

### 13. Rights and Responsibilities of Co-tenants

Jan-04

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*This Policy Guideline is intended to provide a statement of the policy intent of legislation, and has been developed in the context of the common law and the rules of statutory interpretation, where appropriate. This Guideline is also intended to help the parties to an application understand issues that are likely to be relevant. It may also help parties know what information or evidence is likely to assist them in supporting their position. This Guideline may be revised and new Guidelines issued from time to time.*

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This Guideline clarifies the rights and responsibilities relating to multiple tenants renting premises under one tenancy agreement.

A tenant is the person who has signed a tenancy agreement to rent residential premises. If there is no written agreement, the person who made an oral agreement to rent the premises and pay the rent is the tenant. Co-tenants are two or more tenants who rent the same property under the same tenancy agreement. Co-tenants are jointly responsible for meeting the terms of the tenancy agreement. Co-tenants also have equal rights under the tenancy agreement.

Co-tenants are jointly and severally liable for any debts or damages relating to the tenancy. This means that the landlord can recover the full amount of rent, utilities or any damages from all or any one of the tenants. The responsibility falls to the tenants to apportion among themselves the amount owing to the landlord.

Where co-tenants have entered into a fixed term lease agreement, and one tenant moves out before the end of the term, that tenant remains responsible for the lease until the end of the term. If the landlord and tenant sign a written agreement to end the lease agreement, or if a new tenant moves in and a new tenancy agreement is signed, the first lease agreement is no longer in effect.

Where co-tenants have entered into a periodic tenancy, and one tenant moves out, that tenant may be held responsible for any debt or damages relating to the tenancy until the tenancy agreement has been legally ended. If the tenant who moves out gives proper notice to end the tenancy the tenancy agreement will end on the effective date of that notice, and all tenants must move out, even where the notice has not been signed by all tenants. If any of the tenants remain in the premises and continue to pay rent after the date the notice took effect, the parties may be found to have entered into a new tenancy agreement. The tenant who moved out is not responsible for carrying out this new agreement.

The *Residential Tenancy Act* and the *Manufactured Home Park Tenancy Act* require that tenancy agreements be in writing. Any changes regarding who is a tenant should be recorded in writing.

A security deposit or a pet damage deposit<sup>1</sup> is paid in respect of a particular tenancy agreement. Regardless of who paid the deposit, any tenant who is a party to the tenancy agreement to which the deposit applies may agree in writing to allow the landlord to keep all or part of the deposit for unpaid rent or damages, or may apply for arbitration for return

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<sup>1</sup> A security deposit or a pet damage deposit may only be collected under the *Residential Tenancy Act*. They are not permitted under the *Manufactured Home Park Tenancy Act*

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of the deposit<sup>2</sup>.

**Tenants in Common**

"Tenants in common" sharing the same premises or portion of premises may enter into separate tenancy agreements with a landlord. A tenant in common has the same rights and obligations as an ordinary tenant with a separate tenancy, and is not responsible for debts or damages relating to the other tenancy.

In the absence of clear evidence of a tenancy in common, there is a presumption in law of a joint tenancy.

**Occupants**

Where a tenant allows a person who is not a tenant to move into the premises and share the rent, the new occupant has no rights or obligations under the tenancy agreement, unless all parties agree to enter into a tenancy agreement to include the new occupant as a tenant.

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<sup>2</sup> *Residential Tenancy Act*, s. 38