

HM

Hall Morrice

Chartered Accountants



KEY GUIDE

Taxation of property

Introduction

BRICKS AND MORTAR

Becoming a landlord has been an attractive proposition for anyone who could raise a deposit, thanks to a prolonged period of low borrowing costs and generally rising property values. However, interest rates have finally started to rise (they are now the highest they have been for a decade) and uncertainty in the housing market has reduced property prices, particularly across London and the south-east.

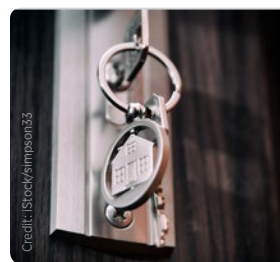
Despite these negatives, becoming a landlord may still be an appealing option given the perceived lack of good alternatives, with savings rates remaining low and restrictions on the amount that can be saved into a pension.

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OTHER WAYS TO LET YOUR PROPERTY

Taking in a lodger, short-term lettings, holiday rentals and commercial properties



Becoming a landlord

Recent tax changes, tighter lending rules and two bank base rate increases since November 2017 have had a negative impact on the buy-to-let market. This means that anyone thinking of becoming a landlord in future will need to carefully consider the pros and cons, especially when it comes to tax.

BUYING A PROPERTY

While finding the right property in the right area at the right price will be at the forefront of your mind, you should not forget the tax implications.

Stamp duties

Although you will incur various lending, legal and survey costs, stamp duty land tax (SDLT) is usually the biggest expense when purchasing a property in England or Northern Ireland. SDLT rates are increased by 3% when it comes to buy-to-lets, regardless of whether you buy the property personally or through a limited company.

If you are purchasing a buy-to-let in Scotland, you will pay land and buildings transaction tax (LBTT) instead of SDLT, with a 4% surcharge. For buy-to-let purchases in Wales, land transaction tax (LTT) applies but with a 3% surcharge.

In each case, tax is paid on the slice of the purchase price falling within each tax band.

The surcharge is not charged on a property costing £40,000 or less, meaning no SDLT, LBTT or LTT will be charged for such a purchase.

As a general rule, living in a property before letting it out will not get around the surcharge. The only situation where the surcharge will not apply is when your buy-to-let purchase is your only property, such as where you are personally living in rented accommodation.

Stamp duties on second residential properties

England and NI - Stamp Duty Land Tax	Rates	Scotland - Land and Building Transaction Tax	Rates	Wales - Land Transaction Tax	Rates
£0 to £125,000	3%	£0 to £145,000	4%	£0 to £180,000	3%
£125,001 to £250,000	5%	£145,001 to £250,000	6%	£180,001 to £250,000	6.5%
£250,001 to £925,000	8%	£250,001 to £325,000	9%	£250,001 to £400,000	8%
£925,001 to £1,500,000	13%	£325,001 to £750,000	14%	£400,001 to £750,000	10.5%
Above £1,500,000	15%	Above £750,000	16%	£750,001 to £1,500,000	13%
				Above £1,500,000	15%

EXAMPLE SDLT calculation

Emma, who already owns a main residence, purchases a buy-to-let property in England for £280,000. The amount of SDLT payable is £12,400, calculated as:

First £125,000 at 3%	£ 3,750
Next £125,000 (£125,000 to £250,000) at 5%	£ 6,250
Final £30,000 (£250,000 to £280,000) at 8%	£ 2,400
	<u>£12,400</u>

Planning point

SDLT, LBTT and LTT are not payable on any part of the purchase price that is attributable to such things as carpets, curtains and any other moveable furniture and domestic appliances that the vendor leaves in the property, so a modest reduction in the amount of tax payable may be possible.

Personal or corporate purchase?

An important decision that you will have to make at the outset is whether to purchase your buy-to-let property personally or through a limited company. The restriction to the tax deductibility of finance costs (explained below) has made the company route more attractive. The low rate of corporation tax (currently 19%, falling to 17% from April 2020) also means this option makes sense if you are aiming to retain profits for reinvestment in additional property or to repay some of your financing.

A company structure makes it relatively easy to include family members in your property business, and control can gradually

be passed to children or grandchildren which makes for good inheritance tax (IHT) planning.

However, the overall tax charge might well be higher if profits are withdrawn from a company. If taken as remuneration, national insurance contributions could be payable. If extracted as dividends, there could be a double charge to tax if the dividends are over the £2,000 tax-free dividend allowance. Capital gains may also suffer a double tax charge.

