

Leasing property

Legal information for Tasmanian community organisations

This fact sheet covers:

- ▶ how incorporation is relevant to leasing property
 - ▶ identifying the type of lease your organisation is being asked to sign
 - ▶ tips for negotiating a lease
 - ▶ rights under a lease
 - ▶ obligations under a lease, and
 - ▶ when things go wrong with a lease
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Many community organisations need an office, or some kind of building or property to operate out of. It's very common for organisations to rent, rather than buy that property.

When an organisation enters into a lease, terms and conditions apply. The organisation will usually pay rent and may also be required to pay for other things, such as maintenance.

It's important for community organisations to understand their obligations under a lease, as well as their rights. It's also crucial to properly understand a lease before signing it. It's a good idea to get legal advice before signing a lease.

Incorporation and leases

Whether or not your organisation is incorporated will impact its ability to lease a property.

Generally, only individuals or incorporated legal entities can enter into leases. Needing a lease is a common factor that leads to a group becoming incorporated. When an incorporated entity enters into a lease, its members are protected from liability under the lease.

An unincorporated group is not a legal entity, so it cannot generally enter into a lease in the group's name. A person or a number of people in the group can enter into the lease personally, for the benefit of the unincorporated group. This arrangement would enable the group to use the property. However, this can expose those individuals to personal liability for the obligations in the lease, which can be quite substantial, (for example – needing to repair damage to property, or personally pay rent if the group runs out of money).



Related Not-for-profit Law resource

For further information on deciding whether to incorporate go to [our webpage on the incorporation decision](#).



Caution

People should be very careful when considering entering into a lease in a personal capacity for an organisation they are involved with. The person, not the group, will be personally liable under the lease.

The same applies to providing **personal guarantees** under a lease. This makes you like a co-signor to the lease and means that you will be obliged to perform under the lease if the tenant doesn't do certain things under the lease. You might wish to seek legal advice before agreeing to provide a personal guarantee.

What kind of lease is available and what does this mean for my organisation?

There are three main types of leases used in Tasmania - residential leases, commercial leases and retail shop leases. As explained below, the intended use of the property will determine whether the lease will be residential, commercial or retail. The most common types of leases for not-for-profit organisations are commercial or retail shop leases.

Residential leases

A residential lease is used for residential purposes (when someone will be living at the property). This type of agreement and the relationship between the landlord and tenant is regulated by the *Residential Tenancy Act 1997* (Tas). It's generally not common for an organisation to enter into a residential lease – however, it may do so if, for example, it was providing residential services such as homes for disadvantaged youth.

Commercial leases

A commercial lease is a lease of commercial property, such as a factory, warehouse or office. There are many different types of commercial leases, which means the rights and obligations imposed under this type of lease will often differ, depending on the circumstances and the activities of the organisation.

A commercial lease is a type of contract so is generally governed by the terms and conditions of the agreement (rather than specific legislation).

You may want to seek the assistance of a lawyer when considering a commercial lease because:

- tenants have less consumer protection (consumer laws that apply to residential leases do not cover commercial leases)
- most terms of the contract are negotiable (rent amount, rent increases, length), so can be written in the landlord's favour, and
- some contracts may have prohibitive clauses, for example, restrictions on signage, the permitted use, assigning and subletting (see below for more information on 'Subleases and assignment')

Retail shop leases

A retail shop lease is a type of commercial lease but the rights and obligations in a retail lease are governed by the *Fair Trading (Code of Practice for Retail Tenancies) Regulations 1998* (Tas) (**the Code**). The Code provides certain protections to tenants, for example requiring landlords to provide the tenant with full information before the lease is signed.

The Code uses the terms 'property owner' (otherwise referred to as the landlord, lessor or proprietor) and 'tenant' (otherwise referred to as the lessee, occupant, or resident). In this fact sheet we use the terms 'landlord' and 'tenant'.

