

INTRODUCTION

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 PROCEDURE (B-10) checklists. This checklist must be considered in relation to the particular facts in the matter at hand, and augmented and revised as appropriate. This checklist is primarily intended for use by the lawyer acting for the landlord. The checklist is current to September 4, 2025.

LEGEND



Checkbox



Important Reminder



Deadline or Limitation Date

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

- **Investment Canada Act.** Recent amendments to the *Investment Canada Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. 28 (1st Supp.) (the “*Investment Canada Act*”) and changes to policy announced by the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry (the “Minister”) continue to address changing threats that may arise from foreign investment. The net benefit review thresholds have also been updated.
- **Modernization.** *An Act to Amend the Investment Canada Act*, S.C. 2024, c. 4 received Royal Assent on March 22, 2024, with certain amendments coming into force September 3, 2024. The amendments further the Minister’s ability to detect, review, and restrict foreign investments that are potentially injurious to Canadian national security.
- **Investment digital media sector.** Foreign investors and Canadian businesses in the investment digital media sector (the “IDM sector”) must review their investment plans for potential connections to entities owned or influenced by hostile foreign states and consult with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada’s Investment Review Division at least 45 days before implementing any investment. Foreign investors in Canada’s IDM sector must ensure their investments support the creation and retention of Canadian intellectual property and comply with stringent undertakings and possible reviews for net benefit by the Minister of Canadian Heritage, focusing on maintaining Canadian control and cultural expression.
- **Guidelines on the National Security Review of Investments.** On March 5, 2025, the Minister announced updates to the *Investment Canada Act* Guidelines on National Security Review of Investments. These guidelines set out the process for reviewing foreign investments, such as the establishment or acquisition of a Canadian business, to determine whether they pose a risk to Canada’s national security based on the factors identified in the guidelines.
- **Net benefit review thresholds.** For minimum enterprise values or asset values of Canadian businesses triggering a review to determine whether a foreign investment is likely to result in a net benefit to Canada, see the [net benefit review thresholds](#) effective for 2025.
- **Mandatory disclosure regime to report transactions.** Enhanced mandatory disclosure rules under ss. 237.3 to 237.4 of the *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.) consist of changes to the existing reportable transaction rules and a new rule to report “notifiable transactions”. These

rules apply to transactions occurring after June 21, 2023. Members of the legal profession are caught by the rules through the definition of an “advisor” and are therefore exposed to the possibility of substantial penalties. Legal professionals are currently exempt from the rules pending determination of the Federation of Law Societies’ of Canada’s challenge to the constitutionality of these rules on the grounds that they infringe the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, Part I of the *Constitution Act*, 1982, being Schedule B to the *Canada Act* 1982 (U.K.), c. 11 (specifically, that the rules create potential conflicts of interest between legal professionals and their clients). Other parties, such as clients and accountants, are not exempt from the rules. Lawyers should consider advising their clients to consult with accountants and other professionals, such as tax counsel, on their obligations as well as updating their reporting correspondence.

- **Transparency register.** Private companies incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act*, S.B.C. 2002, c. 57 must create and maintain a “transparency register” of information about “significant individuals” (as defined by s. 119.11 of the *Business Corporations Act*). Consult the *Business Corporations Act* and British Columbia government websites to confirm compliance. The *Business Corporations Amendment Act, 2023*, S.B.C. 2023, c. 20, expected to take effect in fall 2025, private British Columbia companies will be required to file their transparency register information online with the BC Business Registry: (i) within six months of incorporation, amalgamation, restoration, or continuation; (ii) within 15 days of the company becoming aware of any changes to its transparency register; and (iii) annually (within prescribed period yet to be announced).
- **Canada Business Corporations Act.** Amendments to the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-44 (the “CBCA”) which took effect August 31, 2022, require distributing corporations (generally, only public companies governed under the CBCA) to comply with new requirements with respect to the election of directors. Note the amendments in s. 106 of the CBCA, with respect to “majority voting” and “individual election” requirements. Accordingly, if a CBCA company is being incorporated, and particularly if it may become a reporting issuer, attention should be given to the company’s articles with respect to electing and appointing its directors. As of January 22, 2024, corporations created under the CBCA are required to file information regarding individuals with significant control (“ISC”) with Corporations Canada and to keep a copy of their ISC register with their corporate records.
- **Purpose-built rental exemption.** Effective January 1, 2024, certain new purpose-built rental buildings are exempt from the further 2% property transfer tax applied to residential property values that exceed \$3,000,000 and meet the eligibility requirements.
- **Competition Act.**
 - **Provisions related to restrictive covenants and exclusivity clauses.** Landlords and tenants may negotiate restrictive covenants and exclusivity clauses in their leases to: control tenant use and tenant mix; grant a tenant the exclusive right to conduct certain activities; and restrict other tenants from conducting those activities. Amendments to the *Competition Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-34 (the “Competition Act”) came into effect on December 15, 2023. The Competition Bureau of Canada issued “*Competitor Property Controls and the Competition Act*”, dated June 4, 2025, which outlines the Competition Bureau’s enforcement approach to competitor property controls under the *Competition Act* following Royal Assent of Bill C-56 (<https://competition-bureau.canada.ca/en/how-we-foster-competition/education-and-outreach/publications/competitor-property-controls-and-competition-act>). The Competition Bureau has taken the position that restrictive covenants and exclusivity clauses may amount to property controls

insulating firms from competition, thereby falling under the “abuse of dominance” and the “anti-competitive collaboration” provisions under ss. 78 and 90.1 of the *Competition Act*, respectively. Lawyers should review the *Competition Act* and the Competition Bureau’s guidance to determine whether any such restrictive covenant or exclusivity clause granting a tenant exclusive rights to carry on a particular activity, or restricting certain tenants from carrying out certain activities, amounts to a “competitor property control” subject to risk enforcement action by the Competition Bureau before the Competition Tribunal. Upon determining that a competitor property control is contrary to the *Competition Act*, the Competition Bureau may seek remedies including: prohibiting the terms of the competitor property control and its enforcement; requiring other measures to restore competition where necessary; and seeking administrative monetary penalties. Where a competitor property control raises issues under s. 90.1 of the *Competition Act*, the Competition Bureau will consider all parties to the agreement to be potential targets of its investigation (tenants and landlords alike).

