



Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016

2016 asp 19

The Bill for this Act of the Scottish Parliament was passed by the Parliament on 17th March 2016 and received Royal Assent on 22nd April 2016

An Act of the Scottish Parliament to make provision about private rented housing; in particular to establish a new type of tenancy to be known as a private residential tenancy.

PART 1

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL TENANCY

1 Meaning of private residential tenancy

- (1) A tenancy is a private residential tenancy where—
- (a) the tenancy is one under which a property is let to an individual (“the tenant”) as a separate dwelling,
 - (b) the tenant occupies the property (or any part of it) as the tenant’s only or principal home, and
 - (c) the tenancy is not one which schedule 1 states cannot be a private residential tenancy.
- (2) A tenancy which is a private residential tenancy does not cease to be one by reason only of the fact that subsection (1)(b) is no longer satisfied.

2 Interpretation of section 1

- (1) This section makes provision about the interpretation of section 1.
- (2) A tenancy is to be regarded as one under which a property is let to an individual notwithstanding that it is let jointly to an individual, or individuals, and another person.
- (3) A tenancy is to be regarded as one under which a property is let as a separate dwelling, despite the let property including other land, where the main purpose for letting the property is to provide the tenant with a home.

- (4) A tenancy is to be regarded as one under which a property is let as a separate dwelling if, despite the let property lacking certain features or facilities—
- (a) the terms of the tenancy entitle the tenant to use property in common with another person (“shared accommodation”), and
 - (b) the let property would be regarded as a separate dwelling were it to include some or all of the shared accommodation.
- (5) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under a tenancy, references to the tenant in section 1(1)(b) and in subsection (3) are to any one of those persons.

3 Writing not required to constitute private residential tenancy

- (1) A purported contract becomes lawfully constituted, despite not being constituted in a written document as required by section 1(2) of the Requirements of Writing (Scotland) Act 1995, when—
- (a) a person occupies a property as the person’s only or principal home in pursuance of the purported contract’s terms, and
 - (b) the tenancy which the purported contract would create, were it lawfully constituted, would satisfy the conditions in paragraphs (a) and (c) of section 1(1).
- (2) Any term of a purported contract which is unrelated to a private residential tenancy is not to be regarded as a term of the contract for the purpose of subsection (1).

4 Extended meaning of tenancy in this Act

For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) if an agreement would give rise to a tenancy but for the fact that it does not specify an ish, it is to be regarded as giving rise to a tenancy,
- (b) once an agreement has given rise to a private residential tenancy, it is to continue to be regarded as giving rise to a tenancy despite the term of the agreement requiring the tenant to pay rent subsequently being removed from the agreement or otherwise ceasing to have effect.

5 Extended meaning of tenancy and related expressions in other enactments

Unless the contrary intention appears, a reference in any enactment to—

- (a) a tenancy includes a private residential tenancy,
- (b) a landlord or tenant includes a landlord or tenant under a private residential tenancy,
- (c) property being let includes property being let under a private residential tenancy,
- (d) a lease includes an agreement giving rise to a private residential tenancy.

6 Power to modify schedule 1

- (1) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations modify schedule 1.
- (2) Before making regulations under subsection (1), the Scottish Ministers must consult such persons representing the interests of tenants and landlords under private residential tenancies as they think fit.

PART 2

TENANCY TERMS

7 Statutory terms of tenancy

- (1) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations prescribe terms (referred to in this Act as “statutory terms”).
- (2) Statutory terms are terms of every private residential tenancy to which the regulations prescribing them apply, subject to any provision made under subsection (3).
- (3) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations provide that—
 - (a) in some circumstances, a statutory term is not a term of a private residential tenancy,
 - (b) in some or all circumstances, a statutory term applies as a term of a private residential tenancy subject to any modification of the term agreed between the landlord and tenant under the tenancy.

8 Regulations under section 7

- (1) Regulations may not be made under section 7(1) unless—
 - (a) they prescribe, in relation to the tenancies to which the regulations are to apply, the terms set out in schedule 2, or
 - (b) those terms are prescribed in relation to those tenancies already.
- (2) Regulations made under section 7 may not be revoked in exercise of the power conferred by that section to the extent that their revocation would result in terms set out in schedule 2 not applying in relation to some or all private residential tenancies.
- (3) Nothing in this section prevents provision being made under section 7(3) so that—
 - (a) in some circumstances, a term set out in schedule 2 is not a term of a private residential tenancy,
 - (b) in some or all circumstances, a term set out in schedule 2 applies subject to modification.
- (4) Before making regulations under section 7, the Scottish Ministers must consult such persons representing the interests of tenants and landlords under private residential tenancies as they think fit.
- (5) Where regulations are made under section 7 before section 1 comes into force, the reference in subsection (4) to tenants and landlords under private residential tenancies is to be read as a reference to persons who are likely to be affected by the regulations.

