







Be a Smart Landlord

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Main Tax Changes

- 1. Removal of Wear & Tear Allowance
- 2. Restriction on Mortgage Interest Relief
- 3. Higher rates of Stamp Duty Land Tax on additional properties
- 4. CGT surcharge on residential properties

Wear & Tear Allowance

Old rules

- 10% of gross rents (less rates)
- No claim for capital items
- Only available on furnished properties
- Good on student accommodation

New rules

- No more 10% allowance
- Renewals basis, first purchase not allowable, replacement of item allowable
- Available on all types of properties no distinction anymore



Be Smart

- If items need replacing, do it before 5 April
- Do reviews of properties in January/February



Mortgage Interest Relief

Old rules

- Simple straight forward deduction from rental income
- Therefore relief at rate of tax appropriate, basic, higher or additional

New rules

- From 6 April 2017 phasing in of restriction
- Until 6 April 2020 all mortgage relief given as a 20% tax reducer

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Phasing In

"2017/18"

First year effects now

2018/19

2019/20

75% as a deduction

25% as a 20% tax reducer

50% as a deduction

50% as a 20% tax reducer

25% as a deduction

75% as a 20% tax reducer

From 6 April 2020 100% as a tax 20% reducer



Example

£10,000 mortgage interest 40% tax payer

2016/17 £4,000 tax relief

2017/18 £3,000 tax relief (£10,000 x 75% @ 40%)

Plus £500 tax reducer (£2,500 x 20%)

2018/19 £2,000 tax relief (£10,000 x 50% @ 40%)

Plus £1,000 tax reducer (£5,000 x 20%)

2019/20 £1,000 tax relief (£10,000 x 25% @ 40%)

Plus £1,500 tax reducer (£7,500 x 20%)

2020/21 £2,000 tax reducer

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Example 1	2016/17 £	2020/21 £
Gross rents received Less: Repairs and other allowable expenses	18,000 (1,300)	18,000 1,300
Less: Interest paid on mortgage	16,700 (10,000)	
Net rental profit	6,700	16,700
Income tax @ 40% Less: Interest relief (20% x 10,000)	2,680	6,680 (2,000)
Net income tax liability	2,680	4,680

Tax increase £2000

Chartered Accountants, Tax Advisers & Financial Planners

Example 2	2016/17 £	2020/21 £
Gross rents received Less: Repairs and other allowable expenses	640,000 220,000	640,000 220,000
Less: Interest paid on mortgage	420,000 360,000	
Net rental profit	60,000	420,000
Income for each spouse Less: PA	30,000 11,000	210,000
Taxable income	19,000	210,000
Income tax @ 20% 40% 45%	3,800	6,400 47,200 27,000
Less: Interest relief (20% x 180,000)		80,600 36,000
Net income tax liability	3,800	44,600

Tax increase

£40,800



Other Implications

Increase in overall income

- Could lose child allowance if income over £50k
- Could lose personal allowance if income over £100k
- Could push income into next tax bracket 20/40/45%



Be Smart

- Review your portfolios and mortgages
- Streamline maybe sell some properties to reduce borrowing (consider CGT)
- Transfer to spouse
- Look at incorporating

Incorporation of Property Business

- Properties have to be being run as a business
 - Managed by you
 - With a view to make a profit
 - Viable business reason to become a partnership or incorporate
- Viable business on incorporation qualifies for S162 relief
- Also where partnership incorporates no SDLT

Problems

- Cannot obtain clearance from HMRC
- Change in ownership remortgage

Advantages

- Full mortgage relief available for companies
- Lower rates of tax
 - 19% company
 - 7.5% dividends



Case by case basis

Not without risks if HMRC challenge



Stamp Duty Land Tax







Stamp Duty Land Tax

From 1 April 2016 additional 3% above current SDLT rates on purchases of additional properties

