



Property fact sheet

What are allowable property expenses?

Allowable expenses are business costs that can be deducted from trading income when calculating the business's profits for tax purposes.

It's important to note that some expenditure never qualifies for relief, and some can only be claimed against the gain when you sell the property.

Below, are the main allowable expenses for property landlords.

- Advertising expenses: Expenditure
 related to advertising the property for
 new tenants. This includes placing an
 advert in the newspaper or on a
 rental website.
- Bad and doubtful debts: A rental debt
 that is clearly irrecoverable or the
 amount estimated to be irrecoverable.
 This can only be claimed if you've
 taken all steps necessary to recover
 the debt.
- Cashback on loans: Depending on the terms of the cash-back scheme. For instance, if the scheme provides for a discount on the interest, the relief is limited to the net amount paid.

Cost of providing services: In addition
to renting a property, landlords may
provide additional services. The costs
related to providing these services can
be deducted as long as the receipts
they earn from them are included as
part of their business income.



- Expenses for own home: Expenditure on a landlord's own home cannot normally be deducted. However, if a landlord genuinely runs their property business from their home, they can claim extra costs such as lighting, heating and rent based on the portion used for the business.
- Fees for loan finance and similar:
 Costs incurred from obtaining a loan can be deducted if they relate exclusively to the property being rented on a commercial basis.
- Insurance premiums and recoveries:
 Insurance premiums may be deductible if they relate to your





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property business and are for damage to the fabric of the property, damage to the contents of the property or loss of rent.

- Rates and council tax: If the rental agreement states that the landlord is responsible for rates, the expenditure can normally be deducted. This includes business rates and water rates.
- Rent collection: Rent collection costs
 can be deducted provided they relate
 exclusively to the commercial
 property being rented out.
- Rent paid out: If rent is paid out
 wholly and exclusively for the purpose
 of the business, it may be deducted.
 For example, if the landlord occupies
 one part of the property and lets out
 the rest the portion of rent related to
 the let-out part can be claimed.
- Salaries and wages for employees:
 Wages and salaries for employees
 that help manage the property or
 land can be deducted, including
 normal pension contributions.
- Travelling expenses: Unincorporated landlords can choose to use a fixed rate mileage deduction, which is currently 45p/mile for the first 10,000

miles. There are several other ways to claim for travel expenditure, that you can find on gov.uk in the property income manual under section 2220.

Further help

If you have any questions relating to your own situation, then please contact us by emailing enquiries@torgersens.com and we'll be in touch.