



Residential Tenancy Act
RESIDENTIAL TENANCY REGULATION
B.C. Reg. 477/2003

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Consolidated Regulations of British Columbia
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Residential Tenancy Act

RESIDENTIAL TENANCY REGULATION

B.C. Reg. 477/2003

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Residential Tenancy Act

RESIDENTIAL TENANCY REGULATION

B.C. Reg. 477/2003

PART 1 – GENERAL

Definitions

- 1** (1) In this regulation:
- “**Act**” means the *Residential Tenancy Act*;
- “**supportive housing rental unit**” has the meaning given to it in section 2.1 [supportive housing rental units].
- (2) For the purposes of section 4 (f) [what the Act does not apply to] of the Act, “**transitional housing**” means living accommodation that is provided
- (a) on a temporary basis,
 - (b) by a person or organization that receives funding from a local government or the government of British Columbia or of Canada for the purpose of providing that accommodation, and
 - (c) together with programs intended to assist tenants to become better able to live independently.

[am. B.C. Regs. 278/2016, Sch., s. 1; 3/2024, s. 1.]

Emergency shelter in relation to COVID-19 emergency

- 1.1** (1) In this section, “**COVID-19 emergency**” means the emergency that is the subject of
- (a) the notice provided on March 17, 2020 by the provincial health officer under section 52 (2) of the *Public Health Act*, and
 - (b) the declaration of a state of emergency made on March 18, 2020, and any extension of that declaration, under section 9 of the *Emergency Program Act*.
- (2) For the purposes of section 4 (f) [what this Act does not apply to] of the Act, “**emergency shelter**” includes living accommodation that is provided in relation to the COVID-19 emergency
- (a) on a temporary basis,
 - (b) free of charge to the occupant, and
 - (c) by a person or organization that receives funding from the government for the purpose of providing that accommodation.

[en. B.C. Reg. 115/2020.]

Exemption from Act for government

- 1.2** The Act does not apply in relation to a tenancy agreement between the government and a tenant that arises from
- (a) a lease or a licence of occupation under section 11 (2) of the *Land Act*,

- (b) a lease under section 38 of the *Land Act*, or
 - (c) a licence of occupation under section 39 of the *Land Act*.
- [en. B.C. Reg. 206/2023, Sch. 2.]

Exemption from certain sections of the Act for public housing bodies

- 2** (1) Rental units operated by the following are exempt from sections 34 (2), 41, 42 and 43 [*assignment and subletting, rent increases*] of the Act if the rent of the units is related to the tenant's income:
- (a) the British Columbia Housing Management Commission;
 - (b) the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation;
 - (c) the City of Vancouver;
 - (d) the City of Vancouver Public Housing Corporation;
 - (e) Metro Vancouver Housing Corporation;
 - (f) the Capital Region Housing Corporation;
 - (g) any housing society or non-profit municipal housing corporation that has an agreement regarding the operation of residential property with the following:
 - (i) the government of British Columbia;
 - (ii) the British Columbia Housing Management Commission;
 - (iii) the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation;
 - (iv) a municipality;
 - (v) a regional district;
 - (h) any housing society or non-profit municipal housing corporation that previously had an agreement regarding the operation of residential property with a person or body listed in paragraph (g), if the agreement expired and was not renewed.
- (2) Supportive housing rental units are exempt from sections 28, 29 and 30 (1) (b) [*quiet enjoyment, entry and access*] of the Act.
- [am. B.C. Regs. 249/2008; 278/2016, Sch., s. 2; 3/2024, s. 2.]

Supportive housing rental units

- 2.1** (1) In this section:
- “**housing stability support**” means a support described in subsection (4);
- “**support worker**” means an employee of a supportive housing operator whose duties include providing housing stability support;
- “**supportive housing operator**” means a person or body described in subsection (3).
- (2) A rental unit is a supportive housing rental unit if all of the following criteria are met:
- (a) the rental unit is located in a residential property that is operated by a supportive housing operator;

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- (b) the rental unit is provided to a tenant who has been assessed, according to criteria set by the supportive housing operator,
 - (i) as experiencing homelessness or as being at risk of experiencing homelessness, and
 - (ii) as a person who would benefit from housing stability support;
 - (c) housing stability support is available to at least one tenant of the rental unit;
 - (d) the rental unit is not provided on a temporary basis.
- (3) A supportive housing rental unit must be operated by one of the following:
- (a) the British Columbia Housing Management Commission;
 - (b) the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation;
 - (c) a municipality or regional district;
 - (d) a corporation incorporated by, or in which shares have been acquired by, a municipality or regional district for a purpose that includes providing affordable housing;
 - (e) a treaty first nation;
 - (f) a board within the meaning of the *Health Authorities Act*;
 - (g) a society within the meaning of the *Societies Act*;
 - (h) a corporation within the meaning of the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act*;
 - (i) a registered charity within the meaning of section 248 (1) of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).
- (4) A support is a housing stability support if it meets all of the following criteria:
- (a) the support must be available on the premises of the residential property on which the supportive housing rental unit is located;
 - (b) the support must be provided by a support worker;
 - (c) receipt of the support by tenants must be voluntary;
 - (d) the support must be funded, in whole or in part, by
 - (i) a supportive housing operator referred to in subsection (3) (a) to (f), or
 - (ii) the government of British Columbia or Canada;
 - (e) the support must be of at least one of the following types:
 - (i) providing opportunities to participate in social or recreational activities intended to promote community inclusion, including activities that take place off the premises of the residential property;
 - (ii) providing opportunities to participate in skills training, including training that takes place off the premises of residential property, intended to facilitate independent living, including social and economic participation;

- (iii) assisting with short- or long-term collaborative planning and providing follow-up with respect to setting goals, assessing needs, identifying resources and supports and reducing barriers to services;
- (iv) making referrals to, and providing regularly-available assistance in accessing, community resources and health services for conditions that do not require emergency or acute care.

[en. B.C. Reg. 3/2024, s. 3.]

Definition of “unconscionable”

- 3** For the purposes of section 6 (3) (b) [*unenforceable term*] of the Act, a term of a tenancy agreement is “unconscionable” if the term is oppressive or grossly unfair to one party.

Public housing bodies

- 3.1** The persons and organizations set out in section 2 (a) to (h) of this regulation are prescribed as public housing bodies for the purposes of section 49.1 of the Act.

[en. B.C. Reg. 234/2006, s. 11; am. B.C. Reg. 19/2020, s. 1.]

Interest payable on security deposits and pet damage deposits

- 4** The rate of interest under section 38 (1) (c) [*return of deposits*] of the Act that is payable to a tenant on a security deposit or pet damage deposit is 4.5% below the prime lending rate of the principal banker to the Province on the first day of each calendar year, compounded annually.

Prohibited fees

- 5**
- (1) A landlord must not charge a guest fee, whether or not the guest stays overnight.
 - (2) A landlord must not charge a fee for replacement keys or other access devices if the replacement is required because the landlord changed the locks or other means of access.
 - (3) A landlord must not charge a fee in relation to any cost incurred by the landlord to repay a deposit as described in section 38 (8) (c) [*return of deposit*] of the Act.

[am. B.C. Reg. 278/2016, Sch., s. 3.]

Refundable fees charged by landlord

- 6**
- (1) If a landlord provides a tenant with a key or other access device, the landlord may charge a fee that is
 - (a) refundable upon return of the key or access device, and
 - (b) no greater than the direct cost of replacing the key or access device.
 - (2) A landlord must not charge a fee described in subsection (1) if the key or access device is the tenant’s sole means of access to the residential property.

