

LEGEND — NA = Not applicable L = Lawyer LA = Legal assistant ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED	NA	L	LA	DATE DUE	DATE DONE
<p style="text-align: center;">INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Purpose and currency of checklist. This checklist is designed to be used with the CLIENT IDENTIFICATION, VERIFICATION, AND SOURCE OF MONEY (A-1), CLIENT FILE OPENING AND CLOSING (A-2), and COMMERCIAL LEASE DRAFTING (B-11) checklists. Unless otherwise indicated, this checklist is primarily intended for use by the lawyer acting for the landlord. This checklist is current to September 1, 2022.</p> <p>New developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have significant impacts on business, including commercial leases: inability of tenant to carry on business in the premises or pay rent; attempts to rely on force majeure clauses and/or business interruption insurance; inability to attend, or aversion to, in-person meetings; possible delays at government agencies and public registries; unpredictable economic circumstances, etc. Counsel should keep apprised of developments related to COVID-19 (and response measures) that may affect commercial leasing. See the course presentation by L. Hellrung, C. Sharpe, and W. Holder, “Hot Topics in Leasing in a Time of COVID-19” (CLEBC, 2020), and the related course materials “Commercial Leasing in a Time of COVID-19”, both available through CLEBC’s Courses on Demand. For a precedent <i>force majeure</i> clause and related commentary see chapter 11 (Special Tenant Rights) in <i>Commercial Leasing: Annotated Precedents</i> (CLEBC, 1996–). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For recent caselaw dealing with force majeure and definition of unavoidable delay, see <i>Hudson’s Bay Company ULC v Pensionfund Investment Ltd.</i>, 2020 BCSC 1959; <i>Cherry Lane Shopping Centre Holdings Ltd. v Hudson’s Bay Company ULC Compagnie De La Baie D’Hudson Sri</i>, 2021 BCSC 1178; and <i>Anthem Crestpoint Tillicum Holdings Ltd. v Hudson’s Bay Company ULC Compagnie de la Baie D’Hudson SRI</i>, 2021 BCSC 2108 (overturned on a separate issue). ○ The Land Title Survey Authority (“LTSA”) has implemented temporary practice changes that remain effective until further notice. The main changes involve remote witnessing procedures and acceptance of true copies instead of originals. For further information see: ltsa.ca/covid-19-resources/. ○ Counsel conducting due diligence searches will need to be mindful of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Response times for search requests may be delayed and, accordingly, such delays should be accounted for in the due diligence timeline. Counsel should be aware that search results may not disclose certain actions, fines, levies, or administrative penalties which have been delayed but are otherwise permitted to be filed or issued beyond the typical limitation period. 					