9 Protection of terms allowing use of shared living accommodation

- (1) A term of a private residential tenancy which entitles the tenant to use shared living accommodation may not be terminated or modified so as to reduce the entitlement which the tenant had at the commencement of the private residential tenancy, unless the tenant agrees to the termination or modification of the term after the tenancy commences.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not affect the operation of any term of the tenancy which allows the identity or number of persons in common with whom the tenant is entitled to use the shared living accommodation to change.
- (3) In this section, “shared living accommodation” means property—
 - (a) which the terms of the tenancy entitle the tenant to use in common with another person, and
 - (b) which is of such a nature that any let property must include it, or be treated as including it, in order to be regarded as a separate dwelling.

PART 3

TENANCY INFORMATION

Landlord’s duties to provide information

10 Duty to provide written terms of tenancy

- (1) Where the terms of a private residential tenancy are not set out in writing between the parties, the landlord must, before the end of the day specified in subsection (2) or (as the case may be) (3), provide the tenant with a document which sets out all of the terms of the tenancy.
- (2) The day referred to in subsection (1) is—
 - (a) the day on which the tenancy commences, if the tenancy is a private residential tenancy on that day, or
 - (b) the day falling 28 days after the day on which the tenancy became a private residential tenancy, if it became one after the day on which the tenancy commenced.
- (3) If, as a result of a subsequent change to its terms, all of the terms of a private residential tenancy are no longer set out in writing—
 - (a) subsection (2) does not apply, and
 - (b) the day referred to in subsection (1) is the day falling 28 days after the change to the tenancy’s terms takes effect.

11 Duty to provide specified information

- (1) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations impose a duty on any person who is, or is to be, the landlord under a private residential tenancy to provide the person who is, or is to be, the tenant—
 - (a) with information specified in the regulations,
 - (b) by a deadline specified in the regulations.
- (2) The power to specify information under subsection (1)(a) includes the power to specify the form in which the information is to be provided.
- (3) Before making regulations under subsection (1), the Scottish Ministers must consult such persons representing the interests of tenants and landlords under private residential tenancies as they think fit.

- (4) But subsection (3) does not apply in any case in which consultation has been carried out by the Scottish Ministers more generally, without specific reference to such tenants and landlords.

12 Regulations about providing information

The Scottish Ministers may by regulations make provision about how a duty arising by virtue of section 10 or 11 is to be performed (including when the duty is to be deemed to have been performed).

13 Prohibition on charging for information

The person who is, or is to be, the tenant under a private residential tenancy may not be charged for being provided by the landlord with—

- (a) a document which sets out the terms, or any term, of the tenancy, or
- (b) information in performance of a duty arising by virtue of section 11.

First-tier Tribunal's powers

14 Application to First-tier Tribunal to draw up terms

- (1) The tenant under a private residential tenancy may (subject to subsection (3)) apply to the First-tier Tribunal asking it to draw up the terms of the tenancy under section 15 if the landlord—
- (a) has a duty under section 10 to provide the tenant with a document which sets out all of the terms of the tenancy, and
 - (b) the landlord has not provided that document to the tenant.
- (2) Either the tenant or the landlord under a private residential tenancy may apply to the First-tier Tribunal asking it to draw up the terms of the tenancy under section 15 if the tenant or landlord thinks that the written terms of the tenancy purport to displace a statutory term in an unlawful manner.
- (3) The tenant may not make an application under subsection (1) unless the tenant has given the landlord notice of the tenant's intention to make the application and the notice period described in section 17 has expired.
- (4) For the purpose of subsection (2), written terms of a tenancy purport to displace a statutory term in an unlawful manner if—
- (a) the statutory term is not included in the written terms of the tenancy but is a term of the tenancy because regulations under section 7(3)(a) do not provide otherwise, or
 - (b) the statutory term, as expressed in the written terms of the tenancy, bears to be subject to a modification which is not permitted by regulations under section 7(3)(b).
- (5) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under a tenancy, references to the tenant in this section are to any one of those persons.
- (6) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under a tenancy, references to the landlord in this section are to any one of those persons.