Non-refundable fees charged by landlord

- 7** (1) A landlord may charge any of the following non-refundable fees:

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- (a) direct cost of replacing keys or other access devices;
 - (b) direct cost of additional keys or other access devices requested by the tenant;
 - (c) a service fee charged by a financial institution to the landlord for the return of a tenant's cheque;
 - (d) subject to subsection (2), an administration fee of not more than \$25 for the return of a tenant's cheque by a financial institution or for late payment of rent;
 - (e) subject to subsection (2), a fee that does not exceed the greater of \$15 and 3% of the monthly rent for the tenant moving between rental units within the residential property, if the tenant requested the move;
 - (f) a move-in or move-out fee charged by a strata corporation to the landlord;
 - (g) a fee for services or facilities requested by the tenant, if those services or facilities are not required to be provided under the tenancy agreement.
- (2) A landlord must not charge the fee described in paragraph (1) (d) or (e) unless the tenancy agreement provides for that fee.

Fee for starting application for dispute resolution

- 8** For the purposes of section 59 (2) (c) [*starting dispute resolution*] of the Act, an applicant for dispute resolution must pay the following fees:
- (a) for an application for a rent increase above the regulated limit, \$300 plus \$10 for each rental unit, to a maximum of \$600;
 - (b) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 254/2015, s. 1 (b).]
 - (c) for any other application, \$100.
- [am. B.C. Regs. 234/2006, s. 12; 254/2015, s. 1.]

Fee for application for a review hearing

- 9** For the purposes of section 79 (3) (b) [*application for review*] of the Act, an applicant for a review hearing must pay a fee of \$50.
- [am. B.C. Reg. 254/2015, s. 2.]

Administration of trust accounts

- 10** (1) For the purposes of section 65 (2) [*recovery of costs*] of the Act, “costs” means
- (a) the direct costs of the director's administration of an order under section 65 (1) (a) [*rent paid to director*] of the Act,
 - (b) \$100 for the cost of establishing each trust account, and
 - (c) \$5 for each transaction in the trust account.
- (2) The director may reduce any of the costs set out in subsection (1) if there are insufficient funds in the trust account.
- (3) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 278/2016, Sch., s. 4.]
- [am. B.C. Regs. 234/2006, s. 13; 278/2016, Sch., s. 4.]

PART 2 – REQUIREMENTS FOR TENANCY AGREEMENTS**Tenancy agreement must comply with Act**

- 11** A landlord must ensure that any tenancy agreement entered into or renewed by the landlord on or after the date the Act comes into force complies with this Part.

Disclosure and form of agreement

- 12** (1) A landlord must ensure that a tenancy agreement is
- (a) in writing,
 - (b) signed and dated by both the landlord and the tenant,
 - (c) in type no smaller than 8 point, and
 - (d) written so as to be easily read and understood by a reasonable person.
- (2) A landlord must ensure that the terms of a tenancy agreement required under section 13 *[requirements for a tenancy agreement]* of the Act and section 13 *[standard terms]* of this regulation are set out in the tenancy agreement in a manner that makes them clearly distinguishable from terms that are not required under those sections.

[am. B.C. Reg. 234/2006, s. 14.]

Standard terms that must be included in a tenancy agreement

- 13** (1) A landlord must ensure that a tenancy agreement contains the standard terms.
- (1.1) The terms set out in the schedule are prescribed as the standard terms.
- (2) A landlord of a rental unit referred to in section 2 *[exemption from certain sections of the Act for public housing bodies]* is not required to include the following in a tenancy agreement:
- (a) section 2 *[security and pet damage deposit]* of the Schedule if the landlord does not require payment of a security deposit or a pet damage deposit;
 - (b) sections 6 and 7 *[rent increase, assign or sublet]* of the Schedule.
- (3) A landlord of a supportive housing rental unit is not required to include the following in a tenancy agreement:
- (a) section 9 (1), (2) and (2.1) of the Schedule *[occupants and guests]*;
 - (b) section 11 of the Schedule *[landlord's entry into rental unit]*.

[am. B.C. Regs. 234/2006, s. 15; 3/2024, s. 4.]

Fixed term tenancy – circumstances when tenant must vacate at end of term

- 13.1** (1) In this section, “**close family member**” has the same meaning as in section 49 (1) of the Act.
- (2) For the purposes of section 97 (2) (a.1) *[prescribing circumstances when landlord may include term requiring tenant to vacate]* of the Act, a circumstance

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in which a landlord may include in a fixed term tenancy agreement a requirement that the tenant vacate the rental unit at the end of the term is that the landlord is an individual who, or whose close family member, will occupy the rental unit at the end of the term.

- (3) For the purposes of section 97 (2) (a.2) [*prescribing period of time for which a circumstance prescribed under paragraph (a.1) must be satisfied*] of the Act, the period of time for which the circumstance prescribed under paragraph (a.1) must be satisfied is 6 months.

[en. B.C. Reg. 225/2017, App. 2, s. 1; am. B.C. Reg. 171/2022, s. (b).]

PART 3 – CONDITION INSPECTIONS**Rental unit to be empty**

- 14** The landlord and tenant must complete a condition inspection described in section 23 or 35 [*condition inspections*] of the Act when the rental unit is empty of the tenant's possessions, unless the parties agree on a different time.

Tenant may appoint an agent

- 15** (1) The tenant may appoint an agent to act on the tenant's behalf to attend a condition inspection and sign a condition inspection report described in section 23 or 35 of the Act.
- (2) The tenant must advise the landlord, in advance of the condition inspection, that an agent will be acting for the tenant in respect of the condition inspection and condition inspection report.
- (3) The landlord must not accept an appointment or act as the tenant's agent for the purposes of subsection (1).

[am. B.C. Reg. 64/2021, s. 3.]

Scheduling of the inspection

- 16** (1) The landlord and tenant must attempt in good faith to mutually agree on a date and time for a condition inspection.
- (2) A condition inspection must be scheduled and conducted between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m., unless the parties agree on a different time.

Two opportunities for inspection

- 17** (1) A landlord must offer to a tenant a first opportunity to schedule the condition inspection by proposing one or more dates and times.
- (2) If the tenant is not available at a time offered under subsection (1),
- (a) the tenant may propose an alternative time to the landlord, who must consider this time prior to acting under paragraph (b), and

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- (b) the landlord must propose a second opportunity, different from the opportunity described in subsection (1), to the tenant by providing the tenant with a notice in the approved form.
- (3) When providing each other with an opportunity to schedule a condition inspection, the landlord and tenant must consider any reasonable time limitations of the other party that are known and that affect that party's availability to attend the inspection.

Condition inspection report

- 18** (1) The landlord must give the tenant a copy of the signed condition inspection report
- (a) of an inspection made under section 23 of the Act, promptly and in any event within 7 days after the condition inspection is completed, and
 - (b) of an inspection made under section 35 of the Act, promptly and in any event within 15 days after the later of
 - (i) the date the condition inspection is completed, and
 - (ii) the date the landlord receives the tenant's forwarding address in writing.
- (2) The landlord must use a service method described in section 88 [*service of documents*] of the Act.

Disclosure and form of the condition inspection report

- 19** A condition inspection report must be
- (a) in writing,
 - (b) in type no smaller than 8 point, and
 - (c) written so as to be easily read and understood by a reasonable person.

