

Contract for Residential Lots in a Community Titles Scheme

Fourteenth Edition

This document has been approved by The Real Estate Institute of Queensland Limited and the Queensland Law Society Incorporated as being suitable for the sale and purchase of Residential Lots in a Community Titles Scheme in Queensland except for new residential property in which case the issue of GST liability must be dealt with by special condition.

The Seller and Buyer agree to sell and buy the Property under this contract.

REFERENCE SCHEDULE

Contract Date: _____

If no date is inserted, the Contract Date is the date on which the last party signs the Contract

SELLER'S AGENT

NAME: _____

ABN: _____

LICENCE NO: _____

ADDRESS: _____

SUBURB: _____

STATE: _____

POSTCODE: _____

PHONE: _____

MOBILE: _____

FAX: _____

EMAIL: _____

SELLER

NAME: _____

ABN: _____

ADDRESS: _____

SUBURB: _____

STATE: _____

POSTCODE: _____

PHONE: _____

MOBILE: _____

FAX: _____

EMAIL: _____

NAME: _____

ABN: _____

ADDRESS: _____

SUBURB: _____

STATE: _____

POSTCODE: _____

PHONE: _____

MOBILE: _____

FAX: _____

EMAIL: _____

SELLER'S SOLICITOR

← or any other solicitor notified to the Buyer

NAME: _____

REF: _____

CONTACT: _____

ADDRESS: _____

SUBURB: _____

STATE: _____

POSTCODE: _____

PHONE: _____

MOBILE: _____

FAX: _____

EMAIL: _____

INITIALS (Note: initials not required if signed with Electronic Signature)

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BUYER

NAME:

ABN:

ADDRESS:

SUBURB:

STATE:

POSTCODE:

PHONE:

MOBILE:

FAX:

EMAIL:

NAME:

ABN:

ADDRESS:

SUBURB:

STATE:

POSTCODE:

PHONE:

MOBILE:

FAX:

EMAIL:

BUYER'S AGENT *(If applicable)*

NAME:

ABN:

LICENCE NO:

ADDRESS:

SUBURB:

STATE:

POSTCODE:

PHONE:

MOBILE:

FAX:

EMAIL:

BUYER'S SOLICITOR*← or any other solicitor notified to the Seller*

NAME:

REF:

CONTACT:

ADDRESS:

SUBURB:

STATE:

POSTCODE:

PHONE:

MOBILE:

FAX:

EMAIL:

PROPERTY

ADDRESS:

SUBURB:

STATE:

POSTCODE:

Description: Lot:

on: ☐ BUP ☐ GTP ☐ SP

Scheme:

Community Titles Scheme:

Title Reference:

Present Use:

Residential Unit

Local Government:**INITIALS** *(Note: initials not required if signed with Electronic Signature)*

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Excluded Fixtures:

Included Chattels:

PRICE

Deposit Holder:

Deposit Holder's Trust

Account: Bank:

BSB:

Account No:

Cyber Warning

Cyber criminals are targeting real estate transactions by sending fraudulent electronic communications (emails) impersonating lawyers and real estate agents. Before you pay any funds to another person or company using information that has been emailed to you or contained in this Contract, you should contact the intended recipient by telephone to verify and confirm the account details that have been provided to you.

Purchase Price: \$

← Unless otherwise specified in this contract, the Purchase Price includes any GST payable on the supply of the Property to the Buyer.

Deposit: \$ Initial Deposit payable on the day the Buyer signs this contract unless another time is specified below.

\$ Balance Deposit (if any) payable on:

Default Interest Rate: % ← If no figure is inserted, the Contract Rate applying at the Contract Date published by the Queensland Law Society Inc will apply.

FINANCE

Finance Amount: \$ ← Unless all of "Finance Amount", "Financier" and "Finance Date" are completed, this contract is not subject to finance and clause 3 does not apply.

Financier:

Finance Date:

BUILDING AND/OR PEST INSPECTION DATE:

Inspection Date: ← If "Inspection Date" is not completed, the contract is not subject to an inspection report and clause 4.1 does not apply.

MATTERS AFFECTING PROPERTY

Title Encumbrances:

Is the Property sold subject to any Encumbrances? ☐ No ☐ Yes, listed below:

← **WARNING TO SELLER:** You are required to disclose all Title Encumbrances which will remain after settlement (for example, easements on your title in favour of other land and statutory easements for sewerage and drainage which may not appear on a title search). Failure to disclose these may entitle the Buyer to terminate the contract or to compensation. It is NOT sufficient to state "refer to title", "search will reveal", or similar.

Tenancies:

TENANT'S NAME:

← If the property is sold with vacant possession from settlement, insert 'Nil'. Otherwise complete details from Residential Tenancy Agreement.

TERM AND OPTIONS:

STARTING DATE OF TERM:

ENDING DATE OF TERM:

RENT:

BOND:

\$

\$

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Managing Agent:

AGENCY NAME: _____

PROPERTY MANAGER: _____

ADDRESS: _____

SUBURB: _____

STATE: _____

POSTCODE: _____

PHONE: _____

MOBILE: _____

FAX: _____

EMAIL: _____
_____**POOL SAFETY FOR NON-SHARED POOLS***Complete the following questions if there is a non-shared pool in the Lot***Q1.** Is there a non-shared pool on the Lot?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

← **WARNING TO SELLER:** Under clause 5.3(1)(e) the Seller must provide a Pool Compliance Certificate at settlement. If there is no Pool Compliance Certificate at the Contract Date you must give a Notice of No Pool Safety Certificate to the Buyer prior to entering into this contract.

Q2. If the answer to Q1 is Yes, is there a Pool Compliance Certificate for the non-shared pool at the time of contract?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

STATUTORY WARRANTIES AND CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS

The Seller gives notice to the Buyer of the following matters:

(a) Latent or Patent Defects in Common Property or Body Corporate Assets (section 223(a)(b))***(b)** Actual or Contingent or Expected Liabilities of Body Corporate (section 223(2)(c)(d))***(c)** Circumstances in Relation to Affairs of Body Corporate (section 223(3))***(d)** Exceptions to Warranties in clause 7.4(4)***(e)** Proposed Body Corporate Resolutions (clause 8.4)***Include in attachment if insufficient space*

← **WARNING TO SELLER:** The Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997 and the Contract include warranties by the Seller about the Body Corporate and the Scheme land. Breach of a warranty may result in a damages claim or termination by the Buyer. Seller should consider whether to carry out an inspection of the Body Corporate records to complete this section.

ADDITIONAL BODY CORPORATE INFORMATION

Interest Schedule Lot Entitlement of Lot:

Aggregate Interest Schedule Lot Entitlement:

Contribution Schedule Lot Entitlement of Lot:

Aggregate Contribution Schedule Lot Entitlement:

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INSURANCE POLICIES

Insurer: _____ Policy No: _____
Building: _____
Public Liability: _____
Other: _____

ELECTRICAL SAFETY SWITCH AND SMOKE ALARM *This section must be completed unless the Lot is vacant*

The Seller gives notice to the Buyer that an Approved Safety Switch for the General Purpose Socket Outlets is:
(select whichever is applicable)

- ☐ installed in the residence
☐ not installed in the residence

The Seller gives notice to the Buyer that smoke alarms complying with the Smoke Alarm Requirement Provision are:
(select whichever is applicable)

- ☐ installed in the residence
☐ not installed in the residence

← **WARNING:** By giving false or misleading information in this section, the Seller may incur a penalty. The Seller should seek expert and qualified advice about completing this section and not rely on the Seller's Agent to complete this section.

← **WARNING:** Under clause 7.8 the Seller must install smoke alarms complying with the Smoke Alarm Requirement Provision in any domestic dwelling on the Lot. Failure to do so is an offence under the Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990.

NEIGHBOURHOOD DISPUTES (DIVIDING FENCES AND TREES) ACT 2011

The Seller gives notice to the Buyer in accordance with section 83 of the *Neighbourhood Disputes (Dividing Fences and Trees) Act 2011* that the Land:

(select whichever is applicable)

- ☐ is not affected by any application to, or an order made by, the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) in relation to a tree on the Lot or
☐ is affected by an application to, or an order made by, QCAT in relation to a tree on the Lot, a copy of which has been given to the Buyer prior to the Buyer signing the contract.

← **WARNING:** Failure to comply with section 83 *Neighbourhood Disputes (Dividing Fences and Trees) Act 2011* by giving a copy of an order or application to the Buyer (where applicable) prior to Buyer signing the contract will entitle the Buyer to terminate the contract prior to Settlement.

GST WITHHOLDING OBLIGATIONS

Is the Buyer registered for GST and acquiring the Lot for a creditable purpose?
(select whichever is applicable)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

[Note: An example of an acquisition for a creditable purpose would be the purchase of the Land by a building contractor, who is registered for GST, for the purposes of building a house on the Land and selling it in the ordinary course of its business.]

The Seller gives notice to the Buyer in accordance with section 14-255(1)(a) of the Withholding Law that:

(select whichever is applicable)

- ☐ the Buyer *is not* required to make a payment under section 14-250 of the Withholding Law in relation to the supply of the Property
☐ the Buyer *is* required to make a payment under section 14-250 of the Withholding Law in relation to the supply of the Property. Under section 14-255(1) of the Withholding Law, the Seller is required to give further details prior to settlement.

← **WARNING:** the Buyer warrants in clause 2.5(6) that this information is true and correct.

← **WARNING:** All sellers of residential premises or potential residential land are required to complete this notice. Section 14-250 of the Withholding Law applies to the sale of 'new residential premises' or 'potential residential land' (subject to some exceptions) and requires an amount to be withheld from the Purchase Price and paid to the ATO. The Seller should seek legal advice if unsure about completing this section.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

SETTLEMENT

Settlement Date:

← or any later date for settlement in accordance with clauses 6.2, 6.3, 10.5, 11.4 or any other provision of this Contract.

WARNING: The Settlement Date as stated may change. Read clauses 6.2, 6.3, 10.5 and 11.4. If you require settlement on a particular date, seek legal advice prior to signing.

Place for Settlement:

← If Brisbane is inserted, or this is not completed, this is a reference to Brisbane CBD.

SIGNATURES

The contract may be subject to a 5 business day statutory cooling-off period. A termination penalty of 0.25% of the purchase price applies if the Buyer terminates the contract during the statutory cooling-off period. It is recommended the Buyer obtain an independent property valuation and independent legal advice about the contract and his or her cooling-off rights, before signing.

Buyer: _____

Witness: _____

Buyer: _____

Witness: _____

By placing my signature above, I warrant that I am the Buyer named in the Reference Schedule or authorised by the Buyer to sign.

(Note: No witness is required if the Buyer signs using an Electronic Signature)

Seller: _____

Witness: _____

Seller: _____

Witness: _____

By placing my signature above, I warrant that I am the Seller named in the Reference Schedule or authorised by the Seller to sign.

(Note: No witness is required if the Seller signs using an Electronic Signature)

INITIALS (Note: initials not required if signed with Electronic Signature)

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TERMS OF CONTRACT FOR RESIDENTIAL LOTS IN A COMMUNITY TITLES SCHEME

1. DEFINITIONS

1.1 In this contract, terms in **bold** in the Reference Schedule and the Disclosure Statement have the meanings shown opposite them and unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) **"Approved Safety Switch"** means a residual current device as defined in the *Electrical Safety Regulation 2013*;
- (b) **"ATO"** means the Australian Taxation Office;
- (c) **"ATO Clearance Certificate"** means a certificate issued under section 14-220(1) of the Withholding Law which is current on the date it is given to the Buyer;
- (d) **"Balance Purchase Price"** means the Purchase Price, less the Deposit paid by the Buyer;
- (e) **"Bank"** means an authorised deposit-taking institution within the meaning of the *Banking Act 1959* (Cth).
- (f) **"Body Corporate"** means the body corporate of the Scheme;
- (g) **"Body Corporate Debt"** has the meaning in the Regulation Module but excludes the Body Corporate Levies for the period which includes the Settlement Date;
- (h) **"Body Corporate Levies"** means regular periodic contributions levied on the owner of the Lot (including, if applicable, levied under an exclusive use by-law) excluding any Special Contribution;
- (i) **"Bond"** means a bond under the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*;
- (j) **"Building"** means any building that forms part of the Lot or in which the Lot is situated;
- (k) **"Building Inspector"** means a person licensed to carry out completed residential building inspections under the *Queensland Building and Construction Commission Regulations 2003*;
- (l) **"Business Day"** means a day other than:
 - (i) a Saturday or Sunday
 - (ii) a public holiday in the Place for Settlement; and
 - (iii) a day in the period 27 to 31 December (inclusive).
- (m) **"CGT Withholding Amount"** means the amount determined under section 14-200(3)(a) of the Withholding Law or, if a copy is provided to the Buyer prior to settlement, a lesser amount specified in a variation notice under section 14-235;
- (n) **"Contract Date"** or **"Date of Contract"** means:
 - (i) the date inserted in the Reference Schedule as the Contract Date; or
 - (ii) if no date is inserted, the date on which the last party signs this contract;
- (o) **"Court"** includes any tribunal established under statute;
- (p) **"Digitally Sign"** and **"Digital Signature"** have the meaning in the ECNL;
- (q) **"Disclosure Statement"** means the statement under section 206 (existing lot) or section 213 (proposed lot) of the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*;
- (r) **"ECNL"** means the Electronic Conveyancing National Law (Queensland);
- (s) **"Electronic Conveyancing Documents"** has the meaning in the *Land Title Act 1994*;
- (t) **"Electronic Lodgement"** means lodgement of a document in the Land Registry in accordance with the ECNL;
- (u) **"Electronic Settlement"** means settlement facilitated by an ELNO System;
- (v) **"Electronic Signature"** means an electronic method of signing that identifies the person and indicates their intention to sign the contract;
- (w) **"Electronic Workspace"** means a shared electronic workspace within the ELNO System nominated by the Seller that allows the Buyer and Seller to effect Electronic Lodgement and Financial Settlement;
- (x) **"ELNO"** has the meaning in the ECNL;
- (y) **"ELNO System"** means a system provided by an ELNO capable of facilitating Financial Settlement and Electronic Lodgement in Queensland;
- (z) **"Encumbrances"** includes:
 - (i) unregistered encumbrances
 - (ii) statutory encumbrances; and
 - (iii) Security Interests.
- (aa) **"Essential Term"** includes, in the case of breach by:
 - (i) the Buyer: clauses 2.2, 2.5(1), 2.5(5), 5.1 and 6.1; and
 - (ii) the Seller: clauses 2.5(5), 5.1, 5.3(1)(a) – (e), 5.5 and 6.1;
 but nothing in this definition precludes a Court from finding other terms to be essential;
- (bb) **"Exclusive Use Areas"** means parts of the common property for the Scheme allocated to the Lot under an exclusive use by-law;
- (cc) **"Extension Notice"** means a notice under clause 6.2(1);
- (dd) **"Financial Institution"** means a Bank, Building Society or Credit Union;
- (ee) **"Financial Settlement"** means the exchange of value between Financial Institutions facilitated by an ELNO System in accordance with the Financial Settlement Schedule;
- (ff) **"Financial Settlement Schedule"** means the electronic settlement schedule within the Electronic Workspace listing the source accounts and destination accounts;
- (gg) **"General Purpose Socket Outlet"** means an electrical socket outlet as defined in the *Electrical Safety Regulation 2013*;
- (hh) **"GST"** means the goods and services tax under the *GST Act*;
- (ii) **"GST Act"** means *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth) and includes other GST related legislation;
- (jj) **"GST Withholding Amount"** means the amount (if any) determined under section 14-250 of the Withholding Law required to be paid to the Commissioner of Taxation;
- (kk) **"Improvements"** means all fixed structures in the Lot (such as stoves, hot water systems, fixed carpets, curtains, blinds and their fittings, clothes lines, fixed satellite dishes and television antennae, in-ground plants) but does not include the Reserved Items;
- (ll) **"Keys"** means keys, codes or devices in the Seller's possession or control for all locks or security systems on the Property or necessary to access the Property;
- (mm) **"Land"** means the scheme land for the Scheme;

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(nn) **"Outgoings"** means:

- (i) rates or charges on the Lot by any competent authority (for example, council rates, water rates, fire service levies) but excludes land tax; and
- (ii) Body Corporate Levies.