- **Greenwashing provisions.** The *Competition Act* added new provisions that took effect June 20, 2024. The new provisions require companies making environmental claims about their products or services to support these claims with adequate and proper testing. Furthermore, any statements regarding the environmental benefits of a business or its activities must be substantiated using “internationally recognized methodologies”. On June 5, 2025, the Competition Bureau issued guidance detailing its expectations (e.g., what constitutes a recognized methodology, and principles for substantiation and future-oriented claims), though the guidelines are not binding.
- ***Business Practices and Consumer Protection Act.*** Bill 4, the *Business Practices and Consumer Protection Amendment Act, 2025* received Royal Assent on March 31, 2025. The consequential amendments will come into force by regulation and are expected to introduce provisions that prohibit suppliers from mandating dispute resolution processes through consumer contract terms. Parties may still mutually agree to submit to arbitration or another form of dispute resolution.
- **Removing oneself as a director.** Effective May 4, 2023, a person who claims not to be a director but who is recorded as a director in a company’s notice of articles may, on notice to the company, apply to the registrar for the removal of their name and address from the company’s notice of articles (*Business Corporations Act*, s. 127.1, as amended B.C. Reg. 114/2023). On application, the registrar must alter the company’s notice of articles if the applicant provides satisfactory proof that they are not a director of the company, and the company failed to file a notice of change of directors with the registrar.
- **Resolutions upheld despite being made during annual general meeting not called in accordance with company’s articles.** In *Yinghe Investment (Canada) Ltd. v. CCM Investment Group Ltd.*, 2024 BCCA 285, a dispute arose when an annual general meeting was held without proper adherence to the company’s articles (the meeting was called by a single director instead of the required plural “directors”). The court found that the chambers judge did not err in exercising his discretion under s. 229 of the *Business Corporations Act*, as the decision to allow certain resolutions to stand was made in the company’s best interests.
- ***Income Tax Act.*** Amendments to the *CBCA* that took effect November 2, 2023, authorize the communication of certain taxpayer information to an official of the Department of Industry for the purpose of verifying and validating the data that must be filed by certain private corporations under s. 21.21 of the *CBCA* in relation to the corporate beneficial ownership registry.

- **Forced sale provisions and anti-deprivation rule.** In *ATB Financial v. Mayfield Investments Ltd.*, 2025 ABKB 61, the court declared a forced sale provision triggered by the bankruptcy of a shareholder to be void and unenforceable, as it violated the anti-deprivation rule. While not yet considered by courts in British Columbia a similar outcome is possible and this case should accordingly be considered when drafting shareholders agreement.
- **Amendments to the *Land Title Act* and *Property Law Act*.** The *Land Title and Property Law Amendment Act, 2024*, S.B.C. 2024, c. 9 came into force May 21, 2024, amending the *Land Title Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 250 and the *Property Law Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 377. The amendments recognize the power and capacity of a First Nation to hold, acquire, and dispose of land in the name of the First Nation as owner and register its ownership in the land title office in its First Nation name.

OF NOTE

- **Aboriginal law.** Special considerations apply to First Nations lands. The Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management (the “Framework Agreement”) was ratified as the central authority by the *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management Act*, S.C. 2022, c. 19, s. 121, which came into force on December 15, 2022. The Framework Agreement recognizes First Nations’ inherent right to govern their lands, and signatory First Nations assume the administration and law-making authority over their lands. 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.
- **Money laundering—companies, trusts, and other entities.** 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 and make a record of the results of their inquiries (*BC Code* rules 3.2-7 and 3.2-8 and Law Society Rules 3-103(4), 3-109, and 3-110). See the anti-money laundering resources on the Law Society’s “Client ID & Verification” [webpage](#), including: “Forming companies and other structures—Managing the Risk”; “Source of Money FAQs”; “Risk Assessment Case Studies for the Legal Profession”; “Red Flags Quick Reference Guide”; “Risk Advisories for the Legal Profession”; and free online Law Society and Federation of Law Societies courses. Also see the Discipline Advisories (an updated list can be found at <https://www.lawsociety.bc.ca/for-lawyers/discipline-advisories/>), which include topics such as Client ID & Verification, Country/geographic risk and Private lending. Lawyers may contact a Law Society practice advisor at practiceadvice@lsbc.org for a consultation about the applicable *BC Code* rules and Law Society Rules and obtain guidance.
- **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).
- **Additional resources.** For detailed information about commercial lease procedures, including various precedent leases and commentary, see *Commercial Leasing: Annotated Precedents* (CLEBC, 1996–).

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1. INITIAL CONTACT		
1.1	Complete the CLIENT FILE OPENING AND CLOSING (A-2) and COMMERCIAL LEASE PROCEDURE (B-9) checklists. Confirm compliance with Law Society Rules 3-98 to 3-110 for client identification and verification and the source of money for financial transactions, and complete the CLIENT IDENTIFICATION, VERIFICATION, AND SOURCE OF MONEY (A-1) checklist. Consider periodic monitoring requirements (Law Society Rule 3-110).	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. EFFECTIVE DATE OF AGREEMENT		
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3. INTRODUCTORY CLAUSES		
3.1	Whether made under the <i>Land Transfer Form Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 252 (consider whether this is advisable and whether the wording of the lease makes any of the provisions of this Act applicable).	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2	Recitals setting out the special features or history of the transaction.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.3	Consideration clause.	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. IDENTIFICATION OF PARTIES		
4.1	Landlord.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2	Tenant.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.3	Third-party indemnifier (if any).	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES		
5.1	Legal description and civic address.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2	Clear description of the premises leased, including:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Reference to a marked plan attached as a schedule if the premises leased is a portion of a building (avoid using colours as they will not show on black and white photocopies/scans—bold outline or hatching is preferable).	

	.2 Area, or procedure for calculating the area (e.g., indication that the area is grossed-up for common areas and hallways), which must accord with the plan. Whether it can be re-calculated during the term and impact on rent.	
	.3 Boundaries relative to outside walls, corridor walls, walls of demise, windows, etc.	
	.4 Description of premises vertically, if necessary.	
	.5 If the premises to be leased are an unsubdivided portion of a legal lot, consider the effect and application of <i>Land Title Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 250, 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.	
5.3	Whether the landlord has the right to expand, relocate, change, demolish, or upgrade the premises, the development containing the premises, or the common areas or facilities, or the right to alter the design or merchandising plan, before or during the term, and if so:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Whether the tenant has any rights or remedies if there is a material change (if you are acting for the tenant, consider limits on the landlord's rights).	
	.2 Amendments to rent, additional rent, calculation of proportionate share, etc.	
	.3 Qualifications as to location, size of, and access to new premises.	
	.4 Improvement allowances, payment of undepreciated cost of existing improvements, and extent of landlord's and tenant's work.	
	.5 Minimum period, if any, of the remaining term in which relocation can occur.	
	.6 Notice requirements.	
5.4	Specified exceptions (e.g., the exterior face of the building, roof areas not leased to full floor tenants, such as vertical shafts for elevators or utilities). Describe such exceptions carefully, and if applicable, refer to a marked plan attached as a schedule.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.5	Specified appurtenances included in the demise or over which rights of use or licences or easements are granted, such as parking (see item 15 in this checklist), basement, storage space, pylon or podium signage, trash and recycling areas, fixtures, furnishings, machinery. Describe them carefully. (If equipment is leased, consider registration requirements under the <i>Personal Property Security Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 359.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.6	Right to use common areas (see item 14 in this checklist). (If the premises are a strata lot, consider whether an easement or other grant of rights is required from the strata corporation.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.7	Obligation or right of the landlord to expand the building or construct additional improvements in the future. Set out details very clearly.	<input type="checkbox"/>

