

# Motor Vehicle Expenses



If you use a personal motor vehicle for both business and personal use, you can deduct only the part of the expenses that you paid to earn income. To support the amount you can deduct, keep a record of the total kilometers you drive and the kilometers you drive to earn income.

Odometer Reading at Start of year	
Odometer Reading at End of year	
KMs driven to earn business income <sup>1</sup>	

Include ALL the following expenses PAID during the tax year. Include GST where relevant:

Expense Type	Amount already in Xero/QBO	Amount Not in Xero/QBO
Vehicle Registration Fees <sup>2</sup>		
Gasoline		
Insurance		
Interest/Lease Costs <sup>3</sup>		
Repairs & Maintenance		

**NOTES:**

1. Complete a Motor Vehicle Log Book to determine this number – you can use the template on the next page if you need one, or contact us for a spreadsheet. You should keep this record as you may be asked to supply it by CRA.
2. You cannot include your personal driver’s license renewal
3. You will need to provide further details of lease/interest costs. There are limitations on what you can claim.
4. You should retain all receipts in case you are requested to substantiate your claim.
5. Driving from home to work (even if variable locations) is usually considered a personal expense. If your primary work location is your home then claiming travel to customers is allowed.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:**

This method MUST be used for a Sole Proprietor or Partnership. If you operate your business through a Corporation you may use this method or a mileage claim. We will do both calculations and use the one that is best. Mileage log is ABSOLUTELY required or CRA will just deny your claim. Want an app to help track your mileage? Check out [MileIQ](#).




