

RICS PROFESSIONAL STANDARD



# Service charges in commercial property

UK

2nd edition, June 2025

Effective from 31 December 2025

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RICS professional standard, UK

2nd edition, June 2025

Effective from 31 December 2025

This document was reissued on 8 October 2025. At subsection 1.6, the original wording 'This professional standard is effective for all service charge periods commencing from 31 December 2025' has been amended to 'This professional standard is effective from 31 December 2025'.

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This document applies to the UK and Crown Dependencies. If any of the requirements contained in this document conflict with regional legal requirements, those regional legal requirements take precedence and must be applied.

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# RICS standards framework

RICS' standards setting is governed and overseen by the Standards and Regulation Board (SRB). The SRB's aims are to operate in the public interest, and to develop the technical and ethical competence of the profession and its ability to deliver ethical practice to high standards globally.

The [RICS Rules of Conduct](#) set high-level professional requirements for the global chartered surveying profession. These are supported by more detailed standards and information relating to professional conduct and technical competency.

The SRB focuses on the conduct and competence of RICS members, to set standards that are proportionate, in the public interest and based on risk. Its approach is to foster a supportive atmosphere that encourages a strong, diverse, inclusive, effective and sustainable surveying profession.

As well as developing its own standards, RICS works collaboratively with other bodies at a national and international level to develop documents relevant to professional practice, such as cross-sector guidance, codes and standards. The application of these collaborative documents by RICS members will be defined either within the document itself or in associated RICS-published documents.

## Document definitions

Document type	Definition
<b>RICS professional standards</b>	<p><b>Set requirements or expectations for RICS members and regulated firms about how they provide services or the outcomes of their actions.</b></p> <p>RICS professional standards are principles-based and focused on outcomes and good practice. Any requirements included set a baseline expectation for competent delivery or ethical behaviour.</p> <p>They include practices and behaviours intended to protect clients and other stakeholders, as well as ensuring their reasonable expectations of ethics, integrity, technical competence and diligence are met. Members must comply with an RICS professional standard. They may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mandatory requirements, which use the word 'must' and must be complied with, and/or</li> <li>• recommended best practice, which uses the word 'should'. It is recognised that there may be acceptable alternatives to best practice that achieve the same or a better outcome.</li> </ul> <p>In regulatory or disciplinary proceedings, RICS will take into account relevant professional standards when deciding whether an RICS member or regulated firm acted appropriately and with reasonable competence. It is also likely that during any legal proceedings a judge, adjudicator or equivalent will take RICS professional standards into account.</p>
<b>RICS practice information</b>	<p><b>Information to support the practice, knowledge and performance of RICS members and regulated firms, and the demand for professional services.</b></p> <p>Practice information includes definitions, processes, toolkits, checklists, insights, research and technical information or advice. It also includes documents that aim to provide common benchmarks or approaches across a sector to help build efficient and consistent practice.</p> <p>This information is not mandatory and does not set requirements for RICS members or make explicit recommendations.</p>

# 1 Introduction

This professional standard sets out industry best practice for performance, processes and procedures relating to the management and administration of service charges for commercial and mixed-use properties. The document has been developed over several years and now further enhanced by individuals representing leading property bodies.

It has been adopted and endorsed as the established industry standard for the management of service charges in commercial property for both RICS and non-RICS members. RICS members and RICS-regulated firms should be familiar with and **must** comply with the requirements set out in this document to ensure delivery of the ethics, conduct and competencies expected.

All practitioners acting for landlords, managers and tenants should use best endeavours to achieve the standards of performance and competencies set out in this professional standard.

The aims and objectives of this professional standard are to:

- improve general standards and promote best practice, uniformity, fairness and transparency in the management and administration of services charges in commercial property
- ensure timely issue of budgets and service charge year end accounts
- reduce the causes of disputes and to provide guidance on the resolution of disputes if these arise
- provide guidance to solicitors, their clients (whether landlords or tenants) and managers of service charges in the negotiation, drafting, interpretation and operation of leases, in accordance with best practice.

There may be limited circumstances when it is not practical to comply, however, any departure **must** be clearly explained.

While the geographic scope of this standard is the UK, many of the principles are globally applicable and may support service charge management outside the UK.

Parties acting for either landlords or tenants should ensure that they advise their respective clients that they are either bound (in the case of RICS members and RICS-regulated firms) or are voluntarily seeking to comply with this professional standard as the benchmark for best practice.

It is an important element in delivering and demonstrating best practice that the aims and objectives of this professional standard are followed. Where matters are referred to RICS or where disputes arise (particularly those that may escalate to legal action), it is important that adherence to this professional standard can be demonstrated, including reasons for



departure from the mandatory requirements or core principles and which **must** also be communicated to the practitioner's client.

Where reference is made to specific case law in this professional standard, it is suggested that legal advice should always be sought to confirm its relevance and application in individual circumstances. Note that decisions of the courts relate to the specific wording of the lease and individual circumstances of each case. Nevertheless, general principles can be inferred as to how the courts may interpret disputes in similar situations.

Please note that a glossary of terms is included at the end of this professional standard.

## 1.1 The service charge arrangement

Service charges deal with the costs of servicing and operating a property, to comply with the landlord's lease obligations for the provision of services.

Individual service charge arrangements are set down in the lease with the broad aim of permitting the landlord to recover defined charges and associated administrative costs incurred in the operational management of the property. This may, for example, include reasonable costs of maintenance, repair and replacement (where beyond economic repair) of the fabric, plant, equipment and materials necessary for the property's operation, plus the costs of any other works and services the parties agree are to be provided by the landlord and reimbursed by the tenant.

Landlords and their managers should not expect to recover the costs of carrying out improvements or of asset management initiatives intended to enhance the value or attractiveness of the landlord's investment. These are costs that should be borne by the landlord. See subsections 4.9.3 to 4.9.6 of this professional standard for more detail.

Subject always to the terms of the lease, a failure to meet the standards set out in this professional standard will not itself be sufficient to negate or limit a tenant's liability to pay a service charge in accordance with the terms of the lease.

## 1.2 Existing lease terms

This professional standard cannot override the terms of the lease. Where a lease is silent or the wording is unclear or ambiguous, the standards of performance, processes and procedures implemented in managing and administering the service charge should be in accordance with this professional standard.

## 1.3 Proportionality

While managers should comply with this professional standard, the degree to which elements are relevant will often depend on the size, nature, quality and type of property, the aggregate of the total service charge costs and the amounts payable by individual tenants. At all times this should be consistent with value for money principles.

## 1.4 Code adherence and complaints

RICS members have a professional duty to promptly disclose the details of any regulated member that is reasonably believed to have materially breached RICS standards (Bye-Law B5.2.1(c) of the Royal Charter and Bye-Laws). The duty to speak up is an important part of the profession's 'moral compass'.

However, anyone can [report a concern](#) relating to poor service or lack of adherence to this professional standard by RICS members or RICS-regulated firms. The process for this is set out in section 4.6.

## 1.5 ICAEW guidance

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) issued a technical release in 2014: TECH 09/14BL, *Accountants' reports on commercial property service charge accounts*. This sets out good practice guidance in the conduct of a review engagement for an independent accountant's report on the annual statement of service charge expenditure.

ICAEW is currently reviewing TECH 09/14BL to bring it up to date. It is scheduled for reissue later in 2025, at which point ICAEW and RICS will assess the need for further amendments to this professional standard. Until then, the current version of TECH 09/14BL should continue to be used by reporting accountants.

General references in TECH 09/14BL to the 'RICS Code' should be construed as references to this professional standard, as appropriate. Cross-references in TECH 09/14BL to specific sections of the Code, and extracts from the Code quoted in TECH 09/14BL, should be read as relating to the relevant section in this professional standard, as appropriate. References in this professional standard to TECH 09/14BL should be similarly construed.

## 1.6 Effective date

This professional standard is effective from 31 December 2025.

## 2 Mandatory requirements

The following mandatory requirements represent the minimum acceptable standard of performance for RICS members and RICS-regulated firms.

- 1 All expenditure that the landlord and manager seek to recover **must** be in accordance with the terms of the lease (sections 4.4, 4.5 and 4.7).
- 2 Managers **must** seek to recover no more than 100% of the proper and actual costs of the provision or supply of the services (sections 4.3 and 4.5).
- 3 Managers **must** issue to tenants:
  - budgets, including an explanatory commentary at least one month prior to the start of the service charge year (section 4.5)
  - an approved set of service charge year end accounts showing a true and accurate record of the actual expenditure constituting the service charge within four months of the service charge year end (section 4.5).

Where these timescales cannot be met, a timely explanation **must** be provided of when they will be issued and the reason for the delay in line with the mandatory communication provisions. This does not dispense with the obligation to provide both. Where there is a legitimate reason for the delay in issuing budgets or reconciled year end accounts, managers **must** use all reasonable endeavours to issue these as soon as practicably possible.

- 4 Managers **must** ensure that a service charge apportionment matrix, which clearly shows the detailed basis of calculation and the total apportionment per schedule for each unit, is provided with the budget and service charge account to all tenants (sections 4.2 and 4.5).
- 5 Service charge monies (including reserve and sinking funds) **must** be held in one or more discrete (or virtual) bank accounts (sections 4.5 and 4.7).
- 6 Interest earned on service charge accounts, or where separate accounts per property are not operated, a proper and reasonable amount of interest calculated on normal commercial rates **must** be credited to the service charge account after appropriate deductions (e.g. bank charges) have been made (section 4.5).
- 7 Where acting on behalf of a tenant, practitioners **must** advise their clients that tenants are not generally entitled to withhold payment of service charges that have been properly demanded. However, in certain circumstances withholding of payment of any difference arising from mathematical or computational error may not be considered unreasonable (section 4.4 and 4.6).
- 8 When acting on behalf of a landlord, managers **must** ensure that, following resolution of a dispute, any service charge that has been raised incorrectly should be adjusted to correct the error without delay (sections 4.4 and 4.6).

## 3 The core principles

These principles underpin and support the mandatory requirements listed in section 2 of this professional standard. It is acknowledged that some of the following principles may be difficult to quantify, and in rare circumstances strict compliance may not always be possible. The level of compliance may be based on the professional judgement of all parties as to what is appropriate and reasonable considering all the circumstances. However, managers should use best endeavours to achieve the standards of performance and degrees of competency set down in this professional standard.

### 3.1 Management

(See section 4.1)

Those involved in the management and administration of service charges should recognise that they have a duty of care to both landlords and tenants to always act with professional care, diligence, integrity and objectivity.

Managers have a duty of care to both the tenants, on behalf of who they administer and manage the service charge, and to the landlord whose investment they are servicing.

Management fees should be set out as a fixed cost with no additional fee elements in other cost headings. Service quality should be appropriate to the location, use and character of the property. The manager should procure quality service standards to ensure that value for money is always achieved, and that competitive quotations are obtained or costs benchmarked. The aim is to achieve effective, value for money service rather than the lowest price.

Landlords should not profit from the provision or supply of services. Save for a reasonable commercial management fee that reflects the actual costs of managing the services, the amount a landlord may recover is limited only to the proper and actual cost incurred in the provision or supply of services.

### 3.2 Allocation and apportionments

(See section 4.2)

All costs should be transparent so that all parties, landlords, tenants and managers are aware of how the costs are made up.

Where reasonable and appropriate, costs should be allocated to separate schedules and the costs apportioned to those who benefit from those services.

The basis and method of apportionment should be demonstrably fair and reasonable to ensure that individual tenants bear an appropriate proportion of the total service charge expenditure that clearly reflects the availability, benefit and use of services.

### 3.3 Communication and consultation

(See section 4.3)

Communication and consultation between managers and tenants should be effective, timely and accurate to encourage and promote good working relationships and understanding regarding the provision, relevance, cost and quality of services. Timely and regular communication and consultation would also be expected to help avoid disputes and resolve them should they arise.

Transparency is essential to achieving good communication. By being transparent in the budget and accounts, the explanatory notes, policies adopted and day-to-day management, the manager will help prevent disputes. Prompt notification of material variances to budgets or forecasts ensures better working relationships between the landlord, manager and tenant.

Managers should communicate with tenants to ensure services are delivered effectively for the benefit of all, and to ensure that tenants understand what they can expect to receive and how much they are required to pay.

Managers should adopt a full open book approach to requests for information, using electronic systems where possible.

### 3.4 Financial competence

(See section 4.5)

When dealing with service charges, managers should recognise they are spending the tenants' money and that delays in reporting projected or actual expenditure can have a significant adverse impact on tenants.

When issuing statements of accounts and/or certifying expenditure, managers should do so in a non-partisan spirit, acting as an expert in their field.

In addition to the manager's certificate, annual statements of service charge expenditure should be supported by an independent review of the service charge year end accounts in line with the ICAEW Technical Release (TECH 09/14BL).

The Industry Standard Cost Classifications should be used in reporting budget and actual expenditure.

Service charge year end accounts should include a statement signed by the manager to confirm that the accounts, supporting notes and any accompanying information records a true and accurate reflection of the actual costs to the landlord of providing the services to

the property for the relevant period. The manager should ensure that there are sufficient controls and procedures in place to mitigate the risk of costs being included where no liability existed at year end (see appendix B4).

Where invoices are not received in respect of an accrual brought forward from the previous year, the accrual should be credited back to the service charge unless there is a realistic expectation that an invoice will be received in the immediate future.

In the event of a sale of the property or a change of manager, it is essential that a definitive timescale, within which accounts will be closed and handed over, is agreed.

Landlords and managers should ensure that the management contract provides for the existing manager to be retained post-sale or effective termination of the management contract to ensure a comprehensive and complete handover of the service charge accounts information to the new landlord/manager, with recognition that a fee may also be payable (see Appendix C).

### 3.5 Timeliness

(See section 4.5.11)

Managers **must** issue budgets and service charge year end accounts to tenants. Timescales remain at least one month prior to the start of the service charge year for budgets and statements of actual expenditure in the form of service charge year end accounts, within four months of the service charge year end.

In the event of any delay in meeting these timescales, managers **must** inform tenants of the reason for the delay, provide as much information as is practicable on the anticipated level of budget and/or actual expenditure and when the budget or year-end statement will be issued. The notification of delay and supporting commentary does not dispense with the mandatory need for a budget to be issued.

### 3.6 Tenant responsibilities

Tenants should ensure prompt payment of all legitimate service charge on-account and balancing charges.

In recognition that value for money and maintenance of quality standards will be enhanced through partnership, tenants should be proactive in assisting landlords in the operation and utilisation of services and service systems as far as reasonable within a tenant's daily business operations.

### 3.7 Dispute resolution

(See section 4.6)

All new leases (including renewals) should make provision for either party to require the resolution of disagreements through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) as a cost-effective alternative to court action.

If the parties cannot agree a mediator or an independent expert to determine the dispute, the President of RICS should (on request) nominate a suitable person. Where leases do not allow for ADR, parties are reminded that there is nothing to stop them agreeing to use ADR to resolve a dispute.

### 3.8 Exclusions

Service charge costs should not include any of the following:

- any initial costs (including the cost of leasing, lease-hire purchase or other similar financing arrangement of equipment) incurred in relation to the original design and construction of the fabric, plant or equipment
- any setting up costs, including costs of fitting out and equipping the on-site management offices that are reasonably considered part of the original development cost of the property
- any improvement costs above the costs of normal maintenance, repair or replacement (see section 4.8)
- future redevelopment costs
- costs and fees relating to the landlord's investment interest, for example, asset management and rent collection, cost of letting units and matters between the landlord and an individual tenant (this last category may include activities such as enforcement of lease covenants, dealing with landlord consents for assignments, subletting, alterations, rent reviews, additional opening hours, etc.)
- costs attributable to void premises and the landlord's own use of the property
- any costs arising out of the negligence of the manager or landlord.

### 3.9 Exceptions

Service charge costs may include enhancement of the fabric, plant or equipment where, having been fully communicated to and agreed with tenants, and where such expenditure is supported following an analysis of reasonable options and alternatives, and having regard to a cost-benefit analysis over the term of the tenants' leases. This includes incorporation of sustainable alternatives (see section 4.9).

# 4 Best practice to support the core principles

## 4.1 Management

The best practice recommendations in this section will help RICS members, RICS-regulated firms and non-members achieve the mandatory requirements and core principles.

### 4.1.1 Duties of the manager

The landlord has the duty to manage or delegate management of the property, and the responsibility to administer and account for the tax properly due on the service charge. Best practice requires the manager to recognise a duty of care, both to the tenants who fund the services being provided, and to the landlords whose investment they are servicing.

Managers should also ensure that all staff involved in the management, administration and approval of service charges are appropriately and competently trained.

#### 4.1.1.1 Total cost of management

The total cost of management is the reasonable price for managing the provision of the services at the location, and relates only to work carried out in managing and operating the services and the administration of the service charge.

The total cost of management might comprise two elements:

- the fee charged by the manager and related entities for managing and supervising the services for a site (the management fee) and
- the cost of the site-specific management staff, including accommodation and ancillary office costs, etc., whether in a full- or part-time capacity (the site-management costs).

It is not for this professional standard to prescribe the operating business model of the manager.

For instance, where in addition to the usual role undertaken by that of a property manager, a regional facilities manager is employed to oversee a number of properties, managers should be aware of the additional costs in creating a tiered management structure and should be prepared to demonstrate that the total cost of management is fair and reasonable in the circumstances and consistent with the value for money principles set out in this professional standard. Managers should be prepared to explain the role of the regional facilities manager, the number of properties that they are involved with, and exactly how their costs and time are split between them.



Best practice requires transparency and a management structure where costs are clearly identified and explained. It is therefore recommended that this information be contained in the explanatory notes included in the budget and in the annual service charge accounts.

#### 4.1.1.2 Management fees

The management fees charged shall comprise only the reasonable costs and overheads, including a reasonable profit element of operating and managing the services and reflect the actual work necessary to fulfil the principles of this professional standard.

Management fees should relate only to the actual work carried out in managing and administering the service charge. The manager will often perform additional roles and duties relating to investment interests, for example, asset management and rent collection. In such cases, the fees the manager charges in relation to performing such additional duties should not be included in the service charge management fee and comprise a cost to the landlord.

Fees based on a percentage of the budgeted or final service charge are no longer considered appropriate and are a disincentive to the delivery of value for money. This professional standard requires that management fees be set at a level for the service charge year. Fees may be subject to annual review or indexation other than in exceptional circumstances, such as a change of manager where an in-year adjustment may be required.

It is recognised that some older leases may refer to the management fee as a percentage of the total service charge, or contain a percentage cap.

This professional standard cannot override the terms of the lease. However, where the lease limits the amount or quantum of the fee recoverable from tenants it is a matter between the landlord and tenant and should not prevent or limit the manager's ability to charge a commercial fee that reflects the requirements of this professional standard. In certain circumstances, this may result in a shortfall in the recovery of service charge costs on behalf of the landlord, but the overriding principle should be to achieve the best practice principles set down in this professional standard.

Management is a service and where managers are separately appointed, the management contract should not be treated differently to any other contract entered into for the provision of services. Managers should, therefore, communicate to tenants either on request or as a matter of good practice, included in the service charge pack:

- the basis and duration of their appointment
- when they were appointed
- a summary of the manager's duties in connection with the management of the services and the service charge and the management fee payable, which is recoverable under the service charge and
- that the landlord bears a proper cost of all other duties performed by the manager in relation to matters outside of the service charge.

Where the landlord manages the property in-house, they should have due regard to the principles as outlined in this professional standard and be able to support the basis of their fees when benchmarked against other comparable service providers and comply with the disclosure in the bullet points above.

Where a lease includes a cap on the amount of management fee chargeable, unless stated in clear and unambiguous terms, it is the general intention that it refers to the fee the manager receives and not the on-site management costs.

Where specialist reports, such as fire-risk assessment reports, and health and safety reports, etc., are prepared by specialists, the costs should be excluded from the management fee. Fees for these additional services should represent value for money and be clearly and separately stated in the service charge reports issued to tenants.

#### 4.1.1.3 Management companies

In certain instances, such as a business park or industrial estate, the freehold is sold or long leases granted of individual plots or building, and the common parts are retained by the estate owner or held in common ownership, it is common for the management of the park or estate to be the responsibility of a management company created specifically for that purpose.

Management companies are to comply with the provisions of this professional standard. However, as the management companies' sole purpose is the management of the estate, and plot owners will often be the sole shareholders of the company, it would be usual for the service charge to bear the full cost and overheads of the company itself, for example, staff salaries, company registration and accounts fees, director indemnity insurances, etc. But as there would be no intention of accruing a profit to the company, no management fee would be chargeable.

Where a management fee is charged and recovered through the service charge, this places the management company in the same role as a managing agent and the costs referred to in this section would not be directly recoverable and considered part of the management fee.

#### 4.1.1.4 Other income

All sources of income and related income or other benefits to the manager and related entities (i.e. rebates, commission or incentives) arising out of the management or provision of services, should be declared in the service charge accounts. Landlords and managers should declare what services are provided for the income received and which should only be retained in return for a service of value and should be proportionate to the service. These may include insurance fees (including commissions).

#### 4.1.1.5 Site management costs

The total on-site management cost should be explicitly shown in the budget and service charge year end accounts and allocated under the 'site management cost' heading.

On-site management staff are required to have a sound knowledge of appropriate modern business practices and to be adequately skilled to provide the best and agreed performance standards.

Site management costs are the full employment costs including wages, national insurance, tax, compliance with statutory requirements, training and other appropriate benefits.

Site management costs might also include:

- the costs of providing appropriate office accommodation and administrative support where necessary
- a reasonable fee representing the human resources (HR) and payroll costs associated with dealing with staff (often referred to as an administration charge) and
- separate specialist consultancy fees payable, for example, in connection with carrying out health and safety risk assessments, asbestos surveys, etc., and that should be clearly identified in the budget and service charge year end accounts in a related cost classification and referred to in the expenditure report notes.

Where reviews of staffing levels are undertaken, it is reasonable that costs associated with achieving beneficial changes, such as the termination of employment contracts, are recovered under the service charge. This is provided that such costs can be evidenced following the analysis of reasonable options, and that the purpose is proven to achieve greater cost-effectiveness and value for money over the term of the tenant's lease.

Where additional management or supervisory functions are carried out by non-site-based staff, for example, a regional/area facilities manager, these costs should be clearly identified and included under the 'site management costs'.

Where such roles represent a delegation of the duties usually expected of or performed by the manager and included as part of the management fee, the costs should not comprise or be regarded as a site management cost but as part of the management fee.

Where non-site or site-based staff are responsible for more than one property, their costs (and any appropriate accommodation and administrative support costs) are to be distributed accordingly so that each property covers a fair share of the cost. The service charge report should identify clearly whether this is the case and how the costs are split.

If it is reasonably considered that a property requires out of hours support, a manager may provide a customer support help desk to deal with property matters outside of usual business hours, or when the manager cannot be contacted. Where this is reasonably and necessarily provided, the reasonable cost of running this service may be recoverable under the service charge.