15 First-tier Tribunal's power to draw up terms

- (1) On an application under section 14, the First-tier Tribunal may—
 - (a) draw up a document which accurately reflects all of the terms of the tenancy, or
 - (b) if there are already written terms of the tenancy and the Tribunal is satisfied that they accurately reflect all of the terms of the tenancy, make a declaration to that effect.
- (2) A document that is drawn up by the Tribunal under subsection (1)(a) or is the subject of a declaration under subsection (1)(b) is to be regarded as setting out all of the terms of the tenancy at that time.

16 First-tier Tribunal's power to sanction failure to provide information

- (1) On an application by the tenant under a private residential tenancy, the First-tier Tribunal may make an order under subsection (2) where—
 - (a) the landlord has failed to perform a duty arising by virtue of section 10 or 11 to provide the tenant with information,
 - (b) at the time the First-tier Tribunal considers the application, the landlord has still not provided the tenant with the information, and
 - (c) the landlord does not have a reasonable excuse for failing to perform the duty.
- (2) An order under this subsection is one requiring the landlord to pay the person who made the application an amount not exceeding—
 - (a) three months' rent, if the order is in respect of a failure by the landlord to perform—
 - (i) a duty arising by virtue of section 10, or
 - (ii) one or more duties arising by virtue of section 11,
 - (b) six months' rent, if the order is in respect of a failure by the landlord to perform—
 - (i) a duty arising by virtue of section 10, and
 - (ii) one or more duties arising by virtue of section 11.
- (3) An application under subsection (1)—
 - (a) may be made only during the course of the tenancy in question,
 - (b) where the application relates to a failure to perform a duty arising by virtue of section 10, may be made only as part of an application under section 14(1), and
 - (c) may not be made unless the tenant has given the landlord notice of the tenant's intention to make the application and the notice period described in section 17 has expired.
- (4) If—
 - (a) an application has been made under subsection (1) in respect of a failure to perform a duty arising by virtue of section 11, and
 - (b) at the time the application was made, an application could have been made in respect of a failure to perform another duty arising by virtue of section 11,no application may be made in respect of that other duty.
- (5) Where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under the tenancy in question, an order by the First-tier Tribunal under subsection (2) may—
 - (a) be made against all, some or only one of the joint landlords,

- (b) state that each person against whom the order is made is liable to pay a specified amount, but the cumulative total of each of the specified amounts must not exceed the maximum set by subsection (2),
 - (c) state that each person against whom the order is made is jointly and severally liable for the whole amount to be paid.
- (6) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under a tenancy, references to the tenant in this section are to any one of those persons.
- (7) In subsection (2), “rent” means—
- (a) the amount that was payable in rent under the tenancy at the time that notice of the application was given to the landlord, and
 - (b) in a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under the tenancy, the amount mentioned in paragraph (a) divided by the number of those persons.

17 Meaning of notice period in sections 14 and 16

- (1) For the purposes of sections 14(3) and 16(3)(c), a notice period—
- (a) begins on the later of—
 - (i) the day that the landlord receives notice from the tenant of the tenant’s intention to make the application in question, or
 - (ii) the day after the deadline by which the landlord should have performed the duty to which the application in question relates, and
 - (b) expires on the day falling 28 days after it begins.
- (2) Where the application in question relates to a failure by the landlord to perform more than one duty, the reference to the duty in subsection (1)(a)(ii) is to be read as a reference to the duty with the latest deadline for performance.
- (3) A notice of a tenant’s intention to make an application under section 14(1) or 16(1) must fulfil any requirements prescribed by the Scottish Ministers in regulations.

PART 4

RENT

CHAPTER 1

RESTRICTIONS IN RELATION TO RENT, OTHER CHARGES AND DILIGENCE

Restrictions on rent increases

18 Method by which rent may be increased

The rent payable under a private residential tenancy may be increased only in accordance with Chapter 2.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

19 Frequency with which rent may be increased

- (1) The rent payable under a private residential tenancy may not be increased more than once in a 12 month period.
- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1), in a case where the last rent increase resulted from an order of the rent officer or the First-tier Tribunal, the 12 month period is to be regarded as commencing on the date on which the rent would have been increased in accordance with section 22(4) had a referral to a rent officer not been made.