(oo) **"Pest Inspector"** means a person licensed to undertake termite inspections on completed buildings under the *Queensland Building and Construction Commission Regulations 2003*;

(pp) **"Pool Compliance Certificate"** means:

- (i) a Pool Safety Certificate under section 231C(a) of the *Building Act 1975*; or
- (ii) a building certificate that may be used instead of a Pool Safety Certificate under section 246AN(2) of the *Building Act 1975*; or
- (iii) an exemption from compliance on the grounds of impracticality under section 245B of the *Building Act 1975*;

(qq) **"PPSR"** means the Personal Property Securities Register established under *Personal Property Securities Act 2009* (Cth);

(rr) **"Property"** means:

- (i) the Lot;
- (ii) the right to any Exclusive Use Areas;
- (iii) the Improvements;
- (iv) the Included Chattels;

(ss) **"Regulation Module"** means the regulation module for the Scheme;

(tt) **"Rent"** means any periodic amount, including outgoings, payable under the Tenancies;

(uu) **"Reserved Items"** means the Excluded Fixtures and all Chattels in the Lot and Exclusive Use Areas other than the Included Chattels;

(vv) **"Scheme"** means the community titles scheme containing the Lot;

(ww) **"Security Interests"** means all security interests registered on the PPSR over Included Chattels and Improvements;

(xx) **"Services"** means infrastructure for the provision of services including water, gas, electricity, telecommunications, sewerage or drainage;

(yy) **"Smoke Alarm Requirement Provision"** has the meaning in section 104RA of the *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*;

(zz) **"Special Contribution"** means an amount levied by the Body Corporate under the Regulation Module for a liability for which no provision or inadequate provision has been made in the budget of the Body Corporate.

(aaa) **"Transfer Documents"** means:

- (i) the form of transfer under the *Land Title Act 1994* required to transfer title in the Lot to the Buyer; and
- (ii) any other document to be signed by the Seller necessary for stamping or registering the transfer;

(bbb) **"Transport Infrastructure"** has the meaning defined in the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*; and

(ccc) **"Withholding Law"** means Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth).

1.2 Words and phrases defined in the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* have the same meaning in this contract unless the context indicates otherwise.

2. PURCHASE PRICE

2.1 GST

- (1) Unless otherwise specified in this contract, the Purchase Price includes any GST payable on the supply of the Property to the Buyer.
- (2) If a party is required to make any other payment or reimbursement under this contract, that payment or reimbursement will be reduced by the amount of any input tax credits to which the other party (or the representative member for a GST group of which it is a member) is entitled.

2.2 Deposit

- (1) The Buyer must pay the Deposit to the Deposit Holder at the times shown in the Reference Schedule. The Deposit Holder will hold the Deposit until a party becomes entitled to it.
- (2) The Buyer will be in default if it:
 - (a) does not pay the Deposit when required;
 - (b) pays the Deposit by a post-dated cheque; or
 - (c) pays the Deposit by cheque which is dishonoured on presentation.
- (3) Subject to clause 2.2(4), if the Buyer:
 - (a) effects an electronic transaction to pay all or part of the Deposit to the account of Deposit Holder on a day;
 - (b) provides written evidence to the Deposit Holder that the electronic transaction has occurred; and
 - (c) does not take any action to defer the payment to the Deposit Holder to a later day,the payment is taken to be received by the Deposit Holder on the day the Buyer effects the electronic transaction even if, because of circumstances beyond the Buyer's control, the payment to the Deposit Holder's account happens on a later day.
- (4) If the Buyer has complied with clause 2.2(3) but the Deposit Holder has not received the payment by the due date:
 - (a) the Seller may give the Buyer notice that the payment has not been received by the Deposit Holder; and
 - (b) if the payment has not been paid into the account of the Deposit Holder by 5pm on the date 2 Business Days after the Seller's notice under clause 2.2(4)(a) is given to the Buyer then clause 2.2(3) will not apply and the Buyer will be in default.
- (5) The Seller may recover from the Buyer as a liquidated debt any part of the Deposit which is not paid when required.

2.3 Investment of Deposit

If:

- (1) the Deposit Holder is instructed by either the Seller or the Buyer; and
 - (2) it is lawful to do so;
- the Deposit Holder must:
- (3) invest as much of the Deposit as has been paid with any Financial Institution in an interest-bearing account in the names of the parties; and
 - (4) provide the parties' tax file numbers to the Financial Institution (if they have been supplied).

2.4 Entitlement to Deposit and Interest

- (1) The party entitled to receive the Deposit is:
 - (a) if this contract settles, the Seller;
 - (b) if this contract is terminated without default by the Buyer, the Buyer;
 - (c) if this contract is terminated owing to the Buyer's default, the Seller.

- (2) The interest on the Deposit must be paid to the person who is entitled to the Deposit.
- (3) If this contract is terminated, the Buyer has no further claim once it receives the Deposit and interest unless the termination is due to the Seller's default or breach of warranty.
- (4) The Deposit is invested at the risk of the party who is ultimately entitled to it.

2.5 Payment of Balance Purchase Price

- (1) On the Settlement Date, the Buyer must pay the Balance Purchase Price by Bank cheque as the Seller or the Seller's Solicitor directs.
- (2) Despite any other provision of this contract, reference to a "Bank cheque" in clause 2.5:
 - (a) includes a cheque drawn by a Building Society or Credit Union on itself;
 - (b) does not include a cheque drawn by a Building Society or Credit Union on a Bank;
 and the Seller is not obliged to accept a cheque referred to in clause 2.5(2)(b) on the Settlement Date.
- (3) If both the following apply:
 - (a) the sale is not an excluded transaction under section 14-215 of the Withholding Law; and
 - (b) the Seller has not given the Buyer on or before settlement for each person comprising the Seller either:
 - (i) an ATO Clearance Certificate; or
 - (ii) a variation notice under section 14-235 of the Withholding Law which remains current at the Settlement Date varying the CGT Withholding Amount to nil,

then:

- (c) for clause 2.5(1), the Seller irrevocably directs the Buyer to draw a bank cheque for the CGT Withholding Amount in favour of the Commissioner of Taxation or, if the Buyer's Solicitor requests, the Buyer's Solicitor's Trust Account;
- (d) the Buyer must lodge a *Foreign Resident Capital Gains Withholding Purchaser Notification Form* with the ATO for each person comprising the Buyer and give copies to the Seller with the payment reference numbers (PRN) on or before settlement;
- (e) the Seller must return the bank cheque in paragraph (c) to the Buyer's Solicitor (or if there is no Buyer's Solicitor, the Buyer) at settlement; and
- (f) the Buyer must pay the CGT Withholding Amount to the ATO in accordance with section 14-200 of the Withholding Law and give the Seller evidence that it has done so within 2 Business Days of settlement occurring.
- (4) For clause 2.5(3) and section 14-215 of the Withholding Law, the market value of the CGT asset is taken to be the Purchase Price less any GST included in the Purchase Price for which the Buyer is entitled to an input tax credit unless:
 - (a) the Property includes items in addition to the Lot and Improvements; and
 - (b) no later than 2 Business Days before the Settlement Date, the Seller gives the Buyer a valuation of the Lot and Improvements prepared by a registered valuer,
 in which case the market value of the Lot and Improvements will be as stated in the valuation.

- (5) If the Buyer is required to pay the GST Withholding Amount to the Commissioner of Taxation at settlement pursuant to section 14-250 of the Withholding Law:
 - (a) the Seller must give the Buyer a notice in accordance with section 14-255(1) of the Withholding Law;
 - (b) prior to settlement the Buyer must lodge with the ATO:
 - (i) a *GST Property Settlement Withholding Notification* form ("Form 1"); and
 - (ii) a *GST Property Settlement Date Confirmation* form ("Form 2");
 - (c) on or before settlement, the Buyer must give the Seller copies of:
 - (i) the Form 1;
 - (ii) confirmation from the ATO that the Form 1 has been lodged specifying the Buyer's lodgement reference number and payment reference number;
 - (iii) confirmation from the ATO that the Form 2 has been lodged; and
 - (iv) a completed ATO payment slip for the Withholding Amount.
 - (d) the Seller irrevocably directs the Buyer to draw a bank cheque for the GST Withholding Amount in favour of the Commissioner of Taxation and deliver it to the Seller at settlement; and
 - (e) the Seller must pay the GST Withholding Amount to the ATO in compliance with section 14-250 of the Withholding Law promptly after settlement.
- (6) The Buyer warrants that the statements made by the Buyer in the Reference Schedule under GST Withholding Obligations are true and correct.

2.6 Adjustments

- (1) Rent and Outgoings must be apportioned between the parties in accordance with this clause 2.6 and any adjustments paid and received on settlement so that:
 - (a) the Seller is liable for Outgoings and is entitled to Rent up to and including the Settlement Date; and
 - (b) the Buyer is liable for Outgoings and is entitled to Rent after the Settlement Date.
- (2) Subject to clauses 2.6(3), 2.6(5) and 2.6(17), Outgoings for periods including the Settlement Date must be adjusted:
 - (a) for those paid, on the amount paid;
 - (b) for those assessed but unpaid, on the amount payable (excluding any discount); and
 - (c) for those not assessed:
 - (i) on the amount the relevant authority or the Body Corporate advises will be assessed (excluding any discount); or
 - (ii) if no advice on the assessment to be made is available, on the amount of the latest assessment (excluding any discount).
- (3) If there is no separate assessment of rates for the Lot at the Settlement Date and the Local Government informs the Buyer that it will not apportion rates between the Buyer and the Seller, then:
 - (a) the amount of rates to be adjusted is that proportion of the assessment equal to the ratio of the interest schedule lot entitlement of the Lot to the aggregate interest schedule lot entitlement of the Scheme; and

- (b) if an assessment of rates includes charges imposed on a "per lot" basis, then the portion of those charges to be adjusted is the amount assessed divided by the number of lots in that assessment.
- (4) The Seller is liable for land tax assessed on the Lot for the financial year current at the Settlement Date. If land tax is unpaid at the Settlement Date and the Queensland Revenue Office advises that it will issue a final clearance for the Lot on payment of a specified amount, then the Seller irrevocably directs the Buyer to draw a bank cheque for the specified amount from the Balance Purchase Price at settlement and the Buyer must pay it promptly to the Queensland Revenue Office.
- (5) Any Outgoings assessable on the amount of water used must be adjusted on the charges that would be assessed on the total water usage for the assessment period, determined by assuming that the actual rate of usage shown by the meter reading made before settlement continues throughout the assessment period. The Buyer must obtain and pay for the meter reading.
- (6) If any Outgoings are assessed but unpaid at the Settlement Date, then the Seller irrevocably directs the Buyer to draw a bank cheque for the amount payable from the Balance Purchase Price at settlement and pay it promptly to the relevant authority or the Body Corporate, as appropriate. If an amount is deducted under this clause, the relevant Outgoing will be treated as paid at the Settlement Date for the purposes of clause 2.6(2).
- (7) Rent for any rental period ending on or before the Settlement Date belong to the Seller and are not adjusted at settlement.
- (8) Unpaid Rent for the rental period including both the Settlement Date and the following day ("**Current Period**") is not adjusted until it is paid.
- (9) Rent already paid for the Current Period or beyond must be adjusted at settlement.
- (10) If Rent payments are reassessed after the Settlement Date for periods including the Settlement Date, any additional Rent payment from a Tenant or refund due to a Tenant must be apportioned under clauses 2.6(7), 2.6(8) and 2.6(9) and 2.6(10).
- (11) Payments under clause 2.6(10) must be made within 14 days after notification by one party to the other but only after any additional payment from a Tenant has been received.
- (12) The Seller is liable for:
 - (a) any Special Contribution for which a levy notice has been issued on or before the Contract Date; and
 - (b) any other Body Corporate Debt (including any penalty or recovery cost resulting from non-payment of a Body Corporate Debt) owing in respect of the Lot at settlement.

The Buyer is liable for any Special Contribution levied after the Contract Date.
- (13) If an amount payable by the Seller under clause 2.6(12) is unpaid at the Settlement Date, the Buyer may deduct the specified amount from the Balance Purchase Price at settlement and must pay it promptly to the Body Corporate.
- (14) For the purposes of clause 2.6(12), an amount payable under an exclusive use by-law will be treated as levied on the date it is due.
- (15) The cost of Bank cheques payable at settlement:
 - (a) to the Seller or its mortgagee are the responsibility of the Buyer; and

- (b) to parties other than the Seller or its mortgagee are the responsibility of the Seller and the Seller will reimburse this cost to the Buyer as an adjustment at settlement.

- (16) The Seller is not entitled to require payment of the Balance Purchase Price by means other than Bank Cheque without the consent of the Buyer.
- (17) Upon written request by the Buyer, the Seller will, before settlement, give the Buyer a written statement, supported by reasonable evidence, of:
 - (a) all Outgoings and all Rent for the Property to the extent they are not capable of discovery by search or enquiry at any office of public record or pursuant to the provisions of any statute; and
 - (b) any other information which the Buyer may reasonably require for the purpose of calculating or apportioning any Outgoings or Rent under this clause 2.6.

If the Seller becomes aware of a change to the information provided the Seller will as soon as practicably provide the updated information to the Buyer.

3. FINANCE

- 3.1 This contract is conditional on the Buyer obtaining approval of a loan for the Finance Amount from the Financier by the Finance Date on terms satisfactory to the Buyer. The Buyer must take all reasonable steps to obtain approval.
- 3.2 The Buyer must give notice to the Seller that:
 - (1) approval has not been obtained by the Finance Date and the Buyer terminates this contract; or
 - (2) the finance condition has been either satisfied or waived by the Buyer.
- 3.3 The Seller may terminate this contract by notice to the Buyer if notice is not given under clause 3.2 by 5pm on the Finance Date. This is the Seller's only remedy for the Buyer's failure to give notice.
- 3.4 The Seller's right under clause 3.3 is subject to the Buyer's continuing right to give written notice to the Seller of satisfaction, termination or waiver pursuant to clause 3.2.

4. BUILDING AND PEST INSPECTION REPORTS

- 4.1 This contract is conditional on the Buyer obtaining a written building report from a Building Inspector and a written pest report from a Pest Inspector (which may be a single report) on the Property by the Inspection Date on terms satisfactory to the Buyer. The Buyer must take all reasonable steps to obtain the reports (subject to the right of the Buyer to elect to obtain only one of the reports).
- 4.2 The Buyer must give notice to the Seller that:
 - (a) a satisfactory Inspector's report under clause 4.1 has not been obtained by the Inspection Date and the Buyer terminates this contract. The Buyer must act reasonably; or
 - (b) clause 4.1 has been either satisfied or waived by the Buyer.
- 4.3 If the Buyer terminates this contract and the Seller asks the Buyer for a copy of the building and pest reports, the Buyer must give a copy of each report to the Seller without delay.
- 4.4 The Seller may terminate this contract by notice to the Buyer if notice is not given under clause 4.2 by 5pm on the Inspection Date. This is the Seller's only remedy for the Buyer's failure to give notice.
- 4.5 The Seller's right under clause 4.4 is subject to the Buyer's continuing right to give written notice to the Seller of satisfaction, termination or waiver pursuant to clause 4.2.

5. SETTLEMENT

5.1 Time and Date

- (1) Settlement must occur:
 - (a) between 9am and 4pm AEST on the Settlement Date; and
 - (b) subject to clause 5.1(2), in the Place for Settlement at the office of a solicitor, Financial Institution or settlement agent nominated by the Seller.
- (2) If the Seller has not nominated an office under clause 5.1(1)(b) or the parties have not otherwise agreed where settlement is to occur by 5pm on the date 2 Business Days before the Settlement Date, section 61(2)(c) of the *Property Law Act 1974* applies.

5.2 Transfer Documents

- (1) The Transfer Documents must be prepared by the Buyer and delivered to the Seller a reasonable time before the Settlement Date.
- (2) If the Buyer pays the Seller's reasonable expenses, it may require the Seller to produce the Transfer Documents at the Queensland Revenue Office nearest the Place for Settlement for stamping before settlement.

5.3 Documents and Keys at Settlement

- (1) In exchange for payment of the Balance Purchase Price, the Seller must deliver to the Buyer at settlement:
 - (a) unstamped Transfer Documents capable of immediate registration after stamping; and
 - (b) any instrument necessary to release any Encumbrance over the Property in compliance with the Seller's obligation in clause 7.2; and
 - (c) if requested by the Buyer not less than 2 Business Days before the Settlement Date, the Keys; and
 - (d) if there are Tenancies:
 - (i) the Seller's copy of any Tenancy agreements;
 - (ii) a notice to each tenant advising of the sale in the form required by law; and
 - (iii) any notice required by law to transfer to the Buyer the Seller's interest in any Bond; and
 - (e) a copy of a current Pool Compliance Certificate for each regulated pool on the Lot unless:
 - (i) the Seller has done this before settlement; or
 - (ii) the Seller has given the Buyer a notice under section 28 of the *Building Regulation 2021* (Notice of No Pool Safety Certificate) before entry into this contract.
- (2) If the Keys are not required to be delivered at settlement under clause 5.3(1)(c), the Seller must deliver the Keys to the Buyer on or before settlement. The Seller may discharge its obligation under this provision by authorising the Seller's Agent to release the Keys to the Buyer.