Standard information that must be included in a condition inspection report

- 20** (1) A condition inspection report completed under section 23 or 35 of the Act must contain the following information:
- (a) the correct legal names of the landlord, the tenant and, if applicable, the tenant's agent;
 - (b) the address of the rental unit being inspected;
 - (c) the date on which the tenant is entitled to possession of the rental unit;
 - (d) the address for service of the landlord;
 - (e) the date of the condition inspection;
 - (f) a statement of the state of repair and general condition of each room in the rental unit including, but not limited to, the following as applicable:
 - (i) entry;
 - (ii) living rooms;

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- (iii) kitchen;
 - (iv) dining room or eating area;
 - (v) stairs;
 - (vi) halls;
 - (vii) bathrooms;
 - (viii) bedrooms;
 - (ix) storage;
 - (x) basement or crawl space;
 - (xi) other rooms;
 - (xii) exterior, including balcony, patio and yard;
 - (xiii) garage or parking area;
 - (g) a statement of the state of repair and general condition of any floor or window coverings, appliances, furniture, fixtures, electrical outlets and electronic connections provided for the exclusive use of the tenant as part of the tenancy agreement;
 - (h) any other items which the landlord and tenant agree should be included;
 - (i) a statement identifying any damage or items in need of maintenance or repair;
 - (j) appropriate space for the tenant to indicate agreement or disagreement with the landlord's assessment of any item of the condition of the rental unit and contents, and any additional comments;
 - (k) the following statement, to be completed by the tenant:
 - I, Tenant's name
 - ☐ agree that this report fairly represents the condition of the rental unit.
 - ☐ do not agree that this report fairly represents the condition of the rental unit, for the following reasons:
 -
 -;
 - (l) a space for the signature of both the landlord and tenant.
- (2) In addition to the information referred to in subsection (1), a condition inspection report completed under section 35 [*condition inspection: end of tenancy*] of the Act must contain the following items in a manner that makes them clearly distinguishable from other information in the report:
- (a) a statement itemizing any damage to the rental unit or residential property for which the tenant is responsible;
 - (b) if agreed upon by the landlord and tenant,
 - (i) the amount to be deducted from the tenant's security deposit or pet damage deposit,
 - (ii) the tenant's signature indicating agreement with the deduction, and

(iii) the date on which the tenant signed.

Evidentiary weight of a condition inspection report

- 21** In dispute resolution proceedings, a condition inspection report completed in accordance with this Part is evidence of the state of repair and condition of the rental unit or residential property on the date of the inspection, unless either the landlord or the tenant has a preponderance of evidence to the contrary.

[am. B.C. Reg. 234/2006, s. 16.]

PART 4 – RENT INCREASES**Definitions for Part****21.1** (1) In this Part:

“**another source**” includes a grant scheme or similar scheme, an insurance plan and a settlement of a claim;

“**dwelling unit**” means the following:

- (a) living accommodation that is not rented and not intended to be rented;
- (b) a rental unit;

“**eligible capital expenditures**” means capital expenditures described in section 23.1 (4);

“**greenhouse gas**” has the same meaning as in the *Climate Change Accountability Act*;

“**major component**”, in relation to a residential property, means

- (a) a component of the residential property that is integral to the residential property, or
- (b) a significant component of a major system;

“**major system**”, in relation to a residential property, means an electrical system, mechanical system, structural system or similar system that is integral

- (a) to the residential property, or
- (b) to providing services to the tenants and occupants of the residential property;

“**specified dwelling unit**” means

- (a) a dwelling unit that is a building, or is located in a building, in which an installation was made, or repairs or a replacement was carried out, for which eligible capital expenditures were incurred, or
- (b) a dwelling unit that is affected by an installation made, or repairs or a replacement carried out, in or on a residential property in which the dwelling unit is located, for which eligible capital expenditures were incurred.

- (2) For certainty, the following are not eligible capital expenditures:

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- (a) capital expenditures described in section 23.1 (5);
- (b) an amount equal to the value of a landlord's labour for installations, repairs or replacements described in section 23.1 (4).

[en. B.C. Reg. 174/2021, Sch. 1, s. 1.]

Annual rent increase

- 22** (1) In this section, “**inflation rate**” means the 12 month average percent change in the all-items Consumer Price Index for British Columbia ending in the July that is most recently available for the calendar year for which a rent increase takes effect.

(2) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 184/2022, Sch. 2, s. 1.]

- (3) For the purposes of section 43 (1) (a) of the Act, in relation to a rent increase with an effective date on or after January 1, 2019, a landlord may impose a rent increase that is no greater than the amount calculated as follows:

percentage amount = inflation rate.

(4) and (5) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 184/2022, Sch. 2, s. 1.]

[am. B.C. Regs. 234/2006, s. 17; 184/2018, Sch. 2; 184/2022, Sch. 2, s. 1.]

22.1 Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 477/2003, s. 22.1 (6).]

22.2 Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 477/2003, s. 22.2 (5).]

Additional rent increase other than for eligible capital expenditures

- 23** (1) A landlord may apply under section 43 (3) [*additional rent increase*] of the Act for an additional rent increase, other than for eligible capital expenditures, if one or more of the following apply:

- (a) the landlord has incurred a financial loss from an extraordinary increase in the operating expenses of the residential property;
- (b) the landlord, acting reasonably, has incurred a financial loss for the financing costs of purchasing the residential property, if the financing costs could not have been foreseen under reasonable circumstances;
- (c) the landlord, as a tenant, has received an additional rent increase under this section or section 23.1 for the same rental unit.

(2) If the landlord applies for an increase under subsection (1) (a) or (b), the landlord must make a single application to increase the rent for all rental units in the residential property by an equal percentage.

(3) The director must consider the following in deciding whether to approve an application for a rent increase under subsection (1):

- (a) the rent payable for similar rental units in the residential property immediately before the proposed increase is intended to come into effect;

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- (b) the rent history for the affected rental unit in the 3 years preceding the date of the application;
 - (c) a change in a service or facility that the landlord has provided for the residential property in which the rental unit is located in the 12 months preceding the date of the application;
 - (d) a change in operating expenses and capital expenditures in the 3 years preceding the date of the application that the director considers relevant and reasonable;
 - (e) the relationship between the change described in paragraph (d) and the rent increase applied for;
 - (f) Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 174/2021, Sch. 1, s. 2 (c).]
 - (g) a finding by the director that the landlord has contravened section 32 *[obligation to repair and maintain]* of the Act;
 - (h) whether, and to what extent, an increase in costs with respect to repair or maintenance of the residential property results from inadequate repair or maintenance in a previous year;
 - (i) a rent increase or a portion of a rent increase previously approved under this section that is reasonably attributable to the cost of performing a landlord's obligation that has not been fulfilled;
 - (j) whether the director has set aside a notice to end a tenancy within the 6 months preceding the date of the application;
 - (k) whether the director has found, in dispute resolution proceedings in relation to an application under this section, that the landlord has
 - (i) submitted false or misleading evidence, or
 - (ii) failed to comply with an order of the director for the disclosure of documents.
- (4) In considering an application under subsection (1), the director may
- (a) grant the application, in full or in part,
 - (b) refuse the application,
 - (c) order that the increase granted under subsection (1) be phased in over a period of time, or
 - (d) order that the effective date of an increase granted under subsection (1) is conditional on the landlord's compliance with an order of the director respecting the residential property.
- (5) If the total amount of the additional rent increase approved under this section is not applied within 12 months of the date the increase comes into effect, the landlord must not carry forward the unused portion or add it to any future rent increase, unless the director orders otherwise under subsection (4).

[am. B.C. Regs. 234/2006, s. 18; 225/2017, App. 2, s. 2; 174/2021, Sch. 1, s. 2.]

