provide for the taxes that are payable. Make sure that it does not happen to you!

Obtaining Credit and Financing For Your Business

OBTAINING CREDIT AND FINANCING FOR YOUR BUSINESS

If not independently wealthy and perhaps even if you are, eventually you will probably need to obtain some outside capital for your business. In some instances, you may need to obtain capital for the initial expenses prior to opening your business or for instance, the funds you require may be for expansion or working capital during the off season.

Generally business financing can take two forms, debt or equity. Debt, of course, means borrowing money. The loans may come from family, friends, banks, other financial institutions or professional investors. Equity relates to selling an ownership interest in your business. Such a sale can take many forms such as the admitting of a partner or, if you are in a company, issuing of additional shares to investors. It is typically a prudent idea to consult with your accountant, as there are many significant legal ramifications to such a step.

How Do I Get the Money?

Irrespective of the type of financing you need and are able to obtain for your business, the process of obtaining it is somewhat similar. There are several questions that must be answered during the course of raising money for your business. The ability to answer these questions is critical to your success in obtaining financing as well as the overall success of the business. Remember, in raising capital you have to sell the ability of your business to potential investors in much the same way as you sell your product to your customers.

1. How much cash do I need?

To answer this question you will have to do some serious cash flow planning, which will require estimates of future sales, the related costs, and how quickly you must pay your suppliers. You will also have to build into your planning some assumptions about when you will generate enough cash to pay the money back. However, if you raise cash through equity you probably don't need to pay it back but your investors will want to know how the value of the business will grow and how they will benefit through dividends or selling their shares.

2. What will you do with the money?

One of the most important questions you will have to answer for a potential investor is how the money will be spent. Will you use it for equipment or to hire additional employees or perhaps for research and development for a new improved product? Again, part of the answer on how you spend the money is how it will benefit the company.

3. What experience do you have in running your business?

One of the primary reasons for business failure is lack of experience of management. You will need to convince your investors that you have the knowledge, experience and ability to manage your business and their money at the level at which you expect to operate.

4. What is the climate for your type of business and your geographic location?

Few investors will want to put money into your business if you haven't done sufficient "homework" to determine that you have a reasonable chance of success. If your business is based on existing economic or legal conditions that are subject to change in the near future your risk is substantially increased. Even if your business has great potential, if the local economy is sluggish to the point that it can't support your venture, you need to be aware of this before moving ahead.

Once you have developed concrete answers to these and other pertinent questions, you can begin looking for financing. One of the first steps is to determine whether to raise funds through debt or share capital. There are positive and negative aspects to each type. The cost to your company of each type of funding is different, as is the way in which they are treated for tax purposes. The interest on borrowed money is deductible by a business for tax purposes, which reduces the effective cost to your company. Dividends which you might pay on the same investment in shares would typically not be tax deductible by your company. In selling shares there usually is no firm commitment by your company to pay the money back but your shareholder will want, and generally will have, a legal right to have a voice in the management of your company. When you have made the decision as to the type of financing you think is appropriate to fit your desires and needs, it is probably a good idea to consult with your accountant as to alternative types of debt or equity financing available.

Business Plan

Typically, a potential lender will want to know all about you and your proposed venture. Many of these details will have already been provided, but are best provided in a logical consolidated format. This format, or **business plan**, is a document that enables the investor to readily obtain an understanding of your proposal. It follows that in order to successfully raise funding, the business plan should be commercial and realistic.

DNA have experience in writing business plans and can assist you in the effective drafting of your plan.

Financing Alternatives

Whether you determine that debt or equity financing is the best choice for your company, there are a number of alternative types of financing available. Depending upon the nature of your business, the financing may be a combination of debt and equity and may be tailored to fit the specific needs of your company.

In the summary we will only mention a few of the more conventional methods for a young company to obtain capital, though the possibilities are many. DNA can discuss these and other alternatives in greater detail.