5.4 Assignment of Covenants and Warranties

At settlement, the Seller assigns to the Buyer the benefit of all:

- (1) covenants by the tenants under the Tenancies;
- (2) guarantees and Bonds (subject to the requirements of the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*) supporting the Tenancies; and
- (3) manufacturers' warranties regarding the Included Chattels;

(4) builders' warranties on the Improvements; to the extent that they are assignable and the Buyer accepts the assignment. However, the right to recover arrears of Rent is not assigned to the Buyer and section 117 of the *Property Law Act 1974* does not apply.

5.5 Possession of Property and Title to Included Chattels

On the Settlement Date, in exchange for the Balance Purchase Price, the Seller must give the Buyer vacant possession of the Lot and Exclusive Use Areas except for the Tenancies. Title to the Included Chattels passes at settlement.

5.6 Reservations

- (1) The Seller must remove the Reserved Items from the Property before settlement.
- (2) The Seller must repair at its expense any damage done to the Property in removing the Reserved Items. If the Seller fails to do so, the Buyer may repair that damage.
- (3) Any Reserved Items not removed before settlement will be considered abandoned and the Buyer may, without limiting its other rights, complete this contract and appropriate those Reserved Items or dispose of them in any way.
- (4) The Seller indemnifies the Buyer against any damages and expenses resulting from the Buyer's actions under clauses 5.6(2) or 5.6(3).

6. TIME

6.1 Time of the Essence

Time is of the essence of this contract, except regarding any agreement between the parties on a time of day for settlement.

6.2 Extension of Settlement Date

- (1) Either party may, at any time up to 4pm on the Settlement Date, extend the Settlement Date by giving a notice under this clause nominating a new date for settlement which must be no later than 5 Business Days after the Scheduled Settlement Date.
- (2) The Settlement Date will be the date specified in the Extension Notice and time is of the essence in respect of this date.
- (3) More than one Extension Notice may be given under clause 6.2(1) but the new date for settlement nominated in an Extension Notice may not be a date later than 5 Business Days after the Scheduled Settlement Date.
- (4) In this clause 6.2, "**Scheduled Settlement Date**" means the Settlement Date specified in the Reference Schedule as extended:
 - (a) by agreement of the parties; or
 - (b) under clause 6.3 or 11.4,but excludes any extension of the Settlement Date as a result of the operation of this clause 6.2.

6.3 Delay Event

- (1) This clause 6.3 applies if a party is unable to perform a settlement obligation solely as a consequence of a Delay Event but does not apply where the inability is attributable to:
 - (a) damage to, destruction of or diminution in value of the Property or other property of the Seller or Buyer; or
 - (b) termination or variation of any agreement between a party and another person whether relating to the provision of finance, the release of an Encumbrance, the sale or purchase of another property or otherwise.
- (2) Time for the performance of the parties' Settlement Obligations is suspended and ceases to be of the essence of the contract and the parties are deemed not to be in breach of their Settlement Obligations.

- (3) An Affected Party must take reasonable steps to minimise the effect of the Delay Event on its ability to perform its Settlement Obligations.
- (4) When an Affected Party is no longer prevented from performing its Settlement Obligations due to the Delay Event, the Affected Party must give the other party a notice of that fact, promptly.
- (5) When the Suspension Period ends, whether notice under clause 6.3(4) has been given or not, either party may give the other party a Notice to Settle.
- (6) A Notice to Settle must be in writing and state:
 - (a) that the Suspension Period has ended; and
 - (b) a date, being not less than 5 nor more than 10 Business Days after the date the Notice to Settle is given, which shall become the Settlement Date;
 - (c) that time is of the essence.
- (7) When Notice to Settle is given, time is again of the essence of the contract.
- (8) In this clause 6.3:
 - (a) **"Affected Party"** means a party referred to in clause 6.3(1);
 - (b) **"Delay Event"** means:
 - (i) a tsunami, flood, cyclone, earthquake, bushfire or other act of nature;
 - (ii) riot, civil commotion, war, invasion or a terrorist act;
 - (iii) an imminent threat of an event in paragraphs (i) or (ii); or
 - (iv) compliance with any lawful direction or order by a Government Agency; or
 - (v) if clause 2.5 applies, the computer system operated by the ATO for the GST Withholding notifications referred to in clause 2.5(5)(c) is inoperative;
 - (c) **"Government Agency"** means the government of the Commonwealth of Australia or an Australian State, Territory or local government and includes their authorities, agencies, government owned corporations and authorised officers, courts and tribunals;
 - (d) **"Settlement Obligations"** means, in the case of the Buyer, its obligations under clauses 2.5(1), 2.5(5)(b) and (c) and 5.1(1) and, in the case of the Seller, its obligations under clauses 5.1(1), 5.3(1)(a) - (e) and 5.5;
 - (e) **"Suspension Period"** means the period during which the Affected Party (or if both the Buyer and Seller are Affected Parties, either of them) remains unable to perform a settlement obligation solely as a consequence of a Delay Event.

7. MATTERS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

7.1 Title

The Lot is sold subject to:

- (1) the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997* and the by-Laws of the Body Corporate; and
- (2) any reservations or conditions on the title or the original Deed of Grant.

7.2 Encumbrances

The Property is sold free of all Encumbrances other than the Title Encumbrances, Tenancies, statutory easements implied by part 6A of the *Land Title Act 1994* and interests registered on the common property for the Scheme.

7.3 Requisitions

The Buyer may not deliver any requisitions or enquiries on title.

7.4 Seller's Warranties

- (1) The Seller's warranties in clauses 7.4(2), 7.4(3) and 7.4(4) apply except to the extent disclosed by the Seller to the Buyer:
 - (a) in this contract; or
 - (b) in writing before the Buyer signed this contract.
- (2) The Seller warrants that at the Contract Date:
 - (a) there is no outstanding notice under section 246AG, 247 or 248 of the *Building Act 1975* or section 167 or 168 of the *Planning Act 2016* that affects the Property;
 - (b) the Seller has not received any communication from a competent authority that may lead to the issue of a notice referred to in clause 7.4(2)(a) or a notice or order referred to in clause 7.6(1);
 - (c) there are no current or threatened claims or proceedings which may lead to a Court order or writ of execution affecting the Property;
 - (d) there is no outstanding obligation on the Seller to give notice to the administering authority under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* of a notifiable activity being conducted on the Land;
 - (e) the Seller is not aware of any facts or circumstances that may lead to the Land being classified as contaminated land within the meaning of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.
- (3) The Seller warrants that at settlement:
 - (a) it will be the registered owner of an estate in fee simple in the Lot and will own the Improvements and Included Chattels;
 - (b) it will be capable of completing this contract (unless the Seller dies or becomes mentally incapable after the Contract Date); and
 - (c) there will be no unsatisfied Court order or writ of execution affecting the Property.
- (4) The Seller warrants that at the Contract Date:
 - (a) there is no unregistered lease, easement or other right capable of registration and which is required to be registered to give indefeasibility affecting the common property or Body Corporate assets;
 - (b) there is no proposal to record a new community management statement for the Scheme and it has not received a notice of a meeting of the Body Corporate to be held after the Contract Date or notice of any proposed resolution or a decision of the Body Corporate to consent to the recording of a new community management statement for the Scheme;
 - (c) all Body Corporate consents to improvements made to common property and which benefit the Lot, or the registered owner of the Lot, are in force; and
 - (d) the Additional Body Corporate Information is correct (if completed).
- (5) If the Seller breaches a warranty in clause 7.4(2) or 7.4(3), the Buyer may terminate this contract by notice to the Seller given before settlement.
- (6) If:
 - (a) the Seller breaches a warranty in clause 7.4(4); or
 - (b) the Additional Body Corporate Information is not completed;
 and, as a result, the Buyer is materially prejudiced, the Buyer may terminate this contract by notice to the Seller given before settlement but may not claim damages or compensation.
- (7) Clauses 7.4(5) and 7.4(6) do not restrict any statutory rights the Buyer may have which cannot be excluded by this contract.

- (8) The Seller does not warrant that the Present Use is lawful.

7.5 Survey and Mistake

- (1) The Buyer may survey the Lot.
- (2) If:
- (a) there is an error in the boundaries or area of the Lot;
 - (b) there is an encroachment by structures onto or from the Lot that is not protected by statutory easement under Part 6A of the *Land Title Act 1994*; or
 - (c) there are Services which pass through the Lot that do not service the Lot and are not:
 - (i) protected by any Encumbrance disclosed to the Buyer in this contract; or
 - (ii) protected by the statutory easements under Part 6A of the *Land Title Act 1994*; or
 - (d) there is a mistake or omission in describing the Lot or the Seller's title to it,
- which is material, the Buyer may terminate this contract by notice to the Seller given before settlement.
- (3) If a matter referred to in clause 7.5(2) is:
- (a) immaterial; or
 - (b) material, but the Buyer elects to complete this contract;
- the Buyer's only remedy against the Seller is for compensation, but only if claimed by the Buyer in writing before settlement.
- (4) The Buyer may not delay settlement or withhold any part of the Balance Purchase Price because of any compensation claim under clause 7.5(3).

7.6 Requirements of Authorities

- (1) Any valid notice or order by any competent authority or Court requiring work to be done or money spent in relation to the Property must be fully complied with:
- (a) if issued before the Contract Date: by the Seller before the Settlement Date, unless clause 7.6(4) applies; or
 - (b) if issued on or after the Contract Date: by the Buyer unless clause 7.6(3) applies.
- (2) If the Seller fails to comply with clause 7.6(1)(a), the Buyer is entitled to claim the reasonable cost of complying with the notice or order from the Seller after settlement as a debt.
- (3) If any notice or order referred to in clause 7.6(1)(b) is required to be complied with before the Settlement Date:
- (a) the Seller must comply with the notice or order; and
 - (b) at settlement, the Buyer must pay the reasonable costs incurred by the Seller in doing so,
- unless the Buyer directs the Seller not to and indemnifies the Seller against any liability incurred for failure to comply with the notice or order.
- (4) The Buyer must comply with any notice or order referred to in clause 7.6(1) which is disclosed by the Seller to the Buyer:
- (a) in this contract; or
 - (b) in writing before the Buyer signed this contract.

7.7 Property Adversely Affected

- (1) If at the Contract Date:
- (a) the Present Use is not lawful under the relevant town planning scheme;
 - (b) the Land is affected by a proposal of any competent authority to alter the dimensions of any Transport Infrastructure or locate Transport Infrastructure on the Land;

- (c) access to the Land or the Lot, passes unlawfully through other land;
- (d) any Services to the Land or the Lot which pass through other land are not protected by a registered easement, building management statement or statutory authority (including statutory easements under Part 6A of the *Land Title Act 1994*);
- (e) any competent authority has issued a current notice to treat, or notice of intention to resume, regarding any part of the Land;
- (f) there is an outstanding condition of a development approval attaching to the Lot under section 73 of the *Planning Act 2016* or section 96 of the *Economic Development Queensland Act 2012* which, if complied with, would constitute a material mistake or omission in the Seller's title under clause 7.5(2)(d);
- (g) the Property is affected by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* or is included in the World Heritage List;
- (h) the Property is declared acquisition land under the *Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011*; or
- (i) there is a charge against the Lot under s104 of the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975*,

and that has not been disclosed in this contract, the Buyer may terminate this contract by notice to the Seller given before settlement.

- (2) If no notice is given under clause 7.7(1), the Buyer will be treated as having accepted the Property subject to all of the matters referred to in that clause.
- (3) The Seller authorises the Buyer to:
- (a) inspect records held by any authority, including Security Interests on the PPSR, relating to the Property or the Land; and
 - (b) apply for a certificate of currency of the Body Corporate's insurance from any insurer.

7.8 Compliant Smoke Alarms

- (1) The Seller must install smoke alarms in any domestic dwelling on the Lot in accordance with the Smoke Alarm Requirement Provision by the Settlement Date.
- (2) If the Seller fails to comply with clause 7.8(1), the Buyer is entitled to an adjustment at settlement equal to 0.15% of the Purchase Price but only if claimed by the Buyer in writing on or before settlement. This is the Buyer's only remedy for non-compliance with clause 7.8(1).

7.9 Dividing Fences

Notwithstanding any provision in the *Neighbourhood Disputes (Dividing Fences and Trees) Act 2011*, the Seller need not contribute to the cost of building any dividing fence between the Lot and any adjoining land owned by it. The Buyer waives any right to claim contribution from the Seller.

8. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS UNTIL SETTLEMENT

8.1 Risk

The Property is at the Buyer's risk from 5pm on the first Business Day after the Contract Date.

8.2 Access

After reasonable notice to the Seller, the Buyer and its consultants may enter the Property:

- (1) once to read any meter;
- (2) for inspections under clause 4;
- (3) once to inspect the Property before settlement;
- (4) once to value the Property before settlement; and
- (5) once to carry out an inspection for smoke alarms installed in the Property.

8.3 Seller's Obligations After Contract Date

- (1) The Seller must use the Property reasonably until settlement. The Seller must not do anything regarding the Property or Tenancies that may significantly alter them or result in later expense for the Buyer.
- (2) The Seller must promptly upon receiving any notice, proceeding or order that affects the Property or requires work or expenditure on the Property, give a copy to the Buyer.
- (3) Without limiting clause 8.3(1), the Seller must not without the prior written consent of the Buyer, give any notice or seek or consent to any order that affects the Property or make any agreement affecting the Property that binds the Buyer.

8.4 Body Corporate Meetings

- (1) The Seller must promptly give the Buyer a copy of:
 - (a) any notice it receives of a proposed meeting of the Body Corporate to be held after the Contract Date; and
 - (b) resolutions passed at that meeting and prior to settlement.
- (2) The Buyer may terminate this contract by notice in writing to the Seller given before settlement if it is materially prejudiced by:
 - (a) any resolution of the Body Corporate passed after the Contract Date, other than a resolution, details of which are disclosed to the Buyer in this contract; or
 - (b) where the Scheme is a subsidiary scheme, any resolution of a Body Corporate of a higher scheme.
- (3) In clause 8.4(2) a resolution includes a decision of the Body Corporate Committee to consent to recording a new community management statement.
- (4) If the Buyer is not given a copy of the resolutions before settlement, it may sue the Seller for damages.

8.5 Information Regarding the Property

Upon written request of the Buyer but in any event before settlement, the Seller must give the Buyer:

- (1) copies of all documents relating to any unregistered interests in the Property;
- (2) full details of the Tenancies to allow the Buyer to properly manage the Property after settlement;
- (3) sufficient details (including the date of birth of each Seller who is an individual) to enable the Buyer to undertake a search of the PPSR;
- (4) the Local Government rate account number for the Lot; and
- (5) further copies or details if those previously given cease to be complete and accurate.

8.6 Possession Before Settlement

If possession is given before settlement:

- (1) the Buyer must maintain the Property in substantially its condition at the date of possession, fair wear and tear excepted;
- (2) entry into possession is under a licence personal to the Buyer revocable at any time and does not:
 - (a) create a relationship of landlord and tenant; or
 - (b) waive the Buyer's rights under this contract;
- (3) the Buyer must insure the Property to the Seller's satisfaction; and
- (4) the Buyer indemnifies the Seller against any expense or damages incurred by the Seller as a result of the Buyer's possession of the Property.

9. PARTIES' DEFAULT

9.1 Seller and Buyer May Affirm or Terminate

- (1) If the Seller or Buyer, as the case may be, fails to comply with an Essential Term, or makes a fundamental breach of an intermediate term, the Seller (in the case of the Buyer's default) or the Buyer (in the case of the Seller's default) may affirm or terminate this contract under this clause.
- (2) Clause 9.1 does not limit any other right or remedy of the parties including those under this Contract or any right at law or in equity.

9.2 If Seller Affirms

If the Seller affirms this contract under clause 9.1, it may sue the Buyer for:

- (1) damages;
- (2) specific performance; or
- (3) damages and specific performance.

9.3 If Buyer Affirms

If the Buyer affirms this contract under clause 9.1, it may sue the Seller for:

- (1) damages;
- (2) specific performance; or
- (3) damages and specific performance.

9.4 If Seller Terminates

If the Seller terminates this contract under clause 9.1, it may do all or any of the following:

- (1) resume possession of the Property;
- (2) forfeit the Deposit and any interest earned;
- (3) sue the Buyer for damages;
- (4) resell the Property.

9.5 If Buyer Terminates

If the Buyer terminates this contract under clause 9.1, it may do all or any of the following:

- (1) recover the Deposit and any interest earned;
- (2) sue the Seller for damages.

9.6 Seller's Resale

- (1) If the Seller terminates this contract and resells the Property, the Seller may recover from the Buyer as liquidated damages:
 - (a) any deficiency in price on a resale; and
 - (b) its expenses connected with any repossession, any failed attempt to resell, and the resale, provided the resale settles within 2 years of termination of this contract.
- (2) Any profit on a resale belongs to the Seller.