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Part 4 – Rent Increases

Additional rent increase for eligible capital expenditures

- 23.1** (1) Subject to subsection (2), a landlord may apply under section 43 (3) [*additional rent increase*] of the Act for an additional rent increase in respect of a rental unit that is a specified dwelling unit for eligible capital expenditures incurred in the 18-month period preceding the date on which the landlord makes the application.
- (2) If the landlord made a previous application for an additional rent increase under subsection (1) and the application was granted, whether in whole or in part, the landlord must not make a subsequent application in respect of the same rental unit for an additional rent increase for eligible capital expenditures until at least 18 months after the month in which the last application was made.
- (3) If the landlord applies for an additional rent increase under this section, the landlord must make a single application to increase the rent for all rental units on which the landlord intends to impose the additional rent increase if approved.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), the director must grant an application under this section for that portion of the capital expenditures in respect of which the landlord establishes all of the following:
- (a) the capital expenditures were incurred for one of the following:
 - (i) the installation, repair or replacement of a major system or major component in order to maintain the residential property, of which the major system is a part or the major component is a component, in a state of repair that complies with the health, safety and housing standards required by law in accordance with section 32 (1) (a) [*landlord and tenant obligations to repair and maintain*] of the Act;
 - (ii) the installation, repair or replacement of a major system or major component that has failed or is malfunctioning or inoperative or that is close to the end of its useful life;
 - (iii) the installation, repair or replacement of a major system or major component that achieves one or more of the following:
 - (A) a reduction in energy use or greenhouse gas emissions;
 - (B) an improvement in the security of the residential property;
 - (b) the capital expenditures were incurred in the 18-month period preceding the date on which the landlord makes the application;
 - (c) the capital expenditures are not expected to be incurred again for at least 5 years.
- (5) The director must not grant an application under this section for that portion of capital expenditures in respect of which a tenant establishes that the capital expenditures were incurred
- (a) for repairs or replacement required because of inadequate repair or maintenance on the part of the landlord, or

- (b) for which the landlord has been paid, or is entitled to be paid, from another source.

[en. B.C. Reg. 174/2021, Sch. 1, s. 3.]

**Determination of amount of additional rent increase
for eligible capital expenditures**

- 23.2** (1) If the director grants an application under section 23.1, the amount of the additional rent increase that the landlord may impose for the eligible capital expenditures is determined in accordance with this section.
- (2) The director must
- (a) divide the amount of the eligible capital expenditures incurred by the number of specified dwelling units, and
 - (b) divide the amount calculated under paragraph (a) by 120.
- (3) The landlord must multiply the sum of the rent payable in the year in which the additional increase is to be imposed and the annual rent increase permitted to be imposed under section 43 (1) (a) of the Act in that year by 3%.
- (4) The landlord may only impose whichever is the lower amount of the 2 amounts calculated under subsection (2) or (3).

[en. B.C. Reg. 174/2021, Sch. 1, s. 3.]

**Imposition of additional rent increase
for eligible capital expenditures**

- 23.3** (1) In this section:
- “**phase 1**” means the first 12 months in which the additional rent increase may be imposed to comply with the timing and notice requirements set out in section 42 [*timing and notice of rent increases*] of the Act;
 - “**phase 2**” means the next 12 months after phase 1 in which the additional rent increase may be imposed to comply with the timing and notice requirements set out in section 42 of the Act;
 - “**phase 3**” means the next 12 months after phase 2 in which the additional rent increase may be imposed to comply with the timing and notice requirements set out in section 42 of the Act.
- (2) An additional rent increase for eligible capital expenditures may only be imposed
- (a) with the annual rent increase permitted to be imposed under section 43 (1) (a) of the Act, and
 - (b) subject to subsection (3), in the first 12 months in which it may be imposed to comply with the timing and notice requirements set out in section 42 of the Act.
- (3) If the amount calculated under section 23.2 (2) is higher than the amount that the landlord may impose under section 23.2 (4), the additional rent increase for eligible capital expenditures may only be imposed in up to 3 phases as follows:

RESIDENTIAL TENANCY REGULATIONPart 4 – Rent Increases

- (a) the landlord may impose the amount determined under section 23.2 (4) as an additional rent increase in phase 1;
 - (b) the landlord may impose the amount calculated in accordance with subsection (4) of this section as an additional rent increase in phase 2;
 - (c) the landlord may impose the amount calculated in accordance with subsection (5) as an additional rent increase in phase 3.
- (4) The additional rent increase that the landlord may impose in phase 2 is the lower of the 2 following amounts:
 - (a) the amount calculated under section 23.2 (2) minus the amount the landlord was permitted to impose under section 23.2 (4);
 - (b) the sum of the following multiplied by 3%:
 - (i) the rent payable in phase 2;
 - (ii) the amount of the annual rent increase permitted to be imposed under section 43 (1) (a) of the Act at the time the additional rent increase for eligible capital expenditures for phase 2 is imposed.
- (5) The additional rent increase that the landlord may impose in phase 3 is the lower of the 2 following amounts:
 - (a) the amount calculated under section 23.2 (2) minus the sum of the following:
 - (i) the amount the landlord was permitted to impose under section 23.2 (4);
 - (ii) the amount calculated under subsection (4) (b) of this section;
 - (b) the sum of the following multiplied by 3%:
 - (i) the rent payable in phase 3;
 - (ii) the amount of the annual rent increase permitted to be imposed under section 43 (1) (a) of the Act at the time the additional rent increase for eligible capital expenditures for phase 3 is imposed.
- (6) If the amount of the additional rent increase approved under section 23.1 is not imposed in accordance with subsection (2) or (3) of this section, as applicable, the landlord must not carry forward the unused portion or add it to any future rent increase.
- (7) A landlord
 - (a) may impose only one additional rent increase approved under section 23.1 at one time, and
 - (b) must impose additional rent increases approved under section 23.1 in the order of applications approved under that section and, in relation to each application approved, in the order of the applicable phases.
- (8) For certainty, if an additional rent increase approved under section 23.1 is imposed in phases, the landlord may not omit imposing the additional rent

increases in one of the phases in order to impose an additional rent increase subsequently approved under that section.

- (9) If a tenant vacates a rental unit before one of the additional rent increases is imposed, the landlord must not impose that additional rent increase on the new tenant of the rental unit.

[en. B.C. Reg. 174/2021, Sch. 1, s. 3; am. B.C. Reg. 174/2021, Sch. 3.]

Combination of rent increases

23.4 (1) A landlord may impose

- (a) an annual rent increase under section 22 and an additional rent increase under section 23, or
- (b) an annual rent increase under section 22 and an additional rent increase under section 23.1.

- (2) For certainty, a landlord may not at the same time impose an additional rent increase approved under section 23 and an additional rent increase approved under section 23.1.

[en. B.C. Reg. 174/2021, Sch. 1, s. 3.]

PART 5 – ABANDONMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Abandonment of personal property

- 24** (1) A landlord may consider that a tenant has abandoned personal property if
- (a) the tenant leaves the personal property on residential property that the tenant has vacated after the tenancy agreement has ended, or
 - (b) subject to subsection (2), the tenant leaves the personal property on residential property
 - (i) that, for a continuous period of one month, the tenant has not ordinarily occupied and for which the tenant has not paid rent, or
 - (ii) from which the tenant has removed substantially all of the tenant's personal property.
- (2) The landlord is entitled to consider the circumstances described in paragraph (1) (b) as abandonment only if
- (a) the landlord receives an express oral or written notice of the tenant's intention not to return to the residential property, or
 - (b) the circumstances surrounding the giving up of the rental unit are such that the tenant could not reasonably be expected to return to the residential property.
- (3) If personal property is abandoned as described in subsections (1) and (2), the landlord may remove the personal property from the residential property, and on removal must deal with it in accordance with this Part.