Where a tenant is provided with services or facilities directly in respect of their demised premises, for example, cleaning, security, etc., the costs, including an appropriate apportionment of the manager's fees and the on-site management costs for providing these

services should be charged directly to the relevant tenant and **not** included in the service charge.

Similarly, if the on-site management team are also involved with activities that are not directly related to the provision or management of the site services, such as asset management initiatives or rent collection on behalf of the landlord, an appropriate proportion of their cost and overhead should be borne by the landlord and **not** included in the service charge.

#### 4.1.1.6 Notional rent for management accommodation

Notwithstanding that many leases contain provision for the inclusion of a notional rent in the service charge, it is generally not considered appropriate to charge tenants notional rent in respect of management accommodation where:

- the premises are reasonably considered to be incapable of beneficial occupation for any other purpose or
- reasonable provision has not been made as part of the original design and construction of the building.

However, there are situations where the management premises comprise accommodation that would otherwise be reasonably considered as a lettable space, such as offices. In these cases, there is an element of rent foregone by the landlord to provide accommodation for the on-site management team. A reasonable assessment of the 'cost' to the landlord in making reasonable provision for the on-site management accommodation may be a legitimate cost recoverable under the service charge.

## 4.1.2 Contract procurement

### 4.1.2.1 Procurement of services

It is the responsibility of the manager to identify the procurement strategy most suitable for the property, based on an appropriate level of service and value for money.

See the current edition of RICS' [Procurement of facility management](#) for mandatory requirements for procurement practice carried out by RICS members.

It is common practice to use either an in-house or third-party procurement specialist to deliver value for money solutions. Where not explicitly included as part of the manager's duties under the management agreement and if the purpose is to achieve greater cost-effectiveness and value for money, the reasonable cost of any procurement specialists employed may be recoverable through the service charge. It is not considered appropriate or acceptable to include procurement fees as part of the gross cost of providing a particular service. Managers should ensure that there is transparency in procurement fees, which should be clearly identified in the service charge report, along with details of whether it is a one-off fee or is to be spread over the duration of the contract (see Appendix B).

It is intended that the fee payable should reflect the work undertaken, which may also be performance related.

Managers or procurement specialists are expected to be responsible for the provision of full pre-qualification assessments of suppliers and contractors, including verifying contractor financial standing, health and safety records and environmental credentials, etc.

If any fees are received from suppliers or contractors, the manager should clearly state in the service charge accounts what these are and what they are for. Managers should also be aware that the practice of requesting fees (other than a reasonable administration charge) from contractors for inclusion in approved contractor lists, contract tendering, etc., is contrary to best practice and is wholly inappropriate under any circumstances.

Copies of all tender documents should be made available for inspection, if requested. If further copies are required, managers are entitled to charge for the time, cost of copying and postage of such documents.

Landlords and/or managers are often able to achieve substantial savings and other benefits in the provision of services through bulk purchasing or through the placing of group contracts. However, the pricing of services under such contracts can often differ in providing a single contract sum, a separate cost per property or a schedule of rates for different services.

Where such bulk or group contracts exist, tenants are not entitled to have access to documents relating to properties other than the one they occupy. However, where the contract/tender includes other properties, transparency in terms of the apportionment and allocation of costs to the subject property is essential.

Where contracts are reviewed, it is reasonable that costs associated with achieving beneficial change, such as termination of contracts, are recovered under the service charge. This is applicable where such costs can be evidenced following the analysis of reasonable options, and where the purpose is to achieve greater value for money and cost-effectiveness.

### 4.1.3 Value for money

Service provision and quality is to be appropriate to the location, use and character of the property. Managers should procure quality service standards to ensure that value for money is always achieved. The aim is to achieve effective, value for money service rather than the lowest price.

Managers should keep all costs under review, and where appropriate (generally every three years), contracts should be re-tendered or competitive quotations obtained. However, where it is considered that formal re-tendering would not be cost-effective or practical, managers should regularly benchmark the service standards and pricing to confirm that value for money is still being achieved.

In this context, 'regular' is subject to interpretation as to what is reasonable in the circumstances. Annual reviews may be considered excessive and not cost-effective, whereas three-yearly might be reasonable, but ten-yearly would not.

Managers should require major service providers to demonstrate that their services, methods and processes are continually reviewed to ensure value and efficiency.

#### 4.1.4 Direct recoveries

Service charges usually include the cost of utilities for any common parts and services. Traditionally, buildings and/or rent insurance is payable by tenants outside of the service charge arrangement as a directly recoverable cost, with tenants often being responsible for payment of electricity and gas consumption supplied to the occupied premises direct to the utilities provider. In some circumstances, however, the lease may provide for the cost of buildings insurance and demised electricity to be recovered in the service charge.

Where landlords are seeking to recover the cost of insurance and utilities outside of the service charge arrangement, tenants are entitled to expect the same level of transparency and accountability, etc. in these services, since this professional standard is also applicable to these.

#### 4.1.5 Insurance

Where landlords are responsible for insuring the property, the insurance policy terms should be fair and reasonable, represent value for money and be placed with reputable insurers.

Policies commonly include an ability to note the interest of tenants either generically or individually, as well as any subrogation waivers and non-invalidating provisions for the benefit of the tenant. Again, these should be in line with lease obligations.

While insurance premiums are usually billed outside the service charge, landlords and managers should also adopt a fair and reasonable manner of allocation and provide details of the building apportionment, when requested.

#### Commission and other financial incentives

The principle of commission retention (at a reasonable level to reflect the work undertaken) is now long established. In its base form, the use of commission to cover administrative costs – including broker fees – is to be recognised, also the landlord's ability to benefit from the economies of scale generated by the pooling of risks into a common programme.

In accordance with the principles that the landlord should not profit from the provision of services or that it should only recover the actual costs incurred in the provision of services, where advantageous rates are secured, for example, from placing a group contract, the value of any discounts should be passed on to tenants in full. This includes any form of incentivised rebates linked to policy performance.

Landlords, managers and related entities should always disclose any remuneration, commission, rebates and other sources of income and related income or other benefits received in connection with placing or managing insurance and details of any arrangements that impact on the level of premium or commission, for example, captive entities.

### **Insurance claims**

Landlords should provide full insurance details on request and be able to explain the process by which tenants can make claims under the policy.

Where service charge funds are used to carry out works subject to an insurance claim, managers are required to disclose all pending insurance claims in the service charge year end accounts. This is particularly relevant where the costs of any claim have been included in the service charge accounts but the claim has not yet been settled and a credit to the service charge accounts is therefore awaited.

### **4.1.6 Utilities**

Where a service is provided directly to a tenant or to the occupied premises, such as mains water or electricity supply as distinct from common works and services, it is important that managers and tenants understand the basis on which the service is provided, and whether the costs are intended to be included in the service charge account or are to be issued as a separate charge.

Separate metering or full submetering of utility supplies is considered essential to ensure an apportionment of cost between tenants that reflects actual consumption and usage.

Consumption should be recovered in accordance with the terms of the leases, which should allow additionally for the payment of a reasonable administrative charge. The recovery should state unit costs and the basis of the manager's or any other administration charge levied. The recovery should include copies of the original utility invoices to comply with the requirements for transparency set out in this professional standard.

To avoid ambiguity, and to further ensure that accurate consumption and billing is recorded for tenants, it is recommended best practice that the cost of reading meters (where carried out by a third party) is included as an acceptable cost under the service charge. Otherwise, such costs would usually comprise part of the on-site management costs. The installation of additional meters to deliver improved cost apportionment or recharge may be deemed legitimate service charge expenditure where the cost benefit is in the interests of some or all tenants.

It is also common practice for utility companies to request that landlords either pay large security deposits or higher energy rates.

Where a lease makes specific provision for the inclusion of a security deposit as a service charge cost, both landlords and tenants are urged to ensure that the lease allows for the tenant's proportion of the deposit to be reimbursed on expiry, or alternatively on sooner



determination of the lease, in the event of a change of landlord/manager, or if the deposit is otherwise reimbursed by the utility company.

Where a lease makes no such provision, it is considered appropriate for the landlords to seek an agreement with tenants to pay a security deposit in return for contract supply rates, as opposed to default supply rates.

The payment of a deposit can be included in on-account payments for the relevant service charge period, credited at year end and then re-budgeted for the following period. Therefore, if a lease expires in any given period, the tenant should receive an appropriate credit in their final service charge balance.

#### 4.1.7 The Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations

*The Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations 2014* (the Regulations) implemented the requirements in the EU Energy Efficiency Directive and came into force on 18 December 2014. The Regulations aim to give consumers better control over the energy they consume in heating and cooling their premises.

The duties under the Regulations apply to a 'heat supplier'. A landlord is a heat supplier if all of the following apply:

- there is a distribution of thermal energy in the form of steam, hot water or chilled liquids from a central source in a building
- the thermal energy is used to provide heating, hot water or cooling
- the building is occupied by more than one final customer and
- the landlord bills more than one tenant for the heat or hot water that that person has used (or a proportion of).

The Regulations require, among other things, for landlords to install meters to measure the consumption of heating, cooling or hot water supplied to each tenant and to ensure consumers' bills are accurate and based on actual consumption.

The Regulations further require that at least once a year the bill must be based on an actual reading and that bills must be issued at least quarterly if provided electronically, or at least six monthly otherwise.

Compliance with the Regulations can have serious and unintended consequences for managers of service charges. Principally, most commercial leases provide for landlords to issue an estimate of anticipated expenditure for the forthcoming service charge period, for the tenants to pay a sum 'on account' during that service charge period, with a reconciliation carried out at the end of the service charge period of the actual expenditure against the original budget.

It is unlikely that leases would envisage or facilitate the landlord to demand, or for the tenant to pay, additional interim or regular demands for the cost of energy consumption from the landlord's central plant.



Government advice produced in November 2019 confirmed the Regulations are a statutory instrument that have effect in criminal law. The Regulations, therefore, override the terms of the occupational leases, as failure to comply would constitute a criminal offence.

Therefore, managers should clearly communicate to tenants the requirements under the Regulations and recognising this may be incompatible with the procedures set down in the lease, but is nevertheless a statutory obligation.

## 4.2 Allocation and apportionment

The best practice recommendations in this section will help RICS members and RICS-regulated firms achieve the following mandatory requirements:

- 2 Managers **must** seek to recover no more than 100% of the proper and actual costs of the provision or supply of the services.
- 4 Managers **must** ensure that a service charge apportionment matrix, which clearly shows the detailed basis of calculation and the total apportionment per schedule for each unit, is provided with the budget and service charge account to all tenants.

The basis and method of allocating and apportioning the service charge expenditure should be transparent and clearly communicated to all. Any inducements or concessions to attract tenants to a property should be borne by the landlord and not spread among other tenants. The rationale for the apportionment between tenants should be set down in writing and re-examined periodically to assess whether there is a need for a new apportionment matrix or method to be applied.

If any change to the basis of apportionment is considered appropriate or necessary, such amended apportionment should be rational, reasonable and clearly communicated to tenants. Such changes should reflect longer term changes in the benefit, use and apportionment, for example, closure and subdivision of a former major anchor unit. For example, a landlord should not be permitted to amend a weighted floor area basis of apportionment (see subsection 4.2.3) to reduce the landlord's own exposure to a shortfall in the recovery of service charges due to void or vacant premises.

### 4.2.1 Schedules

In many cases, particularly regarding buildings with a variety of users, not all the tenants will benefit from the services to the same extent. Where reasonable and appropriate, costs should be allocated to separate parts (or schedules) to reflect the availability, benefit and use of services, and apportioned to those that benefit from those specific services. Tenants will, therefore, often pay different percentage apportionments under different schedules.

## 4.2.2 Flexibility

It is worth considering that the availability, benefit and use of the services in a building, and the demand for those services by individual users, could vary over time – therefore, leases would benefit from being drafted to include flexibility and variation over time.

## 4.2.3 Void and unlet premises

Landlords should meet the costs attributable to unlet premises, as well as any special or personal concessions given to individual tenants. Landlords are also responsible for bearing a fair proportion of costs attributable to their own use of the property, for example, where an on-site management premises is also used for other purposes unconnected with the day-to-day management of the building and services.

## 4.2.4 The apportionment matrix

To enable an individual tenant to verify the basis on which their proportion of the service charge has been calculated, managers **must** provide a full apportionment matrix to all tenants that clearly shows the basis and method of calculation, including any applied weighting (see subsection 4.2.8), and the total apportionment per schedule for each unit in the property/complex. To preserve confidentiality, this should exclude details of any individual concessions or other arrangements between individual landlords and tenants; these are costs that are normally borne by the landlord. Note that provision of an apportionment matrix as described above is **not** considered to be an infringement of General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR).

## 4.2.5 Floor area apportionment

Apportionment based on floor area is the most common and often the simplest method of apportionment. The standard floor area apportionment is the ratio the premises bear to the total lettable parts of the building or estate.

Measurements should be done in accordance with the relevant RICS property measurement guidance. Where the service charge is apportioned based on floor area, managers should ensure that the method and basis of measurement used is consistent. In certain situations, it may be appropriate to apportion costs allocated to separate schedules using different methods of measurement, but different measuring methods should not be used in the same schedule.

The basis of measurement used should be clearly communicated to tenants together with confirmation of how the floor areas have been established, for example, from computer-generated drawings, other drawings or by laser or tape measurement, and whether the areas have been verified by an independent third party.

So far as they are able, tenants are expected to be responsible for checking and verifying the accuracy of the details in respect of their own premises and raise any anomalies or errors with the manager without undue delay.

#### 4.2.6 Rateable value apportionments

Rateable values are no longer recommended as an appropriate method for calculating service charge apportionments.

Rateable values take account of a variety of factors relating to value, such as location, and do not generally reflect a reasonable assessment of the benefit and use of common services.

Some older leases may require service charges to be apportioned based on rateable value, with no provision for any alternative basis to be used and notwithstanding that this professional standard cannot override the contractual terms of any lease. It is nevertheless recommended that rateable value apportionments should be changed to other recognised methods of apportionment consistent with the aims set out in this professional standard.

Where the use of rateable value apportionments is unavoidable, landlords and managers should be aware that rateable values may change over time as tenants have the right to appeal against assessments by the Valuation Office Agency. In such circumstances, it is considered best practice to use the values in the rating list at the service charge year end date. The date of the rating list and rateable values used should be clearly communicated to tenants.

In respect of mixed-use schemes, it is also important to recognise that the system of domestic rates was abolished many decades ago.

#### 4.2.7 Fixed percentage or fixed amount

In some instances, the amount or percentage of the overall service charge costs the tenant pays may be fixed at the time the lease is granted. The fixed percentage or amount offers certainty and simplicity but is inflexible. However, it may be advantageous for short leases where the property or the costs, standard and level of services provided, are unlikely to vary significantly. Provision is often included to review the fixed percentage if the property is altered or extended.

Fixed amounts or fixed service charge percentages can result in situations where the total service charge recoverable can be less than or greater than 100% of the actual cost of providing the services. In such circumstances, and notwithstanding the principle that managers **must** seek to recover no more than 100% of the proper and actual costs of the provision or supply of the services, the terms of the lease remain paramount, and this professional standard cannot override the terms of the lease.

When dealing with the renewal of leases containing fixed amounts or percentages, all parties are encouraged to take reasonable steps to ensure that the terms of the lease reflects the best practice principles set down in this professional standard.

## 4.2.8 Apportionment of service charges in shopping centres and mixed-use schemes

### 4.2.8.1 Weighted floor area apportionment

In addition to the usual recommended methods for the apportionment of service charges, many shopping centre developments often feature a 'weighted floor area' apportionment that seeks to reflect the different costs involved in servicing different sized units.

A weighted floor area apportionment discounts the percentage the tenant pays over a certain size to reflect the benefit of the services provided. The floor area is divided into bands with a progressive discount and is a similar concept to the zoning of shops for rental purposes.

For example, a 5,000m<sup>2</sup> unit may not cost five times that of a 1,000m<sup>2</sup> unit, but a 500m<sup>2</sup> unit may cost twice that of a 250m<sup>2</sup> unit.

There is no such thing as a standard weighting formula. Where the use of a weighted formula is appropriate, this should be formulated to reflect the circumstances, size of units, layout and use of the scheme being serviced.

#### Example of a weighted floor area apportionment

The following is for illustrative purposes only.

The first 500m <sup>2</sup>	@	100%
The next 500m <sup>2</sup>	@	80%
The next 2,000m <sup>2</sup>	@	70%
The next 2,000m <sup>2</sup>	@	60%
Excess over 5,000m <sup>2</sup>	@	50%

In this example, a 1,000m<sup>2</sup> unit has a weighted floor area of 900m<sup>2</sup> [i.e. (500 x 100%) + (500 x 80%)] whereas a 10,000m<sup>2</sup> unit has a weighted floor area of 6,000m<sup>2</sup>. Although ten times larger in floor area, the 10,000m<sup>2</sup> unit pays approximately six and a half times the service charge of the smaller unit.

Similarly, the floor area of ancillary basement and upper-floor accommodation, or of remote storage, might be discounted to reflect the reduced benefit derived from certain services as distinct from the ground-floor retail space or main offices.

However, weightings should not generally be used to make an adjustment for services that are not provided (see subsection 4.2.1).

For the avoidance of doubt, a reasonable and fairly administered weighting formula for apportionment of the service charge cannot usually be considered a concession.

#### 4.2.8.2 Mixed-use schemes

The mixture of commercial and residential uses presents challenges that will often require both residential and commercial service charge management skills and expertise.

The extent to which the landlord will be obliged to provide and carry out works and services will, in respect of both commercial and residential leases, depend on a strict interpretation of the wording of the lease. The *Landlord and Tenant Act* 1985, subsequently amended by the *Housing Act* 1996 and *Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act* 2002, imposes statutory constraints in respect of service charges for residential properties.

It has been a common misconception among many practitioners that if the residential element of a mixed-use scheme was 'let' under a single head lease, it would not be subject to the residential legislation. The cases of *Heron Maple House Ltd v Central Estates* [2002] 1 EGLR 35 and *Oakfern Properties Ltd v Ruddy* [2006] EWCA Civ 1389 have determined that a landlord of a lease that includes both residential and non-residential elements must follow the statutory procedures laid down by the *Landlord and Tenant Act* 1985 (as amended) to ensure that non-recovery does not result due to an infringement of the legislation designed to protect residential occupants only.

See the current edition of RICS' [Service charge residential management code](#).

However, not all mixed-use schemes include residential property. A mixed-use scheme might also involve a variety of different commercial uses such as retail, offices and leisure.

Nevertheless, for mixed-use schemes it will often be necessary to consider the direct benefit and use of services relevant to different types of tenant. This may be useful when considering the relative weighting of charges to different tenants or groups of tenants.

Residential leases in mixed-use schemes should also be flexible to cope with changes to the basis of apportionment that may be reasonably necessary over time.

Residential leaseholders have the option of challenging the payability of service charges at the First Tier Tribunal (FTT), and where a specific apportionment is not set in the lease, this could extend to the reasonableness of the apportionment methodology used. Although there is no requirement for costs to be allocated according to the most reasonable split, there should be a defensible rationale behind both individual apportionments and any commercial/residential split. The FTT has no jurisdiction to determine the level of commercial service charges payable, but any determination of residential service charges may, by default, lead to the landlord having to meet any shortfall not recoverable under the commercial leases.

### Building Safety Act 2022

The *Building Safety Act 2022*, which received royal assent on 28 April 2022, is primary legislation and establishes an effective regulatory framework for the construction industry and introduces clearer standards and guidance regarding the responsibility for fire and building safety throughout the life cycle of higher-risk buildings.

It applies to a self-contained building, or self-contained part of a building, which is at least 11 metres high or has at least five storeys and contains at least two residential units.

The Act provides that no costs relating to the remediation of a 'relevant defect', for example, the removal and replacement of external cladding, will be recoverable from leaseholders and that the landlord should be liable for any such remedial works to the building.

Crucially in that respect, the Act makes no distinction between residential and non-residential premises and, therefore, the exclusion from the recovery of costs applies to both commercial and residential premises.

#### 4.2.8.3 Estate charges

In a large mixed-use scheme, which provides common areas accessible to the public, all tenants might be considered to have the availability, benefit and use of the public areas. However, in apportioning the costs of maintaining and servicing these areas (often referred to as an 'estate charge'), consideration should be given to the manner and way in which different tenants operate and use the estate.

For example, while it might reasonably be assumed that all tenants benefit from maintaining the exterior and structure of the building in good repair in direct proportion to the space occupied, a direct floor area comparison may not be appropriate for certain 'soft' services, such as cleaning of the public areas comprising the estate. For example, retail tenants might generate a significantly greater footfall in terms of customers and, therefore, benefit from a significantly higher utilisation of the public realm, compared with office or residential tenants.

However, detailed consideration is needed when considering the application of weightings to reflect the user as it should not automatically be assumed that the commercial tenants of a mixed-use scheme necessarily benefit proportionately more from the provision of the estate services compared with the residential tenants. The design and layout of a scheme will be a contributing factor. For example, retail tenants may generate significant footfall where the scheme is intended as a 'destination' shopping location, but the reverse may be true if the retail element of the scheme is considered as ancillary to the residential or other elements of the scheme. Similarly, the hours of use might be a factor where leisure operators (such as cinemas, bars, restaurants, etc.) might trade for periods longer than other commercial and non-commercial tenants.

In such circumstances, the aim is to achieve an apportionment of the service charge that is fair and reasonable to all tenants and reflects the commercial realities that some schemes are underpinned by the presence of commercial premises without which the scheme would not exist. In the case of mixed-use schemes that include residential, the charges applied to the residential elements should fairly reflect acceptable market tolerances and fundamentally constitute a reasonable charge to levy on that use for the services supplied.

Commercial leases typically contain greater flexibility than residential leases, with the ability to change the basis of apportionment to reflect changing circumstances and factors. However, residential tenants usually require greater certainty over future costs and seek to have the contribution towards service charges stated as a fixed percentage in their leases. However, in accordance with the principles set out in this standard, landlords should bear the cost of any shortfall in residential allocation that might arise and not pass these on to the commercial tenants (and vice versa).

#### 4.2.9 Landlord's cost/profit centres

Where there is a separate cost or profit centre in a property or estate that generates income for the landlord that is not credited to the service charge account, the costs associated with maintaining and running that cost centre should not be allocated to the service charge account (for example, car parks, EV charging, mobile phone masts, advertising, etc.). If the separate cost/profit centre derives benefit from the building or estate, equipment staff or services that form part of the service charge, the cost/profit centre should be incorporated into the service charge matrix (for example, the car park, management office, etc.). Alternatively, landlords can estimate and declare a contribution to the service charge that reasonably reflects the benefit and use of the common services enjoyed.

#### 4.2.10 Tenant alterations

Alterations carried out by tenants may have an impact on or affect the calculation of the apportionment of tenant service charge liabilities.

Tenant alterations that change any factor on which the apportionment calculation is based (such as, but not limited to, floor area, rateable value, or the extent of use and benefit of the services derived) might determine whether adjustments to tenant service charge apportionments would be appropriate.