9.7 Seller's Damages

The Seller may claim damages for any loss it suffers as a result of the Buyer's default, including its legal costs on an indemnity basis and the cost of any Work or Expenditure under clause 7.6(3).

9.8 Buyer's Damages

The Buyer may claim damages for any loss it suffers as a result of the Seller's default, including its legal costs on an indemnity basis.

9.9 Interest on Late Payments

- (1) The Buyer must pay interest at the Default Rate:
 - (a) on any amount payable under this contract which is not paid when due; and
 - (b) on any judgement for money payable under this contract.
- (2) Interest continues to accrue:
 - (a) under clause 9.9(1)(a), from the date it is due until paid; and
 - (b) under clause 9.9(1)(b), from the date of judgement until paid.

- (3) Any amount payable under clause 9.9(1)(a) in respect of a period prior to settlement must be paid by the Buyer at settlement. If this contract is terminated or if any amount remains unpaid after settlement, interest continues to accrue.
- (4) Nothing in this clause affects any other rights of the Seller under this contract or at law.

10. GENERAL

10.1 Seller's Agent

The Seller's Agent is appointed as the Seller's agent to introduce a Buyer.

10.2 Foreign Buyer Approval

The Buyer warrants that either:

- (1) the Buyer's purchase of the Property is not a notifiable action; or
- (2) the Buyer has received a no objection notification, under the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* (Cth).

10.3 Duty

The Buyer must pay all duty on this contract.

10.4 Notices

- (1) Notices under this contract must be in writing.
- (2) Notices under this contract or notices required to be given by law may be given and received by the party's solicitor.
- (3) Notices under this contract or notices required to be given by law may be given by:
 - (a) delivering or posting to the other party or its solicitor; or
 - (b) sending it to the facsimile number of the other party or its solicitor stated in the Reference Schedule (or another facsimile number notified by the recipient to the sender); or
 - (c) sending it to the email address of the other party or its solicitor stated in the Reference Schedule (or another email address notified by the recipient to the sender).
- (4) Subject to clause 10.4(5), a notice given after this contract is entered into in accordance with clause 10.4(3) will be treated as given:
 - (a) 5 Business Days after posting;
 - (b) if sent by facsimile, at the time indicated on a clear transmission report; and
 - (c) if sent by email, at the time it is sent.
- (5) Notices given by facsimile, by personal delivery or by email between 5pm on a Business Day (the "first Business Day") and 9am on the next Business Day (the "second Business Day") will be treated as given or delivered at 9am on the second Business Day.
- (6) If two or more notices are treated as given at the same time under clause 10.4(5), they will be treated as given in the order in which they were sent or delivered.
- (7) Notices or other written communications by a party's solicitor (for example, varying the Inspection Date, Finance Date or Settlement Date) will be treated as given with that party's authority.
- (8) For the purposes of clause 10.4(3)(c) and clause 12.2 the notice or information may be contained within an email, as an attachment to an email or located in an electronic repository accessible by the recipient by clicking a link in an email.
- (9) A communication given using a messaging system in an ELNO System is not a notice for the purpose of this contract.

10.5 Business Days

- (1) If anything is required to be done on a day that is not a Business Day, it must be done instead on the next Business Day.
- (2) If the Finance Date or Inspection Date fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then it falls on the next Business Day.
- (3) If clause 11 applies and the Settlement Date falls on a day on which both the Sydney and Melbourne offices of the Reserve Bank of Australia are closed, the Settlement Date will be taken to be the next Business Day.

10.6 Rights After Settlement

Despite settlement and registration of the transfer, any term of this contract that can take effect after settlement or registration remains in force.

10.7 Further Acts

If requested by the other party, each party must, at its own expense, do everything reasonably necessary to give effect to this contract.

10.8 Severance

If any term or part of a term of this contract is or becomes legally ineffective, invalid or unenforceable in any jurisdiction it will be severed and the effectiveness, validity or enforceability of the remainder will not be affected.

10.9 Interpretation

(1) Plurals and Genders

Reference to:

- (a) the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular;
- (b) one gender includes each other gender;
- (c) a person includes a Body Corporate; and
- (d) a party includes the party's executors, administrators, successors and permitted assigns.

(2) Parties

- (a) If a party consists of more than one person, this contract binds them jointly and each of them individually.
- (b) A party that is a trustee is bound both personally and in its capacity as a trustee.

(3) Statutes and Regulations

Reference to statutes includes all statutes amending, consolidating or replacing them.

(4) Inconsistencies

If there is any inconsistency between any provision added to this contract and the printed provisions, the added provision prevails.

(5) Headings

Headings are for convenience only and do not form part of this contract or affect its interpretation.

(6) Calculating Time

If anything is permitted or required to be done:

- (a) a number of days or Business Days before a specified date, the date by which that thing may or must be done is to be calculated excluding the specified date;

Example: if the Settlement Date falls on a Friday, 2 days before the Settlement Date is Wednesday.

- (b) "at least" a number of days or Business Days before a specified date or a clear number of days or Business Days before a specified date, the date by which that thing may or must be done is to be calculated excluding the specified date and excluding the day on which the thing may or must be done;

Example: if the Settlement Date falls on a Friday, at least 2 days before the Settlement Date or 2 clear days before the Settlement Date is Tuesday.

- (c) a number of days or Business Days after a specified date, the date by which that thing may or must be done is to be calculated excluding the specified date.

Example: if the Contract Date falls on a Monday, 2 days after the Contract Date is Wednesday.

10.10 Counterparts

- (1) This contract may be executed in two or more counterparts, all of which will together be deemed to constitute one and the same contract.
- (2) A counterpart may be electronic and signed using an Electronic Signature.

11. ELECTRONIC SETTLEMENT

11.1 Application of Clause

Clause 11:

- (a) applies if the form of transfer under the *Land Title Act 1994* required to transfer title in the Land to the Buyer is a required instrument to which section 5(1) of the *Land Title Regulation 2022* applies;
- (b) continues to apply even if section 5(2)(a)(ii) of the *Land Title Regulation 2022* applies; and
- (c) overrides any other provision of this contract to the extent of any inconsistency.

11.2 Nomination of ELNO System and Completion of Electronic Workspace

- (1) The Seller must nominate the ELNO System to be used for the Electronic Settlement. Despite clause 10.4(9), the Seller may nominate the ELNO System by sending or accepting an invitation to an Electronic Workspace in an ELNO System.
- (2) The parties must:
 - (a) ensure that the Electronic Workspace is completed and all Electronic Conveyancing Documents and the Financial Settlement Schedule are Digitally Signed prior to settlement; and
 - (b) do everything else required in the Electronic Workspace or otherwise to enable settlement to occur on the Settlement Date.
- (3) If the parties cannot agree on a time for settlement, the time to be nominated in the Electronic Workspace is 4pm AEST.
- (4) If any part of the Purchase Price is to be paid to discharge an Outgoing:
 - (a) the Buyer may, by notice in writing to the Seller, require that the amount is paid to the Buyer's Solicitor's trust account and the Buyer is responsible for paying the amount to the relevant authority;
 - (b) for amounts to be paid to destination accounts other than the Buyer's Solicitor's trust account, the Seller must give the Buyer a copy of the current account for the Outgoing to enable the Buyer to verify the destination account details in the Financial Settlement Schedule.
- (5) If the Deposit is required to discharge any Encumbrance or pay an Outgoing at settlement:
 - (a) the Deposit Holder must, if directed by the Seller at least 2 Business Days before settlement, pay the Deposit (and any interest accrued on investment of the Deposit) less commission as clear funds to the Seller's Solicitor;
 - (b) the Buyer and the seller authorise the Deposit Holder to make the payment in clause 11.2(5)(a);
 - (c) the Seller's Solicitor will hold the money as Deposit Holder under the Contract;
 - (d) the Seller and Buyer authorise the Seller's Solicitor to pay the money as directed by the Seller in accordance with the Financial Settlement Schedule.

11.3 Electronic Settlement

- (1) Clauses 5.1(1)(b), 5.1(2) and 5.2 do not apply.
- (2) Payment of the Balance Purchase Price electronically as directed by the Seller's Solicitor in the Financial Settlement Schedule satisfies the Buyer's obligation in clause 2.5(1).
- (3) The Seller and Buyer will be taken to have complied with:
 - (a) clause 2.5(3)(c), (e) and (f); and
 - (b) clause 2.5(5)(d) and (e), (as applicable) if at settlement the Financial Settlement Schedule specifies payment of the relevant amount to the account nominated by the Commissioner of Taxation.
- (4) The Seller will be taken to have complied with clause 5.3(1)(b), (c), (d) and (e) if:
 - (a) in relation to documents which are suitable for Electronic Lodgement in the Land Registry at settlement, the documents are Digitally Signed within the Electronic Workspace; and
 - (b) in relation to any other document or thing, the Seller's Solicitor:
 - (i) confirms in writing prior to settlement that it holds all relevant documents which are not suitable for Electronic Lodgement and all Keys (if requested under clause 5.3(1)(c) in escrow on the terms contained in the QLS E-Conveyancing Guidelines; and
 - (ii) gives a written undertaking to send the documents and Keys (if applicable) to the Buyer or Buyer's Solicitor no later than the Business Day after settlement; and
 - (iii) if requested by the Buyer, provides copies of documents in the Seller's Solicitors possession.
- (5) A party is not in default to the extent it is prevented from complying with an obligation because the other party or the other party's Financial Institution has not done something in the Electronic Workspace.
- (6) Any rights under the contract or at law to terminate the contract may not be exercised during the time the Electronic Workspace is locked for Electronic Settlement.
- (7) Electronic Settlement is taken to occur when Financial Settlement is effected, whether or not Electronic Lodgement has occurred.

11.4 Computer System Unavailable

If settlement fails and cannot occur by 4pm AEST on the Settlement Date because a computer system operated by the Land Registry, Queensland Revenue Office, Reserve Bank, a Financial Institution or the relevant ELNO System is inoperative or unavailable, neither party is in default and the Settlement Date is deemed to be the next Business Day. Time remains of the essence.

11.5 Costs

Each party must pay its own fees and charges of using the relevant ELNO System for Electronic Settlement.

12. ELECTRONIC CONTRACT AND DISCLOSURE

12.1 Electronic Signing

If this contract is signed by any person using an Electronic Signature, the Buyer and the Seller:

- (a) agree to enter into this contract in electronic form; and
- (b) consent to either or both parties signing the contract using an Electronic Signature.

12.2 Pre-contract Disclosure

The Buyer consents to the Seller's use of electronic communication to give any notice or information required by law to be given to the Buyer and which was given before the Buyer signed this contract.

Part 1 Tenancy details

Item 1

1.1 Lessor

Name/trading name

Caroline & Jason BERRY

Address

C/- 37/15 Silvereye Drive

GRIFFIN, QLD

Postcode 4503

1.2 Phone

Mobile

Email

0435 856 894

admin@silvereyeplace.com.au

Item 2

2.1 Tenant/s

Tenant 1

Full name/s

JAHVAHN GEBBETT

Phone

0492 330 362

Email

javm8y@hotmail.com

Tenant 2

Full name/s

SHINEAD HUMPHREYS

Phone

0421 815 582

Email

shinead_humphreys@hotmail.com

Tenant 3

Full name/s

Phone

Email

2.2 Address for service (if different from address of the premises in item 5.1)

Attach a separate list

Item 3

3.1 Agent

If applicable. See clause 43

Full name/trading name

Bing Run Pty Ltd

Address

1/30 White Ibis Drive

Griffin

QLD

Postcode 4503

3.2 Phone

Mobile

Email

0435 680 150

0435 680 150

admin@ferngroveestate.com.au

Item 4

Notices may be given to

(Indicate if the email is different from item 1, 2 or 3 above)

4.1 Lessor

Email

Yes ☐ No ☒

Facsimile

Yes ☐ No ☒

4.2 Tenant/s

Email

Yes ☒ No ☐

Facsimile

Yes ☒ No ☐

4.3 Agent

Email

Yes ☒ No ☐

Facsimile

Yes ☒ No ☐

Item 5

5.1 Address of the rental premises

71/15 SILVEREYE DRIVE

GRIFFIN< QLD

Postcode 4503

5.2 Inclusions provided.

For example, furniture or other household goods let with the premises. Attach list if necessary

As Per Entry Report

5.3 Details of current repair orders for the rental premises or inclusions

Item 6

6.1 The term of the agreement is

☒ fixed term agreement ☐ periodic agreement

6.2 Starting on

15 / 07 / 2023

6.3 Ending on

12 / 07 / 2024

Fixed term agreements only. For continuation of tenancy agreement, see clause 6

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General tenancy agreement (Form 18a)

Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008



Item 7 Rent \$ 400.00 per ☒ week ☐ fortnight ☐ month See clause 8(1)

Item 8 Rent must be paid on the As Due day of each Week
Insert day. See clause 8(2) Insert week, fortnight or month

Item 9 Method of rent payment Insert the way the rent must be paid. See clause 8(3)

Electronic Transfer, Direct Credit, Branch Deposit into Suncorp Bank Trust Account- Bing Run Pty Ltd

Details for direct credit

BSB no. 484 799

Bank/building society/credit union

Suncorp Bank

Account no. 004 183061

Account name

Bing Run Pty Ltd

Payment reference SP71 GEBBETT

Item 10 Place of rent payment Insert where the rent must be paid. See clause 8(4) to 8(6)

Suncorp Bank- Bing Run Pty Ltd

Item 11 Rental bond amount \$ 1600.00 See clause 13

Item 12 12.1 The services supplied to the premises for which the tenant must pay See clause 16

Electricity ☒ Yes ☐ No

Any other service that a tenant must pay ☒ Yes ☐ No

Gas ☒ Yes ☐ No

Type Foxtel, internet, Pay Tv, Etc

See special terms (page 8)

Phone ☒ Yes ☐ No

12.2 Is the tenant to pay for water supplied to the premises See clause 17

☒ Yes ☐ No

Item 13 If the premises is not individually metered for a service under item 12.1, the apportionment of the cost of the service for which the tenant must pay. For example, insert the percentage of the total charge the tenant must pay. See clause 16(c)

Electricity

Any other service stated in item 12.1

Gas

See special terms (page 8)

Phone

Item 14 How services must be paid for Insert for each how the tenant must pay. See clause 16(d)

Electricity

N/A

Gas

N/A

Phone

N/A

Any other service stated in item 12.1

See special terms (page 8)

Item 15 Number of persons allowed to reside at the premises 3 See clause 23

Item 16 16.1 Are there any body corporate by-laws applicable to the occupation of the premises by a tenant? ☒ Yes ☐ No

See clause 22

16.2 Has the tenant been given a copy of the relevant by-laws See clause 22 ☒ Yes ☐ No

Item 17 The type and number of pets approved by the lessor to be kept at the premises See clauses 33A to 33D

Type None

Number

Type None

Number

Item 18 18.1 Name and telephone number of the lessor's nominated repairer for each of the following repairs

Electrical repairs Static Electrical and Air

Phone 0421 950 762

Plumbing repairs North Lakes Plumbing

Phone 0418 797 940

Other Bing Run Pty Ltd

Phone 0435 856 894

Are the nominated repairers the tenant's first point of contact for notifying the need for emergency repairs? See clause 31(4)

☒ Yes

☐ No - please provide lessor contact details below

Name

Phone

Part 2 Standard Terms

Division 1 Preliminary

1 Interpretation

In this agreement -

- (a) a reference to **the premises** includes a reference to any inclusions for the premises stated in this agreement for item 5.2; and
- (b) a reference to a numbered section is a reference to the section in the Act with that number; and
- (c) a reference to a numbered item is a reference to the item with that number in part 1; and
- (d) a reference to a numbered clause is a reference to the clause of this agreement with that number.

2 Terms of a general tenancy agreement

- (1) This part states, under the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008 (the Act)*, section 55, the standard terms of a general tenancy agreement.
- (2) The Act also imposes duties on, and gives entitlements to, the lessor and tenant that are taken to be included as terms of this agreement.
- (3) The lessor and tenant may agree on other terms of this agreement (**special terms**).
- (4) A duty or entitlement under the Act overrides a standard term or special term if the term is inconsistent with the duty or entitlement.
- (5) A standard term overrides a special term if they are inconsistent.

Note - Some breaches of this agreement may also be an offence under the Act, for example, if -

- the lessor or the lessor's agent enters the premises in contravention of the rules of entry under sections 192 to 199; or
- the tenant does not sign and return the condition report to the lessor or the lessor's agent under section 65.

3 More than 1 lessor or tenant

- (1) This clause applies if more than 1 person is named in this agreement for item 1 or 2.
- (2) Each lessor named in this agreement for item 1 must perform all of the lessor's obligations under this agreement.
- (3) Each tenant named in this agreement for item 2 -
 - (a) holds their interest in the tenancy as a tenant in common unless a special term states the tenants are joint tenants; and
 - (b) must perform all the tenant's obligations under this agreement.