RESIDENTIAL TENANCY REGULATIONPart 5 – Abandonment of Personal Property

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if a landlord and tenant have made an express agreement to the contrary respecting the storage of personal property.

[am. B.C. Reg. 64/2021, ss. 2 and 3.]

Landlord's obligations

- 25** (1) The landlord must
- (a) store the tenant's personal property in a safe place and manner for a period of not less than 60 days following the date of removal,
 - (b) keep a written inventory of the property,
 - (c) keep particulars of the disposition of the property for 2 years following the date of disposition, and
 - (d) advise a tenant or a tenant's representative who requests the information either that the property is stored or that it has been disposed of.
- (2) Despite paragraph (1) (a), the landlord may dispose of the property in a commercially reasonable manner if the landlord reasonably believes that
- (a) the property has a total market value of less than \$500,
 - (b) the cost of removing, storing and selling the property would be more than the proceeds of its sale, or
 - (c) the storage of the property would be unsanitary or unsafe.
- (3) A court may, on application, determine the value of the property for the purposes of subsection (2).

Tenant's claim for abandoned property

- 26** (1) If a tenant claims the tenant's personal property at any time before it is disposed of under section 25 or 29 [*disposal of personal property*], the landlord may, before returning the property, require the tenant to
- (a) reimburse the landlord for the landlord's reasonable costs of
 - (i) removing and storing the property, and
 - (ii) a search required to comply with section 27 [*notice of disposition*], and
 - (b) satisfy any amounts payable by the tenant to the landlord under this Act or a tenancy agreement.
- (2) If a tenant makes a claim under subsection (1), but does not pay the landlord the amount owed, the landlord may dispose of the property as provided by this Part.
- [am. B.C. Reg. 64/2021, s. 8.]

Notice of disposition

- 27** (1) For the purposes of this section:
- “**financing statement**” has the same meaning as in the *Personal Property Security Act*;

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Part 5 – Abandonment of Personal Property

“**security interest**” has the same meaning as in the *Personal Property Security Act*;

“**serial number**” has the same meaning as in section 10 [*collateral described by serial number*] of the *Personal Property Security Regulation* made under the *Personal Property Security Act*.

- (2) Not less than 30 days before disposing of an item of personal property referred to in section 24, the landlord must
- (a) give notice of disposition to any person who
 - (i) has registered a financing statement in the Personal Property Registry using the name of the tenant or the serial number of the property, and
 - (ii) to the knowledge of the landlord, claims an interest in the property, and
 - (b) publish the notice in a newspaper published in the area in which the residential property is situated.
- (3) The notice referred to in subsection (2) must contain
- (a) the name of the tenant,
 - (b) a description of the property to be sold,
 - (c) the address of the residential property,
 - (d) the name and address of the landlord, and
 - (e) a statement that the landlord will dispose of the property unless the person being notified takes possession of the property, establishes a right to possession of it or makes an application to the court to establish such a right within 30 days from the date the notice is served on that person.
- (4) The notice referred to in subsection (2) must be given in accordance with section 72 [*service of statements, notices and demands*] of the *Personal Property Security Act*.

Holder of a security interest

- 28**
- (1) When a notice referred to in section 27 (2) has been served on a person who holds a security interest, the tenant is deemed to be in default of the obligation secured.
 - (2) Before taking possession of the property, the person who holds a security interest must pay to the landlord moving and storage charges incurred by the landlord under this Part.

Disposal of personal property

- 29**
- (1) For the purposes of this section, “**administrator**” has the same meaning as in the *Unclaimed Property Act*.
 - (2) If a landlord has complied with section 25 [*landlord’s obligations*], the landlord may dispose of the property in a commercially reasonable manner unless, during the 60 days referred to in that section,

RESIDENTIAL TENANCY REGULATIONPart 5 – Abandonment of Personal Property

- (a) a person referred to in section 27 (2) [*person entitled to notice of disposition*] who has been given a notice as provided in that section has taken or demanded possession of the property,
 - (b) a person who holds a security interest in the property has taken or demanded possession of the property, or
 - (c) a person claiming an interest in the property has made an application under subsection (7) or has brought an action to establish the person's interest in or right to possession of the property and the landlord has been notified of the application or action.
- (3) If a landlord disposes of personal property under subsection (2), the landlord may retain proceeds of the sale sufficient to
- (a) reimburse the landlord for the landlord's reasonable costs of
 - (i) removing, storing, advertising and disposing of the property, and
 - (ii) a search required to comply with section 27 [*notice of disposition*], and
 - (b) satisfy any amounts payable by the tenant to the landlord under this Act or a tenancy agreement.
- (4) If any amount remains after payments are made under subsection (3), the landlord must pay the balance to the administrator, who must follow the procedure for an unclaimed money deposit set out in the *Unclaimed Property Act*.
- (5) If a landlord pays money to the administrator under this section, the landlord must give the administrator a copy of the inventory of the personal property disposed of and written particulars of the disposition.
- (6) The purchaser of personal property disposed of in accordance with this Part acquires a marketable title free of all encumbrances on payment of the taxes owing in relation to the personal property or the sale.
- (7) On the application of an interested person, a court may make an order
- (a) prohibiting or postponing disposition of the property under this section on any conditions the court considers appropriate,
 - (b) determining the right of a person claiming an interest in or right to possession of the property or the right of the landlord to dispose of it, or
 - (c) that an action be brought or an issue be tried.

[am. B.C. Regs. 234/2006, s. 19; 64/2021, ss. 2 and 3.]

Landlord's duty of care

- 30** When dealing with a tenant's personal property under this Part, a landlord must exercise reasonable care and caution required by the nature of the property and the circumstances to ensure that the property does not deteriorate and is not damaged, lost or stolen as a result of an inappropriate method of removal or an unsuitable place of storage.

31 Repealed. [B.C. Reg. 234/2006, s. 20.]

PART 6 – PENALTIES

Offence penalties

32 A person who contravenes any of the following sections commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not more than \$5 000:

- (a) section 5 (1) [*guest fee prohibited*];
- (b) section 6 (2) [*fee for sole means of access prohibited*];
- (c) section 11 [*agreement must comply with Act*];
- (d) section 12 [*disclosure and form of agreement*];
- (e) section 13 (1) [*agreement must include standard terms*].

[am. B.C. Reg. 234/2006, s. 21.]

Opportunity to be heard

- 33 (1) An opportunity to be heard provided for the purposes of section 87.3 (2) (a) of the Act may be, as the director considers appropriate in the circumstances,
- (a) in writing, including by facsimile transmission or electronic mail,
 - (b) in person, or
 - (c) by video conference, audio conference, telephone or other electronic means, if available.
- (2) The director must give notice of an opportunity under subsection (1), which notice must include the following information:
- (a) the provision of the Act or regulations the person is alleged to have contravened or the decision or order of the director with which the person is alleged to have failed to comply and the particulars of the alleged contravention or failure;
 - (b) the due date for written submissions or the time, date, place and manner of hearing.
- (3) A notice under subsection (2) must be given not less than 21 days before the due date of a submission under subsection (1) (a) or the date of a hearing under subsection (1) (b) or (c).
- (4) On application, the director may change a time or date specified under subsection (2) (b).

[en. B.C. Reg. 60/2008, Sch., s. 2; am. B.C. Reg. 19/2020, s. 2.]

Consequences of failing to appear or provide submissions

34 If a person who is given notice under section 33 (2) of this regulation fails to provide submissions or to appear when required by the notice or under section 33 (4), as

RESIDENTIAL TENANCY REGULATIONPart 6 – Penalties

applicable, the director may proceed without further notice to make an order under section 87.3 of the Act in respect of the person.