Property value band	SDLT rate for owner/occupier	SDLT rate for additional residential properties
0 - £125,000	0	3%
£125,001 - £250,000	2%	5%
£251,000 - £925,000	5%	8%
£925,001 - £1.5M	10%	13%
Over £1.5M	12%	15%



Example

Purchase of a £175,000 second property

Old rules

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£0 - £125,000 @ 0% = £nil
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£125,000 - £175,000 @ 2% = £1,000

Total $\underline{£1,000}$

New rules

$$£0 - £125,000 @ 3\% = £3,750$$

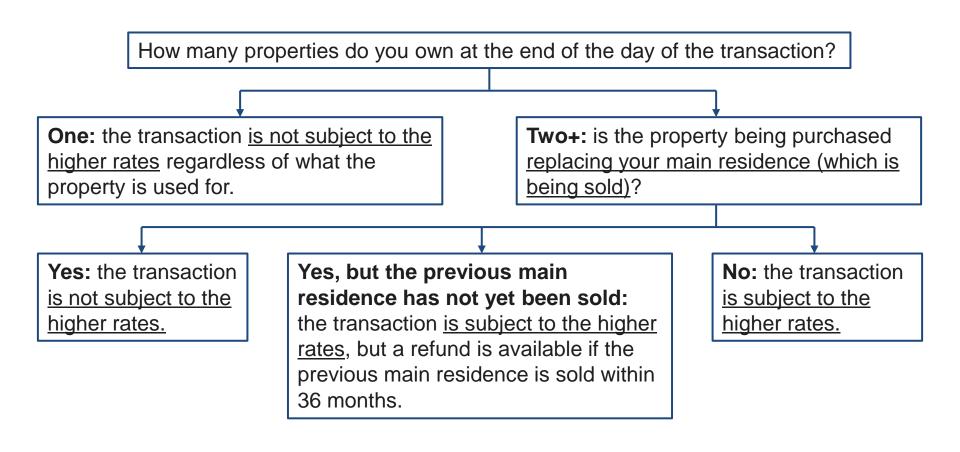
£125,000 - £175,000 @
$$5\% = £2,500$$

Total = £6,250

DIFFERENCE OF £5,250!

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Test for higher rate SDLT:



Be Smart

- Buying your child a house, if you are on the deeds (gift cash to children instead)
- Buy new main residence, but keeping old one to rent out
- Sale falls through on main residence, but still complete on new house (if old main residence sold with 3 years can claim additional SDLT back)

Capital Gains Tax

- April 2016 Capital Gains on sale of assets
 - 10% basic rate tax payers
 - 20% higher rate tax payers
- April 2016 Capital Gains on sale of residential property
 - 18% basic rate tax payers
 - 28% higher rate tax payers



Capital Gains Tax

- Under consultation
- From April 2020
 - Payment of capital gains tax on sale of residential property within 30 days of completion



A Commercial Property Tax Update

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Setting the scene

- Tax relief available to businesses where they incur capital expenditure on eligible plant and machinery for use in trade or letting business
- This includes plant and fixtures within commercial buildings and applies on:
 - First purchase
 - Second hand purchase
 - Refurbishment/extension

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Eligible items can represent a significant proportion of the building cost:

Proportion of Plant in Buildings

Typical proportions:

•	Prestige	air	conditioned office	ce 25	- 40%
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What qualifies?

Integral features (introduced 2008)

- Electrical systems (including lighting systems)
- Cold water systems
- Space or water heating systems, powered systems of ventilation, air cooling or purification and any floor or ceiling comprised in such systems
- Lift, escalators and moving walkways
- External solar shading



What qualifies?

Plant:

Based on legislation and established case law, items such as:

- Sanitary ware
- Alarms
- Data installations
- Motors for mechanical items such as doors etc
- Security equipment

Allowances currently available

- Main pool 18% PA reducing balance (plant items)
- Special rate pool 8% (integral features)
- AIA £200,000 PA accounting periods falling within 1 Jan 2016 onwards
- Interaction
- Make claim at appropriate rate when cost incurred
- Often cost within buildings difficult to identify

FA 2012 changes mean need to satisfy?