Division 2 Period of tenancy

4 Start of tenancy

- (1) The tenancy starts on the day stated in this agreement for item 6.2.
- (2) However, if no day is stated or if the stated day is before the signing of this agreement, the tenancy starts when the tenant is or was given a right to occupy the premises.

5 Entry condition report - s 65

- (1) The lessor must prepare, in the approved form, sign and give the tenant 1 copy of a condition report for the premises.
- (2) The copy must be given to the tenant on or before the day the tenant occupies the premises under this agreement.
- (3) The tenant must mark the copy of the report to show any parts the tenant disagrees with, and sign and return the copy to the lessor not later than 7 days after the later of the following days -
 - (a) the day the tenant occupies the premises;
 - (b) the day the tenant is given the copy of the condition report.

Note - A well completed condition report can be very important to help the parties if there is a dispute about the condition of the premises when the tenancy started. For more information about condition reports, see the information statement.

- (4) After the copy of the condition report is returned to the lessor by the tenant, the lessor must copy the condition report and return it to the tenant within 14 days.
- (5) However, the lessor does not have to prepare a condition report for the premises if -
 - (a) this agreement has the effect of continuing the tenant's right to occupy the premises under an earlier residential tenancy agreement; and
 - (b) in accordance with the Act, a condition report was prepared for the premises for the earlier residential tenancy agreement.
- (6) If a condition report is not prepared for this agreement because subclause (5) applies, the condition report prepared for the earlier residential tenancy agreement is taken to be the condition report for this agreement.

6 Continuation of fixed term agreement - s 70

- (1) This clause applies if -
 - (a) this agreement is a fixed term agreement; and
 - (b) none of the following notices are given, or agreements or applications made before the day the term ends (the **end day**) -
 - (i) a notice to leave;
 - (ii) a notice of intention to leave;
 - (iii) an abandonment termination notice;
 - (iv) a notice, agreement or application relating to the death of a sole tenant under section 277(7);
 - (v) a written agreement between the lessor and tenant to end the agreement.
- (2) This agreement, other than a term about this agreement's term, continues to apply after the end day on the basis that the tenant is holding over under a periodic agreement.

Note - For more information about the notices, see the information statement.

7 Costs apply to early ending of fixed term agreement - s 357A

- (1) This clause applies if -
 - (a) this agreement is a fixed term agreement; and
 - (b) the tenant ends this agreement before the term ends in a way not permitted under the Act.
- (2) The tenant must pay the reasonable costs incurred by the lessor in reletting the premises.

Note - For when the tenant may end this agreement early under the Act, see clause 36 and the information statement. Under section 362, the lessor has a general duty to mitigate (avoid or reduce) the costs.
- (3) This clause does not apply if, after experiencing domestic violence, the tenant ends this agreement or the tenant's interest in this agreement under chapter 5, part 1, division 3, subdivision 2A of the Act.

Division 3 Rent

8 When, how and where rent must be paid - ss 83 and 85

- (1) The tenant must pay the rent stated in this agreement for item 7.
- (2) The rent must be paid at the times stated in this agreement for item 8.
- (3) The rent must be paid -
 - (a) in the way stated in this agreement for item 9; or
 - (b) in the way agreed after the signing of this agreement by -
 - (i) the lessor or tenant giving the other party a notice proposing the way; and
 - (ii) the other party agreeing to the proposal in writing; or
 - (c) if there is no way stated in this agreement for item 9 or no way agreed after the signing of this agreement - in an approved way under section 83(4).

Note - If the way rent is to be paid is another way agreed on by the lessor and tenant under section 83(4)(g), the lessor or the lessor's agent must comply with the obligations under section 84(2).

General tenancy agreement (Form 18a)*Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*

- (4) The rent must be paid at the place stated in this agreement for item 10.
- (5) However, if, after the signing of this agreement, the lessor gives a notice to the tenant stating a different place for payment and the place is reasonable, the rent must be paid at the place while the notice is in force.
- (6) If no place is stated in this agreement for item 10 and there is no notice stating a place, the rent must be paid at an appropriate place.

Examples of an appropriate place -

- the lessor's address for service
- the lessor's agent's office

9 Rent in advance - s 87

The lessor may require the tenant to pay rent in advance only if the payment is not more than -

- (a) for a periodic agreement - 2 weeks rent; or
- (b) for a fixed term agreement - 1 month rent.

Note - Under section 87(2), the lessor or the lessor's agent must not require a payment of rent under this agreement in a period for which rent has already been paid.

10 Rent increases - ss 91 and 93

- (1) If the lessor proposes to increase the rent, the lessor must give notice of the proposal to the tenant.
- (2) The notice must state the amount of the increased rent and the day from when it is payable.
- (3) The day stated must not be earlier than the later of the following -
 - (a) 2 months after the notice is given;
 - (b) 6 months after the day the existing rent became payable by the tenant.
- (4) Subject to an order of a tribunal, the increased rent is payable from the day stated in the notice, and this agreement is taken to be amended accordingly.
- (5) However, the increased rent is payable by the tenant only if -
 - (a) the rent is increased in compliance with this clause; and
 - (b) the increase in rent does not relate to -
 - (i) compliance of the premises or inclusions with the prescribed minimum housing standards; or
 - (ii) keeping a pet or working dog at the premises.
- (6) Also, if this agreement is a fixed term agreement, the rent may not be increased before the term ends unless -
 - (a) this agreement provides for the rent increase; and
 - (b) this agreement states the amount of the increase or how the amount of the increase is to be worked out; and
 - (c) the increase is made in compliance with the matters mentioned in paragraph (b)

11 Application to tribunal about excessive increase - s 92

- (1) After the lessor gives the tenant notice of a proposed rent increase, the tenant may apply to the tribunal for an order setting aside or reducing the increase if the tenant believes the increase -
 - (a) is excessive; or
 - (b) is not payable under clause 10.
- (2) However, the application must be made -
 - (a) within 30 days after the notice is received; and
 - (b) for a fixed term agreement - before the term ends.

12 Rent decreases - s 94

Under section 94, the rent may decrease in certain situations.

Note - For details of the situations, see the information statement.

Division 4 Rental bond**13 Rental bond required - ss 111 and 116**

- (1) If a rental bond is stated in this agreement for item 11, the tenant must pay to the lessor or the lessor's agent the rental bond amount -
 - (a) if a special term requires the bond to be paid at a stated time - at the stated time; or
 - (b) if a special term requires the bond to be paid by instalments - by instalments; or
 - (c) otherwise - when the tenant signs this agreement.

Note - There is a maximum bond that may be required. See section 146 and the information statement.

- (2) The lessor or the lessor's agent must, within 10 days of receiving the bond or a part of the bond, pay it to the authority and give the authority a notice, in the approved form, about the bond.
- (3) The bond is intended to be available to financially protect the lessor if the tenant breaches this agreement.

Example - The lessor may claim against the bond if the tenant does not leave the premises in the required condition at the end of the tenancy.

Note - For how to apply to the authority or a tribunal for the bond at the end of the tenancy, see the information statement and sections 125 to 141. Delay in applying may mean that payment is made on another application for payment.

14 Increase in bond - s 154

- (1) The tenant must increase the rental bond if -
 - (a) the rent increases and the lessor gives notice to the tenant to increase the bond; and
 - (b) the notice is given at least 11 months after -
 - (i) this agreement started; or
 - (ii) if the bond has been increased previously by a notice given under this clause - the day stated in the notice, or the last notice, for making the increase.
- (2) The notice must state the increased amount and the day by which the increase must be made.
- (3) For subclause (2), the day must be at least 1 month after the tenant is given the notice.

Division 5 Outgoings**15 Outgoings - s 163**

- (1) The lessor must pay all charges, levies, premiums, rates or taxes for the premises, other than a service charge.

Examples -

body corporate levies, council general rates, sewerage charges, environment levies, land tax

- (2) This clause does not apply if -
 - (a) the lessor is the State; and
 - (b) rent is not payable under the agreement; and
 - (c) the tenant is an entity receiving financial or other assistance from the State to supply rented accommodation to persons.

16 General service charges - ss 164 and 165

The tenant must pay a service charge, other than a water service charge, for a service supplied to the premises during the tenancy if -

- (a) the tenant enjoys or shares the benefit of the service; and
- (b) the service is stated in this agreement for item 12.1; and
- (c) either -
 - (i) the premises are individually metered for the service; or
 - (ii) this agreement states for item 13 how the tenant's apportionment of the cost of the service is to be worked out; and
- (d) this agreement states for item 14 how the tenant must pay for the service.

Note - Section 165(3) limits the amount the tenant must pay.

17 Water service charges - ss 164 and 166

- (1) The tenant must pay an amount for the water consumption charges for the premises if -
 - (a) the tenant is enjoying or sharing the benefit of a water service to the premises; and
 - (b) the premises are individually metered for the supply of water or water is supplied to the premises by delivery by means of a vehicle; and
 - (c) this agreement states for item 12.2 that the tenant must pay for water supplied to the premises.
- Note* - A water consumption charge does not include the amount of a water service charge that is a fixed charge for the water service.
- (2) However, the tenant does not have to pay an amount -
 - (a) that is more than the amount of the water consumption charges payable to the relevant water supplier; or
 - (b) that is a fixed charge for the water service to the premises.
 - (3) Also, the tenant does not have to pay an amount for a reasonable quantity of water supplied to the premises for a period if, during the period, the premises are not water efficient for section 166.

Note - For details about water efficiency, see the information statement.

- (4) In deciding what is a reasonable quantity of water for subclause (3), regard must be had to the matters mentioned in section 169(4)(a) to (e).
- (5) The tenant must pay the amount of the charge to the lessor within 1 month of the lessor giving the tenant copies of relevant documents about the incurring of the amount.
- (6) In this clause -
water consumption charge for premises, means the variable part of a water service charge assessed on the volume of water supplied to the premises.

Note - If there is a dispute about how much water (or any other service charge) the tenant should pay, the lessor or the tenant may attempt to resolve the dispute by conciliation. See the information statement for details.

Division 6 Rights and obligations concerning the premises during tenancy

Subdivision 1 Occupation and use of premises

18 No legal impediments to occupation - s 181

The lessor must ensure there is no legal impediment to occupation of the premises by the tenant as a residence for the term of the tenancy if, when entering into this agreement, the lessor knew about the impediment or ought reasonably to have known about it.

Examples of possible legal impediments -

- if there is a mortgage over the premises, the lessor might need to obtain approval from the mortgagee before the tenancy can start
- a certificate might be required under the *Building Act 1975* before the premises can lawfully be occupied
- the zoning of the land might prevent use of a building on the land as a residence

19 Vacant possession and quiet enjoyment - ss 182 and 183

- (1) The lessor must ensure the tenant has vacant possession of the premises (other than a part of the premises that the tenant does not have a right to occupy exclusively) on the day the tenant is entitled to occupy the premises under this agreement.
Editor's note - Parts of the premises where the tenant does not have a right to occupy exclusively may be identified in a special term.
- (2) The lessor must take reasonable steps to ensure the tenant has quiet enjoyment of the premises.
- (3) The lessor or the lessor's agent must not interfere with the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of the tenant in using the premises.

20 Lessor's right to enter the premises - ss 192-199

The lessor or the lessor's agent may enter the premises during the tenancy only if the obligations under sections 192 to 199 have been complied with.

Note - See the information statement for details.

21 Tenant's use of premises - ss 10 and 184

- (1) The tenant may use the premises only as a place of residence or mainly as a place of residence or for another use allowed under a special term.
 - (2) The tenant must not -
 - (a) use the premises for an illegal purpose; or
 - (b) cause a nuisance by the use of the premises; or
- Examples of things that may constitute a nuisance -*
- using paints or chemicals on the premises that go onto or cause odours on adjoining land
 - causing loud noises
 - allowing large amounts of water to escape onto adjoining land
- (c) interfere with the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of a neighbour of the tenant; or
 - (d) allow another person on the premises to interfere with the reasonable peace, comfort or privacy of a neighbour of the tenant.

22 Units and townhouses - s 69

- (1) The lessor must give the tenant a copy of any body corporate by-laws applicable to -
 - (a) the occupation of the premises; or
 - (b) any common area available for use by the tenant with the premises.
- (2) The tenant must comply with the body corporate by-laws.
- (3) Subclause (1) does not apply if -
 - (a) this agreement has the effect of continuing the tenant's right to occupy the premises under an earlier residential tenancy agreement; and
 - (b) the lessor gave the tenant a copy of the body corporate by-laws in relation to the earlier agreement.

23 Number of occupants allowed

No more than the number of persons stated in this agreement for item 15 may reside at the premises.

24 - intentionally removed

Subdivision 2 Standard of premises

25 Lessor's obligations - s 185

- (1) At the start of the tenancy, the lessor must ensure -
 - (a) the premises are clean; and
 - (b) the premises are fit for the tenant to live in; and
 - (c) the premises are in good repair; and
 - (d) the lessor is not in breach of a law dealing with issues about the health or safety of persons using or entering the premises.
 - (e) the premises and inclusions otherwise comply with any prescribed minimum housing standards applying to the premises or inclusions.
- (2) While the tenancy continues, the lessor must -
 - (a) maintain the premises in a way that the premises remain fit for the tenant to live in; and
 - (b) maintain the premises in good repair; and
 - (c) ensure the lessor is not in breach of a law dealing with issues about the health or safety of persons using or entering the premises; and
 - (d) keep any common area included in the premises clean.
 - (e) ensure the premises and inclusions otherwise comply with any prescribed minimum housing standards applying to the premises or inclusions

Note - For details about the maintenance, see the information statement.

General tenancy agreement (Form 18a)*Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*

- (3) However, the lessor is not required to comply with subclause (1)(c) or (2)(a) for any non-standard items and the lessor is not responsible for their maintenance if -
- (a) the lessor is the State; and
 - (b) the non-standard items are stated in this agreement and this agreement states the lessor is not responsible for their maintenance; and
 - (c) the non-standard items are not necessary and reasonable to make the premises a fit place in which to live; and
 - (d) the non-standard items are not a risk to health or safety; and
 - (e) for fixtures - the fixtures were not attached to the premises by the lessor.
- (4) In this clause -
- non-standard items** means the fixtures attached to the premises and inclusions supplied with the premises stated in this agreement for item 5.2.
- premises** include any common area available for use by the tenant with the premises.

26 Tenant's obligations - s 188(2), (3) and (5)

- (1) The tenant must keep the premises clean, having regard to their condition at the start of the tenancy.
- (2) The tenant must not maliciously damage, or allow someone else to maliciously damage, the premises.
- (3) The tenant's obligations under this clause do not apply to the extent the obligations would have the effect of requiring the tenant to repair, or compensate the lessor for, damage to the premises or inclusions caused by an act of domestic violence experienced by the tenant

Subdivision 3 The dwelling**27 Fixtures or structural changes - ss 207-209**

- (1) The tenant may attach a fixture, or make a structural change, to the premises only if the lessor agrees to the fixture's attachment or the structural change.

Note - Fixtures are generally items permanently attached to land or to a building that are intended to become part of the land or building. An attachment may include, for example, something glued, nailed or screwed to a wall.

- (2) The lessor's agreement must be written, describe the nature of the fixture or change and include any terms of the agreement.

Examples of terms -

- that the tenant may remove the fixture
 - that the tenant must repair damage caused when removing the fixture
 - that the lessor must pay for the fixture if the tenant can not remove it
- (3) If the lessor does agree, the tenant must comply with the terms of the lessor's agreement.
 - (4) The lessor must not act unreasonably in failing to agree.
 - (5) If the tenant attaches a fixture, or makes a structural change, to the premises without the lessor's agreement, the lessor may -
 - (a) take action for a breach of a term of this agreement; or
 - (b) waive the breach (that is, not take action for the breach) and treat the fixture or change as an improvement to the premises for the lessor's benefit (that is, treat it as belonging to the lessor, without having to pay the tenant for it).

28 Supply of locks and keys - s 210

- (1) The lessor must supply and maintain all locks necessary to ensure the premises are reasonably secure.
- (2) The lessor must give the tenant, or if there is more than 1 tenant, 1 of the tenants, a key for each lock that -
 - (a) secures an entry to the premises; or
 - (b) secures a road or other place normally used to gain access to, or leave, the area or building in which the premises are situated; or
 - (c) is part of the premises.

- (3) If there is more than 1 tenant, the lessor must give the other tenants a key for the locks mentioned in subclause (2)(a) and (b).