Debt Financing Sources

1. Banks

The first source of funds, which typically comes to mind when borrowing money, is a bank, which is why they are in business. Banks typically lend to small businesses on a secured basis using equipment, stock or debtors. The more liquid and readily saleable the assets you have to offer as security, the more acceptable they are likely to be a banker. Loans from a bank may take several forms such as:

- a) **An overdraft limit** which is reviewed annually and allows you to borrow up to a predetermined maximum as you need it and pay it back as funds from sales and receivables are collected.
- b) **A short-term loan** that is repayable on specified dates.
- c) **A term loan** for the purchase of a specific asset such as a computer or a machine.

As your relationship with your banker become better, and your business becomes established, you may consider a longer (3 to 5 years) loan which will be payable in instalments.

2. Lease Financing

In today's business environment it is quite common to acquire equipment through lease agreements. Leasing packages come in a variety of types through many sources. Leasing companies typically will accept a somewhat higher degree of credit risk because they are looking to the value of the equipment for collateral if your business cannot make the agreed upon payments. For this reason, leasing companies generally prefer to finance new equipment of a general

purpose nature which can be resold if necessary. Leases often run for a period of three to five years and because of the risk that leasing companies are willing to take, they are somewhat more expensive than commercial bank loans.

3. Trade Credit

A very important source of financing for your company may be from the creditors and suppliers with whom you do business. Many suppliers will originally ask for cash on delivery or, in some instances, they want payment before starting on your order, depending on the nature of your purchase. Most suppliers will quickly establish trade credit with you once you have gained their confidence by continuing to do business with them and paying as requested. Establishing good relationships with trade creditors is essential because it allows you to use the goods and services in your operations and sell your product to your customers, in some instance before you pay for them. The trade credit you build today will be relied upon by other suppliers as you attempt to establish yourself with other suppliers in the future. Trade credit terms will vary depending on the type of purchase you make, the industry you are buying from and the industry you are in.

Equity Financing Sources

Equity financing usually means selling a portion of your business. This can be accomplished in a number of ways including the sales of ordinary or preference shares. Equity sales are usually carefully tailored to meet the needs of both the company and the investor.

Venture Capital Companies

A venture capital company or fund is typically a company that is in the business of taking risks. A venture capital fund is often backed by a group of investors that may be individuals or companies. The investors are often represented by a management group that evaluates potential investments and manages the existing investment portfolio.

The price of venture capital financing is usually very high when compared to borrowing money from a bank, but it must be remembered that venture capitalists are dealing with much higher risk situations than commercial banks will finance. This cost of venture capital is measured in terms of the portion of your company you must sell to obtain the level of financing you require.

A venture capital firm sometimes requires a 300 to 500 percentage return on its investment over a four to five year investment period. While this may seem like an enormously high return, a venture capitalist is in the

risk business and the return on a good investment must help offset those companies that do not meet their projections or fail altogether. To determine the price of such financing, a venture capitalist will start with the amount of financing you require and calculate what he must receive at the time his investment will be sold to allow him to achieve the rate of return he deems necessary.

Based upon the operating projections you provide, discounted based on his experience, he will estimate what your company might be worth at the time his investment will be liquidated. This might be at the point of a public offering or a sale to a corporate investor. The last step for a venture capital company in determining pricing is to calculate what percentage of the company he must own to realise the return he desires. At this point, the "horse trading" generally begins. As a general rule you will want to retain as much of the ownership of the company as you can. The venture capitalist wants enough ownership to achieve his investment goals and have some control over how his money is spent. This will often be achieved by voting power and representation on the Board of Directors at the same time a venture capitalist wants to be sure there is sufficient reward in the company for you and your management team to be motivated and achieve the projections in your business plan.

A venture capital company is often managed by an individual or group of individuals with a strong background in business and management. They can often provide depth of experience and management assistance in areas where your management team may be weak. A venture capital group can very often provide contacts and valuable introductions in your industry. Remember a venture capital investor becomes a member of your team.

Private Individuals

Very often, individuals who are successful in their own right and have accumulated substantial wealth may be looked to for investment in your business venture. Such individuals may believe that the success of your business may enhance theirs as well as help increase their personal wealth. These individuals, like a venture capital company, very often want to participate in the management activities of your firm and help guide your progress through representation on the Board of Directors. The business acumen and contacts of these individuals can often be a valuable asset of your business. An individual investor can often react to opportunity much quicker than a venture capital firm and typically has only his own interests to serve as opposed to a financial backer or group of limited partners.