6.	WORDS OF PRESENT DEMISE	
6.1	Include the landlord's agreement to lease premises to the tenant, and the tenant's agreement to lease premises from the landlord.	<input type="checkbox"/>

7.	TERM OF LEASE	
7.1	Commencement date:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Whether it is tied to completion of work, and if so:	
	(a) Method for determining when completion occurs and for documenting the commencement date.	
	(b) Whether, in the event that the tenant finds the premises to be deficient, the tenant has the ability to give notice within a specified time after taking possession and having the landlord rectify deficiencies, or whether taking possession is deemed acceptance.	
	.2 Whether it is tied to an official opening date, and if so:	
	(a) Whether the date is certain, is subject to change by landlord, or is yet to be determined (and the tenant is to be notified).	
	(b) Whether the tenant must open on that date and not before.	
	(c) Whether the date is contingent on anything (e.g., the opening of specified other businesses at the same time).	
	.3 Whether it is conditional on any previous tenant vacating the premises.	
	.4 Whether it is conditional on landlord obtaining financing or approvals/permits or acquiring the lands to be leased.	
	.5 Insert “outside date” or other mechanism to avoid certainty problems.	
7.2	Consequences of landlord’s failure to deliver the premises on the commencement date, for example:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Cancellation of the lease; whether the mortgagee is entitled to cure the default.	
	.2 Adjustment of the commencement date:	
	(a) Whether this is to involve an abatement of rent and other charges (tenant may seek to negotiate additional free rent period as a result of delays).	
	(b) Whether there is any effect on the term of the lease and expiry date (or any other dates that are contingent on the landlord delivering the premises, such as a fixturing period or rent-free period).	
	(c) Whether an agreement between the parties or unilateral notice is required to confirm.	
	.3 Liquidated damages for delay.	
	.4 <i>Force majeure</i> considerations.	
7.3	Whether the tenant may take possession prior to commencement of the term of the lease and, if so:	<input type="checkbox"/>


	.1 Obligations as to payment of rent and other charges.	
	.2 Whether the remaining provisions of the lease apply or only limited provisions (e.g., insurance, utilities).	
	.3 Whether there is any effect on the term of the lease (e.g., term commences if tenant begins operating from the premises).	
	.4 Length of fixturing period, and use permitted, including whether the tenant can begin operating from the premises before the commencement date.	
	.5 Whether such occupation is exclusive or is shared with the landlord (e.g., if the landlord is concurrently undertaking landlord's work).	
7.4	Whether offer to lease merges on commencement or taking of possession.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.5	Whether any of the tenant's obligations begin before the commencement date.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.6	Length of term.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.7	Whether the term of the lease includes extension or renewal terms (see item 24.3 in this checklist).	<input type="checkbox"/>


8. RENT		
8.1	Payment details:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Time of payment (e.g., monthly installments to be paid in advance on the first day of each month).	
	.2 Place at which payments are to be made and ability of landlord to direct other places.	
	.3 When payments are to commence (e.g., any provision for a rent-free period).	
	.4 Provision to pro-rate rent for partial months.	
	.5 No deductions or set-offs.	
	.6 Whether there is interest on late payment of rent, additional rent, or other charges (must comply with the <i>Interest Act</i> , R.S.C. 1985, c. I-15).	
	.7 How payments of percentage and additional rent are to be made (see items 8.3 and 8.4 in this checklist).	
	.8 Provision that the obligation to pay survives the lease, including where calculations are not made until after the termination of the lease.	
8.2	Basic or minimum rent:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Amount of annual rent and installments.	

	.2 Adjustment of rent necessitated by use of estimates once actual amounts are determined.	
	.3 Whether the rent is fixed for the term or adjusted at specified intervals to take into account inflation, market value, etc.	
	.4 Methods for calculating the rent and adjustments (e.g., Statistics Canada cost of living adjustment, consumer price index, fair market rental value, arbitration).	
	.5 Post-dated cheques or automatic debit payments.	
8.3	Additional rent (required payments should be characterized as rent):	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Taxes payable by the landlord such as property taxes (see item 17 in this checklist).	
	2 Operating costs (see item 16).	
	.3 Insurance taken out by the landlord (see item 19).	
	.4 Amounts that the tenant is required to pay, or for which the landlord is entitled to reimbursement.	
	.5 The tenant's right to audit, inspect the landlord's records, or obtain information to verify amounts (for which the tenant will pay, unless audit reveals that the landlord overcharged by more than a specific amount; e.g., greater than 5%); periods in which review and adjustments, if any, must be made.	
8.4	Percentage rent:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Whether this is in addition to the basic rent; whether it is payable only if certain thresholds are met.	
	.2 Calculation:	
	(a) Method, including whether the rate is fixed or graduated, and whether it applies only above a stated amount of gross sales, etc.	
	(b) Clear definitions of factors and terms involved (e.g., "gross sales").	
	(c) Specified inclusions and exclusions for gross sales.	
	(d) Whether a minimum payment is required.	
	(e) Method of payment (e.g., monthly, together with monthly statement of "gross sales").	
	(f) Annual adjustments (e.g., specify timing and whether audited; see also items 8.2.2 and 8.4.6).	
	.3 Tenant's obligations:	
	(a) To operate the business continuously and to use the entire premises.	
	(b) To operate during specified business hours; to be open for business when the building is open for business.	

	(c) To keep adequate stock and staff to produce maximum revenues.	
	(d) To use a specified trade name.	
	(e) To maintain a specified ratio of selling area to floor space.	
	(f) To keep records as specified (e.g., what type, where, for how long) and to allow the landlord to examine them.	
	(g) To provide specified documentation (e.g., sales records) upon payment of rent or at specified intervals.	
	(h) To honour credit cards.	
	(i) To not operate a similar business within a given radius (otherwise gross sales of other business will be subject to payment of percentage rent). Consider whether this extends to related companies.	
	.4 Whether the landlord is obliged to keep information confidential.	
	.5 Audit rights and notice requirements.	
	.6 The landlord's right to an independent audit (for which the landlord will pay, unless statements are wrong by a specified amount—e.g., greater than 5%).	
	.7 The landlord's remedies in the event of default:	
	(a) Termination of the lease.	
	(b) Right to employ an auditor.	
	(c) Re-entering of the premises.	
	(d) Payment of audit costs, interest, liquidated damages, etc. (Such amounts to be owing "on demand" by the landlord, to avoid automatic goods and services tax ("GST") payments.)	
	.8 Statement that sums are paid as rent and not as a share of the tenant's profits; negation of partnership or joint venture.	
	.9 GST.	
8.5	Intent: whether it is a net lease and the tenant is responsible for all costs related to the premises except as specifically provided.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.6	Mechanism to settle disputes as to costs.	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. USE OF PREMISES		
9.1	The tenant's obligations:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 To take possession, continuously occupy the entire premises, carry on business continuously in, and not abandon the premises.	