[en. B.C. Reg. 60/2008, Sch., s. 2; am. B.C. Reg. 19/2020, s. 3.]

Payment of administrative monetary penalty

- 35** An administrative penalty must be paid within 60 days after the date of the order under section 87.3 of the Act to which it relates.

[en. B.C. Reg. 60/2008, Sch., s. 2; am. B.C. Reg. 19/2020, s. 3.]

Limitation period for administrative penalties

- 36** (1) A notice under section 33 (2) must not be sent more than 2 years after the facts on which it is based first came to the knowledge of the director.
- (2) A document purporting to have been issued by the director, certifying the date on which the director became aware of the facts referred to in subsection (1),
- (a) is admissible without proof of the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed the certificate, and
 - (b) is proof of the certified date unless there is evidence to the contrary.

[en. B.C. Reg. 60/2008, Sch., s. 2.]

Agreement terms

- 37** (1) An agreement under section 87.3 (4) of the Act must set out the following information:
- (a) the names and addresses of both parties;
 - (b) the date of the agreement;
 - (c) the address where the contravention referred to in section 87.3 (1) (a) of the Act occurred or in respect of which the decision or order referred to in section 87.3 (1) (b) of the Act was made.
- (2) An agreement under section 87.3 of the Act must include the following terms and conditions:
- (a) the actions the person liable for the administrative penalty will take under the agreement;
 - (b) the date by which those actions must be carried out;
 - (c) the amount by which the administrative penalty will be reduced or that the administrative penalty will be cancelled, if those actions are carried out by that date;
 - (d) that the full amount of the administrative penalty imposed under section 87.3 of the Act is payable on the date under paragraph (b) if the actions are not carried out as required or by that date.

[en. B.C. Reg. 60/2008, Sch., s. 2; am. B.C. Reg. 19/2020, s. 4.]

PART 7 – ENDING TENANCIES**Definitions**

38 In this Part:

“**confirmation statement**” means a statement made for the purposes of section 45.2 (1) [*confirmation of eligibility*] of the Act;

“**family violence confirmation statement**” means a confirmation statement that confirms a tenant’s eligibility, under section 45.1 (2) (a) (i) [*eligibility to end fixed term tenancy*] of the Act, to end a fixed term tenancy;

“**household violence confirmation statement**” means a confirmation statement that confirms a tenant’s eligibility, under section 45.1 (2) (a) (ii) of the Act, to end a fixed term tenancy;

“**long-term care confirmation statement**” means a confirmation statement that confirms a tenant’s eligibility, under section 45.1 (2) (b) or (c) of the Act, to end a fixed term tenancy.

[en. B.C. Reg. 278/2016, Sch., s. 5; am. B.C. Reg. 116/2020, s. (a).]

Eligibility to confirm risk of family violence

39 The following persons may make family violence confirmation statements and household violence confirmation statements:

- (a) a person who
 - (i) is an employee of an organization that receives funding, for the purpose of providing support or services, from either
 - (A) the department of the ministry of the minister responsible for the *Victims of Crime Act* that administers programs with respect to victim services, or
 - (B) the British Columbia Housing Management Commission, and
 - (ii) provides support or services to persons who are at risk of, are or may be, experiencing violence;
- (b) a person designated by a director under the *Child, Family and Community Service Act* to exercise duties in respect of child welfare;
- (c) a member of the provincial police force or a municipal police department in British Columbia;
- (d) an employee of the government who is responsible for duties as a victim court support caseworker;
- (e) an employee of an organization that receives funding from the government of British Columbia or of Canada for the purpose of providing settlement and integration services to permanent or temporary residents, or naturalized citizens;
- (f) a medical practitioner;
- (g) a nurse practitioner;

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Part 7 – Ending Tenancies

- (h) a registered nurse who is authorized by the British Columbia College of Nurses and Midwives to practise nursing;
- (i) a registered psychiatric nurse or psychiatric nurse who is authorized by the British Columbia College of Nurses and Midwives to practise psychiatric nursing;
- (j) a person who is authorized under the *Health Professions Act* to practise the designated health profession of psychology;
- (k) a member of the BC Association of Clinical Counsellors who is designated by that group as a Registered Clinical Counsellor;
- (l) a social worker who is authorized by the British Columbia College of Social Workers to practise social work;
- (m) a lawyer who is authorized by the Law Society of British Columbia to practise law;
- (n) an employee of an institution or a university within the meaning of the *College and Institute Act* who is responsible for providing counselling services to students;
- (o) an employee of
 - (i) an aboriginal organization who is responsible for duties as a family support worker, executive director, aboriginal court worker or aboriginal justice worker, or
 - (ii) a first nation or the Métis Nation British Columbia who is responsible for providing support or services in respect of children, families, justice, housing or health.

[en. B.C. Reg. 278/2016, Sch., s. 5; am. B.C. Regs. 152/2018, s. 7; 116/2020, s. (b); 206/2020, s. 13; 132/2024, s. 18.]

Eligibility to confirm need for long-term care

40 The following persons may make a long-term care confirmation statement:

- (a) a medical practitioner;
- (b) the manager of a long-term care facility, being a person responsible for the operation of, or admissions to, the facility;
- (c) a person who is designated for this purpose by a board within the meaning of the *Health Authorities Act* and who is
 - (i) referred to in section 39 (g) to (j) or (l), or
 - (ii) authorized under the *Health Professions Act* to practise the designated health profession of occupational therapy.

[en. B.C. Reg. 278/2016, Sch., s. 5; am. B.C. Reg. 132/2024, s. 19.]

Assessments

41 A person who may make a confirmation statement

RESIDENTIAL TENANCY REGULATIONPart 7 – Ending Tenancies

- (a) may make the confirmation statement only after assessing the tenant and the tenant's circumstances and, if applicable in respect of household violence, the occupant and the occupant's circumstances, and
- (b) must make the confirmation statement based on
 - (i) the standards of their profession or the generally accepted practices of their professional role, and
 - (ii) relevant knowledge and professional judgment.

[en. B.C. Reg. 278/2016, Sch., s. 5; am. B.C. Reg. 116/2020, s. (c).]

Confirmation statements

- 42** (1) A person who makes a confirmation statement must keep the confirmation statement, its contents and the tenant's, occupant's or tenant's and occupant's circumstances, as applicable, confidential, providing the confirmation statement to the following persons only:
- (a) the tenant;
 - (b) a person authorized to receive the confirmation statement under
 - (i) the terms of an express written consent provided by the tenant,
 - (ii) the terms of an agreement with the tenant, made under the *Representation Agreement Act*, the *Power of Attorney Act* or another enactment,
 - (iii) the terms of an order of a court, or
 - (iv) an enactment.
- (2) A person who makes a confirmation statement may provide the confirmation statement only as follows:
- (a) personally;
 - (b) by mail, whether registered or not;
 - (c) by electronic means.
- (3) A confirmation statement may be used as follows:
- (a) for the purposes of section 45.1 (2) (a) [*eligibility to end fixed term tenancy*] of the Act, only if the statement is made within 90 days before its intended use under section 45.1 (3) of the Act;
 - (b) for the purposes of section 45.1 (2) (b) or (c) of the Act, only if the statement is made within 180 days before its intended use under section 45.1 (3) of the Act.
- (4) A landlord who receives a confirmation statement must keep the confirmation statement and its contents confidential.

[en. B.C. Reg. 278/2016, Sch., s. 5; am. B.C. Reg. 116/2020, s. (d).]