In the case of a warehouse or distribution centre, the introduction of an additional mezzanine floor, in preference to full eaves-height racking, may not affect or increase the utilisation of the premises, and, therefore, the use and benefit of the common services.

However, a mezzanine floor installed in a unit on a retail park might generate additional sales and customer footfall, with a corresponding increase in goods deliveries, etc. and an increase in the enjoyment, use and benefit of common services such as parking, security, cleaning, etc.



While this situation can often present a dilemma for the landlord, the answer may often be found in the precise wording of the lease. If the lease makes specific reference to the basis on which the service charge apportionment is to be calculated, for example, for the floor area, the landlord would be obliged to factor in the additional floor area of the demised premises to the apportionment matrix.

Where the lease does not make specific reference to the basis of apportionment and refers, for example, to a 'fair and reasonable proportion as determined by the landlord's surveyor', the manager is required to adopt a basis of calculation that conforms with the basic principles of service charge apportionment. This should be demonstrably fair and reasonable to ensure that individual tenants bear an appropriate, fair and reasonable proportion of the total service charge expenditure that reflects the benefit of the services enjoyed.

When dealing with alterations to premises – particularly where these require the prior consent or approval of the landlord – careful consideration should be given to the potential impact on the calculation of the service charge, to ensure that the apportionment continues to be fair and reasonable. This is in view of the underlying principles set out in this professional standard.

It is advisable to consider including appropriate wording in any licence for alterations to clarify the position and basis of calculation of the service charge for the future.

### 4.3 Communication and consultation

The best practice recommendations in this section will help RICS members and RICS-regulated firms achieve the following mandatory requirements:

**2** Managers **must** seek to recover no more than 100% of the proper and actual costs of the provision or supply of the services.

**3** Managers **must** issue to tenants:

- budgets, including an explanatory commentary at least one month prior to the start of the service charge year
- an approved set of service charge year end accounts showing a true and accurate record of the actual expenditure constituting the service charge within four months of the service charge year end.

Where these timescales cannot be met, a timely explanation **must** be provided of when they will be issued and the reason for the delay in line with the mandatory communication provisions. This does not dispense with the obligation to provide both. Where there is a legitimate reason for the delay in issuing budgets or reconciled year end accounts, managers **must** use all reasonable endeavours to issue these as soon as practicably possible.



### 4.3.1 Communication

Effective communication is key to achieving best practice. The aim is to provide full transparency on all service charge matters in the way services are provided and managed, and in how the costs of these services are recovered. Communication should be timely and continuous and is most effective when managers and tenants deal with each other's enquiries and obligations promptly and efficiently.

Best practice requires managers to provide, if requested, access to copy invoices that make up the service charge expenditure. This can be achieved, for example, by providing tenants with access to a password protected web portal that holds all this information.

However, for larger properties with a high volume of transactions, it might be more practical to provide sufficiently detailed invoice and expenditure listings to enable the tenant to identify specific invoices for review.

Where hard copies of the supporting documentation concerning the certified accounts are supplied, managers are entitled to make a proper and reasonable charge for the time, cost of copying and postage of such documents. However, where this information is held in existing electronic files, easily to hand and transmitted by email, it is expected that any charges would be nominal.

Best practice requires managers to hold regular meetings with tenants, and tenants have a duty of care to participate in these meetings and to be proactive in informing managers of the key contacts who deal with service charges. However, where the tenant is a large company or multiple retailer for instance, it is important to ensure appropriate communication takes place with the tenant's head office, as local staff may not be fully aware or knowledgeable of service charge matters and the potential cost implications for which they may not have authority.

Managers should make key contact information available to tenants – for example, the manager, credit controller, accounts clerk, etc. – as well as the names of any on-site staff, along with their roles and responsibilities.

Managers should refer to their compliance and the existence of this professional standard in their communication, budget or year-end packs and make a copy available if requested. Managers should also inform tenants of any future plans for the property, particularly if these are likely to have an impact on the service charge.

### 4.3.2 Consultation

Managers of residential premises must follow statutory consultation procedures, and failure to follow the proper procedure may limit the amount that can be recovered.

Managers of commercial property are not generally obliged to 'consult' with tenants prior to incurring costs that are to be recovered under the service charge arrangement. However, some commercial leases might set out certain procedures to be followed, for example, prior to incurring large costs, such as major fabric or plant replacements, etc. The courts have

recently ruled in several instances that landlords are obligated to follow the terms of leases strictly when recovering service charges. Therefore, to ensure recovery of the service charge, managers should take particular care to follow exactly the procedures as set down in the lease.

Even where the lease is silent, it is considered best practice for managers to consult with tenants regarding the standard and quality of the service charge provision(s) required. While the manager has a duty to manage the property and will wish to avoid expenditure that might have a detrimental effect on the landlord's investment, managers should ensure that the standard of service provision (and therefore the cost to tenants) does not unnecessarily exceed the reasonable requirements and needs of the tenants.

### 4.3.3 Budgeting and cost review

It is the manager's duty to keep expenditure under constant review to identify any unforeseen variances and to notify tenants accordingly.

When significant variances in actual costs against budget are likely, it is good practice for managers to notify tenants promptly and within the current service charge year. When substantial works are planned, summary details of the results of tenders and the process used should be communicated to the tenants, together with full information on the programme of works, costs and the process to be adopted for keeping tenants informed.

Whether a variance against forecast should be regarded as significant or material will often be a subjective assessment, dependent on a variety of issues such as the size, nature and type of property and the amounts payable by individual tenants. Prompt notification of unforeseen variances in the total annual spend should be made to all tenants with an explanation as to how this is being mitigated at the earliest opportunity.

#### **For example:**

On an annual service charge budget of £5,000,000, an aggregate variation (+ /-) of £5,000 (1%) may not be considered material. However, if the same variation was against a single cost heading or cost code of say £10,000, representing a 50% variation, this would be considered to be material.

However, an aggregate variation of £5,000 against a £100,000 annual budget would be material, irrespective of whether the cost related to a single or multiple cost headings.

## 4.4 Dealing with existing and new leases

The best practice recommendations in this section will help RICS members and RICS-regulated firms achieve the following mandatory requirements:

- 1 All expenditure that the landlord and manager seek to recover **must** be in accordance with the terms of the lease.
- 2 Managers **must** seek to recover no more than 100% of the proper and actual costs of the provision or supply of the services.
- 7 Where acting on behalf of a tenant, practitioners **must** advise their clients that tenants are not generally entitled to withhold payment of service charges that have been properly demanded. However, in certain circumstances withholding of payment of any difference arising from mathematical or computational error may not be considered unreasonable (section 4.4 and 4.6).
- 8 When acting on behalf of a landlord, managers **must** ensure that, following resolution of a dispute, any service charge that has been raised incorrectly should be adjusted to correct the error without delay (sections 4.4 and 4.6).

### 4.4.1 Existing leases

The basis by which service charges are operated and managed is set out in the lease.

Many service charge disputes are caused by the failure of managers and/or tenants to read and properly understand the respective obligations and liabilities under the contractual arrangement made between them. Therefore, care and attention is required to understand the contractual basis of the service charge arrangements properly.

Existing leases may contain service charge provisions that differ from the recommendations in this professional standard. Where this is the case, this professional standard cannot override the lease, but existing service charge clauses are to be interpreted as far as possible in line with the principles and practices set out in this professional standard. This applies unless the lease specifically stipulates a different approach, which, therefore, has legal force.

Where doubt or possible ambiguity exists, it is recommended that specialist advice be sought. Where an existing lease lacks the necessary guiding provisions to manage the service charge process, the requirements of this professional standard should apply.

### 4.4.2 New leases

As new leases are granted and older leases renewed, it is essential to bring service charge clauses up to modern standards. If modernisation of the service charge provision of the lease is required, both to meet best practice and in the interests of compatibility with other tenants, and this results in an increase or decrease in the amount payable by the tenant, this should be considered in any negotiations – for example, as reflected in the rent payable.

While this professional standard cannot override the lease, it does set out the industry-accepted best practice in the field of service charges. It will help solicitors, their clients (be they landlords or tenants) and the managers of service charges to draft, interpret and operate leases in accordance with best practice.

It is recommended that landlords, tenants and their solicitors ensure the lease they sign reflects this professional standard, which will enable more effective, business-focused service charge management during the course of the lease. Terms should be relevant and appropriate, recognising the length of the lease term, and the scale and type of property concerned. At the time of lease renewal, the service charge clauses will require review and probably modernisation and updating. It is recommended that new leases be drafted with sufficient flexibility to allow for changes in best practice.

Landlords, managers and tenants should also be aware of the current edition of the [Code for leasing business premises](#), which provides further guidance for negotiations before the grant of a new lease and at the time of any lease renewal.

The [City of London Law Society](#) has previously drawn up service charge lease provisions that reflected the provisions of the code at the time. These may also be subject to review and updating, therefore, it is recommended that interested parties keep abreast of any updates.

It is unlikely that all leases in a multi-let property will fall for renewal on the same date. Modernising the service charges on an ad-hoc basis may lead to a 'dual' service charge, where in effect two service charge arrangements would operate in tandem, with one based on the older form of leases, and the other based on the modern form. Interim arrangements may, therefore, be necessary to ensure the practical operation of the services and the recoverability of the service costs during the intervening period until such time as all leases have been modernised. For example, renewal leases might reflect the ideal service charge regime going forward, as well as the status quo, so that when the tipping point is reached, the landlord can swap from the old lease service charge regime to the new.

#### 4.4.3 Sweeper clauses

It is often difficult to predict precisely what services might be provided through the duration of a long lease, and which are to be covered by the service charge. To avoid the risk of incurring costs that might fall outside of the service charge, most leases contain a 'sweeper' provision entitling the landlord to charge, not only for the services specifically listed, but also for other miscellaneous services that might be provided in the future but only in the context of the existing services specified in the lease and sweeper clauses tend to be interpreted narrowly by the courts.

This is not usually a problem for short leases, however, as in these cases it is easier to accurately predict the services that are to be provided. Unless a lease incorporates clear wording to the contrary, if the landlord had in mind the provision of a service but has not covered the right to include the cost of providing it in the service charge, the landlord will not generally be able to use the sweeper clause as authority to recover the cost.

A sweeper clause cannot be used to cover the cost of something that was left out of the lease in error. The intention is to give the landlord the ability to provide further services that are not identified or in contemplation at the time the lease was granted, and that, for any reason, are considered necessary or desirable to be provided at a later time.

Where a landlord intends to rely on a sweeper clause to recover costs that are not otherwise specifically referenced in the service charge provisions, this should be clearly communicated to tenants.

## 4.5 Financial controls and competencies

The best practice recommendations in this section will help RICS members and RICS-regulated firms achieve the following mandatory requirements:

- 1 All expenditure that the landlord and manager seek to recover **must** be in accordance with the terms of the lease.
- 2 Managers **must** seek to recover no more than 100% of the proper and actual costs of the provision or supply of the services.
- 3 Managers **must** issue to tenants:
  - budgets, including an explanatory commentary at least one month prior to the start of the service charge year
  - an approved set of service charge year end accounts showing a true and accurate record of the actual expenditure constituting the service charge within four months of the service charge year end.

Where these timescales cannot be met, a timely explanation **must** be provided of when they will be issued and the reason for the delay in line with the mandatory communication provisions. This does not dispense with the obligation to provide both. Where there is a legitimate reason for the delay in issuing budgets or reconciled year end accounts, managers **must** use all reasonable endeavours to issue these as soon as practicably possible.

- 4 Managers **must** ensure that a service charge apportionment matrix, which clearly shows the detailed basis of calculation and the total apportionment per schedule for each unit, is provided with the budget and service charge account to all tenants.
- 5 Service charge monies (including reserve and sinking funds) **must** be held in one or more discrete (or virtual) bank accounts.
- 6 Interest earned on service charge accounts, or where separate accounts per property are not operated, a proper and reasonable amount of interest calculated on normal commercial rates **must** be credited to the service charge account after appropriate deductions (e.g. bank charges) have been made.

### 4.5.1 Accounting policies

Service charge year end accounts should include a comprehensive list of accounting policies and principles on which the accounts are prepared as well as other information, including:

- whether the accounts are prepared on an accruals or, where permitted, cash basis
- the terms of reference of the independent accountant's review or audit and
- whether the landlord has waived the exemption to charge VAT (also known as an option to tax).

### 4.5.2 Other disclosures

Other information to be disclosed includes:

- a description of the intended purpose for any sinking fund or reserve fund, together with an explanation of the tax treatment of contributions to and interest earned on such funds, and details of the trust where such monies are held
- a statement of all contributions to and expenditure from the sinking fund or reserve fund account, together with the account opening and closing balances, and the amount of interest earned and tax paid in the relevant period
- a statement of any forward funding agreed and included in the service charge accounts
- a statement detailing how insurance claims are accounted for
- an analysis of any material variances between budget and actual expenditure, with a detailed commentary to explain trends and variances where these are significant
- statements by the landlord and/or manager, to approve the service charge year end accounts in accordance with subsection 4.5.3.2
- details of all pending insurance claims where the service charge has funded and is to receive the insurance settlement and
- confirmation that the landlord has borne the cost of all void units and concessions.

See Appendix B for a sample report setting out the disclosures and information that managers should include in the service charge accounts.

### 4.5.3 Approval and review of service charge year end accounts

#### 4.5.3.1 Requirements of the lease

It is usual for leases to provide for service charge year end accounts to be issued to tenants following the end of each service charge period; this would normally include a summary of the costs and expenditure incurred in the provision of the services and a calculation of the service charge due. The lease may use different terminology (for example, referring to annual 'statements'), but in this professional standard such statements are 'service charge year accounts'. Where timescales are provided in leases these are not overridden by those in this professional standard.

Many leases will set out the procedures regarding the preparation of the service charge accounts and will often require that they are formally approved by the landlord or on the landlord's behalf, for example, by the manager. Terminology used for this approval may

vary from lease to lease. For example, leases may refer to the service charge accounts being 'certified'. In this professional standard the term 'approval' refers to the equivalent process described in the lease.

Leases might also require the accounts to be reviewed by an independent third party (such as a chartered accountant) and for the third party to report on their review. Again, terminology may vary from lease to lease. Where a lease requires an 'audit' to be carried out, the implications should be considered carefully as outlined in this professional standard. In other cases, managers should determine what form of review would be most appropriate considering the requirements of the lease (which will always prevail) and this professional standard.

It is essential that any contractual requirements in the lease be duly followed, including any requirement that an independent audit be carried out. Compliance with the requirements and procedures set down in the lease may be a 'condition precedent', and case law has determined that where a lease sets down specific requirements and procedures, a failure to comply may adversely prejudice the landlord's ability to recover such sums.

Therefore, managers should ensure that service charge accounts are issued strictly in accordance with the procedures and requirements as set out under the terms of the lease.

#### 4.5.3.2 Approval of the service charge year end accounts

The purpose of approval of the service charge accounts should confirm that the accounts produced:

- represent the actual expenditure incurred by the landlord in supplying the services to the building and
- that the expenditure the landlord is seeking to recover is in accordance with the terms of the lease and, where practicable, the provisions of this professional standard.

The accounts should be approved by or on behalf of the landlord as complying with these statements. In approving the accounts, the manager is required to act in a professional, non-partisan manner and not supposing that the only task is to recover as much money as they can for the landlord.

The approver should be an appropriately qualified, competent person with experience in dealing with service charges. The approver should also recognise that in approving the service charge accounts, they have a duty to both landlords and tenants to act with professional care, diligence, integrity and objectivity.

The lease might also set down the credentials or qualifications required of the person who is to approve the accounts.

For transparency, the status of the person approving the service charge accounts, and the capacity in which they are acting, should be made clear (for example, a director or employee of the landlord or the manager or surveyor as agent for the landlord).



In certain instances, approval may be issued in the name of the manager. Where this is the case, managers should have clear internal procedures in place that control who may sign in the name of the firm, and to ensure that this is an appropriately senior individual.

Where the manager undertakes the approval, the management fee should include this cost. Where the lease requires approval by someone other than the manager, the costs of approval of the service charge accounts, together with the fees of that person, should usually be recovered through the service charge.

The approval of the service charge accounts is not intended to provide independent assurance regarding their preparation. The review of the accounts by an independent accountant is considered in subsection 4.5.3.3.

#### 4.5.3.3 Review of the service charge year end accounts

An independent accountant might be engaged to review the service charge accounts and provide assurance regarding their preparation. The types of reports prepared by accountants that should be attached to service charge accounts are detailed in TECH 09/14BL and fall one of two categories:

- an audit report, carried out in accordance with the International Standard on Auditing (ISA) (UK) 800 (Revised): *Special considerations – Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks* (see subsection 4.5.3.4)
- an independent review report, carried out in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised): *Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements* (see subsection 4.5.3.5).

The level of assurance provided by these reports and details of the work undertaken in preparing the reports can be found in TECH 09/14BL.

#### 4.5.3.4 Auditing of the service charge accounts

An audit is an independent external review that adds to the credibility of an entity's disclosures, be it their annual financial statements, systems of internal control or compliance with contractual or legislative obligations. It will also add credibility to the service charge accounts.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain evidence that a specified process is being followed to reassure that there is no material misstatement in the information subject to the audit (or in this case, the service charge accounts).

Where a lease made after 1980 specifically refers to an 'audit', this should be carried out in accordance with ISA 800 (UK) and should be performed by a registered auditor unless all the tenants confirm in writing that they wish to depart from the terms of the lease. Even in this case, it may be necessary to consider a variation of lease terms (see TECH 09/14BL for further information).

If all tenants confirm that they do not wish to carry out a full audit, as required in the lease, an independent review should be carried out instead (see subsection 4.5.3.5).



In carrying out an audit in accordance with accepted auditing standards, the auditor will assess the level of risk involved in the instruction and adjust the level of work (and cost) accordingly. By its very nature, an audit is likely to be time consuming and costly, particularly for larger properties with many leases in operation. The auditor may also need to employ an expert to carry out certain aspects of their work, for example, a review of the leases, on their behalf.

The auditor's reasonable and proper costs and fees should, subject to the terms of the lease, be charged to the service charge account.

Leases that refer to 'audit' and were made before 1980 may not have anticipated the work required by a modern auditing framework. In this case, the manager should consider whether conducting a modern audit would provide best value for tenants. In such situations, the landlord or manager may consider having an independent review carried out instead (see subsection 4.5.3.5). Further detail on construing references to 'audit' is contained in ICAEW TECH 09/14BL.

#### 4.5.3.5 Independent review of the service charge year end accounts

If the lease requires an independent review other than an audit to be carried out, the landlord or manager should engage an independent reporting accountant to examine the service charge accounts of the property.

Where a lease requires the service charge to be audited but an independent review has been conducted instead for the mentioned permissible reasons, landlords and managers should make this clear in the service charge accounts.

The onus and style of an independent accountant's review differs from an audit. Such review engagement should be carried out in accordance with ISRE 2400 (revised), the scope of which is discussed in detail in TECH 09/14BL and includes information on the type of procedures that an independent accountant may carry out. It would be usual for service charge accounts to be prepared by the landlord or manager. In practice, for many small properties, an accountant (who may be the reporting accountant) may be engaged to prepare the statements from accounting records maintained by the landlord or manager. However, the landlord or manager will retain responsibility for the preparation and approval of the statement.

As stated in TECH 09/14BL, the independent accountant should issue a review report in accordance with ISRE 2400 (revised), which gives a conclusion as to whether the service charge accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of this professional standard.

For smaller properties where the lease may be silent or the independent review is optional, the cost of carrying out an audit or independent review may be disproportionate to the total service charge expenditure. To be consistent with the best value principles and dependent on the quantum and nature of the expenditure, an external audit or independent review will give credibility to the service charge accounts. However, an audit or independent review does

not absolve the landlord or manager of their responsibility to prepare and approve reliable service charge accounts in accordance with subsection 4.5.3.2. In addition, an audit or independent review should not be used as a substitute for an alternative report or method of approval specified in the lease, unless this has been agreed with the tenants in writing in advance.

#### 4.5.3.6 Independence of the reporting accountant

The International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) Code requires reporting accountants to be independent of the entity whose financial statements are being reviewed. The accountant's independence safeguards the accountant's ability to form a conclusion without being affected by influences that might otherwise compromise that conclusion. Independence enhances the accountant's ability to act with integrity, to be objective and to maintain an attitude of professional scepticism. In the context of a review of an annual service charge account, the reporting accountant should not be an employee or director or associate of the landlord or manager of the property concerned or of any associate or agent of the landlord or manager.

All ICAEW members are required to comply with the ICAEW's *Code of Ethics*, including independence requirements, and firms must apply the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) (UK) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*.

Accountants appointed to carry out a review engagement should be a member of one of the bodies listed in Appendix 6 of TECH 09/14BL, who are entitled under the rules of the body to which they belong to engage in public practice. As noted in the introduction of this professional standard, TECH 09/14BL is currently being updated. The update of Appendix 6 is not currently expected to have a significant effect on accountants eligible to be appointed to carry out review engagements.

#### 4.5.4 Balance sheets

Where the accounts are prepared on an accrual's basis, they should be accompanied by a schedule of closing prepayments and accrued expenses. In the spirit of openness and transparency, it is good practice to include a balance sheet or cash reconciliation as part of or in addition to the statement of actual expenditure. These provide a full account of the assets and liabilities on the service charge account at both the start and end of the accounting period. Typical assets include prepaid expenses, cash balances held, long-term cash funds and service charge arrears. Typical liabilities include accrued expenses, sinking and reserve funds, and service charges collected in advance.

The balance sheet or cash reconciliation should be included in the scope of any independent review of the service charge accounts.

### 4.5.5 Industry standard cost classifications

Appendix A of this professional standard includes details of industry standard cost classifications that should be used in reporting budget and actual expenditure.

The industry standard cost classifications provide three levels of analysis:

- cost class
- cost category and
- cost description.

To achieve an appropriate level of transparency in accordance with the principles of this professional standard, budgets and actual expenditure analyses should be provided at the detailed **cost description** level. In accordance with the core principle of proportionality, it is acceptable for smaller properties or those with limited service charge expenditure to report at the higher cost category level, although this should generally be regarded as an exception rather than the norm.

To maintain consistent industry standards and to facilitate benchmark comparison, managers and those responsible for preparation of the accounts are encouraged to use all best endeavours to comply with the cost class and cost category analysis as set out and not permit the creation of new cost categories or cost classes.

The detailed cost descriptions set out are for illustrative purposes only and not intended to represent an exhaustive list. Individual cost descriptions may vary from manager to manager, and the inclusion of additional cost descriptions is encouraged where this will facilitate greater transparency and clarity regarding the expenditure incurred or proposed.

### 4.5.6 Budgets and actual expenditure accounting

The service charge accounting sample report (see Appendix B) establishes a basic framework for the preparation of service charge accounts and identifies areas for special consideration by managers and reporting accountants.

Managers **must** issue to tenants:

- budgets, including an explanatory commentary at least one month prior to the start of the service charge year
- an approved set of service charge year end accounts showing a true and accurate record of the actual expenditure constituting the service charge within four months of the service charge year end.