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitration Act. The <i>Arbitration Act</i>, S.B.C. 2020, c. 2, came into force on September 1, 2020. It is strongly recommended that practitioners review the new legislation prior to drafting or revising arbitration clauses in agreements. • Land Owner Transparency Act. The <i>Land Owner Transparency Act</i>, S.B.C. 2019, c. 23 (the “<i>LOTA</i>”) came into force on November 30, 2020 (except for certain specified provisions that came into force on April 30, 2021). The <i>LOTA</i> also includes the new Land Owner Transparency Regulation, also made effective November 30, 2020. Under the <i>LOTA</i>, the Land Title and Survey Authority will operate a Land Owner Transparency Registry (the “<i>LOTR</i>”), which is a public database of information on individuals who have an indirect interest in land, such as through a company, trust, or partnership. By the definition of “interest in land” under the <i>LOTA</i>, a tenant registering a lease in the land title office that has a remaining term of more than 10 years will have to concurrently file a transparency declaration, unless the tenant or the leased lands are exempt (for example, if the tenant is a public company or a strata corporation, or if the lands are treaty or reserve lands). If the tenant is a reporting body under the <i>LOTA</i>—which includes most corporations, trusts, and partnerships, subject to limited exemptions—it will also have to file a transparency report upon registration and any time there is a change in the tenant’s interest holders or beneficial owners. Any tenant who has an existing lease registered in the land title office, with a remaining term of more than 10 years when the <i>LOTA</i> comes into force on November 30, 2020, will also be required to file a transparency report with the <i>LOTR</i> by November 30, 2022. Landlords who are registered owners of property in any land title office in British Columbia when the <i>LOTA</i> comes into force, or who become such a registered owner thereafter, will also be required to file a transparency declaration, and if applicable, a transparency report. For further information, see the Land Owner Transparency Registry website at https://land-transparency.ca/resources/ and also the course presentation and materials by S. Carter, R. Danakody, and C.R MacDonald, “Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia: Land Owner Transparency Registry”, in <i>Residential Real Estate Conference 2020</i> (CLEBC, 2020), and by R. Dankody and T. Norman, “Land Owner Transparency Registry (<i>LOTR</i>)” in <i>Real Estate Development Update 2021</i> (CLEBC, 2021), and by R. Danakody and T. Norman, “Land Owner Transparency Registry (<i>LOTR</i>)” in <i>Real Estate Development Update 2021</i> (CLEBC, 2021), available through CLEBC Courses on Demand. • Exemptions on additional property transfer tax on foreign entities. The Property Transfer Tax Regulation, B.C. Reg. 74/88, provides for relief, in certain circumstances, from the additional 20% property transfer tax on transfers of residential property in the Metro Vancouver Regional District, Capital Regional District, Regional District of Central Okanagan, Fraser Valley Regional District, and Regional District of Nanaimo to “foreign entities”. Effective June 1, 2020, see s. 22 for the “Exemption for general partner or bare trustee of limited partnership” and s. 23 regarding applications for refunds for general partners or bare trustees of limited partnerships in respect of a taxable transaction where the application for a s. 22 exemption was missed. A s. 22 application may be made within six years after the relevant registration date. See also ss. 17.1 to 20 for the exemption for a foreign national who has confirmation as a worker under the Provincial Nominee Program and s. 21 regarding the refund of the extra tax paid by a transferee who became a Canadian citizen or permanent resident within one year of the registration date. 					

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<p>Of note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Money laundering—companies, trusts, and other entities. The prevalence of money laundering in British Columbia (particularly in the area of real estate) continues to be a concern. The provincial government established the Commission of Inquiry into Money Laundering in British Columbia, which was led by Austin Cullen J. as the commissioner. The Cullen Commission’s final report was publicly released on June 15, 2022. For more information on the Cullen Commission, and the link to the full report, see law society notable updates list (A-3).</p> <p>As a means of laundering money, criminals use ordinary legal instruments, (such as shell and numbered companies, bare trusts, and nominees) in the attempt to disguise the true owners of real property, the beneficial owners. These efforts can be hard to detect. As such, lawyers must assess the facts and context of the proposed retainer and financial transactions. Lawyers should be aware of red flags, and if a lawyer has doubts or suspicions about whether they could be assisting in any dishonesty, crime, or fraud, they should make enough inquiries to determine whether it is appropriate to act (<i>BC Code</i> rules 3.2-7 and 3.2-8 and Law Society Rules 3-103(4), 3-109, and 3-110). See the resources on the Law Society’s Client ID & Verification resources webpage such as the Source of Money FAQs, Risk Assessment Case Studies for the Legal Profession in the context of real estate, trusts, and companies, and the Red Flags Quick Reference Guide. Also see the Risk Advisories for the Legal Profession regarding real estate, shell corporations, private lending, trusts, and litigation; “Real Estate Transactions—Know Your Client Primer” (PDF) (Benchers’ Bulletin, Summer 2021); and the Discipline Advisories including country/geographic risk and private lending. Lawyers may contact a Law Society practice advisor at practiceadvice@lsbc.org for a consultation about the applicable <i>BC Code</i> rules and Law Society Rules and obtain guidance.</p> <p>Aboriginal law. Special considerations apply to land situated within First Nation land, still defined in the Indian Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. I-5 as “reserves”, or land that is subject to a treaty. Note there are some First Nations in British Columbia that manage their own lands. To investigate whether a particular First Nation is a signatory to the Framework Agreement on First Nations Land Management (ratified and implemented by the <i>First Nations Land Management Act</i>, S.C. 1999, c. 24), consult the website of the First Nations Land Management Resource Centre (www.labrc.com). The lands of some First Nations (such as the Sechelt Indian Band, Nisga’a Nation, and the Tsawwassen First Nation) are registered under the provincial land title system, although special provisions in the <i>Land Title Act</i> apply to the lands of those First Nations.</p> <p>If a lease, mortgage, land conveyance, or transfer of leasehold interest involves First Nation lands, consider seeking the advice of a lawyer who has experience in Aboriginal law matters. Further information on Aboriginal law issues is available on the “Aboriginal Law” page on the “Practice Areas” section of the Continuing Legal Education Society of British Columbia website (www.cle.bc.ca) and in other CLEBC publications.</p> <p>Additional resources. For detailed information about commercial lease procedures, including various precedent leases and commentary, see <i>Commercial Leasing: Annotated Precedents</i> (CLEBC, 1996–).</p> 					