EXAMPLE Tax charge on company dividends

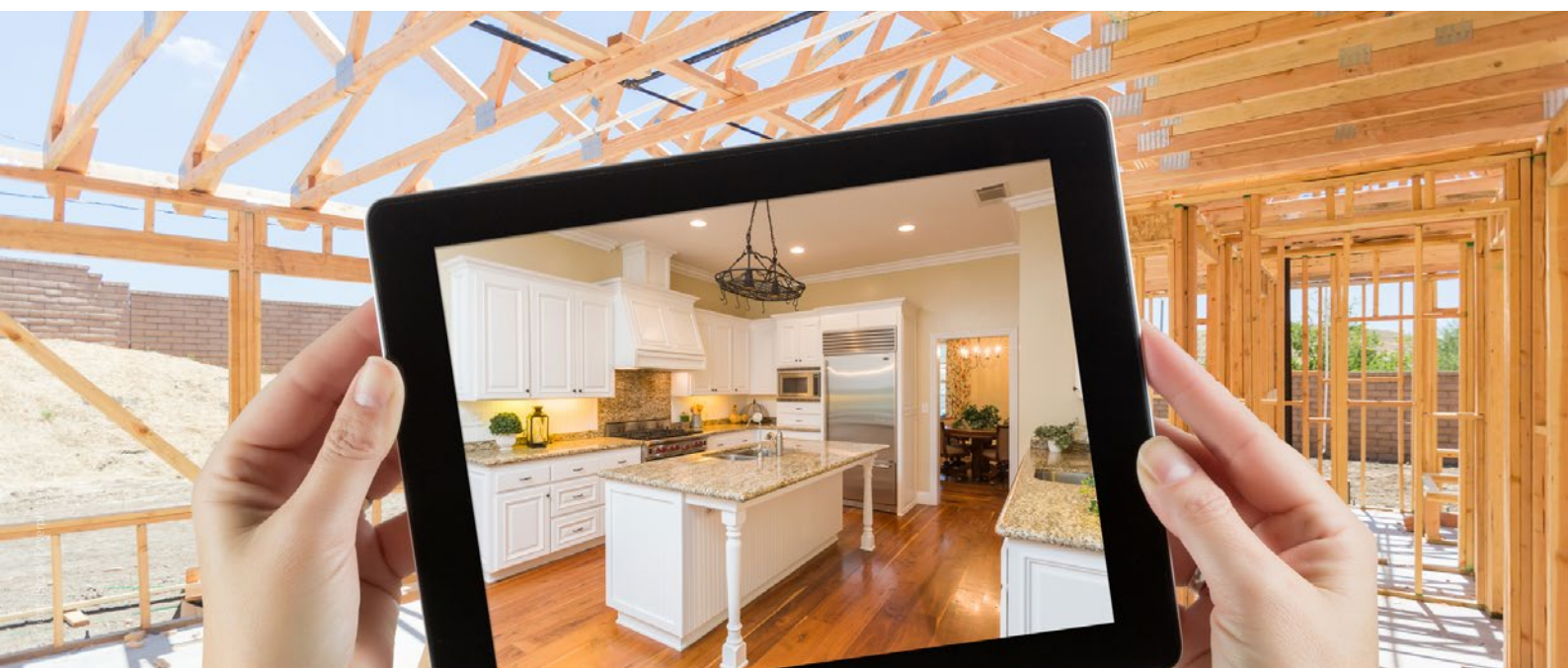
Winston, a higher rate taxpayer, has £20,000 of property income within his property company, which he wishes to withdraw as a dividend during 2019/20.

If Winston had received £20,000 of property income as an individual, then he would have paid income tax of £8,000 (£20,000 at 40%), leaving him with £12,000.

The company will pay corporation tax of £3,800 (£20,000 at 19%), leaving £16,200 to pay out as a dividend. If the dividend allowance is not available, Winston will pay income tax of £5,265 (£16,200 at 32.5%) on the dividend, leaving him with net income of £10,935.

FINANCE COSTS

Tax relief for an individual's finance costs, such as interest on mortgages and loans to furnish a property, is to be replaced with a basic rate relief tax reduction. This change is being phased in over four years, with just 25% of finance costs allowable against rental income for 2019/20. From 2020/21, no finance costs will be deductible.



EXAMPLE

Finance costs restriction

For 2019/20, Alice, a higher rate taxpayer living in Suffolk, has buy-to-let rental income of £20,000, allowable deductions of £2,000 and finance costs of £14,000.

Alice can deduct £3,500 ($£14,000 \times 25\%$) of her finance costs, so her property income for 2019/20 is £14,500 ($£20,000 - £2,000 - £3,500$), on which she will pay higher rate tax of £5,800. She can then deduct tax relief at the basic rate for the other 75% of her finance costs ($£14,000 \times 75\%$) at 20% = £2,100, resulting in a tax liability on her property income of £3,700 ($£5,800 - £2,100$).

Assuming the figures stay the same, Alice's tax liability for 2020/21 will increase to £4,400 because all of her finance costs will then be subject to the restriction. Therefore, from that year onwards, Alice's tax liability will exceed her buy-to-let profit of £4,000 ($£20,000 - £2,000 - £14,000$).