Individual investors can be more flexible in the type of investment structure they can deal with, and often have personal, financial and tax motivations to consider.

Insurance

INSURANCE

Business insurance, like many types of expenditures is one of those items that business owners typically do not like to pay. You must remember that sufficient insurance can be as critical to the success of your business as a good product or service. Without proper insurance you could lose all of the money, time and effort you put into your company. The types and amounts of coverage you purchase must be evaluated on a cost-benefit basis like any other commodity that you purchase. Your accountant and insurance agent can help you review the amount of coverage you may wish to purchase for various purposes. Usually, you will want to insure against risks that could have significant detrimental impact on your business. This normally would include such items as fire, storm damage, theft, general and product liability. Depending on the nature and size of your business it is often a good idea to self-insure for all or a portion of certain losses. Self-insurance can be accomplished by not buying coverage for incidental risks or increasing the deductions on policies that you do buy. Often, raising the deductible can have a very favourable impact on policy premiums. The administrative cost to the insurance company to process small claims is quite high, consequently the rates typically go down substantially if they are relieved of this expense by insuring for losses in excess of a sizeable deductible amount. An insurance broker can provide you with comparative costs for various types of coverage with varying degrees of deductible amounts.

Required Policies

Very little insurance coverage is mandatory. The only insurance coverage typically required by law is public and employers liability. Your insurance agent can explain the required coverage, the rating systems, and help you purchase a policy. At DNA, we can recommend an insurance broker for you.

You must also be aware that the terms of your building, office lease or mortgage may require you to carry certain kinds of insurance coverage in specified minimum amounts. If you have leased equipment or have borrowed money from a bank or other lenders, there will usually be insurance requirements in the agreements relating to these transactions. There are many other types of policies that you may wish to consider. Specific coverage is provided by each policy and a qualified insurance broker can explain the related costs in depth.

Some of the types of insurance coverage that you might consider for your business are listed below:

Commercial Liability Insurance

There are many types of liability your business may need cover for. "Liability" refers to your legal obligation to pay compensation and costs awarded against you in respect of loss or damage sustained by a third party. Types of liability you may want to consider:

- **Public Liability** This will protect you from any liabilities from a Third Party (other than your employees) bodily injury or damage to their property that may occur during the normal operation of your business.
- **Employers' Liability** If you employ anyone outside your immediate family, you are required by law to purchase employer's liability insurance. This insurance offers you protection for any liability arising from injury or illness sustained by employees while they are working for you.
- **Product Liability** This will protect you from any liabilities from a Third Party bodily injury (other than your employees) or damage to their property that may occur from products you sold or supplied.

Public Liability

Public Liability is used to protect businesses in the event that they are sued by a member of the public. Public liability insurance is set into force to protect you if you are sued by a member of the public claiming that they have suffered a loss as a result of negligence.

Key Man Insurance

Key man insurance allows you to cover key members of your staff or management team, key members whose disability or death could cause harm to your company.

Key man insurance is a type of insurance which few medium and small companies have in place, while many large companies have key man insurance in place but only for directors - i.e. the real key players in the company have not been identified.

Landlord Insurance

If you rent your property to tenants then you will need a specialist landlords' insurance.

As a landlord you face the risk of having to fork out the costs in the event that your property is damaged and you are not insured.

Life Insurance

Life insurance can be a useful policy to have for small business owners who are looking for increased peace of mind over the security of their family and business if they were to die.

Many large companies also offer benefits packages which offer life insurance - the self employed need to be in a position to negotiate their own cover and a life insurance policy should be one of these insurance types.

Product Liability

Product Liability covers you if any products that you sell or provide are faulty or defective.

In the event that you provide a product and it is defective and someone suffers a loss as a result of that product, they are entitled to pursue you for compensation. For example, if you supply a television and it blows up causing damage to someone's property they will be entitled by law to sue you for compensation.