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<p>• Law Society of British Columbia. For changes to the Law Society Rules and other Law Society updates and issues “of note”, see LAW SOCIETY NOTABLE UPDATES LIST (A-3). The Law Society’s resources related to procedures generally and issues arising from COVID-19 can be viewed at www.lawsociety.bc.ca/about-us/covid-recovery.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONTENTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initial Contact 2. Initial Interview 3. After the Initial Interview 4. Offer or Agreement to Lease 5. Preparing the Lease 6. Concluding the Agreement 7. Closing the File <p style="text-align: center;">CHECKLIST</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INITIAL CONTACT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Arrange the initial interview. 1.2 Ask the client to bring to the initial interview all relevant information, including offers to lease, letters of intent, and leases. Find out the names and addresses of the other party(ies). Ensure that you have the correct names of the landlord, the tenant, and the indemnifier, if any. 1.3 Conduct a conflicts of interest check. Refer to the CLIENT FILE OPENING AND CLOSING (A-2) checklist. 1.4 Confirm compliance with Law Society Rules 3-98 to 3-110 for client identification and verification and source of money for financial transactions. Complete the CLIENT IDENTIFICATION, VERIFICATION, AND SOURCE OF MONEY (A-1) checklist. Consider periodic monitoring requirements (Rule 3-110). 2. INITIAL INTERVIEW <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Discuss the terms of your retainer and the calculation of your fee. Refer to the CLIENT FILE OPENING AND CLOSING (A-2) checklist. 2.2 See item 1.2 regarding identifying other parties. Obtain the names and addresses of the other parties’ counsel. Clarify your role in the transaction and that of other advisors to the client. Consider the application of the <i>LOTA</i> and additional detailed information that may be required regarding individuals who hold an indirect interest in the land in order to file a transparency declaration and transparency report, if applicable. See above under “New developments” and “Of note”. 2.3 Discuss the nature of the transaction and the steps you will be taking. 2.4 Discuss the client’s objectives and the background of the leasing transaction. 2.5 If you are acting for the landlord, find out whether you will be drafting leases for all tenancies in a development, and whether a standard form of lease already exists for the development. 					

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<p>2.6 Collect information and discuss the provisions of the lease or offer to lease, referring to the COMMERCIAL LEASE DRAFTING (B-11) checklist and noting any special features of the transaction. Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 Type of building or development (e.g., shopping centre, office, stand-alone, or strata lot). .2 Whether the building is existing (and, if so, whether there are existing tenants), new, or planned. .3 The type of tenants who are or will be leasing, and whether their leases are or will be similar (if not, the landlord will probably require that the full leases not be registered). .4 The landlord’s costs, including which costs the landlord will absorb and which are to be recovered from the tenants (e.g., is the lease to be on a completely net basis? Who is responsible to pay for structural or capital replacements or repairs?) .5 The way in which amounts (e.g., rent, costs) payable by each tenant are to be determined and allocated. Consider whether a particular tenant’s consumption may be high (e.g., a fast food outlet’s garbage output) and require allocation based on consumption. .6 What will the term of the lease be? Will there be any renewal or extension rights, if there are, what are the conditions to the exercise of such rights? During any renewal or extension, will the terms of the lease remain the same or are there certain revisions that should be expressly set out? Consider and address how rent will be determined for any renewal or extension terms (e.g., will it be based on fair market rent of a premise of similar size, condition and location?). .7 Who is responsible to undertake what maintenance, repairs, and replacements (e.g., landlord is responsible to make structural repairs, and repairs of common areas)? Consider limitations if it is strata property, given requirements for strata corporation to deal with common property. (See item 2.6.14 in this checklist.) .8 Financing arrangements and lender’s requirements. If the landlord has not yet obtained financing, consider provisions allowing for cancellation if they fail to do so. Inquire as to what terms, if any, the lender requires in the landlord’s leases and whether the lender will agree to provide a Non-Disturbance Agreement. (If acting for a tenant, consider whether the tenant intends to mortgage the lease and the requirements of the tenant’s lender.) .9 Insurer’s requirements. .10 Whether estoppel certificates are required. .11 Whether any inducements are to be given to any tenants. .12 Any removal of leasehold improvements or alterations and restoration rights or obligations (including environmental remediation obligations), at the end of the term of the lease. .13 Special shopping centre/retail considerations: 					