Where these timescales cannot be met, a timely explanation **must** be provided of when they will be issued and the reason for the delay in line with the mandatory communication provisions. This does not dispense with the obligation to provide both. Where there is a legitimate reason for the delay in issuing budgets or reconciled year end accounts, managers **must** use all reasonable endeavours to issue these as soon as practicably possible.

The accounts are to give an adequately detailed and comprehensive summary of items of expenditure, with full explanations of any material variations (+ or -) against the budget, and in a reasonably consistent format year-on-year.

It is recommended that the budgets and accounts be issued with a report that provides the following minimum information:

- a comprehensive level of detail to enable tenants to compare expenditure against estimated budget
- explanations of significant individual costs and of variances from the previous year's budget/accounts
- a comparison against the previous year's actual costs, where appropriate
- information on core matters critical to that account (e.g. levels of allocation, apportionment, details of key service contracts, report on tendering, etc.)
- the achieved and/or targeted measures of improved management performance (e.g. successes in delivering improved quality services and greater value for money)
- on-site management team costs, separately identified
- a schedule of opening and closing prepayments and accrued expenses, details and results of the most recent previous and forthcoming tendering exercises (tenants should be advised of the contractors who are providing the services)
- a full apportionment matrix that clearly shows the basis of calculation and the total apportionment per schedule for each unit within the property/complex and
- the date of issue.

A set of industry-standard cost classifications has been drawn up, and is included in Appendix A (see also section 4.5.5). As a minimum standard when reporting service charge costs to tenants, these should be used at cost-class and cost-category level.

#### 4.5.7 Change of landlord or manager

In the event of a sale of the property or change of manager, it is essential that a definitive timescale in which accounts will be closed and handed over, is agreed.

As soon as practicable – but no later than four months following the date of completion of a sale of a property, or a change of manager – a closing statement of expenditure (subject to all requirements of this professional standard, including full details of all service charge expenditure, accruals, pre-payments, etc., for all outstanding service charge years) should be approved by or on behalf of the previous landlord or manager and provided to the new landlord or manager, up to the date of sale/transfer.

The new landlord or manager should issue any future budget in such a way that it provides sufficient information to enable tenants to compare it with the most recently issued approved accounts. The tenants can then convert historical data into a consistent format for comparison where they were not responsible for previous years.

Where a property has had more than one manager in place during the service charge period, the compilation of the service charge accounts may need to be reconfigured if:

- the former manager has supplied full supporting documentation to the new manager in a timely manner, the expenditure for the full period should be amalgamated and the service charge accounts prepared as normal
- full supporting documentation has not been supplied in a timely manner, the expenditure incurred by the two managers should be disclosed separately in the service charge accounts.

Where the expenditure for each manager is disclosed separately, the approval by the new manager should only cover the period under their control.

Note that under the second approach there may be a period of the service charge accounts that will not have been approved or reviewed.

For further information on the best practice processes and procedures in the event of a property's sale, or other circumstances where the manager changes, see Appendix C.

This is particularly relevant to solicitors when drafting and reviewing sale contracts.

#### 4.5.8 On-account payments

Service charges are usually 'reserved as rent' in the lease, however, the service charge is neutral in income and expenditure terms after year-end balancing charges/credits. Service charge monies will be held in one or more discrete (or virtual) bank accounts in recognition of the fact that the monies are being held to deliver the service expenditure.

Furthermore, and based on the principle that landlords should not profit from the supply of services, all interest earned should be credited to the service charge account (after appropriate deductions have been made, such as bank charges, tax, etc.).

Where separate accounts are not operated per property, or advance payments from more than one property are held in a single account, a proper and reasonable amount of interest on normal commercial rates **must** be credited to the benefit of the service charge.

#### 4.5.9 Interest on service charge accounts

Interest earned and late payment interest **must** be credited to the service charge account. Bank charges and account operating costs are to be offset against the interest. Landlords are required to perform their obligations under the terms of the lease, and to account to tenants for any balancing charges due or owed at the end of the service charge period.

Leases often enable landlords to recover the cost of borrowing to fund expenditure as a cost to the service charge. In older leases, there is a risk of having to fund shortfalls from negative cash flows.

It is the landlord's responsibility to fund the contribution in respect of void units and concessions, and to make these payments to the account as promptly as payments made by tenants. If a landlord is not as prompt as tenants are required to be, the interest charges should apply in line with the payments made by tenants.

When communicating with tenants through budget and expenditure reports, managers should unambiguously state their policy concerning the crediting of interest to the service charge.

#### 4.5.10 Interest on borrowing within service charges

Leases should enable landlords to recover the reasonable and proper cost of borrowing to fund major non-cyclical or exceptional unbudgeted expenditure as a cost to the service charge. Where the lease is silent, there is a risk of having to fund shortfalls from negative cash flows. Where landlords are crediting interest earned to the service charge account, they should be reassured that charging the interest at reasonable and commercial rates on borrowed money to fund major non-cyclical or exceptional unbudgeted expenditure meets best practice requirements (see section 4.7).

Where an agreement has been reached that the landlord funds the cost of works in the first instance and then recovers a percentage or all of those costs at a later date through a voluntary arrangement, an appropriate note should be included in the service charge expenditure report (see subsection 4.7.4.5).

#### 4.5.11 Timeliness

When dealing with service charges, managers should recognise they are effectively spending the tenants' money and that delays in reporting projected or actual expenditure can have a significant adverse impact on the tenants' business operations. Therefore, in the event of any delay in meeting the best practice timescales, managers should immediately inform tenants of the reasons for the delay and provide as much information as is practicable on the anticipated level of budget and/or actual expenditure.

It is the responsibility of the manager to provide the tenants with budget and year-end accounts for anticipated and actual service charge expenditure in accordance with the timescales adopted herein. This should include sufficiently detailed explanatory comments regarding costs proposed or incurred, together with details of the basis of allocation and apportionment, to enable tenants to reasonably understand how their liability has been calculated.

Budgets should be issued at least one month prior to commencement, and year-end accounts issued within four months of the end of the service charge year in question. In the event of an anticipated delay in issuing budgets in these timescales, managers should immediately inform tenants of the reasons for the delay and provide as much information as is practicable on the anticipated level of budget and/or actual expenditure.

Where there is a legitimate reason for the delay in issuing budgets or reconciled year-end accounts, managers **must** use all reasonable endeavours to issue these as soon as practicably possible.

#### 4.5.12 Benchmarking and cost analysis

Adoption of the industry standard cost classifications (see section 4.5.5 and Appendix A) is recommended to facilitate better cost comparison between properties and the benchmark indices. It will also reduce costs and assist in the transfer of information between managers and landlords when properties are sold, or if there is a change of manager (for example, from in-house to external, or between managers).

Further, these cost classifications are largely compatible with industry benchmark indices, which will facilitate a benchmark comparison of costs.

However, when using benchmark information to compare operating costs for any building, caution is needed. Industry benchmark indices are not intended as a definitive database of costs for operating service charges in commercial buildings, instead serve to highlight indicative trends in service charge costs. Buildings differ substantially in terms of construction, age, layout, gross-to-net floor area ratio, staffing and security levels, hours of operation, and standards of maintenance and management.

These analyses take the average of service charges for similar properties, and provide a guide to the cost-effectiveness of the management service. However, each property will have its own variations from the average and, therefore, 'beating the benchmark' is not necessarily proof of service efficiency and value for money. Industry benchmark indices provide an excellent guide, but managers may wish to reflect further on how their specific property is performing from a value for money perspective.

### 4.6 Dispute resolution

The best practice recommendations in this section will help RICS members and RICS-regulated firms achieve the following mandatory requirements:

**7** Where acting on behalf of a tenant, practitioners **must** advise their clients that tenants are not generally entitled to withhold payment of service charges that have been properly demanded. However, in certain circumstances withholding of payment of any difference arising from mathematical or computational error may not be considered unreasonable.

**8** When acting on behalf of a landlord, managers **must** ensure that, following resolution of a dispute, any service charge that has been raised incorrectly should be adjusted to correct the error without delay.



### 4.6.1 Overview

There are times where parties may disagree on matters, such as which services are chargeable, what benefit the tenants individually or collectively receive, how they are allocated and apportioned and/or how much they cost.

Traditionally, leases have not allowed for any form of redress for the tenants and, therefore, expensive court action was seen as the only route to challenge the service charges payable.

Where service charge disputes arise, it will usually be of benefit to both parties to resolve them quickly, as going to court can be slow and expensive and represent a disagreeable process for both sides. In most service charge disputes, court action will not be a cost-effective solution and in almost all instances should be avoided.

The likelihood of disputes is increased by the practices that fail to comply with best practice outlined in this professional standard.

Some managers display a lack of transparency in their service charge arrangements and a lack of responsiveness to reasonable enquiries from tenants. Conversely, some tenants employ consultants, paid on a 'no win, no fee' basis, who undertake unnecessarily intrusive investigations into the service charge arrangements, going beyond reasonable due diligence. Those types of approaches fall far short of best practice and aggravate the relationship between landlord and tenant.

Instead, stakeholders should adjust their behaviour in ways that will reduce the likelihood of a dispute arising. Landlords should comply with their lease obligations to provide service charge information and look to conform to the best practice outlined in this professional standard. The information and responses to a tenant's reasonable enquiries should be provided promptly and efficiently. Full explanations should be provided where the service charge includes unexpected costly items.

Tenants should ensure that the enquiries raised by their consultants are reasonable. If tenants are unhappy with a service charge demand, their response should be proportionate with a view to focusing on the items at issue at the outset, to reduce the possibility of a protracted dispute arising.

The decision of the Supreme Court in *Sara & Hossein Asset Holdings Ltd v Blacks Outdoor Retail Ltd* [2020] EWCA Civ 1521, in relation to the conclusiveness of a landlord's service charge certificate, turned on the specific lease wording. What can be taken from the decision is that where a lease provides for a landlord's service charge certificate to be conclusive, the tenant is not entitled to withhold payment of any disputed items, but this does not prohibit the tenants disputing its service charge bill at a later date. This is what is called a 'pay now, argue later' approach. Tenants are not generally entitled to withhold payment of service charges that have been properly demanded although in certain circumstances withholding a proportion of any payment due would not be considered unreasonable, for example, where there is a mathematical or computational error. In such circumstances, the tenant or their

consultants should clearly explain why payment is being withheld and how the withheld amount has been calculated.

More generally, all stakeholders, are encouraged to have an on-going dialogue, liaising and seeking to address each other's concerns in relation to the service charge regime to avoid issues escalating into more serious disputes and potential litigation. Equally importantly, this will promote stronger long-term operational relationships between managers, landlords and tenants.

However good the relationships, there will occasionally be genuine disputes over service charges. If there is such a dispute, the parties are encouraged to define the issues and particularly to establish the precise nature of the dispute and whether it arises from a proper interpretation of the contractual terms and obligations as set out in the lease, or whether it is an issue of compliance with the standards of performance set out in this professional standard.

If the matter concerns a contractual dispute under the terms of the lease, the parties should seek to resolve matters by negotiation or otherwise through alternative dispute resolution (ADR). This can often provide a quicker and more cost-effective way of resolving service charge disputes than using the courts. Landlords and tenants are encouraged to use ADR, even when the governing lease does not expressly provide for it. A party who declines to use ADR can be penalised in any subsequent cost order granted by the courts.

## 4.6.2 Complaints

It is not always straightforward to differentiate between a complaint against a manager and a contractual dispute under the terms of the lease. Complaints about matters such as service delivery, timescales and cost are typically landlord/leaseholder disputes. This section covers complaints against the direct actions and/or behaviour of the manager.

RICS requires RICS-regulated firms to have a formal written Complaints Handling Procedure in place to deal with complaints about their own work and that of their staff. The procedure should be made available to clients and leaseholders. It should include a short series of steps and response times for its various stages and should provide for leaseholders to complain to the landlord. The procedure should provide for complaints about staff to be made to a responsible principal and for them to be investigated quickly and fairly. It should include details of the nominated Ombudsman Scheme to which the manager belongs.

## 4.6.3 Reporting concerns about an RICS member or RICS-regulated firm

RICS can only accept concerns about RICS members or RICS-regulated firms in writing. Concerns can be emailed to [complaints@rics.org](mailto:complaints@rics.org) or alternatively [an online form can be completed on the RICS website](#).

RICS may investigate poor service where the service is unacceptably low (and thus is serious enough to warrant an investigation).

Though not an exhaustive list, poor service is **more likely** to be investigated if:

- it is a serious departure from RICS' standards of professionalism or is otherwise in the public interest to pursue
- RICS has received other complaints about the RICS member's or RICS-regulated firm's service or
- the RICS member has not responded to or addressed concerns about their service in a timely manner.

Though not an exhaustive list, poor service is **less likely** to be investigated if:

- there is a single one-off incident of poor service
- RICS has not received any other similar reports or concerns about the RICS member or RICS-regulated firm
- there is insufficient evidence to support the concerns raised or
- the concerns raised have been remedied.

In most cases, complaints of poor service can be resolved with the RICS member through their Complaints Handling Procedure.

#### 4.6.4 Complaints Handling Procedure

Where there is a complaint of poor service, the manager's Complaints Handling Procedure (CHP) should be obtained to submit a formal complaint. The CHP should include the option of referring the complaint to their appointed Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) provider.

This is because complaints about service failures or unsatisfactory work can sometimes be considered under these processes, even though they do not meet the RICS threshold for an investigation.

#### 4.6.5 Right to challenge

This professional standard cannot override a tenant's legal right to challenge incorrect or inappropriate service charges subject to the prevailing statute of limitations.

Where the manager has demonstrably complied with the provisions of the lease and this professional standard, it is recommended that the manager allow tenants a reasonable period (for example, four months from issue) in which to raise enquiries or request further information in respect of the service charge accounts.

When querying costs, tenants, and/or their professional advisers, should (where possible) provide managers with a comprehensive list of areas to be queried at the outset and should not use every interaction as a means of introducing further queries or challenges unrelated to original queries.

Managers should deal with reasonable enquiries promptly and efficiently, and to make all relevant paperwork available for inspection. Where a tenant raises queries or seeks clarification on any matters relating to the budget or actual costs, the manager should deal with such proper enquiries promptly and efficiently.

Where hard copies of the supporting documentation concerning the certified accounts are supplied, the manager is entitled to make a proper and reasonable charge for the time, cost of copying and postage of such documents. However, where this information is held in existing electronic files, easily to hand and transmitted by email, it is expected that any charges would be nominal.

Tenants, and consultants appointed on their behalf, have a duty to respect and conform to the principles of this professional standard. In the interest of promoting a swift and harmonious resolution of service charge queries, there should be openness and transparency towards managers in disclosing the basis on which a consultant is appointed, whether their fee is fixed or linked to any savings made.

#### 4.6.6 ADR as industry best practice

The following section deals with contractual disputes under the terms of the lease.

The Civil Procedure Rules (CPR) are used by the civil courts in all cases in England and Wales. They apply to everyone involved in the litigation process, including parties, their legal representatives and judges.

In the CPR, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is defined as a: 'collective description of methods of resolving disputes otherwise than through the normal trial process'. In other words, ADR is any method for resolving a dispute that avoids the need for a court to intervene.

The CPR obliges parties to explore and use ADR if it is practical to do so. The position the courts take is that litigation should always be a last resort. The courts will explore the extent to which parties have endeavoured to avoid litigation and have properly considered using ADR to resolve their dispute.

The courts have power to stay legal proceedings and direct parties to explore and, if appropriate, use a viable method of ADR rather than go through the trial process. Courts will frequently require parties to provide evidence that ADR has been properly explored. If a party has not taken steps to source a viable method of ADR, or has declined to use ADR, a court will likely want to know why. If the court is not satisfied with the explanation, the reluctant party could be penalised in a costs order. Several cases in recent years have demonstrated that there are progressively fewer excuses that courts are prepared to accept for not using ADR.

All new leases (including renewals) should ideally provide for ADR where it concerns service charge disputes. Where leases contain no provisions for referral of disputes to ADR, there is

nothing to stop the landlord and tenant agreeing to use an ADR process to help them find a resolution to a dispute.

#### 4.6.6.1 Recommended ADR methods for service charge disputes

While there are many methods of ADR, two methods particularly lend themselves to resolving service charges disputes:

- mediation and
- independent expert determination.

Both procedures involve the appointment of an impartial person who is knowledgeable and experienced in the subject matter of the dispute.

Parties who choose to use mediation or independent expert determination often do so because the procedures are usually quicker and more cost-effective than litigation, they are also private and confidential.

If the parties cannot agree on the identity of their mediator or independent expert, or need further information about dispute resolution procedures generally, they can seek assistance from the [RICS Dispute Resolution Service \(DRS\)](#).

Whether the issues in dispute are technical or surveying, valuation or legal, RICS DRS can advise the parties of a suitable person(s) who they can agree to appoint. Alternatively, RICS DRS can appoint an appropriately qualified and impartial mediator or independent expert if the parties cannot agree who to appoint, and they require a neutral and objective appointment to be made (see subsection 4.6.7).

#### 4.6.6.2 Mediation

In mediation, the role of the mediator is to foster a negotiated settlement between the parties. The mediator's function is not to impose a decision, but to facilitate and structure discussions between the parties and guide them to a mutually acceptable outcome. The mediator can, if the parties wish, provide recommendations on how their dispute could be settled.

Mediation is particularly helpful where parties wish to maintain friendly relationships with each other and/or want to avoid getting embroiled in a potentially confrontational process. Mediation, unlike many other forms of ADR, seeks to achieve compromise that satisfies both parties, and it is often described as a 'win-win' procedure.

Mediation proceedings are usually conducted on a 'without prejudice' basis. This means that the discussion remains confidential, and the parties cannot use what has been said or recorded in the mediation in any subsequent legal proceedings, and the mediator cannot be called as a witness in any subsequent court proceedings. The process is informal. A mediation hearing often lasts no more than one day, which makes it more cost-effective compared to court, and the parties usually agree to share the costs of the mediation between them.

A mediated settlement is generally recorded in a formal agreement, which contractually binds the parties to the outcome.

#### 4.6.6.3 Independent expert determination

Independent expert determination involves the appointment of an impartial person who is highly proficient in the subject matter in dispute. The independent expert's function is to gather information and evidence from the parties and make their own enquiries to arrive at a decision on the dispute.

Where parties refer a dispute to the decision of an independent expert, they will normally enter into a contractual agreement to be bound by the decision of the independent expert. A decision cannot normally be challenged unless it can be shown it is founded on a manifest error. In practise, it is unusual for an independent expert's decision to be overturned by the courts.

Independent expert determination is particularly useful at resolving disputes involving questions around the valuation of property and/or costs of works carried out.

The fees of an independent expert are usually split equally between the parties, unless they both agree that the independent expert will decide who will be responsible for paying their fees. Other costs, such as expenses incurred by the parties in preparing their case and instructing professional or legal representation, are usually split between the parties equally, unless they both agree that the independent expert will apportion responsibility for paying the costs between the parties.

This professional standard encourages parties to agree that independent experts provide reasoned determinations when dealing with service charge disputes. Like other forms of ADR, expert determination is private and confidential to the parties involved in a dispute. The contents of a reasoned determination will only be known to the parties involved in the dispute. It cannot automatically be disclosed to other tenants. It does not follow that a reasoned determination will be helpful to other tenants, unless one or both parties to the determined dispute agree to disclose their expert's determination.

One possible way to achieve consistency in decisions by third parties on service charges is for the same independent expert to be appointed on subsequent disputes.

#### 4.6.7 RICS Dispute Resolution Service (DRS)

For further information about mediation, independent expert determination and other forms of ADR, and how to source independent appointments, please contact:

RICS Dispute Resolution Service (DRS)

E: [drs@rics.org](mailto:drs@rics.org)

T: +44 (0)20 7334 3806

W: [www.rics.org/dispute-resolution-service](http://www.rics.org/dispute-resolution-service)

RICS DRS has issued informative factsheets for surveyors and the public, covering the different methods of ADR, areas of disputes, courts, tribunals and other processes involved in resolving disputes. The factsheets mainly cover the jurisdiction of England and Wales, but some also cover the position in other jurisdictions.

## 4.7 Provision for anticipated future expenditure

The best practice recommendations in this section will help RICS members and RICS-regulated firms achieve the following mandatory requirements:

- 1 All expenditure that the landlord and manager seek to recover **must** be in accordance with the terms of the lease.
- 5 Service charge monies (including reserve and sinking funds) **must** be held in one or more discrete (or virtual) bank accounts.

### 4.7.1 Background

The nature of commercial leases and, in particular, the length of these leases, has changed substantially over recent years. Many items managed under the service charge will have a life expectancy longer than the lease term being granted. Landlords and tenants should carefully consider how they will recover (or pay for) these major expenditure items when they are due. It is, therefore, recommended that planned preventative maintenance (PPM) plans are used.

In addition to regular expenditure on services, landlords and tenants should make provision for occasional one-off outlays on replacing major items of equipment (such as a heating system). Major expenditure of a regularly recurring nature (such as external redecorations) can also cause significant fluctuations in the amount of service charge payable each year.

The move towards shorter leases creates difficulties in the recovery of the cost of long-term maintenance or repair. For example, a tenant occupying under a lease for a term of say, five years, may only have a 'transitory' interest in the replacement of a boiler, which might have a life expectancy far beyond the term of their lease. That tenant is, therefore, not likely to be interested in the replacement of the boiler at an indeterminate date in the future.

Contrast this with the situation of an incoming tenant who has signed a new lease that includes a liability for payment of a proportion of the cost of repair and replacement of the landlord's plant, who then finds that the boiler requires replacement within the first year of the term.

To the extent that these items can be foreseen, it would be wise for the cost of major extraordinary expenditure items to be spread over several years (and over a number or lease periods) by setting up a sinking fund or reserve fund, rather than charging the whole cost to the current tenants in the year in which the equipment is replaced.



### 4.7.2 Legal and tax challenges

Where a landlord collects money for anticipated future expenditure over time, tenants risk becoming unsecured creditors if the landlord becomes insolvent or the landlord fails to undertake the works in a timely and comprehensive manner, or at all.

Therefore, the solution is the creation of a sinking fund held on trust for the tenants from time to time, into which contributions are paid by the tenants (and the landlord in respect of any voids) and in which funds accumulate until they are required.

However, there are different ways in which a sinking fund arrangement can be put in place, with potentially different tax consequences. As a result, many landlords prefer to avoid the issue altogether.

Furthermore, while for residential property interest earned on accumulated funds is taxable only at the basic rate of income tax, in the commercial property context trust income is taxable at the trust rate. This not only means that commercial sinking funds pay a higher tax but that there is also a substantially increased administrative burden with the need to file trust tax returns.

Therefore, the creation of sinking funds under trust has not been popular primarily due to the uncertainty surrounding the tax treatment, the terms under which the fund is held and the way in which the fund is administered in practice.

### 4.7.3 The contractual arrangement

A tenant will only be liable for making contributions towards a sinking fund or reserve fund, or for payment of a depreciation charge, so far as the lease allows.