- April 2012 fixed value agreement where seller claimed allowances on fixtures
- April 2014 mandatory pooling where seller could have claimed

Requirements:

- Formal agreement and election (S198 CAA 2001) to fix value of fixtures within building
- If seller entitled claim and has not then they must pool the items before electing them over – mandatory pooling. If pooling requirement not met no allowances for us or any future purchaser



Likely scenario

Buyer negotiating to buy a property from an investor

- Property acquired from an investor in May 2014, seller hasn't made a claim for capital allowances and they acquired the property from the original developer in January 2004
- Mandatory pooling by seller needs to be satisfied
- Unless seller pools their qualifying expenditure then purchasers entitlement will be nil
- This nil value will also apply to all subsequent purchasers

Possible solution:

- Buyer assists seller in formulating a claim
- Seller shows assets in capital allowance pool
- Fixed value agreement entered into to transfer allowances to buyer
- CA position of property restored for future sale
- Early advice is essential to prevent transaction delays
- Protective contract clauses

Who should be concerned about this?

- Buyers of commercial property will a missed claim by a previous owner affect your resale value?
- Banks resale value/does tax relief improve the lending proposition?
- Lawyers/Accountants significant values can be at stake, support from a CA specialist should be sought where appropriate
- Valuers will an unfavourable CA history affect value?

Making Tax Digital

- What is MTD:
 - New legislation which will require that records are kept digitally and regular, quarterly submissions, are made to HMRC.
- Timeline for rollout has changed a lot in the last few months.
- Income Tax, which was due to start in 2018, has been delayed until 2020 at the earliest.
- Although the Income Tax pilot is still ongoing.
- MTD is now planned to begin with VAT in April 2019.

MTD for VAT

- Will apply to VAT registered businesses with turnover above the VAT threshold.
 - Voluntary registered will be optional.
- From April 2019 will need to:
 - 1. Keep digital records
 - 2. Submit your VAT returns via software
- What to do?
 - Plan early and think about your record keeping now.
 - Read our MTD guide
 - Speak to your usual Streets contact

Julia Lock

Partner & Head of Commercial Property







- 1. Delivering homes for everyone
 - 2. Commercial Property update
 - 3. Case law round up



"An entire generation is being locked out of a broken housing market as prices and rents race ahead of supply. Reforming the planning system is the crucial next step to building the homes the country needs.

This government is determined to fix the broken housing market and restore the dream of home ownership for a new generation. There is no silver bullet to this problem but we're rewriting the rules on planning so we can take action on all fronts.

In moving to a more integrated society, the focus for everyone, whether a developer or a neighbourhood group, must be to come together to build the homes our communities deserve"

The Rt Hon Sajid Javid MP, Housing Secretary – March 2018



Where are we now?

- Recent Initiatives
- Housing Numbers
- The Gap



Government Consultations

- Supporting housing delivery through developer contributions
- National Planning Policy Framework



Conclusions

- Consultation deadlines
- Land values
- Changing the way we build



Thank you Any questions?

Julia Lock

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John Roper

Associate Partner - Commercial Property

Commercial Property Update





Commercial Property Update:-

- Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards now in force.
- Electronic Communications Code introduced in December 2017.
- Public right of way deposit by landowner of statement under Highways Act 1980
- Japanese Knotweed private nuisance 2 County Court cases



Commercial Property Update:-

 Stamp Duty Land Tax returns – reduction from 30 day window to 14 day window delayed



Commercial Property – case law round up:-

- S Franses Ltd v Cavendish Hotel (London) Ltd (2017)
 HC.
- Derreb v Blackheath Cator Estate Residents (2017) UKUT
- Rossendale BC v Hurstwood Properties (2017) HC
- J N Hipwell & Son v Szurek (2018) EWCA



Thank you Any questions?

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