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<p>(a) Whether the rent should allow the landlord to participate in sales by percentage rent (and if so, what the minimum rent and percentage rent should be).</p> <p>(b) The extent to which the landlord wants to control tenant use and tenant mix by restrictive covenants (where a restrictive covenant grants a tenant exclusive right to carry on a particular activity, ensure that activity is an excluded activity in all other tenants' leases).</p> <p>(c) Covenants regarding operation for entire premises and fully stocked/employee-serviced.</p> <p>(d) Joint landlord and tenant actions (e.g., promotion fund, official opening of centre).</p> <p>(e) Tenants' use of common areas and parking.</p> <p>(f) Whether there are any "anchor-tenant" requirements.</p> <p>.14 If the premises are strata property or a building, consider the need for an easement or other rights from the strata corporation or landlord, as applicable—and appropriate modifications to the landlord's obligations—with respect to common property, impact of bylaws, insurance to be maintained by the strata corporation or landlord, etc. See chapter 21 (Strata Clauses for Commercial Leases) in <i>Commercial Leasing: Annotated Precedents</i> (CLEBC, 1996–).</p> <p>.15 Various types of defaults and the proposed consequences.</p> <p>.16 Circumstances in which the lease can or will be terminated.</p> <p>.17 Whether any security will be taken by the landlord to secure payment of rent (e.g., deposit, letter of credit, personal property security interest).</p> <p>.18 Whether any particular services are available and who is to pay for them.</p> <p>.19 What rules and regulations the landlord wants attached to the lease.</p> <p>.20 Whether the lease is to be registered with the LTSA in the Land Title Office (the "LTO"), and if so at whose expense. Consider whether a short form of lease should be registered so that financial aspects of the transaction are not disclosed to the public (e.g., tenant inducements, rent). Also consider whether easements, licences, etc. are required over land. If the lease is not to be registered in the LTO, make that explicit in the lease, to avoid the effect of <i>Property Law Act</i>, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 377, s. 5(2). Consider whether property transfer tax is payable upon registration, which might influence whether the lease is registered. Consider whether a reference plan is required for a lease of part of a building, if the lease is to be registered. Consider also the application of the <i>LOTA</i> and whether a transparency declaration or transparency report is required to be filed.</p> <p>2.7 If the land is part of a reserve or treaty lands, note that there are special considerations (see "Of note" in this checklist).</p> <p>2.8 Discuss the nature of an offer or agreement to lease, and determine whether it is desirable to use one.</p> <p>2.9 Get instructions to draft the lease or offer to lease and any supplementary documents required (e.g., guarantee or indemnity, environmental indemnity, or a tenant fixturing loan agreement—see item 3.9 in this checklist).</p> <p>2.10 If you are not in a position to act, advise the client. Make a record of the advice given, and file your notes. Send a non-engagement letter (for samples, see the Law Society resource available at www.lawsociety.bc.ca/Website/media/Shared/docs/practice/resources/Ltrs-NonEngagement.pdf).</p>					