RESIDENTIAL TENANCY REGULATIONPart 8 – Giving and Serving Records

Prescribed provisions for generated notices

- 42.1** For the purposes of section 53.1 (1) and (2) [*generated notices for ending certain tenancies*] of the Act, subsections (3), (4), (5) and (6) (e) of section 49 [*landlord's notice: landlord's use of property*] of the Act are prescribed.

[en. B.C. Reg. 177/2024, App., s. 2.]

Notice period for purposes of section 49 of Act

- 42.2** For the purposes of section 49 (2) (a) (ii) of the Act, if a landlord gives notice to end a tenancy for a purpose referred to in section 49 (5) of the Act, the prescribed notice period is 3 months after the date the tenant receives the notice.

[en. B.C. Reg. 251/2024, Sch.]

Dispute period for purposes of section 49 of Act

- 42.3** For the purposes of section 49 (8) (b) of the Act, if a landlord gives notice to end a tenancy for a purpose referred to in section 49 (5) of the Act, the prescribed dispute period is 21 days after the date the tenant receives the notice.

[en. B.C. Reg. 251/2024, Sch.]

Transition

- 42.4** In respect of a notice given by a landlord under section 49 (2) of the Act for a purpose referred to in section 49 (5) of the Act, if the landlord gave the notice before August 21, 2024, the notice period and dispute period that applied in respect of the notice immediately before that date continue to apply.

[en. B.C. Reg. 251/2024, Sch.]

PART 8 – GIVING AND SERVING RECORDS

Other means of giving or serving records

- 43** (1) For the purposes of section 88 (j) [*how to give or serve records generally*] of the Act, the records described in section 88 of the Act may be given to or served on a person by emailing a copy to an email address provided as an address for service by the person.
- (2) For the purposes of section 89 (1) (f) [*special rules for certain records*] of the Act, the records described in section 89 (1) of the Act may be given to a person by emailing a copy to an email address provided as an address for service by the person.
- (3) For the purposes of section 89 (2) (f) of the Act, the records described in section 89 (2) of the Act may be given to a tenant by emailing a copy to an email address provided as an address for service by the tenant.
- (4) For the purposes of section 89 (3) (d) and (e) of the Act, the records described in section 89 (3) of the Act may be given to a person by

- (a) attaching a copy to a door or other conspicuous place at the address at which the person resides or, if the person is a landlord, at the address at which the person carries on business as a landlord, or
- (b) emailing a copy to
 - (i) an email address provided as an address for service by the person, or
 - (ii) if no email address for service was provided by the person, an email address used in the previous 12 months by the person to communicate with the government, or the person's landlord or tenant, as applicable.

[en. B.C. Reg. 42/2021, App. 2; am. B.C. Reg. 227/2024, Sch. 2, s. 2.]

When records are considered to be received

- 44** A record given or served by email in accordance with section 43, unless earlier received, is deemed to be received on the third day after it is emailed.

[en. B.C. Reg. 42/2021, App. 2; am. B.C. Reg. 227/2024, Sch. 2, s. 3.]

SCHEDULE

[am. B.C. Regs. 234/2006, s. 22; 223/2015, App. 3, s. 9; 278/2016, Sch., ss. 6 and 7; 225/2017, App. 2, s. 3; 64/2021, s. 3; 174/2021, Sch. 1, s. 4.]

Application of the *Residential Tenancy Act*

- 1**
- (1) The terms of this tenancy agreement and any changes or additions to the terms may not contradict or change any right or obligation under the *Residential Tenancy Act* or a regulation made under that Act, or any standard term. If a term of this tenancy agreement does contradict or change such a right, obligation or standard term, the term of the tenancy agreement is void.
 - (2) Any change or addition to this tenancy agreement must be agreed to in writing and initialed by both the landlord and the tenant. If a change is not agreed to in writing, is not initialed by both the landlord and the tenant or is unconscionable, it is not enforceable.
 - (3) The requirement for agreement under subsection (2) does not apply to the following:
 - (a) a rent increase given in accordance with the *Residential Tenancy Act*;
 - (b) a withdrawal of, or a restriction on, a service or facility in accordance with the *Residential Tenancy Act*;
 - (c) a term in respect of which a landlord or tenant has obtained an order of the director that the agreement of the other is not required.

Security deposit and pet damage deposit

- 2**
- (1) The landlord agrees
 - (a) that the security deposit and pet damage deposit must each not exceed one half of the monthly rent payable for the residential property,

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- (b) to keep the security deposit and pet damage deposit during the tenancy and pay interest on it in accordance with the regulation, and
- (c) to repay the security deposit and pet damage deposit and interest to the tenant within 15 days of the end of the tenancy agreement, unless
 - (i) the tenant agrees in writing to allow the landlord to keep an amount as payment for unpaid rent or damage, or
 - (ii) the landlord makes an application for dispute resolution under the *Residential Tenancy Act* within 15 days of the end of the tenancy agreement to claim some or all of the security deposit or pet damage deposit.
- (2) The 15 day period starts on the later of
 - (a) the date the tenancy ends, or
 - (b) the date the landlord receives the tenant's forwarding address in writing.
- (3) If a landlord does not comply with subsection (1), the landlord
 - (a) may not make a claim against the security deposit or pet damage deposit, and
 - (b) must pay the tenant double the amount of the security deposit, pet damage deposit, or both.
- (4) The tenant may agree to use the security deposit and interest as rent only if the landlord gives written consent.

Pets

- 3** Any term in this tenancy agreement that prohibits, or restricts the size of, a pet or that governs the tenant's obligations regarding the keeping of a pet on the residential property is subject to the *Guide Dog and Service Dog Act*.

Condition inspections

- 4** (1) In accordance with sections 23 and 35 [*condition inspections*] of the Act and Part 3 [*Condition Inspections*] of the regulation, the landlord and tenant must inspect the condition of the rental unit together
- (a) when the tenant is entitled to possession,
 - (b) when the tenant starts keeping a pet during the tenancy, if a condition inspection was not completed at the start of the tenancy, and
 - (c) at the end of the tenancy.
- (2) The landlord and tenant may agree on a different day for the condition inspection.
- (3) The right of the landlord to claim against a security deposit or a pet damage deposit, or both, for damage to residential property is extinguished if the landlord does not perform the landlord's obligations under sections 23 and 35 of the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

- (4) A right of the tenant to the return of a security deposit or a pet damage deposit, or both, is extinguished if the tenant fails to perform the tenant's obligations under sections 23 and 35 of the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Payment of rent

- 5 (1) The tenant must pay the rent on time, unless the tenant is permitted under the Act to deduct from the rent. If the rent is unpaid, the landlord may issue a notice to end a tenancy to the tenant, which may take effect not earlier than 10 days after the date the tenant receives the notice.
- (2) The landlord must not take away or make the tenant pay extra for a service or facility that is already included in the rent, unless a reduction is made under section 27 (2) of the Act.
- (3) The landlord must give the tenant a receipt for rent paid in cash.
- (4) The landlord must return to the tenant on or before the last day of the tenancy any post-dated cheques for rent that remain in the possession of the landlord. If the landlord does not have a forwarding address for the tenant and the tenant has vacated the premises without notice to the landlord, the landlord must forward any post-dated cheques for rent to the tenant when the tenant provides a forwarding address in writing.