If Alice had used a limited company structure to purchase her property, then the company would have paid tax of just £760 ($£4,000$ at 19%) with 100% of the finance costs being deductible. However, Alice would then face more tax when extracting the property income from the company.

How the finance costs restriction affects borrowing

The change in tax relief for finance costs also affects the amount that you can borrow. Affordability tests applied by lenders take account of the tax that you will have to pay on property income, which could be higher given the restriction if you pay tax at more than the basic rate. Lenders will probably require rental income to be 145% of your finance costs if you are a higher rate taxpayer, compared to the previous level of

125%. Borrowing at the 125% level should still be possible, if using a limited company or maybe if you just pay tax at the basic rate.

Planning point

If buying a leasehold property, check that the ground rent is not excessive. The recent use of high, escalating ground rents can seriously impact on the future value of the property and, in some cases, make it unsaleable.

RENTING A PROPERTY

The basis for taxing property is not quite as simple as it once used to be.

For individuals, property income is calculated on a tax year basis, with accounts being prepared to 5 April (31 March is permitted). Income and expenses for all your buy-to-let properties are pooled together, with figures normally calculated on a cash basis. Rent and expenses are therefore included when received or paid. For companies, property income is calculated according to the company's accounting period and must be done on an accruals basis.

Allowable deductions and reliefs

Allowable expenses must be incurred wholly and exclusively for your buy-to-let business, and could include:

- Letting agent's fees.
- Cost of maintenance, repairs and gardening.
- Council tax, water rates, gas and electricity.
- Property insurance.
- Advertising.
- Business mileage calculated using HMRC's mileage rates (45p per mile up to 10,000 miles, and 25p thereafter) or based on the actual cost.

You can also deduct any amounts spent on replacing furniture and furnishings, including beds, televisions, fridges and freezers, carpets and floor coverings, curtains, and crockery and cutlery. However, there is no relief for the initial cost of furniture and furnishings. The amount of relief is reduced by any proceeds from selling the old asset which has been replaced. Also, relief is not given for any cost which represents an improvement, for example: if a washing machine is replaced with a washer-dryer, only the cost of an equivalent washing machine qualifies for relief. However, this rule is relaxed if the improvement element is incidental, such as replacing single-glazed windows with the modern equivalent of double-glazed windows.

Property allowance

An annual property allowance of £1,000 can be claimed as a deduction by individuals if this is more than your actual allowable deductions and reliefs.



Planning point

Unless you are using a letting agent, make sure that you check the right to rent of all new tenants aged 18 or over, even if they are not named on the tenancy agreement. You will need to ask for, and keep copies of, original documents proving that tenants are permitted to live in the UK.

Common errors

Many landlords are unaware of their tax responsibilities. HM Revenue & Customs has been running a let property campaign for several years and has published examples of errors made by landlords. You might not even think of yourself as a landlord. This could be because you've inherited a property, just rented out a property to cover your mortgage payments, or moved in with someone and have therefore had to rent out your house. None of these are a reason for not correctly calculating and declaring property income.

Non-tax issues

There are many non-tax issues, but two are worth mentioning:

- **Agent or not?** A good agent will be invaluable when it comes to finding tenants (and filtering out bad ones) and ensuring that tenancy agreements are watertight. They will be up to date with property legislation (especially fire safety), take much of the stress out of maintenance and provide an impartial buffer should the tenancy go sour. However, lettings agents are not cheap, so one popular option is to just use an agent to find and vet tenants, and to set up the tenancy.
- **Multiple occupancy** You need to be aware of the additional requirements if you rent out your property as a house with multiple occupancy (an HMO). This is a complex area, but essentially multiple occupancy means at least three tenants, forming more than one household, but who share facilities like a bathroom. Student lets are normally classed as HMOs.

Planning point

It can make sense to retain existing tenants by foregoing rent increases. Apart from the costs associated with finding a new tenant, there is generally no discount from council tax for empty properties.

THE TAX IMPLICATIONS OF SALE OR DISPOSAL

Your buy-to-let property portfolio may increase in both size and value, and at some point you may want to cash in some properties, possibly to pay down the finance on those to be retained. Another option as you get older might be to gift some properties to your children or grandchildren. Capital gains tax (CGT) will come into play whether you sell or gift property, although this tax can be avoided by simply retaining



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property until your death. Your children or grandchildren can then inherit properties with an uplifted base cost for CGT purposes, although IHT then becomes an issue.

