**SMALL BUSINESS TAX DEDUCTIONS**

Please review the attached list and determine which might apply to you. As always, certainly feel free to consult a tax accountant or attorney for professional advice.

**The listings**:

1. **Advertising and marketing**. This list is 100 % deductible, and long.
2. **Bank Fees**. Certainly this should apply to you in this business. Also can include merchant and transaction fees.
3. **Bonus depreciation**. Through 2022, you can deduct the cost of qualified property 100%.
4. **Business gifts**. May apply to you with holiday gifts for clients, customers, and other business associates.
5. **Business Income**. May apply to you if you report your operations on Schedule C.
6. **Business Insurance Premiums**. Premiums paid on Business Interruption, business vehicle, liability, and workers comp.
7. **Business meals**. You can deduct 50% of qualifying food and beverage costs.
8. **Business use of your vehicle**. The entire cost of operating your vehicle if it’s only used for business purposes. Otherwise, only the business use portion is deductible.
9. **Charitable contributions**. Sole proprietors, limited liability companies and partnerships can’t deduct contributions. But you as a business owner may be able to claim on your Schedule A.
10. **Child and dependent care**. You may be ok with this if for a child under 13, or a spouse or other physically or mentally challenged dependent.
11. **Cleaning supplies and janitorial services**. Any expenses incurred for keeping your business sanitized. That means cleaning supplies, trash removal, recycling, and sanitation.
12. **Contract labor**. Payments to freelancers and independent contractors are deductible.C
13. **Cost of goods sold**. This isn’t a standard deduction. It’s factored into reporting revenue from the sale of inventory.
14. **Depreciation**. Thanks to tax reform, business owners no longer need to depreciate the cost of assets over a period of years.
15. **Education**. The IRS allows you to fully deduct educational costs, if incurring these expenses adds value to your business.
16. **Family and medical leave (paid)**. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, business owners can claim a credit for wages paid to employees on family and medical leave.
17. **Health Insurance**. If you are self employed, you can deduct the cost of your personal health insurance premiums.
18. **Healthcare out-of-pocket expenses**. In addition to healthcare premiums, self-employed business owners can deduct other out-of-pocket medical expenses.
19. **Home office**. Regularly and exclusively designating part of your home to perform administrative or managerial activities for your business gives you the right to claim a home office deduction for utilities, rent, mortgage interest, real estate taxes, depreciation and cleaning/repair fees.
20. **Interest**. If you take out a loan or use a credit card to cover business expenses, you’re entitled to deduct interest paid to lender or credit card company.
21. **Legal and professional fees**. You can take a deduction for legal and professional fees charged by accountants, attorneys, bookkeepers, online bookkeeping service providers and tax preparers.
22. **Local transportation**. Local transportation costs, like Uber fare to visit a vendor or prospective customer or client, are deductible.
23. **Maintenance and repairs**. Maintenance and repairs to your business premises are fully deductible, but expenditures for capital improvements, such as a new roof may not be immediately deductible.
24. **Moving expenses.** Any costs to move business equipment, supplies, and inventory from one business location to another qualifies and a deduction.
25. **Organizational costs**. This is a deduction you can leverage during your first year in business, and it’s up to $5,000.
26. **Real estate losses**. You can deduct up to a certain amount of losses against your income if you actively participate in renting your property, depending on your adjusted gross income.
27. **Rent**. Rent paid for any location used to conduct business, as well as equipment rental costs, can be deducted as a business expense.
28. **Research and development**. You can claim this credit for expenses you incur in seeking information that is technological in nature, and will help you develop a new or improved business component.
29. **Retirement plans**. You can take deductions on contributions to your own retirement plan, and retirement plans you’ve setup for employees.
30. **Salaries, wages and benefits**. Payments to employees, including salaries, wages, bonuses, commissions and taxable fringe benefits, are deductible business expenses.
31. **Startup costs**. costs include expenditures to start a business, or to investigate opening and acquiring a business.
32. **Supplies**. Go ahead and deduct the cost of items your small business uses in its day-to-day operations.
33. **Taxes and licenses**. Here is a list of taxes and licensing fees that qualify as deductible business expenses:
    * State income taxes
    * Payroll taxes
    * Real estate taxes paid on business property
    * Sales tax
    * Excise taxes
    * Fuel taxes
    * Business licenses
34. **Telephone and internet**. Telephone and internet services that are integral to conducting your company’s business are considered deductible business expenses.
35. **Travel**. Whether incurred by you or your employees, the cost of airfare, meals, hotels, and miscellaneous business travel expenses are fully deductible.
36. **Work opportunity credit**. You can take advantage of the work opportunity credit if your business pays first- and second- year wages to targeted employees, like veterans, long-term recipients of family assistance funds from the government, and youths hired for summer jobs.