	.2 To use the premises for the specified uses only (particularly important where exclusive rights are given to other tenants, in which case restrictive covenants should be included).	
	See discussion of recent amendments to the <i>Competition Act</i> under “New developments” in this checklist.	
	.3 Not to engage in prohibited uses of the premises.	
	.4 Not to permit the premises to be occupied by anyone other than the specified persons (e.g., permitted subtenants, employees); not to permit the premises to be used by anyone other than the specified persons (e.g., licensees, concessionaires, franchisees).	
	.5 Not to commit waste or nuisance, and not to interfere with other tenants or obstruct the movement of persons in the building.	
	.6 Not to use signs or other advertising material visible from the exterior of the premises without the landlord’s approval.	
	.7 Not to overuse or overload any of the utilities.	
	.8 Not to use heavy equipment without the landlord’s approval. Not to use equipment that would overload the floors or the facilities.	
	.9 To comply with applicable laws, bylaws, and regulations relative to the premises and to the business carried on. Where the premises are strata property, to comply with current bylaws, rules, and Form K (notice of tenant responsibilities, affirming that the tenant and other occupants of the premises will comply with the strata corporation’s bylaws and rules, which the landlord must provide to the tenant; <i>Strata Property Act</i> , S.B.C. 1998, c. 43, ss. 130, 131, and 146, and Strata Property Regulation, B.C. Reg. 43/2000, Form K).	
	.10 To operate the tenant’s business in accordance with the specified standards (e.g., hours of operation, stocking and maintaining merchandise—see item 8.4.3 in this checklist).	
	.11 To refer to the building only by the name designated by the landlord; to use that name for all business and promotional activities.	
	.12 Not to permit hazardous substances or any prescribed waste to be brought on to, or stored or handled in or around, the premises and building, and to take any necessary remedial action in that regard. Consider requiring immediate notice to the landlord where such remedial action becomes necessary and requiring landlord’s approval prior to taking remedial action; consider stipulating that the landlord has the ability to undertake such work. Consider including an indemnity regarding non-compliance and the ability of the landlord to enter the premises to conduct testing.	
	.13 Consider whether a radius restriction is warranted in a retail property (even in circumstances where tenant is paying basic rent) where foot traffic is important to the landlord (see item 8.4.3(i) in this checklist).	
9.2	Landlord’s covenants and representations:	<input type="checkbox"/>

	.1 To lease the premises.	
	.2 Quiet enjoyment.	
	.3 Remainder of covenants and representations are negotiable and may include:	
	(a) That the tenant’s proposed use is permitted under zoning bylaws.	
	(b) That the tenant’s proposed use does not conflict with a use exclusively given to another tenant.	
	(c) That the tenant will have the exclusive right to operate the specified type of business in the building, subject to the landlord’s obligations to comply with the <i>Competition Act</i> , or other legislation. Consider describing the type of business objectively; references to businesses “of a similar nature” to that of the tenant may be interpreted to mean “of a similar nature to the tenant’s business as it was when the contract was signed”: <i>1575573 Ontario Inc. v. Armaiti Inc.</i> , 2016 ONSC 6113.	
	Review the <i>Competition Act</i> and guidance by the Competition Bureau to determine whether any such restrictive covenants amount to a “competitor property control”. See “New developments” in this checklist.	
	(d) That the landlord will co-operate in securing any required licences or permits.	
	(e) Representations regarding the environmental condition of the property (consider whether knowledge qualified).	
	(f) Representations regarding the condition of the premises being leased.	
	(g) Representations regarding legal compliance.	
	(h) That the landlord will use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain a non-disturbance agreement from the landlord’s lender at the request of the tenant.	
9.3	If a zoning change is required:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Whose responsibility this is and whether approval is a condition to the lease.	
	.2 Who pays the cost.	
9.4	Right to use other parts of the building (e.g., common areas—see also items 5.6 and 14).	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.5	Consider whether any covenants specific to the premises or current circumstances are advisable.	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.	INITIAL CONSTRUCTION TO COMPLETE THE PREMISES	
10.1	Who is to do the work.	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.2	Nature and extent of the work (if necessary, attach plans as a schedule).	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.3	Who pays the cost.	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.4	Completion date for the work (consider liquidated damages if the work is not done on schedule, and whether the commencement date/term extends by the number of days it takes to complete the work).	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.5	Obligation to comply with building codes, etc.; to obtain required permits, insurance, etc.; and provision for payment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.6	Whether the other party has the right to approve the plans and specifications, and the procedure for approval.	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.7	Access to the leased premises (including times and cost).	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.8	For work to be done by the tenant:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 The tenant's obligations:	
	(a) To meet specified requirements before starting work (e.g., insurance, permits, bonds, letter of credit, security).	
	(b) To pay the cost of the landlord's review and approval of plans.	
	(c) To use specified contractors and consultants.	
	(d) To use contractors having union affiliations compatible with the landlord's contractors.	
	(e) To comply with specified construction procedures and design schemes (which may be set out in a schedule and attached to the lease).	
	(f) To submit to the landlord's supervision.	
	(g) To protect the landlord re: builders liens, other liens, security interests in favour of third parties, etc.	
	(h) To take out any additional insurance reasonably required by the landlord.	
	(i) To do the work during specified hours only.	
	(j) Not to interfere with the landlord's other construction, or use of the building by other tenants.	
	(k) To pay garbage removal costs, utilities, lifting costs, loading dock charges, etc.	
	(l) To indemnify the landlord for damage to the leased premises or to lands or improvements adjacent to the premises.	
	.2 Whether the landlord is to pay for work or pay inducements, and if so:	
	(a) Whether there is any security for this (e.g., tenant fixturing loan agreement—see item 3.9.9 in the COMMERCIAL LEASE PROCEDURE (B-10) checklist).	
	(b) When this is payable (e.g., on completion of the work in accordance with specifications, on tenant's furnishing proof that related obligations have been	