Where the lease is silent, the landlord cannot insist on including such arrangements in the service charge.

Issues that should be clarified between the landlord and tenant include:

- the 'ownership' of the money
- the purpose for which the fund is being accumulated and its timescale and
- what will happen to it at the end of the lease.

It may be that the fund will continue to exist after an individual tenant's lease expires, and so the money will remain in the fund until it is needed. What happens to the fund when the subject building is demolished is often not thought about, therefore, any unexpended monies may 'revert' to the landlord by default.

Tenants should be aware of the potential for bearing a proportion of large costs during relatively shorter-term leases and are advised to carry out appropriate due diligence prior to signing any lease. Landlords are required to act reasonably in seeking to recover any large costs from tenants who take leases during the latter part of the life cycle of plant and equipment.

Whichever arrangement is used, clear communication is vital.

#### 4.7.4 Sinking funds, reserve funds and depreciation charges

Confusion has arisen in the sector as the description and purpose of such funds has become interchangeable. The following definitions set out industry guidance on how these terms should be used.

**Sinking fund:** a fund formed for a defined purpose by periodically setting aside money for the replacement of a wasting asset (for example, heating and air-conditioning plant and equipment, lifts, etc.).

**Reserve fund:** a fund formed for a defined purpose to meet anticipated future costs of maintenance and upkeep to avoid fluctuations in the amount of service charge payable each year (for example, for external cleaning and redecorations).

**Depreciation charge:** a measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the life of an asset (for example, heating and air-conditioning plant and equipment, lifts, etc.). An amount would be included in the service charge to reflect the 'cost' to the landlord based on the initial cost of an installation, rather than on the future cost of replacement.

##### 4.7.4.1 Sinking (or replacement) funds

There should be a clear policy outlining the purpose for which the monies are being built up (for example, to replace the lifts in the building) and managers should act reasonably in estimating the amount of the contributions due. The policy should also set out the basis used in calculating the charge, and include details of:

- how the monies will be held
- to whose order and
- how financial matters, including interest and tax, will be accounted for.

Where monies are held to the order of many, they should be held 'in trust' and protected from any liquidation or financial arrangements. Where monies are held in a client account that is properly named and designated as a trust account, case law suggests this might be sufficient to form an implied or constructed trust, and be so recognised by the bank where it is held (see *Kayford Ltd* [1975] 1 All ER 604, [1975] 1 WLR 279). In the case of more substantial funds, it may be advisable to have a formal trust deed setting out the arrangements, trustees, etc.

The ownership of monies in a sinking fund is often poorly defined, particularly when the purpose of the fund has been discharged. A well-defined fund should clarify what is being paid and by whom, to what purpose, and what will happen once that purpose has been achieved – or, in other circumstances (such as demolition), to residual monies – and to whom these monies will be disbursed. This may also include any former tenants who contributed to the fund.

While other tenants are making their contributions, the landlord should contribute to the fund for any void properties as though they were the tenant.

Sinking funds remain part of the service charge, and all payments made out of the fund should be clearly communicated to tenants and included as part of the annual reconciliation of the service charge.

The nature of sinking funds means they are best suited to being collected over the life of the item for which they are intended. Many leases of older buildings might make provision for a sinking fund, but if no fund has commenced, this may create a sense of inequity and unfairness if tenants who took leases later in the life of the building were asked to contribute towards the full replacement cost.

Where major works are anticipated in the relatively short term, and it is decided to spread the cost during the period leading up to the point when the expenditure was incurred, this becomes a reserve rather than a sinking fund.

#### 4.7.4.2 Reserve funds

Reserve funds are generally relatively short-term in nature and are created for a specific purpose, for example, external redecoration of a building or internal redecoration of common parts, the aim being to minimise fluctuations in the amount of year-on-year service charge payable by a tenant because of regularly recurring items. As such, a reserve fund can only relate to those costs that are reasonably incurred during the term of an individual tenant's lease.

Following the Court of Appeal decision in *Brown's Operating System Services Ltd v Southwark Roman Catholic Diocesan Corporation* [2007] EWCA Civ 164 and *Friends Life Management Services Ltd v A&A Express Building Ltd* [2014] EWHC 1463, it is generally accepted that reserve funds are to be regarded as tenants' monies, and if the fund has not been expended on expiry or sooner determination of the lease, the tenant is entitled to repayment of any monies contributed to the fund.

Reserve funds remain part of the service charge, and all payments made out of the fund should be clearly communicated to tenants and included as part of the annual reconciliation of the service charge.

#### 4.7.4.3 Depreciation charges

Depreciation is the measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the life of an asset. By this definition, it is the landlord's money. This view is supported by the decision in *Secretary of State for the Environment v Possfund (North West) Ltd* [1997] 2 EGLR 56, which determined that depreciation charges belong to the landlord absolutely.

Tenants do not want to pay for either the initial provision of an item (believing that to be the landlord's responsibility) or to pay for something twice. If the landlord is recovering any depreciation from the service charge, it is essential that the wording on the lease recognises

this and requires the landlord to carry out replacements to potentially pre-agreed service levels, etc.

#### 4.7.4.4 Best practice principles

In managing sinking funds, reserve funds or depreciation charges, the following is considered best practice.

- Monies accumulated in a sinking fund or reserve fund are to be held in one or more separate discrete (or virtual) bank accounts to be maintained 'in trust' for the tenants.
- The landlord or manager should act reasonably in estimating the amount of the sinking fund or reserve fund contributions to be included in the service charge, which should relate to specifically identified expenditure only (for example, repairs or replacement of the roof, boiler plant, lift, etc.) rather than other unidentified future expenditure.
- The landlord or manager should provide a clear explanation of the basis of calculation of the sinking fund or reserve fund contribution and the items it relates to, and should apply a realistic assessment of the anticipated life cycle of the item in question and the funds accumulated from previous service charge periods (including any interest).
- Landlords should make all payments into the sinking fund or reserve fund to account for void premises and concessions.
- Service charge expenditure statements should clearly state any contributions to and expenditure from the sinking fund or reserve fund account, along with the account opening and closing balances, the amount of interest earned and any tax paid in the relevant period.
- Where expenditure is required for any item that a sinking fund or reserve fund is established, the landlord should apply funds from the sinking fund or reserve fund towards such costs.
- On completion of the sale of a property, the vendor should pass all sinking fund or reserve fund monies held to the purchaser, together with any accrued interest. Advice should be sought to ensure any tax liability on the fund is appropriately mitigated and accounted for.
- Charges made in respect of depreciation belong to the landlord. Accordingly, where a depreciation charge is made, the responsibility for the cost of replacement moves to the landlord. The landlord or manager should act reasonably in estimating the amount of the depreciation charge and should provide a clear explanation of the basis of the charge calculation and the details of the specific items for which the depreciation charge is calculated.
- A proper and reasonable depreciation charge should be considered as an annual cost to the landlord rather than recovery of the initial cost of installation.
- Depreciation charges and sinking funds/reserve funds are mutually exclusive. A depreciation charge cannot be made where a sinking fund or reserve fund is or will be made in respect to a specific item, and vice versa.

#### 4.7.4.5 Funding of future costs

##### **Agreed retention of funds already collected (non-accruals)**

Where a provision for future expenditure is to be made in the service charge accounts, such sums should **not** be included as accruals.

Often the cost of anticipated work (major or minor) is included in a service charge budget but for whatever reason, no works are commenced during the service charge period in question. In such circumstances, managers frequently seek to collect or retain money by incorrectly and improperly retaining the amount included in the original budget as an 'accrual' against the anticipated commencement of works in the next or subsequent years.

Accruals are expenses for goods and services wholly delivered or performed in a service charge period for which no invoice has been received. As the cost relates to the period, it should be charged to the service charge account for that period. If no expenditure has been incurred, costs cannot then be 'accrued' into the service charge period.

Therefore, where no liability for costs has been incurred, the retention of tenant monies outside of a properly constituted sinking fund or reserve fund is contrary to best practice and is inappropriate.

Subject always to the terms of the lease, tenants should be given credit for any underspend of actual expenditure against the original budget.

Where funds have already been collected for works and were not progressed in the budget period but instead are anticipated to be carried out in the immediately subsequent service charge period, it may be pragmatic for managers to retain the money, rather than issuing refunds or credits, only to collect large balancing charges a year later.

However, a tenant may not be liable for the whole or a proportion part of their service charge liability for the works proposed in the event their lease expires or is otherwise determined prior to the commencement of works.

To avoid any accusations of impropriety or sharp practice, and to ensure complete transparency of the service charge accounts, in such circumstances managers should agree with tenants as to how it is intended to deal with the retention of money already collected in advance of the issue of the year-end statement of actual expenditure, and to give tenants the opportunity to request full reimbursement.

There might also be instances where goods, services or works are ordered and either partly complete or parts ordered but not delivered. These also do not necessarily form a valid accrual as the goods or services have not been wholly delivered or performed. The key issue is the extent to which goods and/or services have been 'performed or delivered'. For example:

- a Where a project has started but not been completed within the relevant service charge period, an accrual might be permissible where there is demonstrable evidence of the value of works completed at the service charge year end. Any balance of the cost of the works to be completed in the subsequent service charge period might be an agreed retention (see above).
- b The placing of an order for works or parts, where no works have actually commenced or, for instance, where the ordered part has not been delivered to site as a result of a long lead time, does not give rise to a liability and therefore no valid accrual could be made, but might be an agreed retention (see above).

Where it is practical for these costs, or part, to remain in the closed service charge year, the treatment needs to be clearly disclosed and should be shown within the year-end accounts as 'agreed retention of funds already collected' and not in another cost code.

The exact treatment of these should be specifically and individually agreed with tenants and disclosed with those performing the audit or accounting review. RICS has produced a template to assist with this (*Voluntary agreement template 1: Agreement to retain monies included in a budget and already collected but where work has been deferred until a subsequent service charge period*), which can be found on the [RICS website](#).

#### **Agreed contribution towards future works**

Where a lease makes no provision for a sinking fund or reserve fund, it can be beneficial to both landlords and tenants to spread the cost of anticipated future works over several service charge periods. Such an arrangement would normally be outside of the terms of the lease and outside service charge provisions. This voluntary agreement should set out what will happen to any accumulated funds in the event the lease expires or is otherwise terminated prior to the service charge period in which the expenditure is actually incurred (see subsection 4.8.4.2). RICS has produced a template to assist with this (*Voluntary agreement template 2: Agreement to forward fund the cost of future works*), which can be found on the [RICS website](#).

Any forward funding agreed should be disclosed separately in the expenditure report under a different heading (such as 'agreed contributions towards future works') and not in another cost code. Further details of the forward funding should also be disclosed in the notes to the expenditure report.

#### **4.7.4.6 Payment plans**

Where a sinking fund or reserve fund or other basis of forward funding has not been put in place, significant or extraordinary one-off expenditure can often represent an onerous burden for tenants. In such circumstances, a landlord might be prepared, as a gesture of goodwill to ease the burden on a tenant's cash flow, to recover the costs over more than one service charge period. Where the lease is otherwise silent, this should be regarded as a concession, which should not be confused with a sinking fund, reserve fund or a depreciation charge.

In granting a concession there should be a clear agreement, which would often be expressed as 'personal only' to each tenant. The period over which the expenditure is to be recovered should usually be within the term of an individual tenant's lease. The agreement should also outline what will happen regarding payment of any outstanding balance on the original costs owed in the event the tenant assigns their lease or becomes insolvent, or if the lease is otherwise determined.

Where the tenant is a single individual such an arrangement could, under certain circumstances, be a credit agreement under the *Consumer Protection Act 1987*. Legal advice should be sought prior to entering into such an arrangement.

As any agreement is personal to each individual tenant, the arrangement is outside of the provisions of the service charge and, therefore, the costs carried forward should not be included in future service charge budgets or year-end accounts. Likewise, the charges for the agreed concession should also not be levied in the service charge. Excluding the costs in future year service charge accounts will avoid the unintentional scenario where future tenants might be charged for the cost of works that pre-dated their occupation. RICS has produced a template to assist with this (*Voluntary agreement template 3: Agreement to defer the recovery of costs incurred by the landlord over future periods, known as a payment plan*), which can be found on the [RICS website](#).

#### 4.7.4.7 Disclosures

It has always been a requirement for schedules to be provided in the expenditure reports but this is now extended to include:

- sinking funds, reserve funds and depreciation charges)
- funding future costs
  - agreed retention of funds collected
  - agreed contribution towards future works
- accruals
- prepayments and deposits.

To ensure transparency, each should be accompanied by notes setting out the description of the works concerned, but also further notes included in the expenditure report on the accounting treatment and balance. To ensure familiarity with these requirements, see Appendix B.



## 4.8 Initial provision, replacement and improvement of fabric, plant and equipment

The best practice recommendations in this section will help RICS members and RICS-regulated firms achieve the following mandatory requirements:

**2** Managers **must** seek to recover no more than 100% of the proper and actual costs of the provision or supply of the services.

**3** Managers **must** issue to tenants:

- budgets, including an explanatory commentary at least one month prior to the start of the service charge year
- an approved set of service charge year end accounts showing a true and accurate record of the actual expenditure constituting the service charge within four months of the service charge year end.

Where these timescales cannot be met, a timely explanation **must** be provided of when they will be issued and the reason for the delay in line with the mandatory communication provisions. This does not dispense with the obligation to provide both. Where there is a legitimate reason for the delay in issuing budgets or reconciled year end accounts, managers **must** use all reasonable endeavours to issue these as soon as practicably possible.

### 4.8.1 Principles of replacement and improvement

The service charge should be limited to the recovery of the reasonable costs of maintenance, repair and replacement (where beyond economic repair) of the fabric, plant, equipment and materials necessary for the property's operation.

Service charge costs should not include:

- any initial costs (including leasing, lease-hire purchase or other similar financing arrangement of equipment) incurred in relation to the original design and construction of the fabric, plant or equipment
- any setting-up costs that are reasonably considered part of the original development cost of the property
- improvement costs above the costs of normal maintenance, repair or replacement (see subsection 4.8.5) or
- future redevelopment costs.

Service charge costs may include improvements or enhancement of the fabric, plant or equipment where such expenditure can be evidenced following the analysis of reasonable options and alternatives and having regard to a cost-benefit analysis over the term of the tenants' leases. Managers should provide the facts and figures to support and justify such a proposal.

There is significant case law that has determined that the length of the original or unexpired term of the tenant's lease may be a factor in determining whether costs are recoverable. See the following leading, but not exhaustive, cases for guidance on interpretation:

- *Fluor Daniel Properties Ltd and others v Shortlands Investments Ltd* [2001]
- *Scottish Mutual Assurance v Jardine Public Relations* [1999] E.G.C.S. 43.

#### 4.8.2 Initial provision of fabric, plant and equipment

Service charge costs should not include any initial costs (such as leasing, lease-hire purchase or other similar financing arrangement of equipment) incurred in relation to the original design and construction of the fabric, plant or equipment. The landlord is expected to provide these.

This also extends to the cost of fitting-out and equipping any on-site management facilities, as these costs will be indistinguishable from other facilities and equipment that comprise part of the property, such as:

- lifts
- heating, ventilating and air-conditioning plant
- security systems or
- toilets, etc.

It is expected these systems will be provided for the management, administration and operation of the property's services from the outset.

In line with best practice, the initial cost of providing such furniture and facilities should not be included as part of the service charge.

#### 4.8.3 Like-for-like replacement

The service charge should be limited to the costs of replacement and renewal of fabric, plant or equipment only, providing:

- the relevant items being replaced or renewed are beyond economic repair, or efficient or economic operation
- replacement or renewal of such items is a relatively lower cost compared with the much greater cost that could occur due to material postponement of the replacement or renewal or
- replacement or renewal of such items is a proper requirement of any public or competent authority or legislation, or of the insurers.

Plant and equipment reaches the end of its economic life when it is more cost effective to replace it than to maintain it. Whether equipment is approaching the end of its economic life or not is determined by an inspection of the plant in operation by an experienced engineer.

As equipment approaches the end of its economic life, it is reasonable to anticipate that failures will occur with increasing frequency; therefore, a review of service records, along with records of the occurrence and frequency of failures, will help to establish whether it is necessary to replace it.

#### 4.8.4 Replacement with enhancement

The replacement of dilapidated or worn-out plant and equipment will usually include an element of enhancement or upgrade of the previous equipment, because the replacement will be of an equivalent modern standard.

Strictly speaking, replacement of plant and equipment by its modern equivalent would generally fall in the definition of repair and not improvements. However, there may be a tendency towards exceeding the design specification of the original equipment to meet modern requirements, or to introduce new products or practices intended to improve the service levels and/or value for money.

If the costs are to be recovered through the service charge, it is important to consider whether the intention is to improve or repair the existing equipment.

If the additional cost of carrying out the improvement can be evidenced on a cost-benefit basis, for example, a reduction in the ongoing maintenance costs, increased energy efficiency, etc., there is a case for the service charge to be made to cover these. In such circumstances, proper communication, supported by figures to support and justify such a proposal, will help achieve a practical and common-sense solution (see subsection 4.8.7).

#### 4.8.5 Improvement and enhancement

Service charges would not generally include the cost of improvement above the cost of normal maintenance, repair and replacement. However, it is likely that circumstances will arise where landlords and tenants would see a direct benefit from the introduction of new innovations or additional improvement or enhancements of the building fabric, plant or equipment. The service charge might include such costs where the expenditure can be evidenced following analysis of reasonable options and alternatives and having regard to a cost-benefit analysis over the term of the tenants' leases. Managers should communicate any proposals clearly to tenants and provide the facts and figures to support and justify such a proposal (see subsection 4.8.7).

#### 4.8.6 Refurbishment

Refurbishment is a different concept to improvement. Within the scope of the refurbishment works proposed, there may include elements of catching up on accumulated disrepair as well as elements of improvement.

The amount tenants will contribute towards the cost of refurbishment will depend on the extent and nature of the works proposed, in addition to the wording of the lease.

Landlords will seek to protect the value of their investments and to maximise rental levels. Refurbishments are often dictated by market forces, and often timed to coincide with rent reviews or lease expiry. Tenants usually object to contributing towards the cost of refurbishment because not only will they be paying for the costs through the service charge, but also through increased rents because of any improvements.

When refurbishments result in higher rental values, the landlord should be responsible for the cost of enhancements or improvements above those of maintenance.

The need to carry out extensive repairs or to replace services is also considered in the decision to refurbish. Prior to a refurbishment, major repairs or replacements may be deferred to benefit from economies of scale through placing one major works contract. The improved efficiency of the new environment and any improved services may produce cost savings in day-to-day services management, resulting in the annual service charge being reduced.

Tenants may still be liable for the costs of repair or replacement carried out as part of a larger refurbishment contract, as though the works had been started separately from the refurbishment.

#### 4.8.7 Communication

To ensure agreement and avoid dispute, if it is proposed to include the cost of improvements in the service charge, this should be communicated to tenants before any expenditure is committed. Any agreement should be recorded in writing.

In the case of refurbishment, the landlord's proposals should be communicated to all tenants well in advance of commencement of any works to explain which costs the tenants are responsible for in relation to the service charge. Best practice also recognises the need to establish regular communication between the manager and the tenants to monitor the refurbishment and to agree which elements of the works are to be considered service charge costs. This reduces or avoids the potential for dispute over any unexpected costs following completion of the works.

### 4.9 Environmental, social and governance

The best practice recommendations in this section will help RICS members and RICS-regulated firms achieve the following mandatory requirements:

- 1 All expenditure that the landlord and manager seek to recover **must** be in accordance with the terms of the lease.
- 2 Managers **must** seek to recover no more than 100% of the proper and actual costs of the provision or supply of the services.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) relates to non-financial criteria, factors or standards relevant to businesses that may be considered in investment decisions and reporting by companies and may also be relevant to wider stakeholders and consumers.

However, landlords and managers should understand that their own corporate or company aspirations may not necessarily be shared by their tenants. Therefore, caution should be exercised when seeking to include costs or services in a service charge that relate to a landlord's ESG strategy or standards, but may not represent delivery of a true 'service' or may encompass improvements or enhancement, the cost of which should be borne by the landlord.

#### 4.9.1 Sustainable property management

Landlords and tenants are now more acutely aware of the environmental impact of their respective business operations. RICS supports and promotes a cooperative and collaborative approach in recognising and managing the environmental impact of the occupation and management of commercial premises. It is not for this professional standard to set out the scope of this, but it is acknowledged that property management now embeds these objectives as best practice. The Better Building Partnership has been leading the development of property management services, which seek to improve the sustainability of commercial buildings and provides valuable freely available resources and toolkits. Their [Responsible Property Management Toolkit](#) provides practical guidance for asset managers, property managers and facilities managers on embedding sustainability in property management services. However, it is important to reinforce that all expenditure that the landlord and manager seeks to recover **must** be in accordance with the terms of the lease. Delivery of these sustainable initiatives may fall in the category of improvement and not be recoverable under leases.

#### 4.9.2 Collaborative property management

Leases are legally binding documents that are not easy to amend, but this does not mean that a collaborative approach to sustainable property management cannot be achieved. There may be value in landlords and tenants entering a non-legally binding memorandum of understanding (MoU), which provides a roadmap for cooperation between the parties on improving the environmental performance of buildings. This allows the MoU to be updated to reflect the latest business practice as agreed between the parties during the term of the lease.

#### 4.9.3 Improving environmental performance

Sharing pertinent data and other related information is encouraged. It is important for landlords, managers and tenants to cooperate with the running of the premises and implementation of environmental improvement measures.

There should be a fair and reasonable approach to:

- the carrying out of works that improve the environmental performance of the building acknowledging that some practices might take the costs outside those recoverable under the lease

- assessment of cost justification, supported by an objective cost-benefit analysis to justify improvement costs above the costs of normal maintenance, repair or replacement (for example, installation of energy efficient plant)
- sharing information and operational approaches as far as it is reasonably required for management of the premises.

In accordance with the principles set out in this professional standard, improved sustainability and other environmental improvement measures should be considered when assessing whether any service or provider offers value for money.

#### 4.9.4 Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs)

For the avoidance of doubt, the cost of obtaining an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) would not normally be considered a recoverable service charge cost. An EPC is only required when a building is sold or rented, and therefore has no relevance to, nor is it a requirement for, the provision and management of common services.

#### 4.9.5 Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards and EPCs

The *Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015* introduced Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) and are intended to improve the performance of existing private rented domestic and non-domestic property stock across England and Wales. From 1 April 2018, it became unlawful for a landlord to let a non-domestic property with a registered EPC with a rating of less than 'E', referred to as a substandard property. While certain exemptions may be sought by a landlord, unless they are able to evidence and register these on the government's PRS Register, they will be unable to lawfully grant a new letting, a renewal lease or a lease extension on the substandard property. Infringements are subject to local authority enforcement, including financial penalties of up to £150,000.

From 1 April 2023, the Regulations were extended to prohibit the continuing of existing lettings of non-domestic properties with an EPC rating of less than 'E' (for example, those on longer leases). Landlords of such properties are subject to enforcement action and financial penalties if they permit such lettings to continue.