29 Changing locks - ss 211 and 212

- (1) The lessor or tenant may change a lock at the premises only if -
 - (a) the other party to this agreement agrees to the change; or
 - (b) the lessor or tenant has a reasonable excuse for making the change; or
 - (c) the lessor or tenant believes the change is necessary because of an emergency; or
 - (d) the lock is changed to comply with an order of the tribunal.
- (2) However, the tenant may also change a lock at the premises if the tenant -
 - (a) believes the change is necessary to protect the tenant or another occupant of the premises from domestic violence; and
 - (b) engages a locksmith or other qualified tradesperson to change the lock.
- (3) The lessor or tenant must not act unreasonably in failing to agree to the change of a lock.
- (4) If the lessor or tenant changes the lock, the lessor or tenant must give the other party to this agreement a key for the changed lock, unless -
 - (a) the other party agrees to not being given the key; or
 - (b) a tribunal orders that the key not be given to the other party.
- (5) If the tenant changes a lock under subclause (2) and gives the lessor a key for the changed lock, the lessor must not give the key to any other person without the tenant's agreement or a reasonable excuse.
- (6) The right of the lessor or tenant to change a lock under this clause is subject to any of the following laws that apply to the premises -
 - (a) the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*;
 - (b) the *Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980*;
 - (c) a body corporate by-law

Subdivision 4 Damage and repairs**30 Meaning of emergency and routine repairs - ss 214 and 215**

- (1) **Emergency repairs** are works needed to repair any of the following -
 - (a) a burst water service or serious water service leak;
 - (b) a blocked or broken lavatory system;
 - (c) a serious roof leak;
 - (d) a gas leak;
 - (e) a dangerous electrical fault;
 - (f) flooding or serious flood damage;
 - (g) serious storm, fire or impact damage;
 - (h) a failure or breakdown of the gas, electricity or water supply to the premises;
 - (i) a failure or breakdown of an essential service or appliance on the premises for hot water, cooking or heating;
 - (j) a fault or damage that makes the premises unsafe or insecure;
 - (k) a fault or damage likely to injure a person, damage property or unduly inconvenience a resident of the premises;
 - (l) a serious fault in a staircase, lift or other common area of the premises that unduly inconveniences a resident in gaining access to, or using, the premises.
- (2) Also, **emergency repairs** are works needed for the premises or inclusions to comply with the prescribed minimum housing standards.
- (3) **Routine repairs** are repairs other than emergency repairs.

31 Nominated repairer for emergency repairs - s 216

- (1) The lessor's nominated repairer for emergency repairs of a particular type may be stated either –
 - (a) in this agreement for item 18; or
 - (b) in a written notice given by the lessor to the tenant.
- (2) Item 18 or the written notice must state –
 - (a) the name and telephone number of the nominated repairer; and
 - (b) whether or not the nominated repairer is the tenant's first point of contact for notifying of the need for emergency repairs.
- (3) The lessor must give written notice to the tenant of any change of the lessor's nominated repairer or the telephone number of the nominated repairer.
- (4) This clause does not apply if –
 - (a) the lessor has given the tenant a telephone number of the lessor; and
 - (b) under this agreement the lessor is to arrange for emergency repairs to be made to the premises or inclusions.

32 Notice of damage - s 217

- (1) If the tenant knows the premises have been damaged, the tenant must give notice as soon as practicable of the damage.
- (2) If the premises need routine repairs, the notice must be given to the lessor.
- (3) If the premises need emergency repairs, the notice must be given to –
 - (a) the nominated repairer for the repairs; or
 - (b) if there is no nominated repairer for the repairs or the repairer can not be contacted – the lessor.
- (4) This clause does not apply to the tenant for damage caused by an act of domestic violence experienced by the tenant.

33 Emergency repairs arranged by tenant - ss 218 and 219

- (1) The tenant may arrange for a suitably qualified person to make emergency repairs or apply to the tribunal under section 221 for orders about the repairs if –
 - (a) the tenant has been unable to notify the lessor or nominated repairer of the need for emergency repairs of the premises; or
 - (b) the repairs are not made within a reasonable time after notice is given.
- (2) The maximum amount that may be incurred for emergency repairs arranged to be made by the tenant is an amount equal to the amount payable under this agreement for 4 weeks rent.
Note - For how the tenant may require reimbursement for the repairs, see sections 219(2) and (3) and 220 and the information statement.

Subdivision 5 Pets

33A Keeping pets and other animals at premises – ss 184B and 184G

- (1) The tenant may keep a pet or other animal at the premises only with the approval of the lessor.
- (2) However, the tenant may keep a working dog at the premises without the lessor's approval.
- (3) The tenant has the approval of the lessor to keep a pet at the premises if keeping the pet at the premises is consistent with item 17.
Notes –
 - 1 If item 17 states 2 cats, the tenant is approved by the lessor to keep up to 2 cats at the premises.
 - 2 For additional approvals to keep a pet or other animal at the premises see clause 33C.

- (4) An authorisation to keep the pet or working dog at the premises continues for the life of the pet or working dog and is not affected by any of the following matters –
 - (a) the ending of this agreement, if the tenant continues occupying the premises under a new agreement;
 - (b) a change in the lessor or lessor's agent;
 - (c) for a working dog – the retirement of the dog from the service the dog provided as a working dog.
- (5) An authorisation to keep a pet, working dog or other animal at the premises may be restricted by a body corporate by-law or other law about keeping animals at the premises.

Examples –

- 1 The premises may be subject to a local law that limits the number or types of animals that may be kept at the premises.
- 2 The premises may be subject to a body corporate by-law that requires the tenant to obtain approval from the body corporate before keeping a pet at the premises.

33B Tenant responsible for pets and other animals - s 184C

- (1) The tenant is responsible for all nuisance caused by a pet or other animal kept at the premises, including, for example, noise caused by the pet or other animal.
- (2) The tenant is responsible for repairing any damage to the premises or inclusions caused by the pet or other animal.
- (3) Damage to the premises or inclusions caused by the pet or other animal is not fair wear and tear.

33C Request for approval to keep pet – ss 184D and 184E

- (1) The tenant may, using the approved form, request the lessor's approval to keep a stated pet at the premises.
- (2) The lessor must respond to the tenant's request within 14 days after receiving the request.
- (3) The lessor's response to the request must be in writing and state –
 - (a) whether the lessor approves or refuses the tenant's request; and
 - (b) if the lessor approves the tenant's request subject to conditions – the conditions of the approval; and
Note – See clause 33D for limitations on conditions of approval to keep a pet at the premises.
 - (c) if the lessor refuses the tenant's request –
 - (i) the grounds for the refusal; and
 - (ii) the reasons the lessor believes the grounds for the refusal apply to the request.
- (4) The lessor may refuse the request for approval to keep a pet at the premises only on 1 or more of the following grounds –
 - (a) keeping the pet would exceed a reasonable number of animals being kept at the premises;
 - (b) the premises are unsuitable for keeping the pet because of a lack of appropriate fencing, open space or another thing necessary to humanely accommodate the pet;
 - (c) keeping the pet is likely to cause damage to the premises or inclusions that could not practicably be repaired for a cost that is less than the amount of the rental bond for the premises;
 - (d) keeping the pet would pose an unacceptable risk to the health and safety of a person, including, for example, because the pet is venomous;
 - (e) keeping the pet would contravene a law;
 - (f) keeping the pet would contravene a body corporate by-law applying to the premises;
 - (g) if the lessor proposed reasonable conditions for approval and the conditions comply with clause 33D – the tenant has not agreed to the conditions;
 - (h) the animal stated in the request is not a pet as defined in section 184A;
 - (i) another ground prescribed by a regulation under section 184E(1)(j).

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- (5) The lessor is taken to approve the keeping of the pet at the premises if –
- the lessor does not comply with subclause (2); or
 - the lessor's response does not comply with subclause (3).

33D Conditions for approval to keep pet at premises – s 184F

- (1) The lessor's approval to keep a pet at the premises may be subject to conditions if the conditions –
- relate only to keeping the pet at the premises; and
 - are reasonable having regard to the type of pet and the nature of the premises; and
 - are stated in the written approval given to the tenant in a way that is consistent with clause 33C(3).
- (2) Without limiting subclause (1)(b), the following conditions of the lessor's approval are taken to be reasonable –
- if the pet is not a type of pet ordinarily kept inside – a condition requiring the pet to be kept outside at the premises;
 - if the pet is capable of carrying parasites that could infest the premises – a condition requiring the premises to be professionally fumigated at the end of the tenancy;
 - if the pet is allowed inside the premises – a condition requiring carpets in the premises to be professionally cleaned at the end of the tenancy.
- (3) A condition of the lessor's approval to keep a pet at the premises is void if the condition –
- would have the effect of the lessor contravening section 171 or 172; or
 - would, as a term of this agreement, be void under section 173; or
 - would increase the rent or rental bond payable by the tenant; or
 - would require any form of security from the tenant.
- (4) For subclause (2), the premises are professionally fumigated, and carpets are professionally cleaned, if the fumigation and cleaning are done to a standard ordinarily achieved by businesses selling those services.

Division 7 Restrictions on transfer or subletting by tenant

34 General – ss 238 and 240

- (1) Subject to clause 35, the tenant may transfer all or a part of the tenant's interest under this agreement, or sublet the premises, only if the lessor agrees in writing or if the transfer or subletting is made under a tribunal order.
- (2) The lessor must act reasonably in failing to agree to the transfer or subletting.
- (3) The lessor is taken to act unreasonably in failing to agree to the transfer or subletting if the lessor acts in a capricious or retaliatory way.
- (4) The lessor or the lessor's agent must not require the tenant to pay, or accept from the tenant, an amount for the lessor's agreement to a transfer or subletting by the tenant, other than an amount for the reasonable expenses incurred by the lessor in agreeing to the transfer or subletting.

35 State assisted lessors or employees of lessor – s 237

- (1) This clause applies if –
- the lessor is the State; or
 - the lessor is an entity receiving assistance from the State to supply rented accommodation; or
 - the tenant's right to occupy the premises comes from the tenant's terms of employment.
- (2) The tenant may transfer the whole or part of the tenant's interest under this agreement, or sublet the premises, only if the lessor agrees in writing to the transfer or subletting.

Division 8 When agreement ends

36 Ending of agreement – s 277

- (1) This agreement ends only if –
- the lessor and tenant agree, in a separate written document, to end this agreement; or
 - the lessor gives a notice to leave premises to the tenant under section 326 and the tenant hands over vacant possession of the premises to the lessor on or before the handover day; or
 - the tenant gives a notice of intention to leave premises to the lessor under section 327 and hands over vacant possession of the premises to the lessor on or before the handover day; or
 - the tenant vacates, or is removed from, the premises after receiving a notice from a mortgagee or appointed person under section 317; or
 - the tenant abandons the premises and the period for which the tenant paid rent has ended; or
 - the tribunal makes an order terminating this agreement.
- (2) Also, this agreement ends for a sole tenant if –
- the tenant gives the lessor a notice ending tenancy interest and hands over vacant possession of the premises; or

Note – See chapter 5, part 1, division 3, subdivision 2A of the Act for the obligations of the lessor and tenant relating to a notice ending tenancy interest.

(b) the tenant dies.

Note – See section 324A for when this agreement ends if a sole tenant dies.

37 Condition premises must be left in – s 188(4) and (5)

- (1) At the end of the tenancy, the tenant must leave the premises, as far as possible, in the same condition they were in at the start of the tenancy, fair wear and tear excepted.
- Examples of what may be fair wear and tear –*
- wear that happens during normal use
 - changes that happen with ageing
- (2) The tenant's obligation mentioned in subclause (1) does not apply to the extent the obligation would have the effect of requiring the tenant to repair, or compensate the lessor for, damage to the premises or inclusions caused by an act of domestic violence experienced by the tenant.

38 Keys

At the end of the tenancy, the tenant must return to the lessor all keys for the premises.

General tenancy agreement (Form 18a)*Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008***39 Tenant's forwarding address - s 205(2) and (3)**

- (1) When handing over possession of the premises, the tenant must, if the lessor or the lessor's agent asks the tenant in writing to state the tenant's new residential address, tell the lessor or the agent the tenant's new residential address.
- (2) However, subclause (1) does not apply if -
 - (a) the tenant has a reasonable excuse for not telling the lessor or agent the new address; or
 - (b) after experiencing domestic violence, the tenant ended this agreement, or the tenant's interest in this agreement, under chapter 5, part 1, division 3, subdivision 2A of the Act.

40 Exit condition report - s 66

- (1) As soon as practicable after this agreement ends, the tenant must prepare, in the approved form, and sign a condition report for the premises and give 1 copy of the report to the lessor or the lessor's agent.
Example of what might be as soon as practicable - when the tenant returns the keys to the premises to the lessor or the lessor's agent
Note - For the approved form for the condition report, see the information statement. The report may be very important in deciding who is entitled to a refund of the rental bond if there is a dispute about the condition of the premises.
- (2) The lessor or the lessor's agent must, within 3 business days after receiving the copy of the report -
 - (a) sign the copy; and
 - (b) if the lessor or agent does not agree with the report - show the parts of the report the lessor or agent disagrees with by marking the copy in an appropriate way; and
 - (c) if the tenant has given a forwarding address to the lessor or agent - make a copy of the report and return it to the tenant at the address.
- (3) The lessor or agent must keep a copy of the condition report signed by both parties for at least 1 year after this agreement ends.

41 Goods or documents left behind on premises - ss 363 and 364

- (1) The tenant must take all of the tenant's belongings from the premises at the end of the tenancy.
- (2) The lessor may not treat belongings left behind as the lessor's own property, but must deal with them under sections 363 and 364.
Note - For details of the lessor's obligations under sections 363 and 364, see the information statement. They may include an obligation to store goods and may allow the lessor to sell goods and pay the net sale proceeds (after storage and selling costs) to the public trustee.

Division 9 Miscellaneous**42 Supply of goods and services - s 171**

- (1) The lessor or the lessor's agent must not require the tenant to buy goods or services from the lessor or a person nominated by the lessor or agent.
- (2) Subclause (1) does not apply to -
 - (a) a requirement about a service charge; or
Note - See section 164 for what is a service charge.
 - (b) a condition of an approval to keep a pet if the condition -
 - (i) requires the carpets to be cleaned, or the premises to be fumigated, at the end of the tenancy; and
 - (ii) complies with clause 33D; and
 - (ii) does not require the tenant to buy cleaning or fumigation services from a particular person or business.

43 Lessor's agent

- (1) The name and address for service of the lessor's agent is stated in this agreement for item 3.
- (2) Unless a special term provides otherwise, the agent may -
 - (a) stand in the lessor's place in any application to a tribunal by the lessor or the tenant; or
 - (b) do any thing else the lessor may do, or is required to do, under this agreement.

44 Notices

- (1) A notice under this agreement must be written and, if there is an approved form for the notice, in the approved form.
Note - Download approved forms via the RTA website rta.qld.gov.au.
- (2) A notice from the tenant to the lessor may be given to the lessor's agent.
- (3) A notice may be given to a party to this agreement or the lessor's agent -
 - (a) by giving it to the party or agent personally; or
 - (b) if an address for service for the party or agent is stated in this agreement for item 1, 2 or 3 - by leaving it at the address, sending it by prepaid post as a letter to the address; or
 - (c) if a facsimile number for the party or agent is stated in this agreement for item 1, 2 or 3 and item 4 indicates that a notice may be given by facsimile - by sending it by facsimile to the facsimile number in accordance with the *Electronic Transactions (Queensland) Act 2001*; or
 - (d) if an email address for the party or agent is stated in this agreement for item 1, 2 or 3 and item 4 indicates that a notice may be given by email - by sending it electronically to the email address in accordance with the *Electronic Transactions (Queensland) Act 2001*.
- (4) A party or the lessor's agent may withdraw his or her consent to notices being given to them by facsimile or email only by giving notice to each other party that notices are no longer to be given to the party or agent by facsimile or email.
- (5) If no address for service is stated in this agreement for item 2 for the tenant, the tenant's address for service is taken to be the address of the premises.
- (6) A party or the lessor's agent may change his or her address for service, facsimile number or email address only by giving notice to each other party of a new address for service, facsimile number or email address.
- (7) On the giving of a notice of a new address for service, facsimile number or email address for a party or the lessor's agent, the address for service, facsimile number or email address stated in the notice is taken to be the party's or agent's address for service, facsimile number or email address stated in this agreement for item 1, 2 or 3.
- (8) Unless the contrary is proved -
 - (a) a notice left at an address for service is taken to have been received by the party to whom the address relates when the notice was left at the address; and
 - (b) a notice sent by post is taken to have been received by the person to whom it was addressed when it would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post; and
 - (c) a notice sent by facsimile is taken to have been received at the place where the facsimile was sent when the sender's facsimile machine produces a transmission report indicating all pages of the notice have been successfully sent; and
 - (d) a notice sent by email is taken to have been received by the recipient when the email enters the recipient's email server.