	paid and no builders liens filed on expiry of lien claim period, on commencement of the lease, on tenant opening for business, or amortized over the period of the lease).	
	(c) Whether inducement payments include GST component.	
	.3 Filing of notice of interest under the <i>Builders Lien Act</i> , S.B.C. 1997, c. 45, before commencement of any work by tenant (see item 11.1.5 in this checklist).	
	.4 The landlord's remedies, if the tenant defaults in construction.	
10.9	Acceptance of the premises by the tenant (see item 7.1.1(b) in this checklist).	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.10	Unavoidable delay/ <i>force majeure</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS		
11.1	The landlord's rights:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 To make changes to the leased premises before the commencement date (see item 5.3 in this checklist).	
	.2 To make changes to the building:	
	(a) Qualifications (e.g., whether the leased premises can be adversely affected).	
	(b) The landlord's rights with respect to the leased premises (e.g., right of entry, support).	
	(c) Restrictions on the tenant's ability to claim breach of quiet enjoyment or to claim compensation.	
	.3 To grant, modify, or terminate easements or other agreements pertaining to the use and maintenance of the building and lands.	
	.4 To use and make changes to pipes, wires, conduits, etc. in the leased premises (the tenant will permit reasonable access). Consider whether the landlord can interfere materially with the use and enjoyment of the premises, or if the landlord must use reasonable efforts to minimize disruption, and whether the landlord is to pay damages or compensation.	
	.5 To file a notice of interest under the <i>Builders Lien Act</i> .	
11.2	Tenant's rights and obligations:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Right to alter the premises and install and remove trade fixtures; whether the landlord's approval is required, and is not to be unreasonably withheld.	
	.2 Obligations similar to those set out in item 10.8.1 in this checklist.	
	.3 Obligation to protect the landlord from liability with respect to builders' liens, etc.	

11.3	Ownership of fixtures; obligation to repair. Consider prohibiting the tenant from creating a security interest in the fixtures except in favour of the landlord or with the landlord's prior consent.	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.4	On termination of the lease:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Whether fixtures can or must be removed (consider whether the landlord can require the tenant to remove fixtures that the tenant did not install); whether the landlord can require that the premises be returned to their original condition or base building (deal with refusal or neglect of the tenant to remove).	
	.2 Whether the landlord has a lien for unpaid rent or other default under the lease. (Note: the landlord will be required to rely on its rights under a security interest or its common law rights of distress that, in certain circumstances, extend for a period of six months after the expiry of a lease by lapse of time—but not where the lease is terminated for default—under ss. 3 and 4 of the <i>Commercial Tenancy Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 57.)	
	.3 Ownership of leasehold improvements; ability to remove and store at a different location or sell at the tenant's cost; any right in favour of the tenant to recover fair value if the landlord becomes owner.	

12.	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS	
12.1	Consider a covenant from the landlord at the commencement of the lease dealing with habitability, the state of repair of the premises, related portions of adjacent premises, common areas, heating, ventilation, air conditioning (“HVAC”), etc. (Note: if premises are a strata lot, the strata corporation has certain obligations, such as to insure the building and repair and properly maintain common property and common assets. See also item 20.3.2 in this checklist and chapter 21 (Strata Clauses for Commercial Leases) of <i>Commercial Leasing: Annotated Precedents</i> (CLEBC, 1996–).	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.2	The landlord's obligation to make specified repairs or replacements; an exception where there is serious damage (see item 20) or where damage is caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of the tenant; whether repair costs are recoverable from the tenant as operating costs. (See item 12.1 in this checklist regarding strata property.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.3	The landlord's right to make other specified repairs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.4	The tenant's obligation to make specified repairs or replacements, including:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Whether the landlord's approval is required, including approval of contractors or if certain contractors prescribed by the landlord must be used.	
	.2 Whether the landlord may inspect and give notice requiring the tenant to make repairs.	
	.3 Whether there is a right to be reimbursed by the landlord.	

12.5	The tenant's responsibility for its own acts or omissions, and those of its employees, agents, contractors, or customers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.6	Replacement of mechanical equipment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.7	Exclusions (e.g., ordinary wear and tear, structural repair and latent defects, damage by perils, whether insurance is relevant).	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.8	Responsibility for:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Maintenance of building systems.	
	.2 Janitorial services (see item 13.1.5).	
	.3 Painting and decorating.	
	.4 Compliance with building codes and building standards.	
	.5 See item 12.1 in this checklist regarding strata property.	
12.9	Procedures for determining standards of repair.	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.10	Procedures for determining responsibility for rectifying environmental hazards on the premises or in the building or lands.	<input type="checkbox"/>

13.	SERVICES TO BE FURNISHED BY LANDLORD	
13.1	Services:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Hot and cold water.	
	.2 Electricity.	
	.3 Heat, climate control, ventilation.	
	.4 Elevator service.	
	.5 Janitorial services (see item 12.8.2).	
	.6 Removal of garbage and rubbish.	
	.7 Private security service.	
	.8 Building directory board or pylon sign listing the tenant's name.	
	.9 The landlord is not liable for service interruption, but is required to pursue rectification.	
13.2	Standards with respect to services to be provided (e.g., first class or befitting the building having regard to age, usage, and location, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/>

13.3	Whether the tenant will pay for services in addition to rent; ability of the landlord to reallocate costs if the tenant is a heavy user of services and to provide additional services if it chooses (e.g., supervision of moving, repairs, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.4	The tenant's obligations (e.g., energy conservation).	<input type="checkbox"/>

14.	COMMON AREAS	
14.1	Description of common areas (e.g., entrance foyer, lobby, parking lot, public entrance doors, halls, stairways, elevators, washrooms, shipping and receiving areas).	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.2	Parties who share common areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.3	Whether the landlord has the exclusive right of control over common areas, and the right to make rules and regulations. If the premises are strata property, consider the strata corporation's right of control over common areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.4	Whether the landlord is entitled to change the common areas, and whether there are any qualifications on the right (e.g., protection of the tenant's right of access to the premises).	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.5	The tenant's right to use common areas, subject to the landlord's rules and regulations, strata corporation bylaws (if applicable), and any other specified restrictions (non-exclusive, non-transferable licence).	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.6	The landlord's obligation to maintain common areas for the use and benefit of all tenants, including:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Hours of operation.	
	.2 Conditions for altering or closing common areas.	
	.3 Standard of maintenance and operation required of the landlord.	
	.4 Restrictions on merchandising in common areas.	
	.5 Whether revenue from common areas is offset against the maintenance and operating costs of these areas (e.g., parking).	
	.6 See item 12.1 in this checklist regarding strata property.	
14.7	The tenant's obligation to pay for a portion of specified common area costs (e.g., maintenance, snow removal, cleaning, lighting, signs, liability insurance, real estate taxes, replacing light fixtures, repaving, restriping, heating and cooling of mall areas).	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.8	The potential liability of the tenant for accidents or other events that occur in common areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. PARKING		
15.1	Whether parking is included in the leased premises or is the subject of a separate agreement (whether lease or licence).	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.2	Location, and whether it can be changed by either party.	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.3	The landlord's obligations:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 To maintain parking facilities.	
	.2 To maintain a ratio of public parking stalls to rentable area.	
15.4	The tenant's costs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.5	Whether the landlord receives revenue from common-area parking facilities and, if so, whether this revenue is offset against expenditures.	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.6	The landlord's right to charge the public for parking in a retail facility. Consider whether the landlord will reimburse the tenant's customers for all or a portion of the cost of parking in a retail setting.	<input type="checkbox"/>

16. OPERATING COSTS		
16.1	Clear and comprehensive definition:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Inclusions:	
	(a) General (all costs of operating, maintaining, repairing, replacing, rebuilding, insuring, supervising, managing, and administering).	
	(b) Specific.	
	.2 Possible exclusions:	
	(a) Structural repairs.	
	(b) Improvements, additions or alterations (except those made to reduce operating costs or to comply with changes in the law).	
	(c) Costs for which the landlord is reimbursed or which are covered under contractor warranties.	
	(d) Interest on capital retirement of debt.	
	(e) Costs incurred for the direct account of a specific tenant, or for unleased space.	
	(f) Management costs not related to maintenance or operation (e.g., leasing expenses, promotional expenses, realtor commissions, legal expenses).	
	(g) Capital cost allowance, depreciation, expensing capital repairs and replacements.	