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<p>3. AFTER THE INITIAL INTERVIEW</p> <p>3.1 Confirm your retainer. Refer to the CLIENT FILE OPENING AND CLOSING (A-2) checklist.</p> <p>3.2 Confirm compliance with Law Society Rules 3-98 to 3-110 for client identification and verification and the source of money for financial transactions (see item 1.4 in this checklist).</p> <p>3.3 If the client is a company, verify who has the authority to give instructions. Consider having a directors’ resolution confirm your retainer and giving one officer or director the authority to instruct you. Communicate with counsel representing the other parties that you are acting for your client. If other parties are unrepresented, urge them in writing to get independent legal representation. Make it clear to the other parties that you are not protecting their interests and that you are acting exclusively in the interests of your client; see <i>Code of Professional Conduct for British Columbia</i> (the “BC Code”), rule 7.2-9.</p> <p>3.4 Conduct relevant searches (or confirm in writing if other advisors such as leasing agents are conducting such searches), such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 LTO. .2 Zoning. .3 Property taxes. .4 Environmental inquiries (Contaminated Site Registry, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, municipality, investigation of property). <p>3.5 Conduct company search on corporate parties to confirm name of each corporate party and ensure each corporate party’s annual filings are up to date.</p> <p>3.6 If the premises to be leased are on an unsubdivided portion of a legal lot, consider the effect and application of <i>Land Title Act</i>, ss. 73(1) and 73.1. Note that s. 73(3) provides that s. 73(1) does not apply to a subdivision for the purposes of leasing a building or part of a building.</p> <p>3.7 If the premises are strata property, determine whether any special levies have been assessed that will be passed on to the tenant as part of operating costs, or if any will be in future. Also, review the bylaws and rules of the strata corporation. See also item 2.6.14 in this checklist.</p> <p>3.8 Discuss the results of your searches and inquiries with the client.</p> <p>3.9 Prepare or obtain supplementary documents, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 For corporate parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Certificate or opinion letters from lawyers, to include matters such as: corporate status, good standing, incumbency, authorization, execution, and delivery. (b) Directors’ resolution and shareholders’ resolution, if required (certified copies). .2 Estoppel certificates. .3 Non-disturbance agreement, if you are acting for the tenant, and an at-tornment agreement, if required by the lender. 					

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<p>.4 Subordination agreements.</p> <p>.5 Insurance policy or certificate of insurance.</p> <p>.6 Surveyed plan, if the lease includes a portion of building.</p> <p>.7 Notice of interest under the <i>Builders Lien Act</i>, S.B.C. 1997, c. 45, if you are acting for the landlord and the tenant plans to carry out any improvements to the premises (see <i>Builders Lien Act</i>, s. 3).</p> <p>.8 Copies of current bylaws and rules, if the premises are a strata lot.</p> <p>.9 Tenant fixturing loan agreement, where the landlord takes a security interest in fixtures on the premises. This is especially desirable if the landlord has provided any incentives or allowances for fixturing. Ensure that registrations in the LTO and Personal Property Registry are made, and that no purchase money security interest (“PMSI”) is claimed by another lender or lessor of goods.</p> <p>.10 Priority agreements from any creditors of the tenant who have taken a security interest in the tenant’s fixtures, where the landlord takes a security interest in fixtures on the premises.</p> <p>.11 Guarantee or indemnity agreement in respect of tenant’s obligations under lease, including payment of rent. For detailed information about guarantees and indemnities in commercial leasing, including a precedent indemnity agreement, see chapter 19 (Guarantees and Indemnities in Commercial Leases) in <i>Commercial Leasing: Annotated Precedents</i> (CLEBC, 1996–).</p> <p>.12 Property transfer tax return, if the lease is to be registered in the LTO.</p> <p>.13 Transparency declaration and transparency report under <i>LOTA</i>, if applicable.</p>					
<p>4. OFFER OR AGREEMENT TO LEASE</p>					
<p>4.1 If so instructed, draft an offer or agreement to lease, including:</p> <p>.1 Parties.</p> <p>.2 Offer, acceptance, and consideration.</p> <p>.3 Basic provisions to be included in the lease (see the COMMERCIAL LEASE DRAFTING (B-11) checklist).</p> <p>.4 Work to be done by both parties.</p> <p>.5 Inducements to be offered, including free rent. Consider the effect of GST/PST on inducements and ownership of tenant improvements. Commercial lease payments are generally subject to GST, but commercial leases would not generally include PST, which applies to tangible personal property and some services. Both PST and GST are generally applicable to legal services. Further information about the GST and PST can be found at www.canada.ca/en/services/taxes.html and www2.gov.bc.ca, and see also chapter 14 (GST and Commercial Leasing) in <i>Commercial Leasing: Annotated Precedents</i> (CLEBC, 1996–).</p> <p>.6 Provision that the tenant’s interest in affixed goods (fixtures) does not arise until 24 hours after affixation, to attempt to avoid application of the <i>Personal Property Security Act</i>, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 359, s. 36(3).</p>					