Products, Sales and Servicing Indemnity (PSSI)

Products, Sales and Servicing Indemnity is a packaged cover that is usually provided with employers liability and public liability insurance. PSSI is formed of three different covers:

Products will cover you in the event that you are pursued for selling defective goods.

Sales indemnity has the same purpose as products liability but it kicks into effect with second hand goods and ones which fall outside the manufacturers warranty, it is usually associated with used car dealers

Servicing Indemnity will cover you in the event that you pursued for defective workmanship. For example if you were a car mechanic and forgot to re-attach the breaks properly and the client had an accident as a result of the breaks not working.

Business Interruption

This coverage, as the name implies, covers the loss of revenues your business would generate if you were forced to shut down for reasons beyond your control. While this is obviously valuable insurance, the policy premium must be carefully considered relative to the potential profits your business might lose during a short shutdown of operations.

Employee Fidelity Bond

This type of insurance typically covers the risk of loss from theft by employees. If your business deals in large amounts of cash, negotiable securities, or similar types of assets, you may be well advised to consider this coverage. Certain industries are required to carry this insurance by Regulatory Authorities.

Umbrella Coverage

This type of insurance covers losses above and beyond the limits of other policies that you carry. Umbrella policies usually pertain to liability of various sorts and are usually valuable if your business, or you, has a net worth that requires protection in the event of a catastrophic loss.

Insurance is like any other product that you purchase. Before purchasing it you should consult with more than one broker as to your needs for protection. You should discuss insurance needs with acquaintances in the same or related business as yours. Before buying coverage you should check out the reputation of the company that is underwriting the policy.

Selecting Professional Advisers

SELECTING PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Starting your own business obviously entails a multitude of decisions; decisions which can seem overwhelming without the right players on your team. In order to succeed you need to equip yourself with every tool at your disposal.

One of the most cost effective tools you can utilise is the expertise of a specialist. The right accountant and solicitor can eliminate a host of problems and potentially costly errors you might make as you build the financial foundation of your successful business.

As any coach can tell you, having a first rate quarterback (you) won't guarantee a winning team without a first rate line of defence. The right accountant and solicitor **is** your best defence. Their expertise can help save you money that in turn can be used to increase profits.

When enlisting the expertise of an accountant and solicitor you want a specialist suited to meet your specific needs. You want a specialist who will listen to you. More importantly, you need some you **can** and **will** listen to as they devise strategies to help you succeed.

You want to succeed - and you can. By taking the time to make key decisions and enlisting the right players on your team - you will succeed!

We wish you success and welcome you to the wonderful world of free enterprise.

Useful names addresses and telephone numbers

USEFUL NAMES, ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Name	Address	Telephone Number
HMRC		
Self Assessment Orderline		0845 9000 404
New Employer's Helpline		0845 607 0143
Subcontractors Helpline		0845 300 0581
Helpline for the Newly Self-Employed		08459 15 45 15
Working Families Tax Credit		08457 143143
NATIONAL INSURANCE		
National Insurance Contributions Office	Longbenton, Newcastle upon Tyne NE98 1ZZ	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Companies House	Crown Way, Maindy, Cardiff CF4 3UZ	029 2038 0801

Name	Address
Sundry Internet Sites:	
HMRC - Press Releases	www.hmrc.gov.uk/news/press.htm
NIC - Information	www.hmrc.gov.uk/nic/index.htm
H M HMRC – Information	www.hmrc.gov.uk/c&ehome.htm
Government - Central Office of Information	www.nds.coi.gov.uk
Parliament	www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk
News providers – BBC	www.bbc.co.uk
Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales	www.icaew.co.uk
Association of Certified Accountants	www.acca.org.uk
BT PhoneNetUK (UK online directory)	www.bt.com/phonenetuk
Thompsons Directories	www.infospace.com/uk.thomw
Royal Mail (Postcodes on line)	www.royalmail.co.uk/paf.home.htm
UK Street Map	www.streetmap.co.uk

Conclusion

Conclusion

You now have a handy reference guide to starting a business. With it you should be able to successfully handle many of the problems encountered in starting and running a business. Always remember to seek professional advice in areas that you are not sure. The benefit will far outweigh the cost. Good luck!