General tenancy agreement (Form 18a)

Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008



Part 3 Special terms

Insert any special terms here and/or attach a separate list if required. See clause 2(3) to 2(5)

Refer to attached special terms approved by the Real Estate Institute of Queensland.

Names of Approved Occupants: JAHVAHN GEBBETT, SHINEAD HUMPHREYS, Corben BOTT (Permitted tenant)

The tenant/s must receive a copy of the information statement (Form 17a) and a copy of any applicable by-laws if copies have not previously been given to the tenant/s. **Do not send to the RTA - give this form to the tenant/s. keep a copy for your records.**

Signature of lessor/agent

Name/trading name

Bing Run Pty Ltd

Signature

DocuSigned by:
Mary Davies
F5BB58700B1749C...

Date / /
22/5/2023

Signature of tenant 1

Print name

JAHVAHN GEBBETT

Signature

DocuSigned by:
C13FC836B8EF4CB...

Date / /
19/5/2023

Signature of tenant 2

Print name

SHINEAD HUMPHREYS

Signature

DocuSigned by:
4F9CB86FCD66405...

Date / /
18/5/2023

Signature of tenant 3

Print name

Signature

DocuSigned by:

Date / /

Special Terms

These Special Terms have been adopted and approved by The Real Estate Institute of Queensland Ltd.

45 Occupation and use of premises

The tenant must not permit persons other than the persons nominated as approved occupants in Part 3 of this agreement to reside at the premises without the written consent of the lessor. The lessor must act reasonably in exercising the lessor's discretion when determining whether or not to consent to a request by the tenant for any change to the approved tenants or occupants.

46 Subletting via online home sharing platforms

The use of online home sharing platforms, such as AirBnB, which grant exclusive possession of the property, or any part thereof, to guests, shall be deemed to be subletting of the property and require compliance with clause 34.

47 Care of the premises by the tenant

- (1) During the tenancy, the tenant must-
 - (a) not do anything that might block any plumbing or drains on the premises;
 - (b) keep all rubbish in the bin provided by the local authority in an area designated by the lessor or as the local authority may require;
 - (c) put the bin out for collection on the appropriate day for collection and return the bin to its designated place after the rubbish has been collected;
 - (d) maintain the lawns and gardens at the premises having regard to their condition at the commencement of the tenancy, including mowing the lawns, weeding the gardens and watering the lawns and gardens (subject to council water restrictions);
 - (e) keep the premises free from pests and vermin, having regard to the condition of the premises at the commencement of the tenancy;
 - (f) keep the walls, floors, doors and ceilings of the premises free of nails, screws or adhesive substances, unless otherwise agreed to by the lessor in accordance with clause 27;
 - (g) keep the swimming pool, filter and spa equipment (if any) clean and at the correct chemical levels having regard to their condition at the start of the tenancy;
 - (h) not interfere with nor make non-operational any facility that may be provided with the premises (eg. smoke alarms, fire extinguishers, garden sprinkler systems, hoses etc).
- (2) The obligations of the tenant at the end of the tenancy regarding the conditions of the premises include-
 - (a) if the carpets were cleaned to a certain standard at the start of the tenancy, the tenant must ensure the carpets are cleaned to the same standard, fair wear and tear excepted, at the end of the tenancy. For the sake of clarity, a special term or condition for approval to keep a pet at the premises requiring carpets in the premises to be professionally cleaned at the end of the tenancy overrides this special term;
 - (b) if the property was free of pests and vermin at the start of the tenancy, the tenant must ensure the property meets the same standard at the end of the tenancy. For the sake of clarity, a special term or condition for approval to keep a pet at the premises requiring the premises to be professional fumigated at the end of the tenancy overrides this special term;
 - (c) repairing the tenant's intentional or negligent damage to the premises or inclusions;
 - (d) returning the swimming pool, filter and spa equipment (if any) to a clean condition with correct chemical levels having regard to their condition at the start of the tenancy;
 - (e) replacing inclusions damaged during the tenancy having regard to their condition at the start of the tenancy, fair wear and tear excepted;
 - (f) mowing lawns, weeding gardens having regard to their condition at the start of the tenancy;
 - (g) remove all property other than that belonging to the lessor or on the premises at the start of the tenancy.

48 Photographs of the property during an inspection

- (1) The tenant consents to photographs being taken of the property during an inspection arranged by the lessor or the lessor's agent in accordance with section 192(1)(a), for the purposes of documenting the condition of the property at the time of the inspection.
- (2) For the sake of clarity, if any photographs taken during an inspection of the property show something belonging to the tenant, the lessor or lessor's agent must obtain the tenant's written consent in order to use the photographs in an advertisement for the property in accordance with section 203.

49 Locks and keys

- (1) The lessor may claim from the tenant costs incurred by the lessor as a result of the tenant losing any key, access keycard or remote control relating to the premises which has been provided to the tenant (by the lessor, a body corporate or other person), including costs in connection with:
 - (a) replacing the key, access keycard or remote control; and
 - (b) gaining access to the premises.
- (2) The tenant acknowledges that the lessor's agent may retain a duplicate set of keys.
- (3) If a tenant changes a lock at the premises in accordance with clause 29, the tenant must immediately provide the lessor and/or lessor's agent with the key for the changed lock unless clauses 29(4)(a) or (b) are applicable regarding the provision of the key.
- (4) If a tenant changes a lock under clause 29(2) and gives the key to the lessor in accordance with clause 29(5), the tenant agrees for the key to be given to the lessor's agent.

Special Terms *continued...*

These Special Terms have been adopted and approved by The Real Estate Institute of Queensland Ltd.

50 Liability excluded

The tenant shall be liable for and shall indemnify and defend the lessor from, and against, any and all losses, claims, demands, actions, suits (including costs and legal fees on an indemnity basis), and damages, including, but not limited to:

- (a) injury, bodily or otherwise, or death of any person, including the tenant or an approved occupant; or
- (b) loss, damage to, or destruction of, property whether real or personal, belonging to any person, including the tenant or an approved occupant;

as a direct or indirect result of the tenant's negligent acts or omissions.

51 Lessor's insurance

(1) If the lessor does have insurance cover the tenant must not do, or allow anything to be done, that would invalidate the lessor's insurance policy for the premises or increase the lessor's premium in relation to that policy.

(2) The lessor may claim from the tenant -

- (a) any increase in the premium of the lessor's insurance; and
- (b) any excess on claim by the lessor on the lessor's insurance; and
- (c) any other cost and expenses incurred by the lessor;

as a direct or indirect result of the tenant's negligent acts or omissions.

52 Tenant's insurance

It is the responsibility of the tenant and/or approved occupant to adequately insure their own property and possessions.

53 Smoke alarm obligations

The tenant must-

(1) Test each smoke alarm in the premises-

- (a) at least once every 12 months; or
- (b) if a fixed term tenancy is of less than 12 months duration, but is held over under a periodic tenancy of 12 months or more, at least once in the 12 month period;
 - (i) For an alarm that can be tested by pressing a button or other device to indicate whether the alarm is capable of detecting smoke - by pressing the button or other device;
 - (ii) Otherwise, by testing the alarm in the way stated in the Information Statement (RTA Form 17a) provided to the tenant/s at the commencement of the tenancy.

(2) Replace each battery that is spent, or that the tenant/s is aware of is almost spent, in accordance with the Information Statement provided to the tenant/s at the commencement of the tenancy;

(3) Advise the lessor as soon as practicable if the tenant/s become/s aware that a smoke alarm in the premises has failed or is about to fail (other than because the battery is spent or almost spent); and
Note: In interpreting the word "spent" when referring to a battery, the term is used to include reference to a battery which is flat, non-functioning or lacking in charge that it does not properly operate the smoke alarm.

(4) Clean each smoke alarm in the premises in the way stated in the Information Statement provided to the tenant/s at the commencement of the tenancy:

- (a) at least once every 12 months; or
- (b) if a fixed term tenancy is of less than 12 months duration, but is held over under a periodic tenancy of 12 months or more, at least once in the 12 month period;

In the event that the tenant/s engages a contractor/tradesperson (as listed in Item 18) to meet the tenant/s obligations listed under this special term, such engagement shall be at the tenant/s' own cost and expense.

(5) Not tamper with or otherwise render a smoke alarm inoperative. Such an act will constitute malicious damage in accordance with section 188 of the Act.

54 Portable pool obligations

(1) The tenant must-

- (a) Obtain the lessor's consent for a portable pool at the premises of a depth of 300mm or greater;
- (b) Where consent is to be provided by the lessor to the tenant for the use of a portable pool at the premises of a depth of 300mm or greater, provide the lessor and/or the agent with details of the type and description of the proposed portable pool.

(2) Where consent is provided by the lessor to the tenant for the use of a portable pool at the premises of a depth of 300mm or greater, the tenant agrees to:

- (a) Maintain and repair the portable pool at the tenant's own expense;
- (b) In accordance with the *Building Act 1975* obtain, maintain and renew a Pool Safety Certificate for a regulated pool, which includes a requirement for a compliant pool fence and, provide a copy of the Pool Safety Certificate to the lessor and/or agent;
- (c) Where a compliant pool fence is required for a regulated pool, obtain the lessor's consent regarding a proposed fence in accordance with clause 27 of the standard terms;
- (d) In circumstances where consent is provided to the tenant by the lessor in accordance with clause 27 of the standard terms, construct and maintain the fence as required by the *Building Act 1975*, at the tenant's own expense.

(3) In accordance with special term 54(1) and 54(2), where consent is provided by the lessor to the tenant for a portable pool of a depth of 300mm or greater and/or as prescribed by the *Building Act 1975*, the tenant hereby agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the lessor and agent for any loss, claim, suit or demand, brought, caused or contributed to, directly or indirectly, by the portable pool.

Special Terms *continued...*

These Special Terms have been adopted and approved by The Real Estate Institute of Queensland Ltd.

55 Pets

If the pet is permitted inside, this special term applies:

- (1) In addition to clause 33A(3), the lessor approves a pet as stated in Item 17 of this agreement to be kept inside a dwelling on the premises, conditional on:
 - (a) if the pet is capable of carrying parasites that could infest the premises, the premises being professionally fumigated at the end of the tenancy; and
 - (b) the carpets in the premises being professionally cleaned at the end of the tenancy.

Note: For the purpose of this special term, a dwelling on the premises shall include any structure on the premises designed to be used as a residence for human habitation. A dwelling shall also include any enclosed area, room or structure attached to the dwelling, including but not limited to any garage, sunroom or enclosed veranda.

- (2) The premises are professionally fumigated and carpets are professionally cleaned, if the fumigation and cleaning are done to a standard ordinarily achieved by businesses selling those services.
- (3) For the sake of clarity, the conditions outlined in special term 55 relate only to the lessor's approval to keep a pet at the premises as stated in Item 17 of this agreement.
- (4) For requests for approval to keep a pet at the premises inconsistent with Item 17 of this agreement, see clauses 33C and 33D of this agreement and sections 184D to 184F of the Act.

56 Electronic Signing

- (1) Electronic Signature means an electronic method of signing that identifies the person and indicates their intention to sign this agreement;
- (2) If this agreement is signed by any party or the lessor's agent using an Electronic Signature, the tenant and the lessor:
 - (a) agree to enter into this agreement in electronic form; and
 - (b) consent to either, or both parties, or the lessor's agent signing this agreement using an Electronic Signature.



Information Statement Form 17a

Pocket guide for tenants – houses and units

Changes to Queensland tenancy laws came into effect on 20 October 2021 and are being implemented in phases.

- Domestic and family violence protections for tenants and residents have been strengthened from 20 October 2021.
- Changes to reasons for ending tenancies, a new framework to negotiate renting with pets and the introduction of repair orders have commenced on 1 October 2022.
- Minimum housing standards will be introduced for new tenancies from 1 September 2023 and all tenancies from 1 September 2024.

Learn more about these changes at rta.qld.gov.au or call us on 1300 366 311.

The Residential Tenancies Authority (RTA) is the Queensland Government statutory body that administers the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*. The RTA provides tenancy information and support, bond management, dispute resolution, education services, and compliance and enforcement.

When renting...

You must

- pay the rent on time
- keep the property clean and undamaged and leave it in the same condition it was in when you moved in (fair wear and tear excepted)
- abide by the terms of the tenancy agreement
- respect your neighbours' right to peace and quiet

The property owner/manager must

- ensure the property is vacant, clean and in good repair at the start of the tenancy
- respect your privacy and comply with entry requirements
- carry out repairs and maintenance
- meet all health and safety laws
- lodge your bond with the RTA

Your tenancy details

Property owner/manager contact details

Bond number

Tenancy end date

Emergency repairs contact/s

This information is for general guidance only. It is not legal advice. The RTA cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information provided. For more information refer to the *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*.

Moving in

Tenancy agreement

A [General tenancy agreement](#) (Form 18a), also called a lease, is a legally binding written contract between you and the property owner/manager. It must include standard terms and may include special terms (e.g. pool maintenance).

You and the property owner/manager must sign the agreement and you should be given a copy.

Period of tenancy agreement:

- Fixed term agreement – has a start date and an end date and you agree to rent the property for a fixed amount of time (e.g. 12 months)
- Periodic agreement – when you agree to rent the property for an unspecified amount of time (there will be a start date but no end date)

Bond

A rental bond is a security deposit you pay at the start of a tenancy and is lodged with the RTA. The property owner/manager must not hold your bond. You can lodge your bond directly with the RTA using [RTA Web Services](#). Alternatively, once the bond is paid, the property owner/manager must give you a receipt and complete a Bond lodgement online or provide you with a paper [Bond lodgement](#) (Form 2) which you must sign. The property owner/manager must lodge the bond with the RTA within 10 days. Check with the property owner/manager. You will receive notification from the RTA once the bond has been lodged.

Bond increases

Your bond can be increased if your rent is increased. It must be at least 11 months since the last increase and you must be given 1 month's notice.

Any extra bond money paid by you must be lodged with the RTA by the property owner/manager or you. You can do this directly via the RTA website.

Rent

Generally you will be asked to pay rent in advance before, or when, you move in.

- For a fixed term agreement: a maximum of 1 month's rent in advance
- For a periodic agreement: a maximum of 2 weeks rent in advance

You can't be asked to pay more rent until the rent in advance has been used up.

When rent is paid electronically, you must arrange for the money to leave your account on a certain day, and the rent is considered paid on this day.

Rent increases

It must be at least 6 months since the tenancy started or the date of the most recent rent amount was changed.

Rent cannot be increased during a fixed term agreement unless it is stated in the agreement and even then 2 months notice (in writing) must be given.

Rent can be increased in a periodic agreement by giving 2 months notice (in writing).

Rent decreases

Rent decreases may occur when there is a drop in the standard of the property, a decrease in services provided (e.g. the availability of car parking), or if a natural disaster (e.g. flooding, fire) makes the property partially unfit to live in. Any agreement about a rent decrease should be put in writing and signed by the property owner/manager and tenant.

Water usage

You can be charged full water consumption costs only if the property owner/manager meets a specific set of conditions. Check your tenancy agreement and our website for more detail.

Water bills may be issued quarterly or half-yearly. Check with your property owner/manager how often and when bills are issued. These bills should be provided to you within a reasonable timeframe, and you must pay within one month of the bills being provided.

Electricity/gas/phone/internet

Check your tenancy agreement – in most cases you will need to arrange connection and pay for the services. Check with the property owner/manager to clarify arrangements for internet or TV connections, satellite dish installation or solar electricity rebates (if applicable).

Entry condition report

The property owner/manager must give you an [Entry condition report](#) (Form 1a).

It is important for you to take the time and check the condition of the property at the start of the tenancy. This will help to avoid disputes about the condition of the property when you move out. You must complete the report and return a signed copy to the property owner/manager within 7 days. The property owner/manager must give you a copy of the signed final report within 14 days.

The RTA also recommends taking photos and attaching them to the report as proof of the condition of the property.

During a tenancy

Maintenance

You are responsible for looking after the property and keeping it, and any inclusions (like the oven), clean. The property owner/manager is responsible for ensuring the property is fit to live in and in a good state of repair, including carrying out general repairs and maintenance during your tenancy. They must also make sure the property complies with any health and safety laws.

Minimum housing standards, which clarify repair and maintenance obligations and introduce compliance mechanisms in enforcing these standards, will commence:

- for new tenancies on 1 September 2023, and
- for all tenancies on 1 September 2024.

Routine repairs

You should notify the property owner/manager of any necessary repairs. They will generally carry out repairs or organise someone to do them. You should not carry out repairs without written consent.

If you have notified the property owner/manager of a repair, and they don't make the repair within a reasonable time, you can apply for free dispute resolution at the RTA and may have the option to apply for a repair order from the Tribunal after conciliation.