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<p>.7 Due diligence period if further investigation of the premises to be leased is required, or if permits need to be obtained (e.g., building permits if premises are being renovated or built).</p> <p>.8 Termination in the event that conditions precedent, if any, are not met.</p> <p>.9 Security deposit/security for rent under the lease.</p> <p>.10 Legal effect of an offer after the lease is executed.</p> <p>.11 Lease form as an attachment.</p> <p>.12 Plan of the premises as an attachment (avoid using colours since often photocopies and scans are black and white, and colours are lost).</p> <p>.13 Rights or prohibitions on assignment.</p> <p>.14 Provision that confirms that the parties will keep the terms of the offer confidential.</p> <p>.15 Binding effect of offer. Are the terms of the offer intended to be non-binding unless expressly stated otherwise (e.g., confidentiality clause) or is the offer intended to be binding subject to certain conditions?</p> <p>4.2 Discuss the offer or agreement to lease with the client and revise as required.</p> <p>4.3 Discuss the offer or agreement to lease with the other party and revise as required, discussing revisions with the client.</p> <p>4.4 Have the offer or agreement to lease executed by both parties.</p>					
<p>5. PREPARING THE LEASE</p>					
<p>5.1 Prepare an outline of the lease, indicating the clauses from your precedent file that will be included (see the COMMERCIAL LEASE DRAFTING (B-11) checklist).</p> <p>5.2 Prepare the first draft.</p> <p>5.3 Review the first draft, checking each segment to ensure that it achieves the client’s objectives, and checking the document as a whole to ensure that it is internally consistent. Make any necessary corrections and prepare a second draft.</p> <p>5.4 Go over the second draft with the client, or send it to the client with a request that the client review it and note any changes or questions. Discuss it with the client.</p> <p>5.5 Make any changes required to the second draft and send copies to the other party(ies) or their lawyer(s) for comment. Review any alterations with the client.</p> <p>5.6 Prepare the final lease, and arrange for signing.</p>					
<p>6. CONCLUDING THE AGREEMENT</p>					
<p>6.1 Update searches.</p> <p>6.2 Ensure proper signing and execution of the lease:</p> <p>.1 Prepare a general instrument (Form C), if the lease is to be registered, and ensure compliance with LTO format requirements, including requirements for property transfer tax return and payment of any such tax and transparency declaration and transparency report under the <i>LOTA</i>.</p>					

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<p>.2 Have the lease signed by an authorized signatory.</p> <p>.3 Execute it before a certifying officer (lawyer, commissioner, notary public), if it is to be registered in the LTO. See comments regarding temporary practice changes by the LTSA under “COVID-19 pandemic” in “New developments” in this checklist.</p> <p>6.3 Ensure proper signing and execution of supplementary documents.</p>					
<p>7. CLOSING THE FILE</p>					
<p>7.1 Arrange for preparation of an explanatory plan of survey (<i>Land Title Act</i>, ss. 74 and 99) and register the plan and the lease in the LTO unless the lease provides otherwise. (The tenant usually arranges and pays for preparation of the plan and registration.)</p>					
<p>7.2 Prepare and file a property transfer tax return. If the lease is for 30 years or less, including renewals, file a “special” return.</p>					
<p>7.3 Prepare and file a transparency declaration and transparency report under the <i>LOTA</i> if applicable.</p>					
<p>7.4 If the landlord obtained a security interest in fixtures on the premises, file a financing statement in the Personal Property Registry and a fixturing notice in the LTO, if appropriate.</p>					
<p>7.5 If the tenant may be carrying out any improvements to the premises, file a notice of interest under the <i>Builders Lien Act</i> in the LTO (see <i>Builders Lien Act</i>, s. 3). If you are acting for a landlord of a shopping centre or an office tower where tenants are often carrying out improvements to the premises, file a generic notice of interest in the LTO with respect to the whole building or development.</p>					
<p>7.6 If there are several notable dates within the lease (for example, dates the landlord’s or tenant’s work is to be completed, fixturing period, date the premises are to be delivered, commencement date, rent commencement date, date by which renewal or extension options must be exercised, and so on), you could prepare a list of critical dates for the client and confirm that you will not be responsible for bringing forward dates or sending them reminders.</p>					
<p>7.7 Prepare a reporting letter and account as soon as practicable after closing. Include copies of relevant documents, details of registration, and details regarding your searches. Diarize the renewal or extension option date and other deadlines for the tenant, or advise the tenant that you are not taking responsibility for these items.</p>					

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7.8 Close the file. See the CLIENT FILE OPENING AND CLOSING (A-2) checklist.					