The obligation for compliance rests firmly with the landlord and the cost of obtaining an EPC should not be considered as a recoverable service charge cost as it is not a requirement for the provision and management of common services.

Subject to the terms of the lease and the principles set out in this professional standard, any subsequent costs of improving energy efficiency might comprise a legitimate service charge item, if there is a proportionate cost benefit to tenants (see subsection 4.9.3).

#### 4.9.6 Social initiatives

Buildings and its tenants can have an impact on local stakeholders. Communication and involvement with local stakeholders and communities is recognised as being of benefit

to all. This professional standard supports and promotes a cooperative and collaborative approach. It is important to establish a plan for how actions can have a positive impact on the local community and engage with tenants and visitors. Care is needed to ensure that such initiatives are not delivered for the benefit of the landlord's wider ESG goals at the expense of the service charge. There should be engagement with contributing tenants and publication of those activities organised at the property. It is common practice for landlords to contribute to this function.

## 4.10 Shopping centres, retail and leisure parks and business campuses

### 4.10.1 Marketing and promotions

The marketing of and promotional activity supporting schemes such as shopping centres, retail and leisure parks and business campuses, are of joint benefit to all stakeholders and should therefore be jointly funded. This would usually be on an equal basis unless specific circumstances require a different approach. This joint funding should cover the actual marketing and promotions, and the costs of providing specialist staff (and accommodation, etc.) whether directly or via an agency arrangement.

The service charge budget and accounts should be transparent and include the gross marketing and promotional expenditure and the contribution from the landlord and clearly show the net contribution due from the tenants.

It is best practice for marketing plans (including promotions) to be prepared and presented to tenants in advance of the period to which they relate. It is often useful to agree and regularly review marketing plans with tenant/retailer associations to analyse their effectiveness and ensure that the stated objectives are achieved.

As marketing and promotions are of joint benefit, it is important for landlords and managers to encourage tenants to recognise that they have an obligation to proactively communicate their views on the best approach to marketing and/or promotions.

Any costs incurred in relation to the initial promotional launch and/or rebranding of a scheme should be borne by the landlord and should not be considered as recoverable service charge costs. It is recommended that any plan to relaunch a scheme be discussed between the landlord and tenants so that they can agree to an appropriate split of the expenditure to each party.

The marketing of vacant units is not a service charge item.



## 4.10.2 Customer services, amenities and facilities

### 4.10.2.1 Pedestrian flow and car counting

Systems that collate information on the number of customers or cars visiting a site can provide useful data to managers to help schedule resources to match the varying needs and demands of schemes. Such systems, if solely used for this purpose, are quasi-management tools and the cost of operating and maintaining such systems should be clearly and explicitly shown as a separate cost heading in budget and actual expenditure reports. Best practice requires that the information obtained should also be shared with tenants in a timely manner (at least quarterly) as a matter of course. Managers should be able to demonstrate how this information is used to adapt the service provision.

However, pedestrian flow and car counting data used for landlord marketing and/or combined with sales or turnover statistics, is principally a tool for measuring or monitoring the effectiveness of marketing and promotion expenditure and should be either a shared marketing cost or a landlord cost, depending on the nature of the data collected and the extent to which it is shared.

Where the service charge bears an element of the cost, the data should be shared regularly, to ensure the information remains useful and relevant, and managers should provide a clear explanation as to how this information has informed decisions in service delivery.

### 4.10.2.2 Entertainments and seasonal decorations

The costs of entertainments, attractions and seasonal decorations and events within schemes are not classed as a marketing and promotional cost, but are regarded as amenities or facilities and should be included under the appropriate cost heading (see *Boots UK Ltd v Trafford Centre Ltd* [2008] EWHC 3372 (Ch)).

### 4.10.2.3 Amenities and facilities

Scheme management has moved beyond just providing clean, safe and secure environments, partly as a response to changing customer needs and expectations. There are many additional services, facilities and amenities that are often considered as a standard requirement by customers, for example, the provision of free wi-fi connectivity, customer services (appropriate to the property), or mobility or other services for disabled people.

Where providing such services requires the addition of a new facility, this would be considered an improvement and the installation cost should be met by the landlord, while the on-going operating and maintenance cost (subject always to the terms of the lease) would be met through the service charge, as is standard practice with other areas of expenditure.

It is considered too prescriptive to provide a list of potential additional services in this professional standard, as these might vary considerably from property to property, but the provision of such amenities and facilities should be appropriate to the property and location and be the subject of appropriate consultation and communication with tenants.

The potential for the requirement to provide additional amenities and facilities will often result from technological innovations or changes in customer behaviours. Where this is the case, the provision of additional services and amenities should be carefully considered, be appropriate to the location and provide benefit to the customer experience and equally may increase scheme awareness and attraction.

#### 4.10.3 Commercialisation (non-core income)

Increasingly, landlords are finding additional non-core income streams from their investments. They are entitled to receive this income from the investment they have made, however, if the service charge has provided either the initial capital or ongoing services for the income stream, the income should be used as a credit against the service costs. When the landlord provides the capital but uses the services to support the operation, a fair and reasonable contribution to the service charge should be made by the landlord to reflect the benefit and use of the services. Best practice for the landlord is to clearly state their policy regarding miscellaneous income in the development.

As well as rents being collected on occupational leases, income is also generated from other sources. Many properties receive income from vending-machine takings, selling recyclable waste, etc., while landlords might also receive income from promotional space (for example, advertising on displays and drums and in car parks, electric vehicle (EV) charging points, etc.) and licences granted for other activities in the common part areas (for example, children's rides, photo booths, etc.). Tenants may also have (chargeable) use of photocopiers in the management offices. How such income is treated varies considerably from property to property and from landlord to landlord.

There should be a clear statement of policy on how and to where costs and income generated from services and activities are allocated.

Income derived from the provision of a service or activity (where the cost is included in the service charge), should be treated as a service charge credit (for example, photocopy and fax reimbursements, etc.). Income derived from promotional activity should be credited to the marketing expenditure budget.

Where the landlord retains income from common part areas, and the space is used on a permanent or semi-permanent basis (for example, retail mobile units (RMUs) or kiosks), the space should be included in the service charge apportionment matrix. Alternatively, appropriate equivalent credit should be given for the costs of that space.

For less substantial or temporary fixtures, a sum should be credited to the service charge to reflect a contribution towards the benefit of the services enjoyed. Landlords should estimate and declare a contribution to the service charge to reflect the benefit and use of the common services enjoyed.

Managers should clearly state their policy on how costs and income generated from services and activities are allocated. The following general principles should apply:

- if the item is not funded by the service charge, nor does it use any services, 100% of the income goes to the landlord
- if the item is funded by the service charge, the income is credited to the service charge (e.g. photocopying for tenants)
- if the item uses some of the services and/or needs support from the site team who are being paid via the service charge, a contribution should be made to the service charge in accordance with the policy.

In addition to the minimum information set out in subsection 4.5.6, budgets and statements of actual expenditure should also include a statement detailing how income generated from commercialisation or mall income is dealt with, and how shared services are charged. The statement should also clearly set out how this income impacts on the service charge and what reimbursement has been made to it.

# Appendix A: Standard industry cost classifications

## A1 Notes

- The cost descriptions are for illustrative purposes only and not intended to represent an exhaustive list.
- Landlords and managers are encouraged to include additional cost descriptions where this will facilitate greater transparency and clarity regarding the expenditure incurred or proposed. However, to maintain industry standards and to facilitate benchmark comparison, the cost-class and cost-category structure should not be altered.
- Where reasonable and appropriate, cost should be allocated to separate schedules. Separate cost categories should not be used to describe activities provided across different elements of a subject property, such as the estate, car park, etc. However, where multiple schedules are not used, to achieve transparency it may be necessary to repeat certain cost descriptions to make a clear distinction between specific areas where costs have actually been incurred, for example, cleaning costs for estates and car parks.

## A2 Cost classifications

Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
<b>Management</b>			
	<b>Management fees</b>		
		Management fees	Landlord's or manager's fees for managing and administering the services that are permitted to be recovered under the terms of the lease, excluding rent collection, asset management, etc.
	<b>Accounting fees</b>		
		Service charge accounting fees	Fees for preparation of year end service charge statement and reconciliation.
		Independent accountant's fees	Independent accountant's fees to review the service charge year end accounts.
		Audit fees	Auditor's fees for carrying out a formal audit of the service charge.
	<b>Site-management resources</b>		
		Staff costs	Direct employment or contract costs for provision of staff for management of on-site facilities.
		Receptionists/concierge	Direct employment or contract costs for the provision of reception and concierge staff, including associated administrative and training costs.

Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
		Site accommodation (rent/rates)	Rent, service charge and rates associated with the site-management accommodation.
		Office costs (telephones/stationery)	Day-to-day running costs of the on-site management office.
		Systems	Costs of computer licences and other systems.
		Help desk/call centre/information centre	Operational costs for providing help desk/call centre/information centre facilities.
		Administration fee	Fees for HR and payroll costs associated with dealing with on-site staff (where not included as part of the management fee).
	Professional fees		
		Landlord's risk assessments, audits and reviews	Consultancy fees and other costs associated with the provision and review of the landlord's health and safety (H&S) management systems.
		Other professional fees	Fees of specialist consultants engaged in respect of the provision of services.
		Legal fees	Legal advice in respect of the placing or termination of contracts for the provision of services.
Utilities			
	Electricity		
		Electricity	Electricity supply to common part and retained areas and central plant, excluding the direct consumption of the tenants.
	Gas		

Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
		Gas	Gas supply for the landlord's central plant, excluding the direct consumption of the tenants.
	Fuel oil		
		Fuel oil	Fuel oil supply for the landlord's central plant, emergency generators, etc., excluding direct consumption of the tenant(s).
	Water		
		Water and sewerage charges	Water supply to the central plant, common part and retained areas, excluding direct consumption of the tenant(s).
	Utility consultancy		
		Utility procurement and consultancy	Consultancy and procurement fees incurred for negotiating, reviewing, auditing and reporting on all utilities.
Soft services			
	Security		
		Security guarding	Direct employment or contract costs incurred in providing security guarding for the building(s).
		Security systems	Servicing and maintenance of building security systems (e.g. CCTV, access control, intruder alarms, etc.).
	Cleaning and sanitation		
		Cleaning	Cleaning of the common part and retained areas.
		Window cleaning	Cleaning of external windows.



Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
		Hygiene services/toiletries	Cleaning and servicing of the common part toilets and toiletry accommodation.
		Carpets/mats hire	Provision of dust and rain mats to the common part areas.
		Waste management	Refuse collection and waste management services provided for building tenants.
		Pest control	Pest control services provided to the common part and retained areas.
		Snow clearance/road gritting	Costs incurred in clearing snow and supplying snow-clearing equipment and gritting salt.
	<b>Landscaping and enlivenment</b>		
		Internal floral displays	Providing and maintaining floral displays in the common part areas.
		External landscaping	Provision and maintenance of external landscaped areas and special features.
		Seasonal decorations	Provision and maintenance of seasonal decorations to the common part areas.
		Events and entertainments	Events and entertainments in the common part areas.
	<b>Marketing and promotions</b>		
		Marketing	Marketing and advertising in accordance with the marketing strategy.

Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
		Research	Research into local market conditions, customer surveys, pedestrian flow counting systems, etc.
		Marketing staff costs	Direct employment of staff or staff contract costs for marketing and promotional activity.
		Landlord's contribution to marketing	Financial contributions made by the landlord towards marketing and promotions.
Hard services			
	Mechanical and electrical services (M&E)		
		M&E maintenance	Details of the maintenance contract for the landlord's M&E services, including the contractor's health and safety (H&S) compliance.
		M&E repair	Repair and planned maintenance costs for the landlord's M&E services
		Life safety systems maintenance	Details of the maintenance contract for the landlord's fire protection, emergency lighting and other specialist life safety systems, including the contractor's H&S compliance.
		Life safety systems repair	Repair costs of the landlord's fire protection, emergency lighting and other specialist life safety systems.
		H&S (mechanical and electrical)	Works carried out to M&E plant and equipment in accordance with H&S regulations or recommended best practice.

Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
		M&E/life safety systems inspections and consultancy	Auditing the quality of maintenance works and the condition of M&E plant and life safety systems to ensure H&S and statutory compliance.
		Car parking M&E maintenance	Details of the maintenance contract for entry systems, payment systems, car counting systems and other specialist car park equipment.
		Car parking M&E repair	Repair costs of entry systems, payment systems, car counting systems and other specialist car park equipment.
	<b>Lifts and escalators</b>		
		Lift maintenance contract	Details of the maintenance contract for lifts in the common part and retained areas, including the contractor's H&S compliance.
		Lift repair	Repair cost of lifts in the common part and retained areas.
		Escalator maintenance	Details of the maintenance contract for escalators in the common part and retained areas, including contractor's H&S compliance.
		Escalator repair	Repair cost of escalators in the common part and retained areas.
		H&S (lifts and escalators)	Works carried out to lifts and escalators in accordance with H&S regulations or recommended best practice.
		Lift and escalator inspections and consultancy	Auditing the quality of maintenance works, the condition of lift plant and H&S and statutory compliance.

Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
	<b>Suspended-access equipment</b>		Suspended access equipment includes all forms of high-level access equipment maintenance, e.g. hatchways, eyebolt, fall arrest and cradles.
		Suspended access maintenance	Details of the maintenance contract for the landlord's suspended access equipment, including the contractor's H&S compliance.
		Suspended access repair	Repair costs of the landlord's suspended access equipment.
		Suspended access inspections and consultancy	Auditing the quality of maintenance works, the condition of suspended access equipment and H&S compliance.
	<b>Fabric repairs and maintenance</b>		
		Fabric repairs and maintenance	Repair and maintenance of the building structure and fabric to the common part and retained areas.
		Redecoration	Redecoration and decorative repairs.
		H&S (fabric)	Works carried out to the building fabric in accordance with H&S regulations or recommended best practice.
		Building fabric inspections and consultancy	Auditing the quality of maintenance works, the condition of the building and H&S compliance.
		Car park fabric maintenance and repairs	Maintenance and repair of the car park structure, fabric and road surfaces.
<b>Income</b>			Distinct activities that yield a true income to the service charge account.

Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
	<b>Interest</b>		
		Interest	Interest received on service charge monies held in the landlord's or manager's bank account.
	<b>Income</b>		Income yielded from any facilities installed and/or maintained at the tenant's expense.
		Car park income	
		Commercialisation income	
		PV and EV charging	
		Vending machine income	
		Gift card income	
		Other income	
	<b>Income operating expenses</b>		
		Operating expenses	Overheads, expenses and operational costs incurred in providing any of the income streams, including gift cards.
		Bank charges and transaction costs	Cash collection costs, transaction fees related to income.
		Staff costs	
<b>Insurance</b>			
	<b>Engineering insurance</b>		Landlord's engineering insurances.
		Engineering insurance	
	<b>All-risks insurance cover</b>		Landlord's all-risk insurance costs.

Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
		Building insurance	
		Loss of rent insurance	
		Public and property owner’s liability	
		Landlord’s contents insurance	
	Terrorism insurance		Landlord’s terrorism insurance cover.
		Terrorism insurance	
	Submitted and pending insurance claims		Where service charge funds have been used to settle costs that are or may be subject to an insurance claim, the costs should be shown in the expenditure report.
Exceptional expenditure			
	Major works		
		Project works	Exceptional and one-off project works, over and above the routine operational costs.
		Plant replacement	Replacement of the whole or major components of plant and equipment (where beyond economic repair).
		Major repairs	Significant one-off repairs or maintenance costs over and above the costs of routine operational maintenance and repair.
	Forward funding		
		Sinking fund	A fund formed for a defined purpose by periodically setting aside money for the replacement of a wasting asset.

Cost class			
	Cost category		
		Cost description	Notes
		Reserve fund	A fund formed for a defined purpose to meet anticipated future costs of maintenance and upkeep to avoid fluctuations in the amount of service charge payable each year.
		Depreciation charge	A measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the life of an asset.
		Agreed retention of funds already collected	Where costs have been included in the service charge budget, but no liability existed at the year end to qualify as a valid accrual. The costs remain posted in that year in accordance with terms agreed between the landlord and tenants.
		Agreed contribution to future works	Forward funding of major projects but where the lease does not allow for a sinking fund or reserve fund to be set up. This is a voluntary arrangement and <b>must</b> be agreed in writing between the landlords and individual tenants with full details provided in the notes to the service charge expenditure report.
Miscellaneous charges			
	Irrecoverable VAT		
		Irrecoverable VAT	Cost of any irrecoverable VAT (if not included in headings above).
	External contributions		
		Contributions from external parties	
		Contributions to external parties	



# Appendix B: Service charge accounting sample report

In managing the provision of services and in certifying the service charge, managers have a duty to both landlords and tenants to act with professional care, diligence, integrity and objectivity.

Accounting for service charges in the property industry is a specialist area that requires expertise and an understanding of the sector.

The current edition of RICS' professional standard *Service charges in commercial property* recommends that an annual statement of service charge expenditure should be certified by the manager to confirm that it represents a true and accurate record of expenditure incurred in supplying the services to the building. The expenditure being recovered should be in accordance with the terms of the occupational leases.

The professional standard also recommends that annual statements of service charge expenditure should be reviewed by an independent accountant.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) has issued a technical release (*Accountants' reports on commercial property service charge accounts* (TECH 09/14BL)) to provide guidance on reporting on commercial service charges. The technical release provides good practice guidance on technical and practice issues relevant to the work of accountants and other professionals.

This sample report sets out recommended best practice for the disclosures and information that managers should provide to the accountants appointed to carry out an independent review of service charges and to tenants.

It is not for this professional standard to prescribe the operating business model of the manager and, therefore, there is no strict layout or order of preference for the statement of service charge expenditure. However, it is recommended best practice that the statement of service charge expenditure should include the following elements:

- the expenditure report (B3, BA and BB)
- the service charge certificate (B4)
- the independent accountant's report
- notes to the expenditure report and variance report (B5 and BC)
- operational review (B6) and
- the apportionment matrix (BD and BE).

The information referred to in this sample report under 'Operational review' is best practice to meet the core principles for communication and transparency as set out in the professional standard as to the nature, type and cost of services provided. The operational review, service charge allocation and apportionment and general notes are outside of the scope of the independent accountant's review.

## Statement of service charge expenditure

[LANDLORD'S NAME]

[PROPERTY NAME AND ADDRESS]

[dd/mm/yyyy] TO [dd/mm/yyyy]

**Total service charge expenditure**                      £

## B1 Introduction

This report has been produced by [manager's name] on behalf of [landlord's name], landlord of [property name] and relates to the reconciled service charge for the period [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy]. This report has been produced having regard to the best practice guidelines for service charges in commercial property that have been published through the collaboration of several professional bodies representing a diversity of interests throughout the property industry.

The report is intended to provide further explanation as to actual service charge costs incurred and any material variances against the property budget issued to tenants on [dd/mm/yyyy]. A summary and detailed expenditure report is included at section BA with a variance report showing percentage charge year-on-year at section BC.

## B2 The management team

[Insert names and contact details of management team, i.e. property managers, building/centre manager, accounts manager, etc.]

## B3 Service charge expenditure report

The summary or detailed expenditure report should be inserted. This should be prepared and presented in accordance with the current edition of RICS' *Service charges in commercial property*. Examples of the summary and detailed expenditure reports are included as sections BA and BB respectively, to this sample report.

## B4 Service charge certificate

### Model landlord surveyor's certificate

Certification period: [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy]

Landlord: .....

Managing agent: .....

Building: .....

I hereby certify that, according to the information available to me, the attached statement of service charge expenditure, supporting notes and accompanying information, records the true and accurate actual cost to the landlord of providing the services to the property for the period [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy], in accordance with the current edition of RICS' *Service charges in commercial property*.

Signed .....

[Name and qualifications] .....

Position .....

For and on behalf of [manager's name] .....

Date of issue .....

## B5 Notes to the expenditure report

### B5.1 Accounting policies

#### B5.1.1 Accruals basis

A statement should be made as to whether the accounts are prepared on an accruals basis or cash basis (note that best practice recommends all statements of service charges should be prepared on an accruals basis).

#### B5.1.2 Independent accountant's review or audit

A statement should be made as to the terms of reference and scope of the independent accountant's review or audit of the service charge.

#### B5.1.2 Insurance claims

A statement should be made detailing how insurance claims are accounted for, for example, it is best practice to recognise income in respect of insurance claims in the service charge period where confirmation has been received from the insurers that the claim will be settled. The associated costs of the claim are charged to the service charge in the period that the costs are incurred.

## B5.2 VAT

[Example wording]

With effect from [dd/mm/yyyy] the landlord elected to waive the exemption from VAT. Therefore, all service charge expenditure is shown exclusive of VAT. VAT will be charged at the appropriate rate on all service charge payments demanded/invoiced by the landlord.

[OR]

The landlord has not elected to waive the exemption from VAT and therefore all service charge expenditure is shown inclusive of VAT where applicable.

## B5.3 Sinking fund and reserve fund

This section should include a description of the intended purpose of any/each sinking fund and/or reserve fund and details of the calculation of the contributions together with an explanation of the tax treatment of contributions to and interest earned on such funds and details of the bank account where such monies are held.

It is important to recognise and understand the distinction between sinking funds and reserve funds and all contributions thereto should be accounted for separately.

Sinking fund (example)	£	£
Opening balance brought forward as at [dd/mm/yyyy]		
Contributions during the year excluding interest		
Interest credited		
Less – expenditure during the year		
Closing balance carried forward as at [dd/mm/yyyy]		

## B5.4 Depreciation charges

This section should include a clear explanation of the basis of the charge calculation and details of the specific items for which the depreciation charge is made.

## B5.5 Agreed retention of funds already collected

Where agreement has been reached for the landlord to retain monies within the service charge account that have already been collected but where work has been deferred until a subsequent service charge period, the costs should not be shown as an accrual but in the expenditure report under a separate heading in forward funding titled 'agreed retention of funds already collected'. Details disclosed in this note should include:

- the nature of the works
- the amount originally included in the budget

- the cost (if any) incurred in the current service charge period and
- balance of the original budget amount being retained and to be credited to the service charge in the next or subsequent service charge period.

## B5.6 Agreed contribution towards future works

Where the lease does not specifically allow for sinking funds and/or reserve funds to be set up, but there is an agreement between the landlords and tenants to include a charge in the service charge by way of a reserve fund in anticipation of future works, these costs should be shown on the expenditure report under a separate heading within forward funding titled 'agreed contributions towards future works'. Details disclosed in this note should include:

- the nature of the works
- the total cost
- the amount being charged to the tenants via the service charge
- a timetable of when the charges will be made
- balance of fund brought forward
- contributions made during the year
- expenditure in the year and
- balance of fund carried forward.

The extent of these provisions should also be applied for payment plans referred to in subsection 4.7.4.6 with required adjustment.

## B5.7 Banking

A clear statement should be provided as to whether service charge monies are held in one or more discrete (or virtual) bank accounts and whether interest earned is credited to the service charge account.