When entering the property for repairs the property owner/manager must provide the appropriate entry notice period. If you or your guests damage the property, you will have to pay for the repairs.

What to do for emergency repairs

If the property owner/manager or nominated repairer listed on your tenancy agreement (or the front page of this guide) cannot be contacted, you can:

1. arrange for a qualified person to carry out emergency repairs to a maximum value of 4 weeks rent (check your tenancy agreement to clarify what is an emergency repair).

If you pay the repairer, you will need to give the receipt to the property owner/manager who must pay you back within 7 days. Keep copies of all receipts. Alternatively, you can ask the property owner/manager to pay the repairer directly.

2. Make an urgent application to the Tribunal for a repair order for the emergency repair.

Smoke alarms

Property owners/managers must install and maintain smoke alarms in rental properties, in line with Queensland legislation. Visit Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (qfes.qld.gov.au) for more information. Tenants also have responsibilities including testing and cleaning smoke alarms and replacing batteries. See our website for more information.

Fixtures

Fixtures can only be added with the property owner/manager's written consent and they do not have to agree to the request if they give a good reason.

A tenant experiencing domestic and family violence can arrange for a qualified tradesperson to change the locks in their rental property to ensure their personal safety. The tenant must provide copies of the keys to the property owner/manager unless the property owner/manager agrees to not being given a copy of the key.

A tenant cannot change locks to common property in community title schemes.

Requesting to rent with a pet

If you wish to keep a pet at the property, you must seek written approval from the property owner using a [Request for approval to keep a pet in rental property](#) (Form 21).

The property owner must respond in writing within 14 days after receiving your request.

- If they approve, they can outline additional reasonable conditions for the approval of the pet. You may agree to the outlined conditions or try to negotiate.
- If they do not approve the request, they must provide a specific reason under the legislation for rejecting the request.

When considering keeping a pet, you must also adhere to other applicable rules such as house rules, local council laws or body corporate by-laws.

Inspections and viewings

Routine inspections can be carried out every 3 months to ensure the property is well cared for and there are no maintenance or health and safety issues.

The property owner/manager may also need to enter the property for repairs or a viewing if it is being re-let or put up for sale. In most cases they must give you an [Entry notice](#) (Form 9) before they can enter. However, they may enter in an emergency or if you verbally agree with the entry. Entry must occur at a reasonable time. For open home inspections (when multiple inspections occur at the same time), your written consent must be sought by the property owner/manager. Visit our website for more details.

Sub-letting and co-tenancies

If you want to rent out a room or part of the property, you must seek written permission from the property manager/owner and they must have good reason to say no.

Check your tenancy agreement first, talk to your property owner/manager and get any agreed arrangements in writing. Head-tenants have the same responsibilities as a property owner/manager including giving their sub-tenant a receipt for bond money paid and lodging the bond with the RTA.

Problems

If you do something wrong

If you breach the agreement, the property owner/manager can issue a [Notice to remedy breach](#) (Form 11).

Example: you fall more than 7 days behind in rent or do not keep the property in the agreed condition.

If you don't fix the problem you may be given a [Notice to leave](#) (Form 12) by the property owner/manager.

If the property owner/manager does something wrong

If the property owner/manager breaches the agreement, you can issue a [Notice to remedy breach](#) (Form 11).

Example: the property owner/manager fails to keep the property well maintained, does not respond to a repair request or enters the property without the correct notice.

If you have notified the property owner/manager of a repair and they have not taken action within a reasonable timeframe, you may have the option to apply to the Tribunal for a repair order.

Resolving problems

Good communication is the key to resolving most problems. Find out your rights and responsibilities and talk to the property owner/manager directly. If this does not work, the RTA's free and impartial dispute resolution service may be able to help. If it remains unresolved, you may be able to take the matter to the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT).

Extending your fixed term tenancy

If you want to stay on under a new fixed term agreement, and there are no changes other than the end date, you and the property owner/manager should sign a letter or statement that includes the new date.

If there are changes to any of the terms of the agreement, the property owner/manager will need to prepare a new written tenancy agreement and you must both sign it before the old one ends. If there is a significant change (e.g. a rent increase you think is excessive) you can dispute it, but only after you've signed the new agreement. Note that the rent cannot be increased unless at least 6 months have passed since the last rent increase.

If the end date of a fixed term agreement goes by without any contact between you and the property owner/manager, it continues as a periodic agreement.

Use RTA Web Services to lodge or refund a bond, change bond contributors, update your details and more.

rta.qld.gov.au/webservices

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Moving out

Ending your fixed term or periodic agreement

You cannot move out at the end of a fixed term agreement without giving notice.

If you wish to leave you must give 14 days notice in writing. If the property manager/owner wants you to leave they must give you 2 months notice.

You must continue to pay rent until you move out.

You must leave the property in the same condition it was in before you moved in, fair wear and tear excepted.

Remember to disconnect your electricity, gas, telephone and internet from your current property and re-direct your mail when you move out.

Breaking your tenancy agreement

If you break the tenancy agreement (e.g. you decide to leave early), you may be responsible for compensating the property owner/manager for lost rent until another tenant can be found or the tenancy ends.

You may also be liable for other costs such as the cost of re-letting the property and advertising.

The property owner/manager must make an effort to limit your loss or expense.

Excessive hardship

If you experience excessive hardship and are unable to continue the tenancy, you can make an urgent application to QCAT to end the tenancy.

Examples of excessive hardship can include serious illness or loss of employment.

The person applying to QCAT will need to show evidence of their circumstances. QCAT may make orders regarding compensation to the property owner/manager and terminating the tenancy from an agreed date.

Exit condition report

You must complete an [Exit condition report](#) (Form 14a). It shows the condition of the property when you leave and compares it to the condition of the property when you moved in. If possible you should try to arrange a final inspection with your property owner/manager.

The property owner/manager must complete their side of the report, sign it and return a copy to you within 3 business days of receiving it.

The RTA recommends taking photos and attaching them to the report to prove the condition of the property.

Getting your bond back

You get your bond back at the end of the tenancy as long as no money is owed to the property owner/ manager for rent, damages or other costs. You can apply on, or after, handover day to have your bond money returned. You need to provide the RTA with your contact details, forwarding address and bank account details to receive your bond refund. You can update your details quickly and easily online using [RTA Web Services](#).

Bonds can only be refunded into Australian bank accounts. The quickest and easiest way to get your bond back is an agreed refund between you and your property owner/manager.

If you and the property owner/manager agree on the refund amount

You and the property owner/manager can request a bond refund online using [RTA Web Services](#). Alternatively, you and your property owner/manager must sign the paper based [Refund of rental bond](#) (Form 4) and submit it to the RTA. The RTA will refund the bond as directed within a few days.

If you and the property owner/manager disagree

The RTA encourages you and your property owner/manager to try and resolve any issues in the first instance. Either you or the property owner/manager can submit a bond refund form online using [RTA Web Services](#) or the paper based [Refund of rental bond](#) (Form 4).

The RTA will process the first refund request made (Party A). If the other person (Party B), whose signature/ agreement is missing, disagrees with Party A's refund request, they can dispute the claim within the timeframe stated to prevent payment.

The RTA will send Party B a Notice of claim and Party B can disagree digitally via Web Services or submit a [Dispute resolution request](#) (Form 16) to the RTA by the due date. If the RTA does not receive a digital response via Web Services or a completed Form 16 from Party B within the 14 day period as stated on the notice, the bond will be paid out, as directed on Party A's bond refund form.

If Party B disagrees on the bond refund through the above process, it will commence the dispute process with the RTA's dispute resolution service where a conciliator will try to help resolve the disagreement. If agreement is reached, both parties will need to sign a bond refund form and the bond is paid out as what is agreed in this process.

If agreement is not reached, Party B (the person who disputed the refund form) can apply to QCAT for a decision. They must do so within 7 days and notify the RTA in writing of the QCAT application within the correct timeframe.

If no QCAT application is lodged by Party B within the 7 day timeframe, the RTA will pay the bond as directed on Party A's bond refund form. More details on dispute resolution are available at rta.qld.gov.au and information about QCAT can be found at qcat.qld.gov.au.

Domestic and family violence support

Domestic and family violence in a rental property

Domestic and family violence is any form of violence or abuse where the abusive person is a spouse (including de facto), an intimate or dating partner, a family member or an informal carer.

A person who experiences domestic and family violence in a rental property has rights under tenancy law, even if they are not named on the tenancy agreement.

If someone in a rental property is experiencing domestic and family violence and no longer feels safe living in the property, they can end their interest in a tenancy agreement by providing the property owner or manager seven days notice of their intention to vacate supported by relevant evidence. They can vacate before 7 days but they are responsible for paying rent until the end of the 7 day notice period.

Tenants can complete a [Notice ending tenancy interest \(domestic and family violence\)](#) (Form 20) to end their interest in a tenancy agreement.

Tenants and property owners/managers can also complete a [Bond refund for persons experiencing domestic and family violence](#) (Form 4a) to request a rental bond refund for their bond contribution or a tenant's bond contribution due to a tenancy interest ending on grounds of experiencing domestic and family violence.

It is critical that property owners/managers maintain the privacy of a tenant who is experiencing domestic and family violence to ensure their safety. Penalties apply for those who do not follow the legislated requirements. Learn more about your rights and responsibilities at rta.qld.gov.au.

A person can also apply to QCAT to:

- end the tenancy agreement
- be listed as the tenant
- remove the name of the person who has committed an act of domestic violence from the tenancy agreement
- prevent their personal information being listed in a tenancy database where a breach of the agreement is a result of the actions of a person who has committed an act of domestic or family violence

Every person has a right to feel safe and live free from violence. If there is violence in your home, you may be able to apply for a domestic violence order (DVO).

Visit the Queensland Courts website courts.qld.gov.au for more information on domestic violence orders.

If you are affected by domestic and family violence and/or sexual abuse, you can contact any of the organisations below for free and confidential support and assistance.

Contact information

Residential Tenancies Authority

w rta.qld.gov.au

t 1300 366 311 (Mon–Fri: 8.30am–5pm)

Emergency

Police, firefighters or ambulance

t 000 (triple zero)

Tenants Queensland

w tenantsqld.org.au

t 1300 744 263

National Relay Service

Assistance for people who are deaf and/or find it hard hearing or speaking

t 133 677

Translationz

For customers requiring translation and interpreter service – Translationz will telephone the RTA for you at no extra cost

t 07 2000 4600

Lifeline

Crisis support and suicide prevention services

t 13 11 14

DV Connect

Domestic, family and sexual violence support services

w dvconnect.org

t 1800 811 811 – Womensline

t 1800 600 636 – Mensline

t 1800 010 210 – Sexual Assault Hotline

1800 RESPECT

National sexual assault, domestic and family violence counselling service

w 1800respect.org.au

t 1800 737 732

Aboriginal Family Domestic Violence

Victims rights, counselling and financial assistance

t 1800 019 123

Stay informed

Sign up for **news** and **useful information** about renting in Queensland rta.qld.gov.au

Addendum A1

Special Terms

Agent's Entry

The Agent, having complied with the requirements of the Act, may enter the Premises to:

- (1) Carry out quarterly inspections of the Premises by a representative of the Agent
- (2) check that any breaches of the tenancy have been rectified
- (3) through itself or its authorised tradespeople, enter the Premises to carry out maintenance & repairs

And if the Tenant/s are not present, the Agent is authorised to enter the Premises using its own keys.

=====

Air Conditioning Filters & Exhaust Fans

The Tenant/s agree to clean the air conditioner filters, ceiling fans & exhaust fans every THREE months and upon vacating the Premises.

=====

Care of Premises

In accordance with Addendum - Special Terms Clause 2(a), Nails, Screws, stick on hooks, Blu Tack and other similar products are not to be used on any interior or exterior surface of the Premises without prior written approval from the Lessor. The Tenant/s acknowledge that any marks or damage to paint caused from hanging of any pictures, wall art, mirror, hooks, child safety gates etc will be at cost to tenant to have professionally repaired.

=====

Carpets / Tiles

Damage or wear to carpets caused by non-use of a carpet protector for office chairs or chairs of other types will be at the tenant/s cost to replace the carpet with new carpet to match. Any chips to tiles will be at tenant's cost to replace.

=====

Change of Tenants named on Lease.

The tenant/s acknowledge that any changes to the tenants named on the lease will require approval first by the lessor/lessor's agent. The tenant/s acknowledges that a completed application form & 100-point ID is to be provided before approval will be considered. The tenant/s acknowledge & agree that changes to the lease will incur an administration fee of \$55.00 payable at the time of amendment to the lease agreement.

=====

Connection of Services

The Tenants acknowledge and agree it is the Tenants' responsibility to arrange for connection of electricity, gas and telephone upon commencement of occupancy and termination of services when vacating the Premises.

=====

Driveway or Car Space Areas

Where the Premises includes a car space and/or driveway for the Tenant's exclusive use, the Tenant acknowledges and confirms it is the Tenant's responsibility to keep such areas free of oil stains and otherwise keep such areas clean and tidy. If stained, professional pressure cleaning will be at Tenant's cost.

Tenants are not to use visitor carpark for their personal use, unless approved for a short period by the property manager. It is a breach able offence.

=====

Lawn Maintenance (included)

1. Addendum - Special Terms 2(f) is deleted and the following condition will apply.
2. The Lessor is responsible for lawn maintenance, and it is agreed that the onsite manager and/or lawn contractor, or such other agency as may be from time to time nominated by the Lessor, will be attending the Premises for the purpose of maintaining the lawn areas including mowing the lawns, at the Lessor's cost.
3. To the extent not carried out by the Lawn Maintenance Contractor, the Tenant is responsible for:
 - (1) watering all garden areas
 - (2) removal of weeds or dead plants (if any)
 - (3) trimming back of plants and bushes

=====

Keys/Garage Remotes/Air Conditioner Remotes - Loss & Replacement

The Tenant will be responsible for all costs associated with the loss or replacement of keys, locks, remotes or security devices and services of a locksmith if required. At the end of tenancy, the tenant/s agree to provide new batteries for the garage & air conditioning remotes.

=====

Operation Manuals / Entry Folder.

All operation manuals relating to the Premises and contents are owned by the Lessor and must remain in the Premises at the end of the tenancy. If missing, the tenant/s agree to pay the cost of \$55.00 to replace all manuals and \$22.00 to replace a Tenancy Entry folder.

=====

Pay TV - Not Installed at the Premises

The parties acknowledge there is currently no pay TV service installed or connected to the Premises. The Tenant will not, without first having obtained the Lessor's approval in writing, have installed, or connected to the Premises any pay TV service. Such approval shall be solely at the discretion of the Lessor & the Body Corporate.

=====

Property Use

The Tenant(s) confirms and agrees, in accordance with Clause 21 of the Standard Terms of this Agreement, the Premises shall only be used as a place of residence by the Tenant. Use of the Premises for business purpose, without the written consent of the Lessor/ Lessor's Agent first had and obtained, is prohibited. Any such consent will be entirely at the discretion of the Lessor and the Body Corporate.

=====

Smoking - Units in a Community Title Scheme

No smoking by any Tenant or guest is permitted in the indoor areas of the unit, at the front of the unit nor on the driveways. No smoking is permitted on all common areas such as the pool area nor shall the Tenant leave around the Premises, debris arising from smoking.

=====

Tradesperson Callout Where Tenant is Responsible

If the Tenant/s requests the services of a tradesperson to carry out repairs on the Premises and there is no fault found or the fault is found to have been caused by the Tenant/s or their guests or the Tenant's own property, the Tenant/s acknowledge and agree it will be responsible for payment of the fees charged by such tradesperson.

=====

Vacating Premises

The Tenant must give the Lessor written notice, in accordance with Chapter 5, Part 1, Division 3, Subdivision 2 of the Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008, prior to the tenancy expiry date, to the Lessor in the approved form of intention to vacate the Premises. Property to be cleaned professionally and is to include windows & screens, walls, garage and storeroom. Any paint repairs must be to a professional standard.

=====

Vehicle & Other Machinery Repairs or Works

The Tenant/s agree not to carry out any mechanical repairs or works to machinery (including cars and/or boats) at the Premises, in the garage and/or on the driveway of the unit. All unregistered vehicles are to be removed from the grounds promptly.

=====

Water Usage Charge - Tenant to Pay

1. The premises being water efficient and Item 12.2 and Clause 17(1) of the Standard Terms applying, the Tenant is required to pay the water consumption charges for the premises.
2. Water meter readings as at the date of commencement of the tenancy will be recorded on the Entry Condition Report and on the Exit Condition Report.
3. The readings having been made by the Agent the invoice amount will be calculated at the applicable rate charged by the relevant local authority from time to time. 4. The Agent will forward to the Tenant approx, every quarter an invoice for payment of the water consumption charges.
5. The Tenant must make payment of the invoiced amount in accordance with Clause 17(5) of the Standard Terms.