	(h) Lease rentals for land.	
	(i) Capital tax, income tax, profits tax, GST for which landlord receives an input tax credit, and other similar taxes.	
	(j) Costs for public facilities or costs incurred to meet development agreement obligations.	
	(k) Costs recovered directly from a tenant for separate charges relating to their other premises.	
	(l) Revenue received for common areas and facilities.	
	(m) Costs reimbursed by an insurer.	
	(n) Inherent structural/construction defects.	
	(o) Amounts required to rectify environmental hazards existing before the tenancy.	
	(p) Advertising and promotional expenses.	
	(q) Penalties, fines, late fees, interest, or similar charges incurred due to violations by the landlord.	
	.3 How capital costs and depreciation are dealt with (see also item 16.1.2(g)).	
	.4 How operating costs are calculated, including procedures for adjustment if:	
	(a) Estimates are used.	
	(b) Different items are included in operating costs for different years.	
	(c) There are changes in the area of the premises, the amount of unleased space, or the total rentable area.	
16.2	The tenant's share of operating costs:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Whether the tenant must pay a proportionate share; if so, whether there is to be a gross-up for lobby and washroom areas or for vacant premises.	
	.2 How the tenant's share is calculated:	
	(a) Method (e.g., payment on monthly estimates, payment on request, adjustment when final costs are known, documentation required from the landlord).	
	(b) What areas of the premises or building are included; the denominator to be the building area from time to time, to give flexibility for future expansion.	
	(c) Whether the tenant must pay a share of all, or only some, operating costs (e.g., costs of various types allocated to different parts of the building or types of premises).	
	.3 Whether the landlord reserves the right to allocate costs on an equitable basis.	
	.4 Whether all tenants must pay a proportionate share, or whether some are given special treatment, in which case the proportionate share may be required to be adjusted.	

16.3	Management fees. Consider limit on amount (e.g., 10% of operating costs excluding insurance and property taxes).	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.4	Strata fees. If the premises are strata property and you are acting for the tenant, ensure that there is no overlap between the definition of operating costs in the lease and strata fees payable to the strata corporation and provide that such will be without duplication. Note that the strata corporation will incur most of the expenses that are typically operating costs in a lease, and that the landlord's expenses may be only strata fees, property taxes, and insurance. Also, consider what expenses forming part of the strata fees should be excluded from the fees payable by the tenant (e.g., capital expenses for repairs or replacements, contingency reserves, and expenses incurred in maintaining limited common property for the exclusive use of other strata lots; consider also whether special levies should be excluded).	<input type="checkbox"/>

17.	TAXES	
17.1	The landlord's obligation to pay specified taxes (e.g., property taxes) and whether the obligation depends on payment by the tenant.	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.2	The tenant's obligation to pay (prior to the due date):	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Property taxes:	
	(a) On the leased premises.	
	(b) On a proportionate share of the taxes for the building, if the premises are not assessed separately (define and specify exclusions, e.g., improvements made by the landlord or other tenants that result in taxes).	
	(c) On fixtures or improvements to the premises.	
	.2 Business taxes.	
17.3	Method of calculating and adjusting present and future payments (generally the same as used for operating costs—see item 16 in this checklist).	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.4	Whether the tenant has a right to contest taxes and, if so, security and indemnity provisions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.5	Whether the tenant must furnish evidence of payment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.6	The tenant will pay GST assessed on the rent and on any other items paid for by the tenant under the lease, as well as provincial sales tax ("PST") if it applies to any such items. 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–).	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. UTILITIES AND HVAC		
18.1	The landlord's obligation to provide:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Type of service (e.g., hydro, heating, ventilation, air conditioning).	
	.2 Hours of operation.	
	.3 Standards (e.g., provision for an initial adjustment period; not liable if services are interrupted for repairs, etc.).	
18.2	The tenant's obligations:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 To pay:	
	(a) Own costs, where there is separate metering for utilities.	
	(b) Proportionate share of costs for the building (e.g., see items 16 and 17 in this checklist); whether the landlord may allocate on the basis of use.	
	.2 Regarding energy conservation.	
	.3 To maintain sufficient heat or air conditioning so as not to affect the overall temperature in the rest of the building.	
18.3	Provisions relating to excessive use by a tenant or use after normal business hours.	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. INSURANCE AND INDEMNITY		
19.1	Landlord's obligation to insure. Where the premises are strata property, the strata corporation must insure the buildings (<i>Strata Property Act</i> , ss. 149 to 152).	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Types of insurance required, for example:	
	(a) All-risk insurance for building, improvements, common facilities; fire and extended coverage; consider also building bylaw endorsement.	
	(b) Boilers, pressure vessels.	
	(c) Third-party liability (including personal injury and property damage).	
	(d) Business interruption.	
	.2 Whether waiver of subrogation is made in favour of the tenant.	
	.3 Whether the tenant must be named as co-insured in liability policies, and whether the landlord must obtain a cross-liability clause.	
19.2	The tenant's obligation to insure:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Types of insurance required, for example:	

	(a) All-risk insurance for stock-in-trade, furniture, etc., and leasehold improvements (full replacement cost).	
	(b) General liability insurance (including public liability and property damage).	
	(c) Legal liability.	
	(d) Business interruption.	
	(e) Contractor's insurance, if the tenant is improving the premises.	
	(f) Such other insurance as the landlord or the mortgagee may reasonably require.	
	.2 Endorsements required (e.g., waiver of subrogation, inclusion of additional named insureds, cross-liability and severability of interests clause, waiver of breach of conditions clause, contractual liability, non-owned automobile, notice of amendment or cancellation given to the landlord, notice of non-payment given to the landlord, requirement that the tenant's insurance be considered primary and will not require contribution from the landlord's policies).	
	.3 Whether minimum amounts are specified.	
	.4 Whether the landlord must be named as a co-insured (e.g., for improvements paid for by landlord).	
	.5 The landlord's rights:	
	(a) To approve policies and/or insurers.	
	(b) To be given evidence of coverage.	
	(c) To insure and recover the cost if the tenant fails to insure or if the insurer threatens to cancel the policy.	
19.3	The tenant's covenant to indemnify the landlord (e.g., for breach of covenant, property damage, injury).	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.4	The limitation or waiver of the landlord's liability (e.g., for property damage, injury); consider exception where caused by the landlord's (gross) negligence or wilful acts.	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.5	The tenant's responsibility for any increase in the landlord's insurance premiums and the landlord's ability to terminate the lease if the insurance is cancelled.	<input type="checkbox"/>
19.6	The landlord's covenant to indemnify the tenant (e.g., for breach of covenant or for damages resulting from interruptions in the tenant's business as a result of the operation of the building systems).	<input type="checkbox"/>