## B5.8 Commercialisation

Where income is generated from services and activities in the property, include a clear statement of policy on how and to where costs and income generated from such services and activities are allocated.

## B5.9 Marketing and promotions

The service charge accounts should be transparent and include the gross marketing and promotional expenditure and the contribution from the landlord, to clearly show the net contribution due from the tenants.

Gross marketing/promotion expenditure	£
Contribution from the landlord	£
Net marketing/promotion expenditure	£

## B5.10 Total cost of management

### B5.10.1 Management fees

The manager should provide details of the basis of their appointment and whether this relates only to the subject property or includes other properties owned by the same landlord or client.

The manager should confirm the basis of the fee, for example, a fixed fee subject to annual review/indexation and should include a clear statement as to whether the fee relates only to work carried out in managing the service charge. RICS' professional standard *Service charges in commercial property* clearly states that asset management and rent collection costs are excluded from the service charge management fee. Best practice would be to confirm this in the service charge budget and statement of actual expenditure.

### B5.10.2 On-site management

The manager should provide details of all on-site management staff and the total employment costs, which would usually include National Insurance, pension contributions and other direct employment costs. A separate breakdown of any other costs incurred in employing on-site staff, such as the provision of office accommodation, etc. should be provided.

If staff are employed on more than one property, a clear explanation should be given of the calculation of the costs charged to the subject property, which should only relate to those costs associated with the actual time spent working on that property.

If a separate administration charge is made in relation to human resources and payroll costs associated with on-site staff, this should be clearly stated together with the fee amount and identified as a separate cost heading.

### B5.10.3 Summary of all fees charged by the manager

All fees charged by the manager should be separately disclosed in the service charge accounts. This can either be done by using separate codes on the face of the expenditure report or by providing additional detail by way of a note. An example note is provided below:

Expense code	Total fees	Professional fees	Procurement fees
Management fees	£1,000	£1,000	-
Facilities management fees	£500	£500	-
Help desk	£250	£250	-
Staff salaries (on-site)	£250	£250	-
Office costs (on-site)	£50	£50	-
Electricity	£250	-	£250

Where there have been multiple managers during the period, the relevant fees should be shown in separate columns.

### B5.11 Accruals

Accruals are expenses for goods and services actually incurred in a period for which no invoice has been received. As the cost relates to the period, it should be charged to the service charge account for that period.

Large round sum provisions included to spread the cost of significant works over a period of time are not accruals as they do not represent a liability at the end of the period. Accordingly, they should not be included as accruals but should be considered as contributions towards reserve funds or sinking funds and disclosed separately (see sections B5.5 and B5.6).

A schedule of material accruals included in the service charge expenditure should be provided. Where invoices are not received in respect of an accrual brought forward from the previous year, the accrual should be credited back to the service charge unless there is a realistic expectation that an invoice will be received in the future.

A note should be included stating that in preparing the pack, it has been agreed with those conducting the review and approval of service charge accounts (see subsection 4.5.3) that no material accruals have been included where there is no liability at year end.

### B5.12 Prepayments and deposits

A schedule of prepayments and deposits held (such as for utilities) should be included in the service charge expenditure for the period.

### B5.13 Empty units and concessions granted to tenants

Where appropriate, costs are apportioned daily and, for the avoidance of doubt, it is confirmed that the landlord bears an appropriate proportion of the service charge expenditure in respect of voids and vacant premises.



Likewise, if any tenant has any form of concession, whereby their contribution towards the service charge is capped, or is lower than the apportionment due, the landlord pays the difference.

## B5.14 Insurance claims

Where service charge funds have been used to settle costs that are or may be subject to an insurance claim, the costs should be shown in the expenditure report under a separate heading titled 'submitted and pending insurance claims'. Details disclosed in this note should include:

- date of the claim
- the nature of the works undertaken
- the cost incurred in the current service charge period and
- balance incurred in the previous service charge periods potentially to be received.

## B6 Operational review

This section should comprise a comparison between the budgets and finalised actual expenditure for each service line for the period in question. The report should be prepared using the same headings as the service charge expenditure report and should include a detailed commentary and an explanation of significant variances.

### B6.1 Service procurement

#### B6.1.1 Procurement fees

Where a procurement specialist is used, this should be clearly stated together with the amount of the fee and the cost category in which it is included. A clear explanation should also be provided as to the basis of calculation of the fee to demonstrate delivery of best value solutions, greater value for money and cost-effectiveness.

### B6.2 Contracts

The manager should provide tenants with a schedule of contracts in force during the service charge period with details of:

- the contractor
- the scope of the contract
- the annual contract sum
- the date of commencement and
- length of the contract and dates of any reviews.

Where a contract has been retendered or placed during the service charge period, the manager should provide a summary of the results of the selection process and a clear explanation of the rationale for the appointment.

Where appropriate, and at least every three years, contractors and suppliers should submit competitive tenders or quotations. However, where this is not considered to be cost effective, the manager should benchmark the service standards and pricing to confirm value for money.

For each of the main service lines, the manager should provide a summary of when the service line contract was last retendered.

## B6.3 Service charge allocation and apportionment

### B6.3.1 Service charge allocation – schedules

Where costs are allocated into separate schedules, managers should provide a detailed description of the schedules and the basis and rationale for the cost allocation.

**For example:**

#### Service charge allocation

Costs are allocated to separate schedules and the costs apportioned to those who benefit from those services as follows:

[Insert list of schedules and description]

Schedule 1 Estate

Schedule 2 Building 1

Schedule 3 Building 2

[Note to managers – add additional schedules as necessary to achieve fair and reasonable allocation of costs.]

#### Schedule 1 – Estate

[Insert detailed description of schedule and basis of allocation.]

#### Schedule 2 – Building 1

[Insert detailed description of schedule and basis of allocation.]

#### Schedule 3 – Building 2

[Insert detailed description of schedule and basis of allocation.]

### B6.3.2 Service charge apportionment

Managers should provide a full apportionment matrix for the property/complex to all tenants, which clearly shows the basis of calculation and the total apportionment per schedule for each unit in the property/complex. To avoid doubt and to preserve confidentiality, this should exclude details of any individual concessions or other arrangements between individual landlords and tenants; these costs are normally borne by the landlord. An individual tenant should be able to clearly verify the basis and method of calculation used in arriving at their percentage apportionment.

Managers should also be transparent regarding the treatment of void and unlet premises, and the cost attributable to the landlord's own use of the property (see empty units and concessions granted to tenants in section B5.13).

See sections BD and BE for example apportionment matrices.

## B6.4 Notes on expenditure

A full copy of the budget is enclosed in Appendix A in both summary and detailed form. The total anticipated expenditure for [property name] is £[...] split across [...] schedules.

The expenditure comprises the following:

#### Note to managers:

Include summary information under each standard industry cost classification detailing the service provided, the cost and comments on the specification or staffing levels, last tendered, etc. Explanatory notes should include a detailed explanation of significant individual costs together with an analysis and full explanation of any material variances between budget and actual expenditure.

Service charge budgets and actual expenditure reports should use the standard industry cost classifications. As a minimum acceptable level of reporting, all reports should be detailed at cost class and cost category level as shown in section BA.

However, to achieve transparency in accordance with the principles of the professional standard, it is recommended best practice (particularly in respect of larger properties) that budget and actual expenditure reports and analyses should be provided at detailed cost description level whenever practicable, with a summary of the total costs under each cost category.

In accordance with the proportionality statement included under the professional standard's core principles, for smaller properties or those with limited service charge expenditure (for example, industrial sites), it is considered acceptable to report at the higher cost category level, although this should generally be regarded as an exception rather than the usual practice.

## B7 General notes

[Insert any other relevant information.]

## BA Example service charge summary expenditure report

Period [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy]

Property address:

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
<b>Management</b>					
	Management fees	£60,000	£10,000	£25,000	£25,000
	Accounting fees	£1,600	£1,600		
	Site management resources	£71,135	£21,135	£26,600	£23,400
	Professional fees	£10,000	£10,000		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£142,735</b>	<b>£42,735</b>	<b>£51,600</b>	<b>£48,400</b>
<b>Utilities</b>					
	Electricity	£229,900	£5,900	£112,000	£112,000
	Gas	£11,050	£1,050	£5,000	£5,000
	Fuel oil	£0			
	Water	£7,000		£3,500	£3,500
	Utility consultancy				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£247,950</b>	<b>£6,950</b>	<b>£120,500</b>	<b>£120,500</b>
<b>Soft services</b>					
	Security	£144,100	£137,500	£3,500	£3,100
	Cleaning and sanitation	£185,730	£52,250	£58,300	£75,180
	Landscaping and enlivenment				

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
	Marketing and promotions				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£329,830</b>	<b>£189,750</b>	<b>£61,800</b>	<b>£78,280</b>
<b>Hard services</b>					
	Mechanical and electrical services (M&E)	£187,970	£32,750	£74,750	£80,470
	Lift and escalators	£24,500		£14,000	£10,500
	Suspended access equipment	£5,300		£2,800	£2,500
	Fabric repairs and maintenance	£99,325	£36,850	£40,700	£21,775
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£317,095</b>	<b>£69,600</b>	<b>£132,250</b>	<b>£115,245</b>
<b>Income</b>					
	Interest	-£1,068	-£332	-£373	-£363
	Income from commercialisation				
	Income operating expenses				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-£1,068</b>	<b>-£332</b>	<b>-£373</b>	<b>-£363</b>
<b>Insurance</b>					
	Engineering insurance	£900		£500	£400
	All risks insurance cover				
	Terrorism insurance				
	Submitted and pending insurance claims				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£900</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£500</b>	<b>£400</b>
<b>Exceptional expenditure</b>					
	Major works	£92,483		£92,483	

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
	Forward funding	-£90,000		-£90,000	
	Subtotal	£2,483	£0	£2,483	£0
Miscellaneous charges					
	Irrecoverable VAT				
	External contributions				
	Grand total	£1,039,925	£308,703	£368,760	£362,462



## BB Example service charge detailed expenditure report

Period [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy]

Property address:

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
<b>Management</b>					
	<b>Management fees</b>				
	Management fees	£60,000	£10,000	£25,000	£25,000
	<b>Accounting fees</b>				
	<b>Service charge accounting fees</b>				
	Independent accountant's fees	£1,600	£1,600		
	Audit fees				
	<b>Site management resources</b>				
	Staff costs	£15,000	£15,000		
	Receptionists/concierge	£50,000		£26,600	£23,400
	Site accommodation (rent/rates)	£4,335	£4,335		
	Office costs (telephones/stationery)	£1,800	£1,800		
	Systems				
	Help desk/call centre/information centre				
	Administration fee				
	<b>Professional fees</b>				

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
	Landlord's risk assessments, audits and reviews	£10,000	£10,000		
	Other professional fees				
	Legal fees				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£142,735</b>	<b>£42,735</b>	<b>£51,600</b>	<b>£48,400</b>
<b>Utilities</b>					
	<b>Electricity</b>				
	Electricity	£224,000		£112,000	£112,000
	Fuel (standby electrical power)	£300	£300		
	<b>Gas</b>				
	Gas	£10,000		£5,000	£5,000
	<b>Fuel oil</b>				
	<b>Water</b>				
	Water and sewerage charges	£7,000		£3,500	£3,500
	Utility consultancy				
	Utility procurement and consultancy	£6,650	£6,650		
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£247,950</b>	<b>£6,950</b>	<b>£120,500</b>	<b>£120,500</b>
<b>Soft services</b>					
	<b>Security</b>				
	Security guarding	£132,000	£132,000		
	Security systems	£12,100	£5,500	£3,500	£3,100

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
	<b>Cleaning and sanitation</b>				
	Internal cleaning	£106,700,	£15,500	£38,400	£52,800
	Window cleaning	£22,800		£9,600	£13,200
	Hygiene services/toiletries	£8,180		£4,500	£3,680
	Carpets/mats hire				
	Waste management	£9,050	£9,050		
	Pest control	£1,600	£700	£500	£400
	Snow clearance/road gritting				
	Landscaping and enlivenment				
	Internal floral displays	£9,400		£4,800	£4,600
	External landscaping	£18,000	£18,000		
	Seasonal decorations	£1,000		£500	£500
	Events and entertainments	£9,000	£9,000		
	<b>Marketing and promotions</b>				
	Marketing				
	Research				
	Marketing staff costs				
	Landlord's contribution to marketing				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£329,830</b>	<b>£189,750</b>	<b>£61,800</b>	<b>£78,280</b>
	<b>Hard services</b>				
	<b>Mechanical and electrical services</b>				

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
	M&E maintenance	£151,250	£20,000	£63,000	£68,250
	M&E repairs	£16,250	£2,150	£6,750	£7,350
	Life safety systems maintenance	£11,350	£2,350	£5,000	£4,000
	Life safety systems repairs	£1,620	£750		£870
	H&S (mechanical and electrical				
	M&E/life safety systems inspections and consultancy	£7,500	£7,500		
	Car parking M&E maintenance				
	Car parking M&E repair				
	<b>Lift and escalators</b>				
	Lift maintenance contract	£21,000		£12,000	£9,000
	Lift repair	£3,500		£2,000	£1,500
	Escalator maintenance				
	Escalator repair				
	H&S (lifts and escalators)				
	Lift and escalator inspections and consultancy				
	<b>Suspended access equipment</b>				
	Suspended access maintenance	£5,100		£2,700	£2,400
	Suspended access repair	£200		£100	£100
	Suspended access inspections and consultancy				

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
	<b>Fabric repairs and maintenance</b>				
	Fabric repairs and maintenance	£56,775		£35,000	£21,775
	Redecoration	£5,700		£5,700	
	H&S (fabric)	£32,100	£32,100		
	Building fabric inspections and consultancy	£4,750	£4,750		
	Car park maintenance and repairs				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£317,095</b>	<b>£69,600</b>	<b>£132,250</b>	<b>£115,245</b>
<b>Income</b>					
	<b>Interest</b>				
	Interest	-£1,068	-£332	-£373	-£363
	<b>Income</b>				
	Car park income				
	Commercialisation income				
	PV and EV charging				
	Vending machine income				
	Gift card income				
	Other income				
	<b>Income operating expenses</b>				
	Operating expenses				
	Bank charges and transaction costs				
	Staff costs				

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
	Subtotal	-£1,068	-£332	-£373	-£363
<b>Insurance</b>					
	Engineering insurance				
	Engineering insurance	£900		£500	£400
	All risks insurance cover				
	Building insurance				
	Loss of rent insurance				
	Public and property owner's liability				
	Landlord's contents insurance				
	Terrorism insurance				
	Terrorism insurance				
	Submitted and pending insurance claims				
	Subtotal	£900		£500	£400
<b>Exceptional expenditure</b>					
	Major works				
	Project works				
	Plant replacement	£92,483		£92,483	
	Major repairs				
	Forward funding				
	Sinking funds	-£90,000		-£90,000	
	Reserve funds				

	Cost category	Expense total	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
	Depreciation charges				
	Agree retention of funds already collected				
	Agreed contribution to future works				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£2,483</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£2,483</b>	<b>£0</b>
	Miscellaneous charges				
	Irrecoverable VAT				
	External contributions				
	Contribution from external parties				
	Contributions to external parties				
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£0</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>£1,039,925</b>	<b>£308,703</b>	<b>£368,760</b>	<b>£362,462</b>



## BC Example service charge variance report

Period [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy]

Property address:

		Previous year actual	Current year budget	Current year actual	Actual v budget	Current v previous actual
<b>Management</b>						
	Management fees	£60,000	£60,000	£60,000	0.00%	0.00%
	Accounting fees	£1,500	£1,600	£1,600	0.00%	6.67%
	Site management resources	£66,000	£70,000	£71,135	1.62%	7.78%
	Health, safety and environmental	£5,000	£15,000	£10,000	-33.33%	100.00%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£132,500</b>	<b>£146,600</b>	<b>£142,735</b>	<b>-2.64%</b>	<b>7.72%</b>
<b>Utilities</b>						
	Electricity	£218,700	£236,000	£229,900	-2.58%	5.12%
	Gas	£9,700	£12,500	£11,050	-11.60%	13.92%
	Fuel oil					
	Water	£6,880	£7,500	£7,000	-6.67%	1.74%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£235,280</b>	<b>£256,000</b>	<b>£247,950</b>	<b>-3.14%</b>	<b>5.39%</b>
<b>Soft services</b>						
	Security	£144,100	£144,100	£144,100	0.00%	0.00%
	Cleaning and environmental	£176,543	£180,000	£185,730	3.18%	5.20%
	Marketing and promotions					
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£320,643</b>	<b>£324,100</b>	<b>£329,830</b>	<b>1.77%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>

		Previous year actual	Current year budget	Current year actual	Actual v budget	Current v previous actual
<b>Hard services</b>						
	Mechanical and electrical services	£193,750	£180,000	£187,970	4.43%	-2.98%
	Lift and escalators	£24,500	£24,500	£24,500	0.00%	0.00%
	Suspended access equipment	£5,300	£53,000	£5,300	-90.00%	0.00%
	Fabric repairs and maintenance	£34,500	£50,000	£99,325	98.65%	187.90%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£258,050</b>	<b>£307,500</b>	<b>£317,095</b>	<b>3.12%</b>	<b>22.88%</b>
<b>Income</b>						
	Interest	-£989	-£1,000	-£1,068	6.80%	7.99%
	Income from commercialisation					
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-£989</b>	<b>-£1,000</b>	<b>-£1,068</b>	<b>6.80%</b>	<b>7.99%</b>
<b>Insurance</b>						
	Engineering insurance	£800	£1,000	£900	-10.00%	12.50%
	All risks insurance cover					
	Terrorism insurance					
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£800</b>	<b>£1,000</b>	<b>£900</b>	<b>-10.00%</b>	<b>12.50%</b>
<b>Exceptional expenditure</b>						
	Major works		£90,000	£92,483	2.76%	
	Forward funding	£25,000	-£90,000	-£90,000	0.00%	-460.00%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>£25,000</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£2,483</b>		<b>-90.07%</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>£971,284</b>	<b>£1,034,200</b>	<b>£1,039,925</b>	<b>0.55%</b>	<b>7.07%</b>

## BD Example service charge apportionment schedule %

Period [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy]

Property address:

Unit/address	Tenants	Area (sq. ft.)	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
<b>Building 1 (Tower block)</b>					
Ground floor		10,600	7.41%	10.43%	
1st floor		15,400	10.76%	15.16%	
2nd–4th floors		46,200	32.29%	45.47%	
5th floor		4,900	3.42%	4.82%	
6th floor		4,900	3.42%	4.82%	
7th floor		4,900	3.42%	4.82%	
8th floor		4,900	3.42%	4.82%	
9th floor		4,900	3.42%	4.82%	
10th floor		4,900	3.42%	4.82%	
<b>Total building 1</b>		<b>101,600</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	
<b>Building 2</b>					
Ground floor and first floors		9,750	6.81%		23.49%
1st floor		6,500	4.54%		15.66%
2nd floor		6,500	4.54%		15.66%

Unit/address	Tenants	Area (sq. ft.)	Schedule 1 Estate	Schedule 2 Building 1	Schedule 3 Building 2
3rd–5th floors		18,750	13.10%		45.18%
<b>Total building 2</b>		<b>41,500</b>			<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>143,100</b>	<b>100.00%</b>		

## BE Example service charge apportionment schedule % (weighted floor areas)

Period [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy]

Property address:

Unit no	Tenant name	NIA (sq. ft.)	Weighting					Sch 1	Sch 2	Sch 3	Sch 4
			0– 5000	5,001– 10,000	10,001– 20,000	Over 20,000	Weighted area	All tenants	High street only	Main mall	Offices
			100%	80%	70%	60%		147,785	14,060	126,825	6,900
High street											
1		350	350				350	0.24%	2.49%		
2		12,800	5,000	4,000	1,960		10,960	7.42%	77.95%		
3		300	300				300	0.20%	2.13%		
4		1,200	1,200				1,200	0.81%	8.53%		
5		500	500				500	0.34%	3.56%		
6		750	750				750	0.51%	5.33%		
							<b>14,060</b>				
Main mall											
7		1,050	1,050				1,050	0.71%		0.83%	
8		7,250	5,000	1,800			6,800	4.60%		5.36%	
9		1,050	1,050				1,050	0.71%		0.83%	
10		1,780	1,780				1,780	1.20%		1.40%	
LSU 1		29,700	5,000	4,000	7,000	5,820	21,820	14.76%		17.20%	

Unit no	Tenant name	NIA (sq. ft.)	Weighting					Sch 1	Sch 2	Sch 3	Sch 4
			0– 5000	5,001– 10,000	10,001– 20,000	Over 20,000	Weighted area	All tenants	High street only	Main mall	Offices
			100%	80%	70%	60%		147,785	14,060	126,825	6,900
11		1,500	1,500				1,500	1.01%		1.18%	
12		1,500	1,500				1,500	1.01%		1.18%	
13		2,700	2,700				2,700	1.83%		2.13%	
14		1,800	1,800				1,800	1.22%		1.42%	
<b>Dept store</b>		<b>56,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>37,900</b>	<b>25.65%</b>		<b>29.88%</b>	
15		3,375	3,375				3,375	2.28%		2.66%	
16		2,200	2,200				2,200	1.49%		1.73%	
17		6,000	5,000	800			5,800	3.92%		4.57%	
18		5,500	5,000	400			5,400	3.65%		4.26%	
LSU 2		25,900	5,000	4,000	7,000	3,540	19,540	13.22%		15.41%	
19		270	270				270	0.18%		0.21%	
20		12,200	5,000	4,000	1,540		10,540	7.13%		8.31%	
21		1,800	1,800				1,800	1.22%		1.42%	
							<b>126,825</b>				
<b>Offices</b>											
1st floor		2,450	2,450				2,450	1.66%			35.51%
2nd floor		2,450	2,450				2,450	1.66%			35.51%
3rd floor		2,000	2,000				2,000	1.35%			28.99%

			Weighting					Sch 1	Sch 2	Sch 3	Sch 4
Unit no	Tenant name	NIA (sq. ft.)	0– 5000	5,001– 10,000	10,001– 20,000	Over 20,000	Weighted area	All tenants	High street only	Main mall	Offices
			100%	80%	70%	60%		147,785	14,060	126,825	6,900
							6,900				
		184,875					147,785	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## BF Example service charge apportionment schedule £

Period [dd/mm/yyyy] to [dd/mm/yyyy]

Property address:

		Sch 1	Sch 2	Sch 3	Sch 4	
Unit no	Tenant name	All tenants	High street only	Main mall	Offices	Total
		£50,000.00	£25,000.00	£50,000.00	£10,000.00	£135,000.00
High street						
1		£118.42	£622.33			£740.75
2		£3,708.09	£19,487.91			£23,196.00
3		£101.50	£533.43			£634.93
4		£406.00	£2,133.71			£2,539.71
5		£169.16	£889.05			£1,058.21
6		£253.75	£1,333.57			£1,587.32
Main mall						
7		£355.25		£413.96		£769.20
8		£2,300.64		£2,680.86		£4,981.50
9		£355.25		£413.96		£769.20
10		£602.23		£701.75		£1,303.98
LSU 1		£7,382.35		£8,602.40		£15,984.75
11		£507.49		£591.37		£1,098.86
12		£507.49		£591.37		£1,098.86



		Sch 1	Sch 2	Sch 3	Sch 4	
Unit no	Tenant name	All tenants	High street only	Main mall	Offices	Total
		£50,000.00	£25,000.00	£50,000.00	£10,000.00	£135,000.00
13		£913.49		£1,064.46		£1,977.95
14		£608.99		£709.64		£1,318.63
<b>Dept Store</b>		£12,822.68		£14,941.85		£27,764.53
15		£1,141.86		£1,330.57		£2,472.44
16		£744.32		£867.34		£1,611.66
17		£1,962.31		£2,286.62		£4,248.93
18		£1,826.98		£2,128.92		£3,955.90
LSU 2		£6,610.96		£7,703.53		£14,314.48
19		£91.35		£106.45		£197.79
20		£3,565.99		£4,155.33		£7,721.32
21		£608.99		£709.64		£1,318.63
<b>Offices</b>						
1st floor		£828.91			£3,550.72	£4,379.63
2nd floor		£828.91			£3,550.72	£4,379.63
3rd floor		£676.66			£2,898.55	£3,575.21
		£50,000.00	£25,000.00	£50,000.00	£10,000.00	£135,000.00

# Appendix C: Commercial property service charge handover procedures

## C1 Service charge accounts – handover procedures

### C1.1 Sale of a property

On the sale of a property, the onus should be on the seller (either themselves or via their manager) to provide to the buyer (or their manager) all the necessary information about the service charge in a timely manner. Sale contracts and the resulting completion statements may make some provision for service charge monies either in express clauses or using the standard conditions of sale. However, these contract clauses rarely contain sufficient detail. Ideally, they should deal with:

- the reconciliation of any outstanding closed service charge years
- the handover of any credit balance on the service charge account
- the recovery of any shortfall or arrears, including specifically which party (buyer or seller) can pursue the arrears and how and
- supplying the buyer (or their manager) with adequate records and information to provide continuity in the management and administration of the service charge arrangement for the current service charge year.