A retail shop lease is a lease of premises with a floor area of not more than 1,000m² that are:

- used 'wholly' or 'predominantly' for the occupation of certain types of businesses specifically listed in the Code which include various food, clothing and goods (including second hand) shops, or

- used by any business in a shopping centre for a term of more than six months. A shopping centre is defined as any cluster of at least five 'retail premises' which have a common landlord, are located in one building or adjoining buildings, and are generally regarded as a shopping centre

If it is unclear whether the Code applies, your organisation should seek specialist legal advice.

Entering into a lease

More often than not, a real estate agent will act on behalf of the landlord of the property that you are interested in and will be responsible for negotiating a lease with your organisation.

Negotiating leases generally

When negotiating a lease, prospective tenants should:

- make sure the lease is in writing
- make sure the lease contains all the details of the agreement between the tenant and landlord, and accurately describes the property, any existing damage, any fixtures, fittings or equipment that are included in the lease, and any undertaking (a promise) that the landlord has given (for example, to re-carpet within six months)
- take particular care to read and understand the terms of the lease, particularly the terms setting out the start and finish dates, the amount of rent to be paid (and how this rent will be reviewed) and the permitted uses of the property
- consider if the lease has an option to renew and the date that this option must be exercised (if it does, this date is important and should be noted and entered onto a calendar)
- consider if the lease requires the tenant to provide a bank guarantee or pay a security deposit (these are held by the landlord so if the tenant for example does not pay rent or damages the property the landlord can draw upon the guarantee or deposit to obtain the rent or repair the damage), and
- consider if the lease requires the tenant to pay any costs passed on by the landlord. These costs are known as **outgoings**. If the lease is a retail shop lease, the landlord must provide a disclosure statement (see below under 'Negotiating a retail lease') and the outgoings must be detailed in this document



Tip

If you or your organisation are confused about your organisation's leasing arrangements, or if you have any doubt as to what is required under the lease or whether the lease is one which is subject to the Act (or other legislation which means it brings certain rights and obligations), you should seek the assistance of a lawyer.

Negotiating a retail shop lease

The Code imposes specific requirements when negotiating a retail shop lease, such as:

- as soon as negotiations begin the landlord must give a copy of the proposed lease and a copy of the Code to the person they are negotiating with
- the landlord must give the tenant a copy of a 'disclosure statement' which sets out important aspects of the lease, such as rent, outgoings and other obligations. Prospective tenants should make sure they carefully read and understand the details of the disclosure statement, and
- the duration of any retail shop lease (being the initial term and any further terms) must be at least five years unless the tenant expressly agrees to waive this right. In this case, the tenant must obtain a certificate from their legal advisor certifying that the legal advisor has explained to the tenant the effect of a reduced lease period



Before you move into the new property

Condition reports

It's a good idea to arrange for a condition report to be prepared before the lease starts, so that there is a record of the condition of the property. Who commissions (arranges) and who pays for this report will form part of the negotiations with the landlord.

Having a condition report will hopefully avoid any disputes when you come to vacate and 'make good' (for further information see the section 'Make Good' below) the property at the end of the lease as the condition of the property at the start is clearly recorded.

Zoning and property use

It's a good idea to call the local council to ensure that the property can be used in the way your organisation intends and that there will not be any zoning issues or planning permits required.

Rights and obligations

Your rights and obligations, and those of your landlord, will be outlined in your lease. They are likely to include some version of the rights and obligations listed below.