20.	DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION	
20.1	Type of peril (all, or only those insured by the landlord).	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.2	Degree of damage (to premises but also consider substantial damage to building or to the anchor tenant, but not to the premises, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/>

20.3	Effect on lease, for example:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Abatement of rent; extent of abatement.	
	.2 The landlord's obligation or option to repair or rebuild (consider use of insurance proceeds); the tenant's obligations. Should be consistent with maintenance and repair obligations (see item 12 in this checklist). If the premises are strata property, the strata corporation is responsible for reconstruction and repairs to the building, including the common property (<i>Strata Property Act</i> , ss. 72, 157, and 159).	
	.3 Rights of parties to terminate the lease (see item 28.2 in this checklist). Consider right to insurance proceeds on leasehold improvements if termination (e.g., where tenant paid for the leasehold improvements tenant may wish to receive proceeds; however, if landlord is entitled to retain leasehold improvements or contributed to their cost, may insist that proceeds are paid to landlord).	
20.4	The landlord is not responsible for specified types of loss or damage.	<input type="checkbox"/>
20.5	Provisions for expropriation and condemnation.	<input type="checkbox"/>

21.	CHANGES IN PARTIES	
21.1	Assignment and subletting:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Right to assign, sublet, or otherwise part with possession; in what circumstances; whether prior written approval is required; whether approval is not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed; tests for withholding approval; ensure that tests for withholding approval are "without limitation" to other reasonable tests; information about assignee and subtenant is required to be delivered to the landlord; timing requirements.	
	.2 Whether successive assignees and any subtenants are required to become contractually bound to the landlord in writing.	
	.3 Whether the original tenant remains liable under the lease, subject to a release by the landlord.	
	.4 Manner in which the provisions of the lease apply to the assignee or subtenant.	
	.5 Provisions regarding:	
	(a) Right of first refusal in favour of the landlord.	
	(b) Sharing of profit rent with the landlord or payment of 100% to landlord.	
	(c) Assignment of subtenant's rent to the landlord.	
	(d) The landlord's right to terminate the lease.	
	.6 Provisions regarding subsequent assignment, subletting, etc.	

	.7 Whether the tenant is prohibited from advertising the premises for rent, sublease, etc.	
	.8 Whether the landlord may charge an assignment fee; the tenant's responsibility to pay all legal and other fees and disbursements incurred by the landlord in considering the tenant's request for an assignment and documenting same.	
21.2	Change in control of a party:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 What constitutes a "change in control".	
	.2 Effect.	
	.3 Whether this is different for a public corporation traded and listed on a recognized stock exchange.	
	.4 The tenant's obligation to furnish share records.	
21.3	Transfer of property by the landlord; the landlord is not liable if the transferee assumes obligations.	<input type="checkbox"/>
21.4	Whether the tenant has a right of first refusal to purchase the property.	<input type="checkbox"/>
21.5	Whether the tenant has the right to finance operations by mortgaging the lease.	<input type="checkbox"/>
21.6	Consider prohibiting the tenant from creating a security interest in fixtures without the landlord's prior written consent.	<input type="checkbox"/>

22.	GENERAL RIGHTS OF LANDLORD	
22.1	Right to make rules and regulations:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Type of rules and regulations; whether they apply to common areas and the premises, and to all visitors to the premises; whether the landlord must enforce against all tenants.	
	.2 Relationship to the lease (e.g., whether they become part of the lease; whether they may be in conflict with the lease).	
	.3 Notice requirements.	
22.2	Right to enter the premises:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 For specified purposes (e.g., to inspect, make repairs or alterations—whether this includes the ability to leave materials and equipment on the premises without constituting default of the landlord's obligations).	
	.2 At specified times; notice requirements (except in cases of emergency or apprehended emergency).	
	.3 Specifying whether tenant is to accompany landlord.	

22.3	Right to exhibit the premises:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 For specified purposes (e.g., for rental, for financing, for prospective sale of the building).	
	.2 At specified times (e.g., within a certain period of time before the lease expires); notice of requirements.	
22.4	Designation of building manager.	<input type="checkbox"/>

23.	GENERAL COVENANTS OF TENANT	
23.1	To pay rent as provided in the lease.	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.2	To perform the covenants in the lease.	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.3	To pay costs incurred by the landlord in enforcing the provisions of the lease.	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.4	To subordinate the lease to any mortgages or to register the lease in priority to any mortgage. Consider also:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Whether the subordination clause is operative without further documentation (i.e., not an agreement to subordinate in the future or conditional on non-disturbance by the lender). Whether attornment is operative without the express agreement of the lender.	
	.2 The tenant's requirement for a non-disturbance agreement from the landlord's mortgagee or a head landlord in a sublease or ground lease scenario.	
	.3 Whether a non-disturbance agreement is subject to the tenant not being in default or the landlord otherwise being entitled to terminate.	
23.5	To peaceably surrender the premises at the end of the term, in good condition. Restoration obligations (including environmental remediation obligations); obligations to remove improvements, fixtures, etc., and repair damage caused thereby.	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.6	To deliver estoppel certificates from time to time in the form and substance as reasonably required by the landlord.	<input type="checkbox"/>

24.	TENANT'S OPTIONS	
24.1	Option or right of first refusal to rent other space in the building.	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.2	Option or right of first refusal to purchase the premises.	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.3	Option to renew or extend:	<input type="checkbox"/>

	.1 Whether term, rent, and essential conditions are certain. Consider the test for fair market rental value if rent during a renewal or extension term is to be agreed or arbitrated. Consider whether rent during a renewal or extension term is to be not less than rent during the preceding term. Clarify whether rent is based on improved or unimproved premises; see <i>Fire Productions Ltd. v. Lauro</i> , 2006 BCCA 497, which held that the phrase “fair market rent” in a renewal clause meant the rent the premises would attract if exposed to the market at the time of the renewal, taking into account the value of the tenant’s improvements.	
	.2 Method and timing for determining the terms.	
	.3 Method and timing of the exercise of the option.	
	.4 Whether there are conditions precedent to the exercise of the right (e.g., no existing default, no default during the term of the lease, and no assignment of the lease).	
	.5 Whether the guarantor, indemnifier, or tenant who has assigned its leasehold interest during the initial term must join in the exercise of the option and execute a new indemnity covenant.	
	.6 Whether the option may be assigned.	
	.7 Whether, on renewal or extension, there is a further option to renew or extend.	
	.8 Whether the renewal or extension is on the same terms as in the original lease, or on the landlord’s then-current terms (if on original terms, set out exceptions such as rent, inducements, and renewal clause). If renewal of lease rather than extension, consider whether personal rights such as options or tenant inducements need to be expressly included or excluded for renewal term.	

