



Expenses Deducted from Case V Rental Income

Revenue or Capital Expenditure

Not all expenses paid on a rental property can be deducted when calculating the income tax payable on rent. The first issue to consider is whether an expense is capital or revenue (i.e. an income expense) in nature as capital expenses cannot be set against rent.

Generally, payments which add to the market value of a house (e.g. paying for an extension) will be capital, and therefore cannot be set against rental income. They can be deducted for capital gains tax purposes when the house is sold.

Expenditure which does not add to the capital value, but helps to maintain the property in good condition, is generally revenue in nature and can be deducted from rental income for tax purposes, if it is a qualifying expense.

What Expenses can be Deducted from Rent?

The expense must be incurred by the taxpayer claiming the deduction.

When calculating the tax on rental income a separate calculation is done for each letting and the following expenses may be claimed.

- rents payable by the landlord in respect of the property, e.g. ground rent,
- rates payable to a local authority on the property,
- the cost of any service or goods provided to the tenant, which are not separately paid for but are included in rent (e.g. gas, electricity, water and refuse collection),
- maintenance of the property, e.g. cleaning, painting and decorating,
- insurance of the premises against fire, public liability insurance, etc.,
- costs of management, e.g. the actual cost of collection of rents and advertising for tenants, legal fees to cover the drawing up of leases or the issue of solicitors' letters to tenants who default on payment of rent,
- accountancy fees paid for the preparation of a rental account,

- the costs of repairs, such as damp and rot treatments, mending broken windows and doors, and replacing roof slates.

What Expenses are Not Allowed?

Revenue indicated in their Guide to Rental Income (leaflet IT70) that the following expenses are not allowed:-

- Pre-letting expenses, i.e. expenses incurred before the date the property was first let. (It should be noted that an exception is made for auctioneer's letting fees, advertising fees and legal expenses incurred on first lettings, which are allowed.)
- Post-letting expenses, i.e. expenses incurred after the final letting,
- Capital expenditure incurred on additions, alterations or improvements to the premises (unless the payment is claimed as allowances on fixtures and fittings),
- Expenses incurred in the letting of premises on an uneconomic basis,
- Expenses incurred on lettings that are exempt under the Rent-a-Room provisions,
- Local Authority Charges (the €100 Household Charge and the €200 NPPR Charge).

The Revenue will not allow an expense claim unless a payment has been made. Therefore, a taxpayer who works on his own rental property is not allowed to claim a deduction for his own labour.

If a tax deduction has been allowed for expenditure on a property, the expense cannot be deducted again as relief will not be allowed twice for one payment.

Example:

If an expense is borderline between the capital category and the revenue category (e.g. if a taxpayer has to repair windows but opts instead to fit a much better quality of windows to improve the BER rating of the property) and the taxpayer opts to treat the payment as a revenue expense and deduct it in his income tax return, he cannot deduct it again as a capital cost when he sells the property.

Expenses incurred between two lettings will be allowed by Revenue if:

- the lessor is entitled to possession of the premises, but does not occupy it between the two leases, and
- the premises are let again by the same lessor at the end of that period.



What are Capital Allowances?

Wear and tear allowances are available for the capital cost of fixtures and fittings (for example, furniture, kitchen appliances, etc) provided to furnish rented residential accommodation.

The expenditure must be incurred wholly and exclusively in respect of a house used solely as a dwelling which is, or is to be, let as a furnished house on bona fide commercial terms on the open market. The rate of wear and tear depends on when the capital expenditure was incurred. For expenditure incurred on or after 04 December 2002 the allowance is 12.5% per annum for eight years.

Interest on Loans

Interest arising on a loan to purchase, improve or repair a property, can be claimed as a deduction from rent. Certain mortgage protection policy premiums taken out to secure the loan will also be allowed. It should be

noted that mortgage payments on a "repayment" loan consist of a capital as well as an interest element and the capital element of the mortgage repayment cannot be deducted for income tax purposes.

The lending institution will issue a letter or interest certificate after the end of each calendar year advising of the interest charged on the loan in the course of that year.

From 07 April 2009, the amount of interest that can be deducted in respect of interest incurred on loans for residential properties is restricted to 75%.

Interest on any loan, or part of a loan, that is used to pay stamp duty, legal fees and other expenses in relation to the property is not allowed. Only interest relating to the actual purchase, improvement or repair costs is allowed.

For 2006 onwards interest on money borrowed for the purchase, improvement or repair of rented residential properties is not allowed unless the landlord has registered each letting with the Private Residential Tenancies Board.

There is no deduction for interest accruing on or after 06 February 2003 where a residential property was purchased from a spouse, or on or after 27 July 2011 if it was purchased from a civil partner.

This restriction does not apply to purchases between legally separated or divorced spouses or civil partners in a civil partnership that has been dissolved.

Interest can only be deducted during the period in which the property is let. This means that interest is not deductible for the period following the purchase of the property up to the time a tenant enters into a lease or after the period of the final letting.

What If Rent Is Not Received?

A landlord who proves that rents are irrecoverable or were waived without consideration to avoid hardship, is treated as if there was no entitlement to receive the relevant rent. If some or all of the waived rent is later received it is taxable when received.

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Caveat: These notes are intended as a general guide only. OHT has endeavoured to provide an accurate commentary but the notes cannot cover all circumstances. OHT strongly recommends that formal tax advice be obtained before any steps are taken that may have a tax effect.