Rights

Tenants generally have the right to:

- use (quiet possession) of the property without interruption by the landlord
- their own use (exclusive possession) of the property unless otherwise provided for in the lease, and
- receive a suspension or a reduction of rent and outgoings if the property is damaged or destroyed so that it can't be used or accessed for the permitted use

Obligations

Tenants are generally obliged to:

- pay rent on or before the due date
- pay outgoings (usually a proportion of total outgoings if the tenant is only leasing part of a building)
- pay a security deposit, which could be in the form of a bank guarantee (if your lease is governed by the Code this cannot be an amount greater than three months' rent)
- maintain certain insurances (for further information see the section 'Insurance' below)
- not abandon the property
- repair and maintain the property (for further information see the section 'Repairs and maintenance' below)
- ensure the property is kept clean and tidy and at the end of the lease return the property to its condition as at the commencement date
- notify the landlord of any damage, hazards, notices or orders affecting or relating to the property
- use the property, and only allow others to use the property, for the permitted use, and
- indemnify (ie reimburse) the landlord for any damage caused to the property except to the extent caused or contributed to by the landlord, and release the landlord from liability (legal responsibility) arising from events outside the landlord's control

Subleases and assignment

An assignment is generally where you transfer your whole interest in the property (in this case, a lease) to another person or entity. It's similar to selling a property. That is, the person you transfer the lease to steps into your shoes as tenant so takes over all of your obligations and rights under the lease (for example paying rent to the landlord). A direct legal relationship is created between the landlord and the new tenant (also called the 'assignee') in place of your relationship with the landlord.

A sublease is where you lease usually part of the premises to another party. This usually happens if you have more space than you require for your organisation's needs. Your organisation becomes the landlord to the subtenant but is still a tenant to the main landlord (so you still pay rent to your landlord). Usually, there is no direct legal relationship created between your landlord and the subtenant. If you are thinking of subletting your property you need to consider what obligations you will have to your subtenant and consider seeking further legal advice.

If the lease is governed by the Code, and if certain requirements are met, an assignment will release you from any future obligations to the landlord. If the lease is not governed by the Code, a release will need to form part of the commercial negotiations. A sublease, however, will not release you from your obligations to the landlord.

If an organisation wants to assign a lease or sublet the property, it will need to comply with the requirements under the lease.

The following requirements are reasonably common in most leases:

- a request for assignment or subletting will need to be made in writing to the landlord. This request will often need to include information about the business and financial resources of the proposed assignee. Often a lease will provide that the landlord cannot unreasonably withhold its consent if the tenant can demonstrate that the proposed assignee or subtenant is respectable, solvent and capable of performing the tenant's obligations under the lease. If your lease is governed by the Code, the landlord will only be entitled to withhold consent to an assignment in limited circumstances. Generally, even in leases to which the Code applies, a landlord is entitled to withhold consent to a sublease in its absolute discretion
- a deed of assignment or sublease will need to be prepared and signed by the parties, and
- the tenant will need to pay the landlord's legal and other costs relating to providing consent or otherwise

Insurance

Most leases state that the landlord must take out building insurance and the tenant will reimburse the landlord for the costs of the premiums (by paying outgoings). If your organisation is only leasing part of a property you will generally contribute a proportion of the insurance premium. The proportion is usually based on the proportion of the total area of the property that you occupy.

It is also common that tenants have an obligation to take out public liability insurance (usually for \$20 million) and tenant's property insurance including breakage of glass.



Related Not-for-profit Law resource

Read our Guide to Insurance on [our Insurance webpage](#).

Repairs and maintenance

It's important that an organisation clearly understands who will be responsible for repairing and maintaining the property and the lease should set this out. It's common that a tenant will be responsible for cleaning the property and undertaking general repairs and maintenance. It's important that the lease states that the landlord will be responsible for any structural or capital repairs and maintenance. This needs to be set out in the disclosure statement given to you.

Under the Code, you are not required to cover any contribution by the landlord into a 'sinking fund' which covers the costs of repair or maintenance, but a lease may provide that the funding of major items of repair and maintenance are charged as outgoings to be covered by the tenant, as long as the funds are set aside in a separate account to be used only for purposes specified in the lease. Outgoings also need to be included in the disclosure statement.

'Make good' and reinstatement

It's important that an organisation understands the extent of its 'make good' obligations at the end of the lease.