- **CGT:** The gain will be based on what you sell a property for, or its market value if gifted. You can deduct the original purchase cost, incidental costs of purchase and sale (such as legal fees and stamp duties) and any expenditure which has enhanced the value of the property (and will therefore not have been deducted as repair expenditure when calculating property income). After deducting any available annual exempt amount (£12,000 for 2019/20), gains will sit on top of your income for the tax year of sale or disposal. Any part of the gain that falls within your basic rate band will be taxed at 18%, with the remainder taxed at 28%.
- **IHT:** Outright gifts of property have IHT implications if you die within seven years of making the gift. If your property portfolio is retained until death, it will be included as part of your estate at its value at the time of death. Basically, IHT is payable at 40% once a nil rate band of £325,000 (up to £650,000 if you benefit from the nil rate band of a deceased spouse or civil partner) is exceeded.

Corporate disposals

If you have used a company structure for your buy-to-lets, then any gains will be made within the company and taxed at the 19% company tax rate. But note that companies do not benefit from the annual exempt amount.

The base cost of any property disposal is uplifted by an indexation allowance, which allows for the impact of inflation, as measured by the retail prices index (RPI). However, indexation has been frozen at December 2017, so no relief is given for inflationary gains from January 2018 onwards. Properties acquired on or after 1 January 2018 do not benefit from indexation.

Should you wish to extract the proceeds of a company property disposal, you will face a potential double tax charge – the corporation tax payable on the gain, then personal tax on the withdrawn proceeds – which is inefficient compared to the tax cost of disposing of a personally owned property.

For gifts during lifetime or on death, the relevant asset will be the company's shares rather than the underlying property assets. The value of the company's shares will be included in your estate on death, with no uplift to the base cost of the property held within the company. IHT business relief does not generally apply to property company shares.

OTHER TYPES OF PROPERTY LETTING

The introduction of the finance costs restriction for buy-to-lets has spurred interest in other types of property letting which do not suffer the same restriction.

Furnished holiday letting

Furnished holiday lettings are treated as a trade and therefore qualify for various tax advantages, although they will obviously require considerably more work given the short-term nature of the lettings. Apart from not suffering from the finance costs restriction when calculating property income, any gain on the disposal of a furnished holiday letting can benefit from a 10% capital gains tax rate.

However, the qualifying conditions can be hard to meet. Essentially, a property must be available for letting at least 210 days a year and let for at least 105 days.

Commercial property

You might not like the idea of commercial property, but semi-commercial property, such as where there is a flat above a shop, might be an attractive proposition, being halfway between commercial and residential investment. The purchase of such a mixed-use property will not suffer the relevant stamp duty surcharge, and the finance costs restriction will not apply to those finance costs associated with the purchase of the commercial element of the property. A new relief provides for an annual 2% write-off if you buy commercial property where the construction contract was signed on or after 29 October 2018. The cost of converting or renovating an existing property also attracts the 2% relief, but the value of land and any dwelling element are excluded.

The rental yield from mixed-use commercial property is often significantly higher than that from a traditional buy-to-let.

Planning point

Consider renting out a furnished room (or rooms) in your own home. Rents of up to £7,500 each tax year are exempt from tax.

EXAMPLE SDLT on mixed-use commercial property

Referring back to Emma, who purchased a buy-to-let property for £280,000, paying SDLT of £12,400, if she had instead purchased a mixed-use commercial property, the SDLT payable would have been just £3,500 based on the non-residential rates – a saving of £8,900.

Renting a room

Do not overlook the tax advantage of renting out a furnished room or rooms in your own home, especially if to a long-term lodger. Rents of up to £7,500 each tax year are exempt from tax, which will be quite beneficial for a higher rate taxpayer. The relief does not apply, however, if you have converted part of your home into a separate flat.

You can either rent to a long-term lodger or make use of an online site such as Airbnb to offer holiday lets. Don't forget to inform your mortgage lender, review insurance cover and check whether there are any local authority restrictions.

Planning point

You may be able to meet the 105 days test for furnished holiday lettings by applying an average over two or more holiday lets.



HOW WE CAN HELP

We can help you to understand the tax implications prior to you purchasing a property, and the effects of using corporate structures.

Once your property business is up and running, we will manage your tax affairs each year, doing our best to minimise your tax liability.

We can help you understand what a sale will cost in tax terms. We can also discuss estate planning options that can help keep IHT liabilities to a minimum.

There have recently been several important changes to the way in which property income is taxed. We can also keep you up to date with any further changes.



Hall Morrice

Chartered Accountants



Hall Morrice
Chartered Accountants

6&7 Queens Terrace
Aberdeen AB10 1XL

Tel 01224 647394

E-mail accounts@hall-morrice.co.uk

Web www.hall-morrice.co.uk

Partners

Hugh H Hall C.A.
Shonagh L Fraser C.A.
Anne R Hall C.A.
Robert J C Bain C.A. C.T.A.
Derek J Mair F.C.C.A.

Directors

Stuart F Gordon F.C.C.A.
Derek J Petrie C.A.
Michael I Innes MCIBS

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