25.	MERCHANTS’ ASSOCIATION OR PROMOTION FUND FOR SHOPPING CENTRE	
25.1	Merchants’ association:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 The tenant’s covenants:	
	(a) To join, maintain membership, and pay dues.	
	(b) To comply with rules.	
	(c) To promote the shopping centre in its advertising.	
	.2 The landlord’s covenants (e.g., to contribute to promotion).	
	.3 Rules to be approved by the landlord.	
25.2	Promotion fund:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 The tenant’s covenant to contribute.	
	.2 The landlord’s covenant to contribute.	

	.3 Promotion director.	
	.4 Fund to be used to promote the centre.	

26. REGISTRATION		
26.1	Whether the lease is to be prepared in registrable form, and, if so, at whose expense; whether the lease may be registered; consider <i>Property Law Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 377, s. 5(2), and <i>Land Title Act</i> , s. 20(2). Determine if a short form of lease is to be registered (see the COMMERCIAL LEASE PROCEDURE (B-10) checklist, item 2.6.20).	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.2	Responsibility for cost of the plan.	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.3	Responsibility for cost of preparing the general instrument (Form C).	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.4	The tenant will pay property transfer tax (if the lease term, including renewals, is more than 30 years). Even if the lease is exempt, filing a special property transfer tax return is required.	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.5	Consider and attend to requirements of the <i>LOTA</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>

27. OVERHOLDING		
27.1	Status of tenant (must be month-to-month, otherwise possible renewal of term or year-to-year).	<input type="checkbox"/>
27.2	Obligations of parties (e.g., tenant to pay double rent).	<input type="checkbox"/>

28. TERMINATION OF LEASE		
28.1	At the option of one or both parties.	<input type="checkbox"/>
28.2	Whether specified events will terminate the lease or may terminate it at the landlord's option (if not, make other provisions for these events):	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Bankruptcy, insolvency, etc. of tenant, guarantor, and assignee (note <i>Commercial Tenancy Act</i> , R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 57, s. 29, and <i>Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act</i> , R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3, ss. 30, 65.1, 65.2, 65.21, 65.22, 69, and 69.1).	
	.2 Damage or destruction to a specified degree (e.g., that will take a specified time to repair, or that affects a specified percentage of the leasable premises).	
	.3 Expropriation of the interest of one or both parties.	
	.4 Redevelopment by the landlord.	

28.3	On default (see item 29.6).	<input type="checkbox"/>
28.4	Whether the landlord has the right to terminate the lease early for sale, demolition, or redevelopment, and if so, what notice requirements must be satisfied or what compensation provided to the tenant.	<input type="checkbox"/>

29. DEFAULT		
29.1	Provisions regarding violation by the tenant of the obligations set out in the items above (consider including these with the clauses creating each obligation).	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.2	Description of events of default (e.g., for the tenant, these would include non-payment of rent, insolvency, abandonment of premises); whether delay constitutes default and whether the time for performance may be extended.	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.3	<i>Force majeure</i> clause.	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.4	Whether notice must be given; whether the party is entitled to a reasonable time to cure the default and, if so, what is a reasonable time in different circumstances.	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.5	Whether default may be cured by the non-defaulting party; whether the defaulting party is liable for the costs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.6	Remedies (in addition to any provisions included throughout the lease):	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 The landlord's remedies:	
	(a) Remedies are cumulative and in addition to any other remedies.	
	(b) Interest (on demand).	
	(c) Collection of rent; acceleration.	
	(d) Re-entry.	
	(e) Landlord has right to rectify the default at the tenant's cost plus an additional fee.	
	(f) Re-letting as tenant's agent, and collection of rent.	
	(g) Seizure.	
	(h) Damages, including prospective rent such as the present value of the rent for the balance of term.	
	(i) Whether the tenant waives any statutory protection against distress.	
	(j) Termination.	
	(k) Waiver of a default does not affect the rights arising from subsequent defaults.	
	.2 Notice requirements.	

30.	INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS	
30.1	Definitions (consider putting them at the beginning of the lease or in a schedule).	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.2	Choice of law and forum.	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.3	Principles that govern the interpretation of the agreement (e.g., use of the masculine form, insertion of headings for convenience only).	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.4	Whether the lease constitutes the entire agreement; its relationship to the offer to lease (e.g., merger).	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.5	Severability (consider carefully, as it may create a lease that is missing certain key provisions).	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.6	Time is of the essence.	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.7	Disclosure of broker's representation and applicable indemnities related to commissions owed by tenant or landlord.	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.8	Notices (consider whether information transmitted by SMS or text messaging should constitute notice: see <i>L'ouvrier Inc. v. Leung</i> , 2016 ONSC 6993, affirmed 2017 ONCA 589).	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.9	Enurement.	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.10	Amendment requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.11	Arbitration and other methods for resolving disagreements (consider including specific provisions with the relevant clauses of the agreement if limited to only certain clauses).	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.12	Costs of preparing and settling the lease.	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.13	Statement of relationship (i.e., negation of partnership or joint venture).	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.14	Application or waiver of the <i>Commercial Tenancy Act</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.15	Security for the tenant's performance of its obligations:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	.1 Security deposit.	
	.2 Letter of credit.	
	.3 Security agreement.	
	.4 Provision for the landlord's remedies being exclusive or cumulative if the landlord realizes on security.	
30.16	Currency	<input type="checkbox"/>

30.17	Signatures in counterpart and/or electronic signatures.	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.18	Schedules.	<input type="checkbox"/>

31.	THIRD-PARTY INDEMNITY	
31.1	Obligations for which the indemnity is given and whether there is a “cap” or maximum amount of liability under the indemnity.	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.2	Whether it is absolute and unconditional—set out events that can occur without release (e.g., extensions of time, waivers, assignments, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.3	Waiver of notice of default by the tenant and waiver of any obligation to proceed against the tenant or other indemnifier/security.	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.4	Survival of indemnity. See <i>KKBL No. 297 Ventures Ltd. v. IKON Office Solutions, Inc.</i> , 2004 BCCA 468, regarding survival of indemnity after disclaimer of a lease by the trustee. Consider whether indemnity should be contained in a separate agreement. 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–).	<input type="checkbox"/>
31.5	Whether an indemnifier is a primary obligor to the same effect as if the indemnifier had entered the lease as the tenant; whether the indemnifier is obligated to enter a new lease on the same terms as the tenant, if the lease is terminated, disclaimed, or surrendered.	<input type="checkbox"/>