It's common that a tenant will be required to remove all of its property from the property and 'make good' (repair) any damage caused by removal. However, a 'make good' obligation may be far more extensive than this and can provide that the tenant must re-paint and re-carpet, even if the property was not freshly painted or carpeted when the tenant moved in.

'Make good' obligations can also extend to things such as removing partitions, removing all alterations undertaken by the tenant during the term and installing new ceiling tiles. That is, returning the property to a bare shell. A tenant needs to be fully aware of its 'make good' obligations so that it can anticipate the cost of undertaking all necessary works.

When things go wrong

Breach of lease

The consequences of breaching your lease should be contained in the agreement itself.

It's important to note that if you don't pay rent, your landlord may have the right to terminate your lease and evict you from the property. Depending on what your lease says, your landlord may be entitled to do either of these things without prior notice. For this reason, it's important that you ensure rent is always paid on time.

If you breach another condition of your lease your landlord may give you a notice that gives you a specified amount of time to remedy (make right) that breach.

The notice should include:

- the nature of the breach alleged (ie. which obligation your landlord says you have not fulfilled)
- what your organisation needs to do to fix the breach, and
- the timeframe for fixing the breach. If you don't comply with the notice the landlord may have a right to terminate your lease and evict you from the property.

Resolution of disputes

If a dispute arises, it is preferable to resolve it informally as formal dispute resolution is likely to incur costs for both parties.

If your retail shop lease is governed by the Code, tenants and landlords must attempt to resolve disputes through direct negotiation between them. If that is unsuccessful, either party may request that the Office of Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading investigate the dispute and attempt to negotiate a mutually acceptable solution. If the dispute remains unresolved, either party may refer the dispute to the Retail Tenancies Code of Practice Monitoring Committee for conciliation. If still no solution is found, the matter may then need to be dealt with in the Magistrates Court or the Supreme Court, depending on the monetary value of the claim.

If your lease is a commercial lease that is not governed by specific legislation, then there may be dispute resolution clauses in your lease which will need to be followed. If there are no dispute resolution clauses then mediation or another form of alternative dispute resolution should be attempted in the first instance. Court should only be used as a last resort as it is time consuming and costly.

If you have a dispute about a residential lease, Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading can provide you with information. They may refer you to another body like the Legal Aid Commission, the Tenants' Union or suggest you seek the assistance of a lawyer. The matter may also be able to be dealt with by a Magistrates Court or the Residential Tenancy Commissioner.



Note

The [Office of Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading](#) can assist in resolving disputes between landlords and tenants by investigating the matter and attempting to negotiate a mutually acceptable outcome.



Related Not-for-profit Law resource

For more information on dispute resolution go to [our webpage on disputes](#).

Resources

Not-for-profit Law resources

- ▶ [The incorporation decision](#)

This fact sheet explains in more detail what incorporation means and provides a general overview of some of the main differences between an 'unincorporated' and an 'incorporated' group including information on: what it means to incorporate and the benefits, the practical things to consider when deciding whether to incorporate, and the obligations of incorporated groups.

- ▶ [Understanding Contracts](#)

This guide includes information on general principles of contract law, reviewing a contract and approval processes for contracts, and specific types of contracts.

- ▶ [Consumer guarantees and not-for-profits](#)

This fact sheet explains consumer guarantees contained in the Australian Consumer Law (ACL) and how they apply to not-for-profits.

- ▶ [Insurance](#)

The Insurance and Risk Management for Community Organisations Guide for all Australian states and territories, provides detailed information on risk management strategies and different insurance products that can be used as part of a community organisation's risk management.

Other related resources

- ▶ The Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading page on [Retail Tenancy](#)
- ▶ The Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading [Rental Guide](#)
- ▶ The Tasmanian Magistrates Court's [information and forms](#) on disputes for tenants and landlords

Legislation

- ▶ [Fair Trading \(Code of Practice for Retail Tenancies\) Regulations 1998 \(Tas\)](#)
- ▶ [Residential Tenancy Act 1997 \(Tas\)](#)