Commercial service charges generally fall into one of two categories:

- where the landlord recovers costs periodically, say quarterly, based on actual expenditure incurred or
- where the landlord collects on-account sums in advance, usually quarterly, and reconciles the service charge at the end of the service charge year, comparing actual expenditure against the on-account payments demanded and then producing certificates detailing the resultant credit or debit due on the account.

The correct wording for the sale contract will vary between these two, but this professional standard suggests that in both cases, reconciliation of the current years' service charge should be achieved within four months of the year end. Where appropriate (and/or required), allowance should be made for an audit or review by an independent accountant within this timetable.

The sale of a property can occur at any point during the service charge year. Although some leases permit a change to the service charge year end, it is recommended best practice not to do so save in exceptional circumstances. Therefore, the sale usually occurs part way through (rather than at the end of) a service charge year. The buyer (or their manager) will be responsible for reconciling the service charge for that year. To do so properly and on time, it is essential that the seller (or their manager) provides full information in a relatively short time frame of the sale.

Where there are prior service charge years for which the closing accounts have not yet been issued, the seller (or their manager) should be obliged in the sale contract to fully reconcile any outstanding service charge accounts for those prior years in a specified period (certainly no later than two months after completion of the sale). Often, it is the buyer (or their manager) that will issue the demands for any balancing charges, credits or certificates (whether to existing or former tenants) once the reconciled accounts are available. Whether the buyer accepts responsibility for pursuing payment will be a matter for negotiation.

In some transactions, the buyer is not prepared to deal with previous years. The buyer will insist that the seller reconciles these and issues the accounts before completion.

Where possible, buyers should ensure that sale contracts contain measurable sanctions if information, certification and/or service charge credit balances are not provided in the time frames set. Ideally, the buyer should make a retention from the sale price pending satisfactory receipt of the relevant details. Alternatively, the sale contract could impose liquidated damages, although to be enforceable under contract law the amount of the liquidated damages should reflect a reasonable measurement of the anticipated loss. Otherwise, it may be considered a penalty clause and prove unenforceable.

#### C1.1.1 Property financial information

The following information would usually be requested under standard enquiries before contract. If not, such information should be required to be passed to the buyer (or their manager) prior to completion, or within five working days of the completion date:

- service charge accounting period
- service charge apportionment basis
- details of void areas, landlord's liability and landlord's funding
- details of any tenant direct charges
- current service charge budget
- copies of the last three years' reconciled service charge accounts
- details of commercialisation income and interaction with the service charge accounts
- details of any sinking funds, reserve funds or depreciation charges, including current valuation statements, assets, contribution, schedules and expiry dates of funds and
- a statement of funds currently held in the service charge account along with a list of creditors.

### C1.1.2 Tenant financial information

The following should also be provided to the buyer within five working days of the completion date:

- demand addresses, agency arrangements, trading names and contact details
- tenancy details, including occupancy and vacancy dates, and an up-to-date tenancy schedule
- details of all tenant arrears including disputes, payment plans and breaches
- details and copies of the last tenant on-account demands both for service charges and direct charges
- for direct charges involving utilities, the basis of collection and up-to-date meter readings should be provided and
- an interest summary showing credits to the service charge account.

### C1.1.3 Financial transfer

This is the physical movement of funds between the buyer and seller in the sale process. At completion, the service charge bank account may contain monies that have not yet been expended. The amount will depend on the level of service charge tenant arrears and the amount owed to suppliers for services rendered. The amount to transfer may be small.

The sale contract should provide that prior to completion, the seller should supply a full statement of tenant service charge arrears and, within five working days after completion, an updated statement of arrears as at the completion date. The buyer will then be responsible for collecting from the tenants any outstanding or future on-account payments or balancing charges covering the current open service charge year.

Unless otherwise agreed in the sale contract, the seller remains able to collect any arrears for previous service charge years. In practice, the buyer may agree to pursue arrears for any past service charge years and to account to the seller for what is recovered. Such an arrangement usually excuses the buyer from taking proceedings against their tenants to recover the arrears. In some cases, the buyer may not agree to do this at all, and the seller will have to collect in the arrears prior to completion.

If there are extensive arrears for the currently running service charge year, the buyer may adjust the purchase price to deduct these to avoid the risk of non-payment.

The seller should ensure, so far as is practicable, that all supplier invoices and credit notes are issued and paid from the service charge account prior to completion. In some cases, the buyer may be willing to allow the seller to pass to the buyer, after completion, any supplier invoices for works carried out prior to completion, and the buyer will settle these.

Where the closing balance on the service charge reconciliation for the current service charge year will be a positive sum, the seller should transfer the estimated credit balance to the buyer within five working days of completion. Note that if historic arrears reduce the cash

balance held by the seller's manager, the seller should ensure their manager has sufficient funds to transfer the full cash balance appropriate to the service charge period current at the date of sale.

The buyer may have to fund the service charge account in the period between the completion date and the date when the service charge account is credited with funds from the seller or their manager, or payment by the tenants of on-account sums.

#### VAT

Where a building is elected for VAT, a shortage in the service charge funds can often arise because of an issue regarding the recovery of VAT in respect of service charges for landlord void premises.

Payment requests issued in respect of the landlord's service charge liability for void premises cannot include VAT as this is contrary to HMRC guidance. However, landlord clients are usually responsible for preparing their own VAT returns, which would include the VAT element in respect of void premises. The transfer of the funding for VAT between landlord and agent should therefore be normal operational practice throughout the course of the management instruction.

However, a shortfall in the management accounts can occur if the client does not remit back to the manager the recoverable VAT included in their VAT return.

Practitioners should be aware of this potential problem and sellers are to reimburse the service charge account if there is a shortage of funds on transfer resulting from a difference between output and input VAT.

#### C1.1.4 Statements of service charge movements

##### Current service charge year

As described in section C1.1, as soon as practicable but in any event within four months of the completion date, the seller (or their manager) should provide a statement of service charge movements for the period from the start of the current accounting period up to the completion date. The statement should include:

- the income received on account of the service charge, with copy demands
- the statement of service charge expenditure incurred with copies of vouchers/invoices
- an analysis of seller landlord's liabilities and tenant direct charges, marketing and commercialisation accounts (these should be separately identified and where tenant direct charges apply these should be treated separately to the service charge)
- a service charge cash reconciliation (calculated as detailed in section C3)
- an up-to-date arrears statement (if changed from the statement issued within five working days after completion), together with explanatory notes on any disputes and

- explanatory notes on major variations from the original budget for that service charge accounting period.

Where the closing balance on the service charge cash reconciliation is a positive sum, the seller should transfer to the buyer within five working days of the issue of the service charge cash reconciliation, the positive balance (after deduction of any interim payment already made on account of such credit balance under section C1.1).

Where the closing balance on the service charge cash reconciliation at the date of transfer is negative (this will occur when the expenditure exceeds the income), the buyer should reimburse such negative balance to the seller within five working days of the issue of the service charge cash reconciliation.

The buyer (or their manager) should then be responsible for completing the full year service charge reconciliation. This should include certifying the accounts and arranging for their independent review or independent audit, where required, in accordance with this professional standard.

The buyer (or their manager) should then issue the statement of expenditure and any balancing service charges to the tenants at the end of the service charge year in the usual way.

### **Prior service charge years**

If there are prior service charge years for which the closing accounts have not yet been issued, the contract should set out what should happen. See section C1.1 for various options.

#### **C1.1.5 Sinking and reserve funds**

In all instances where the seller operates sinking funds or reserve funds, the information about these will normally be provided in response to standard preliminary enquiries before contract. If not, the sale contract should provide for the following information to be supplied before the completion date (or at the latest within five working days after completion):

- details of all funds and assets covered
- details of the term of the fund, expiry date and life expectancy of the assets
- a full statement showing fund values broken down between each asset and details of landlord and tenant contributions, tax and interest
- a statement of expenditure from each fund, if applicable and
- details of tax liability and any trust status applicable to each fund.

#### **C1.1.6 Depreciation charges**

If the service charge included depreciation charges, but details have not been provided in response to standard enquiries before contract, the sale contract should provide for the following information to be supplied before the completion date (or at the latest within five working days after completion):

- details of all assets covered by the charges
- details of the period of cover including start date and cost of asset and
- the final book value of each asset and details of the charges recovered from each service charge year, from each tenant up to the completion date.

#### C1.1.7 Security deposits for utilities

Utility companies might request a security deposit from landlords as a condition of the supply agreement.

If that utility supply agreement is to be novated to the buyer, the seller should obtain confirmation that the supplier recognises the buyer as the beneficial landlord of the security deposit, and the security deposit will roll over with it. The sale contract should then provide for the buyer to reimburse the seller an amount equivalent to the deposit. This could be included in the financial transfer procedure set out in section C1.1.3.

If the utility supply agreement is to be terminated on completion (and the buyer is to arrange its own in substitution), the seller can arrange direct for the refund to it of the deposit.

If the original deposit was included as a 'cost' in any previous service charge period, the buyer should account for the return of the deposit as a credit item as part of the service charge reconciliation up to the date of sale.

## C1.2 Change of manager

A change of manager will often occur because of a sale of property, in which case, the procedures outlined in section C1.1 should be adopted. Where a change in manager occurs for any other reason, the following procedures should apply (and the obligation to comply with them should form part of the management contract).

#### C1.2.1 Property financial information

The same information listed in section C1.1.1, together with VAT election paperwork where applicable, should be provided to the new manager no later than three weeks before the management handover date.

#### C1.2.2 Tenant financial information

The same information listed in section C1.1.2 should be provided to the new manager no later than three weeks before the management handover date.

#### C1.2.3 Financial transfer

On the management handover date, the previous manager should provide to the new manager a full-service charge arrears list, together with tenant history reports and details of disputes, payment plans and bad debts. It is recommended that the previous manager transfers to the new manager an amount equal to its reasonable estimate of the credit balance on the service charge account, within five working days of the management

handover date. The previous manager should provide to the new manager (within two months of the management handover date) a final service charge cash reconciliation (calculated as detailed in Appendix C), together with a transfer of funds equating to the cash balance analysed in the service charge cash reconciliation (less the earlier sum transferred, if any).

#### C1.2.4 Statements of service charge expenditure

A change of manager is likely to be known in good time, unlike completion of sales that can take place at short notice. Consequently, it should be possible for the transfer timetable to be quicker. However, it is recommended that the same timetable as in a sale (as set out in section C1.1.4) is adopted in the management contract as a backstop.

#### C1.2.5 Sinking and reserve funds

The same procedures apply as in section C1.1.5, but all statements and transfers should be made to the new manager no later than the management handover date.

#### C1.2.6 Depreciation charges

The same procedures apply as in section C1.1.6, but all statements should be issued to the new manager no later than the management handover date.

## C2 Supplier information

A lack of communication between the buyer and seller (or between the previous and new manager) concerning suppliers can lead to a failure to terminate or novate supplier contracts and result in unauthorised work being carried out and incorrect invoices being issued.

During a sale, a buyer would normally ask for details of the supplier contracts before exchanging the sale contract. In particular, the buyer will be focusing on the novation or termination provisions. The buyer can then decide whether to request novation, assignment or termination of individual contracts, and will provide for this in the sale contract. If the supplier contract is to be terminated, the period of notice may overrun completion, meaning the seller **must** pay supplier invoices for the period after completion or handover, so attention should be paid to this early on during the sale process.

Where there is a new manager appointed, the landlord should consider, in advance, which supplier contracts (held in the name of the outgoing manager) are capable of novation or assignment by agreement, into the name of the new manager, and obtain any necessary consents. If the supplier contract cannot be novated or assigned, the landlord or manager is to assess what notice should be given to terminate it, and a new contract may need to be established with a new supplier.

It is important to focus on this early to avoid unnecessary duplication of payments to previous and new suppliers. In some cases, the supplier contract will be with the landlord (the client) so a change of manager will not precipitate any need for novation, assignment or termination.



Where no arrangements are made for novation, assignment or termination of the supplier contract, the seller or previous manager will be responsible for any costs arising under the contract following completion/handover, including any contract penalties as a result of early termination of contract etc.

If the supplier contract has been novated, assigned or terminated, the previous manager should not give instructions or order works from that supplier following completion/handover.

### C3 Example reconciliation statements

#### On completion of sale

Income received from tenants for current open service charge year		£
<b>Less:</b>	Expenditure incurred/paid for current open service charge year	£
<b>Add:</b>	Vendor's liability at the date of completion for the current open service charge year	£
<b>Add:</b>	Accruals at the date of completion for the current open service charge year	£
<b>Service charge cash to be handed over on completion</b>		<b>£</b>

#### On handover

Service charge demanded from tenants for current open service charge year		£
<b>Less:</b>	Expenditure incurred/paid for current open service charge year	£
<b>Less:</b>	Service charge arrears for current open service charge period	£
<b>Less:</b>	Arrears from past service charge years	£
<b>Service charge cash to be handed over on transfer</b>		<b>£</b>

# Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Accrual accounting	Considered the standard accounting practice for most services, except for very small operations. This requires that costs be recognised in the accounts when incurred, not when the invoice is actually paid. This is the opposite of cash accounting, which recognises transactions only when there is an exchange of cash.
Accruals	Expenses incurred in a period for which no invoice has been received at the period-end. As the cost relates to the period, it should be charged to the service charge account for that period.
Administration charges	The manager's costs in procuring services directly (not through a contractor) where the actual cost of the service (e.g. the site-management team) is recovered through the service charge. The administration charge is intended to reimburse the manager's indirect costs (e.g. payroll, staffing, etc.) and is recorded to the cost category where they are incurred, as would apply if the service(s) were contracted.
Agreed contributions to future works	Where a lease makes no provision for a sinking fund or reserve fund, it can be beneficial to both landlords and tenants to spread the cost of anticipated future works over several service charge periods. This voluntary arrangement should be specifically agreed between the parties and formalised in a written agreement and made clear in the service charge (see subsection 4.7.4.5).
Agreed retention of funds already collected	Where costs have been included in the service charge budget, but no liability existed at the year end to qualify as a valid accrual. This voluntary arrangement should be specifically agreed and documented between the parties and made clear in the service charge that the costs remain posted in that year in accordance with terms agreed (see subsection 4.7.4.5).
Allocation	The splitting of costs of a service to assign them to a specific schedule or cost category.
Apportionment	The division of costs within schedules between those premises that benefit from the services in that schedule, based on the availability, benefit and use of the services.

Term	Definition
Arrears statement	A transaction list of all unpaid charges demanded by the landlord from the tenants, collated on a tenant-by-tenant basis.
Balancing charge	The resulting difference between an individual tenant's apportionment of expenditure and the on-account service charges demanded from that tenant for any specific service charge accounting period, also having regard to any service charge concessions that may have been granted.
Beyond economic repair	When fabric or plant and equipment is in disrepair or has deteriorated or become obsolescent, the estimated cost of remedial works demonstrably exceed the cost of replacement or are so out of proportion as to fail to provide value for money in terms of ongoing costs of maintenance, and failure could impact delivery and/or reliability of service provision.
Customer services, amenities and facilities	The services provided to help and assist end users of the property including tenants, tenant's staff and visitors, including desirable or useful features, services or resources that are provided to make a place more pleasant, convenient and appealing, (e.g. information desk, wayfinding, mobility services, children's play areas and clubs, free wi-fi, free phone charging, customer lounges or meeting areas, etc.).
Depreciation charge	The 'cost' to the landlord representing the measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in life of an asset.
Direct charges	Any expenditure that is charged directly to individual tenants and not funded via the on-account service charges.
Improvements	Works that go beyond a reasonable definition of maintenance and repair, renewal or replacement, but excluding replacement of fabric or plant and equipment where beyond economic repair with its modern and often more efficient equivalent.
In trust	Money or monies kept in a separately named account that is held in the bank account of its landlord.
Landlord	The person who receives or is entitled to receive the rent. This person is usually responsible for the provision, management and administration of the services and the service charge. Also referred to as the 'owner'.

Term	Definition
Manager	Any suitably qualified firm or person that budgets, forecasts, procures, manages and accounts for the services that comprise the service charge, whether they are the landlord, an in-house team, management company or a managing agent (including any wholly or partly owned related companies).
Management fees	<p>The remuneration of the manager and related entities including any reasonable profit element, for managing the services comprised in the service charge. Typically, this includes the supervision of the site team, overseeing the site contractors and the accounts work necessary to budget, forecast, manage, disperse, balance and apportion the service charge. Specifically, these fees are not to include property management work separate from the service charge, such as landlord approvals, income generation or rent collection.</p> <p>Where the subject property/site management team is not large enough to justify specific service managers (for example, a health and safety manager or building surveyor) additional specialist fees may be charged to the relevant cost category for the 'manager provided' service.</p>
Management handover date	The date on which the responsibility to manage the property transfers from one property manager to another.
Marketing and promotions	Advertising and other forms of promotion of a retail centre, property or estate intended to bring additional custom for the benefit of the occupational tenants (as distinct from attractions and entertainments of a general amenity, benefit, service or attraction within the retail centre, property or estate – often titled 'events' to differentiate).
Materiality	<p>Information is 'material' if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the stakeholders make based on the financial statement, which provides financial information about the service charge cost expenditure.</p> <p>Materiality depends on several factors, such as the size and nature of the item, the quality and type of property, the aggregate of the total service charge and the amounts payable by individual tenants, based on a professional assessment in the surrounding circumstances.</p>

Term	Definition
On-account service charge	An estimated charge raised in advance and anticipation of the final service charge liability, calculated from the service charge budget.
Payment plan	Where cost of major works expenditure has been borne upfront by the landlord and is recovered over a number of subsequent years, in accordance with terms agreed between the landlord and tenants.
Planned preventative maintenance (PPM)	PPM is maintenance that is performed purposely and regularly to keep the fabric, facilities, plant and equipment of a building in satisfactory operating condition by providing for systematic inspection, detection and correction of failures, either before they occur or before they develop into major defects. PPM also helps to identify the point at which such items can reasonably be assessed to have reached the end of their economic life, such that replacement or renewal may be necessary. PPM programmes are usually prepared in periods of between five to ten years in advance and are to be updated at frequent intervals.
Prepayments	Expenses paid in a given period that relates to the following period in whole or part.
Refurbishment	The renovation of fabric or equipment to bring it to a workable or better condition. It is often a different concept to repair or improvement and usually includes elements of both. Where a refurbishment project includes improvements or enhancements beyond normal repair or maintenance (which may themselves include a degree of environmental enhancement), this element of the cost would usually be met by the landlord.
Relaunching	Marketing to change the perception in the eyes of its target audience. This may be for letting purposes (a landlord's cost) or may benefit both landlord and tenant, for example, a shopping centre following refurbishment, in which case, an agreement should be reached as to how the relaunch costs are split between the parties.
Reserve fund	A fund formed for a defined purpose to meet anticipated future costs of maintenance and upkeep to avoid fluctuations in the amount of service charge payable each year (for example, for external cleaning and redecorations).

Term	Definition
Services	This includes works, such as maintenance and repair of the fabric and structure, and true services such as the provision of heating, lighting, cleaning, security, or as otherwise defined by the lease.
Service charge account	The service charge funds held for a specific property.
Service charge budget	The expenditure estimated by the landlord (or their manager) that will be incurred in a given service charge accounting period.
Service charge reconciliation	A comprehensive comparison of all service charge income demanded against all service charge expenditure (including accruals and prepayments) for a given service charge accounting period. This enables the calculation of any balancing charges and credits and produces a statement of expenditure.
Service charge year end accounts	The accounting pack detailing the actual expenditure at the closure of the service charge period. The lease may use different terminology (such as annual 'statements'), but in this professional standard, such statements are referred to as 'service charge year end accounts' or 'service charge accounts'.
Schedules	The allocation of service charge costs into separate parts to reflect the provision, usage, benefit or availability of services between single or groups of tenants.
Sinking fund	A fund formed for a defined purpose by periodically setting aside money for the replacement of a wasting asset (for example, heating and air-conditioning plant and equipment, lifts, etc.).
Statement of service charge expenditure	The account of service charge expenditure/costs and related notes. Commercial leases usually provide for an annual statement of service charge expenditure to be issued to tenants following the end of each service charge period.
Tenant	A person in possession or occupation of premises and usually responsible for payment of the service charge to the landlord. Also often referred to as 'occupier' or 'customer'.
Total cost of management	The reasonable price for managing the provision of the services at the location and relates only to work carried out in managing and operating the services and the administration of the service charge.

Term	Definition
Value for money	The optimal use of resources to achieve the intended outcomes. Value for money is not about achieving the lowest initial price.
Virtual bank account	A subsidiary or subaccount of a physical bank account that allows segregation of funds, e.g. in respect of individual properties, from other funds in the same account or alternatively where funds can be clearly identified through the use of separate ledgers.
Void liabilities	The share of the agreed service charge expenditure for any service charge accounting period that is attributable to vacant or void accommodation.

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