Rent increase

- 6 (1) Once a year, except during the period that starts on March 30, 2020 and ends on December 31, 2021, the landlord may increase the rent for the existing tenant. The landlord may only increase the rent 12 months after the date that the existing rent was established with the tenant or 12 months after the date of the last legal rent increase for the tenant, even if there is a new landlord or a new tenant by way of an assignment. The landlord must use the approved Notice of Rent Increase form available from any Residential Tenancy office or Government Agent.
- (2) A landlord must give a tenant 3 whole months notice, in writing, of a rent increase.
- [For example, if the rent is due on the 1st of the month and the tenant is given notice any time in January, including January 1st, there must be 3 whole months before the increase begins. In this example, the months are February, March and April, so the increase would begin on May 1st.]*
- (3) The landlord may increase the rent only in the amount set out by the regulation. If the tenant thinks the rent increase is more than is allowed by the regulation, the tenant may talk to the landlord or contact the Residential Tenancy office for assistance.
- (4) Either the landlord or the tenant may obtain the percentage amount prescribed for a rent increase from the Residential Tenancy office.

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Assign or sublet

- 7** (1) The tenant may assign or sublet the rental unit to another person with the written consent of the landlord. If this is a fixed term tenancy agreement and there are 6 months or more remaining in the term, the landlord must not unreasonably withhold consent. Under an assignment a new tenant must assume all of the rights and obligations under the existing tenancy agreement, at the same rent. The landlord must not charge a fee or receive a benefit, directly or indirectly, for giving this consent.
- (2) If a landlord unreasonably withholds consent to assign or sublet or charges a fee, the tenant may make an application for dispute resolution under the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Repairs

- 8** (1) **Landlord's obligations:**
- (a) The landlord must provide and maintain the residential property in a reasonable state of decoration and repair, suitable for occupation by a tenant. The landlord must comply with health, safety and housing standards required by law.
 - (b) If the landlord is required to make a repair to comply with the above obligations, the tenant may discuss it with the landlord. If the landlord refuses to make the repair, the tenant may make an application for dispute resolution under the *Residential Tenancy Act* seeking an order of the director for the completion and costs of the repair.
- (2) **Tenant's obligations:**
- (a) The tenant must maintain reasonable health, cleanliness and sanitary standards throughout the rental unit and the other residential property to which the tenant has access. The tenant must take the necessary steps to repair damage to the residential property caused by the actions or neglect of the tenant or a person permitted on the residential property by that tenant. The tenant is not responsible for repairs for reasonable wear and tear to the residential property.
 - (b) If the tenant does not comply with the above obligations within a reasonable time, the landlord may discuss the matter with the tenant and may make an application for dispute resolution under the *Residential Tenancy Act* seeking an order of the director for the cost of repairs, serve a notice to end a tenancy, or both.
- (3) **Emergency repairs:**
- (a) The landlord must post and maintain in a conspicuous place on the residential property, or give to the tenant in writing, the name and telephone number of the designated contact person for emergency repairs.

- (b) If emergency repairs are required, the tenant must make at least two attempts to telephone the designated contact person, and then give the landlord reasonable time to complete the repairs.
- (c) If the emergency repairs are still required, the tenant may undertake the repairs, and claim reimbursement from the landlord, provided a statement of account and receipts are given to the landlord. If the landlord does not reimburse the tenant as required, the tenant may deduct the cost from rent. The landlord may take over completion of the emergency repairs at any time.
- (d) Emergency repairs must be urgent and necessary for the health and safety of persons or preservation or use of the residential property and are limited to repairing
 - (i) major leaks in pipes or the roof,
 - (ii) damaged or blocked water or sewer pipes or plumbing fixtures,
 - (iii) the primary heating system,
 - (iv) damaged or defective locks that give access to a rental unit, or
 - (v) the electrical systems.

Occupants and guests

- 9** (1) The landlord must not stop the tenant from having guests under reasonable circumstances in the rental unit.
- (2) The landlord must not impose restrictions on guests and must not require or accept any extra charge for daytime visits or overnight accommodation of guests.
- (2.1) Despite subsection (2) of this section but subject to section 27 [*terminating or restricting services or facilities*] of the Act, the landlord may impose reasonable restrictions on guests' use of common areas of the residential property.
- (3) If the number of occupants in the rental unit is unreasonable, the landlord may discuss the issue with the tenant and may serve a notice to end a tenancy. Disputes regarding the notice may be resolved by applying for dispute resolution under the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Locks

- 10** (1) The landlord must not change locks or other means of access to residential property unless the landlord provides each tenant with new keys or other means of access to the residential property.
- (2) The landlord must not change locks or other means of access to a rental unit unless the tenant agrees and is given new keys.
- (3) The tenant must not change locks or other means of access to
 - (a) common areas of residential property, unless the landlord consents to the change, or

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- (b) the tenant's rental unit, unless the landlord agrees in writing to, or the director has ordered, the change.

Landlord's entry into rental unit

- 11** (1) For the duration of this tenancy agreement, the rental unit is the tenant's home and the tenant is entitled to quiet enjoyment, reasonable privacy, freedom from unreasonable disturbance, and exclusive use of the rental unit.
- (2) The landlord may enter the rental unit only if one of the following applies:
- (a) at least 24 hours and not more than 30 days before the entry, the landlord gives the tenant a written notice which states
 - (i) the purpose for entering, which must be reasonable, and
 - (ii) the date and the time of the entry, which must be between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. unless the tenant agrees otherwise;
 - (b) there is an emergency and the entry is necessary to protect life or property;
 - (c) the tenant gives the landlord permission to enter at the time of entry or not more than 30 days before the entry;
 - (d) the tenant has abandoned the rental unit;
 - (e) the landlord has an order of the director or of a court saying the landlord may enter the rental unit;
 - (f) the landlord is providing housekeeping or related services and the entry is for that purpose and at a reasonable time.
- (3) The landlord may inspect the rental unit monthly in accordance with subsection (2) (a).
- (4) If a landlord enters or is likely to enter the rental unit illegally, the tenant may make an application for dispute resolution under the *Residential Tenancy Act* seeking an order of the director to change the locks, keys or other means of access to the rental unit and prohibit the landlord from obtaining entry into the rental unit. At the end of the tenancy, the tenant must give the key to the rental unit to the landlord.

Ending the tenancy

- 12** (1) The tenant may end a monthly, weekly or other periodic tenancy by giving the landlord at least one month's written notice. A notice given the day before the rent is due in a given month ends the tenancy at the end of the following month.
[For example, if the tenant wants to move at the end of May, the tenant must make sure the landlord receives written notice on or before April 30th.]
- (2) This notice must be in writing and must
- (a) include the address of the rental unit,
 - (b) include the date the tenancy is to end,
 - (c) be signed and dated by the tenant, and

- (d) include the specific grounds for ending the tenancy, if the tenant is ending a tenancy because the landlord has breached a material term of the tenancy.
- (3) If this is a fixed term tenancy and the agreement does not require the tenant to vacate at the end of the tenancy, the agreement is renewed as a monthly tenancy on the same terms until the tenant gives notice to end a tenancy as required under the *Residential Tenancy Act*.
- (4) The landlord may end the tenancy only for the reasons and only in the manner set out in the *Residential Tenancy Act* and the landlord must use the approved notice to end a tenancy form available from the Residential Tenancy office.
- (5) The landlord and tenant may mutually agree in writing to end this tenancy agreement at any time.
- (6) The tenant must vacate the residential property by 1 p.m. on the day the tenancy ends, unless the landlord and tenant otherwise agree.

Landlord to give tenancy agreement to tenant

- 13** The landlord must give the tenant a copy of this agreement promptly, and in any event within 21 days of entering into the agreement.

Dispute resolution

- 14** Either the tenant or the landlord has the right to make an application for dispute resolution, as provided under the *Residential Tenancy Act*.