Restrictions on other charges and diligence

20 No premiums, advance payments, etc.

- (1) Sections 82, 83 and 86 to 90 of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984 apply in relation to a private residential tenancy as they apply in relation to a tenancy of the kind to which those sections refer.
- (2) But—
 - (a) section 83(5) of that Act is to be ignored,
 - (b) the date mentioned in section 88(1) of that Act is to be read as if it were the date on which this section comes into force.

21 Restriction on diligence

Except with the leave of the First-tier Tribunal, no diligence is to be done in respect of—

- (a) the rent due by a tenant or former tenant under a private residential tenancy,
- (b) any liability of a tenant or former tenant arising under section 31.

CHAPTER 2

RENT VARIATION INSTIGATED BY LANDLORD'S NOTICE

Process by which rent may be varied

22 Landlord's power to increase rent

- (1) The landlord under a private residential tenancy may increase the rent payable under the tenancy by giving the tenant a notice in accordance with this section (“a rent-increase notice”).
- (2) The notice must—
 - (a) specify—
 - (i) the rent that will be payable once the increase takes effect,
 - (ii) the day on which the increase is to take effect, and
 - (b) fulfil any other requirements prescribed by the Scottish Ministers in regulations.
- (3) The rent increase takes effect on the effective date, unless before that date—

- (a) the landlord intimates to the tenant that the notice is rescinded, or
 - (b) the tenant makes a referral to a rent officer under section 24.
- (4) For the purpose of subsection (3), the effective date is the date of the later of—
- (a) the day specified in the notice in accordance with subsection (2)(a)(ii), or
 - (b) the day after the day on which the minimum notice period ends.
- (5) In subsection (4)(b), “the minimum notice period” means a period which—
- (a) begins on the day the notice is received by the tenant, and
 - (b) ends on the day falling—
 - (i) three months after it began, or
 - (ii) whatever longer period after it began as the landlord and tenant have agreed between them.
- (6) In subsection (5), the reference to a period of three months is to a period which ends in the month which falls three months after the month in which it began, either—
- (a) on the same day of the month as it began, or
 - (b) if the month in which the period ends has no such day, on the final day of that month.

23 Modification of rent-increase notice by parties

- (1) Anything specified in a rent-increase notice in accordance with section 22(2)(a) may be modified by agreement between the landlord and tenant concerned.
- (2) A modification made to a rent-increase notice by virtue of subsection (1) ceases to have effect if the notice subsequently prompts a referral to a rent officer under section 24(1).

24 Tenant’s right to refer increase to rent officer

- (1) Having received a rent-increase notice, a tenant may make a referral to a rent officer for the area in which the let property is situated seeking an order under section 25.
- (2) But, a tenant may not make a referral under subsection (1) if the let property is in a rent pressure zone.
- (3) A referral to a rent officer under subsection (1) must be—
 - (a) in the prescribed form,
 - (b) accompanied by the prescribed fee (if any),
 - (c) intimated by the tenant to the landlord in the prescribed manner, and
 - (d) made before the end of the day falling 21 days after the tenant receives the notice.
- (4) In subsection (3), “prescribed” means prescribed by the Scottish Ministers by regulations.

25 Rent officer’s power to set rent

- (1) Where a rent officer receives a referral under section 24(1), the rent officer must make an order stating that from the effective date the rent payable under the tenancy is the rent determined by the rent officer in accordance with section 32.
- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1), the effective date is—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) where the rent officer makes the order 14 days or more before the original effective date, the original effective date,
 - (b) otherwise, the first payment date falling at least 14 days after the day on which the rent officer makes the order.
- (3) In an order made under subsection (1), the rent officer must record the amount of the rent that is fairly attributable to the provision of services, unless the amount is negligible or no amount is so attributable.
- (4) In subsection (2)—
- “original effective date” means the date on which the rent would have been increased in accordance with section 22(4) had the referral to the rent officer not been made, and
 - “payment date” means a date on which a rent payment falls to be made in accordance with the terms of the tenancy.

26 Rent officer’s duty to issue provisional order

- (1) Before making an order under subsection (1) of section 25, a rent officer must issue a provisional order stating—
- (a) the rent which the rent officer proposes to specify under that section, and
 - (b) the amount which the rent officer proposes to record for the purpose of subsection (3) of that section.
- (2) Where a rent officer has issued a provisional order under subsection (1), the landlord or the tenant may ask the rent officer to reconsider the proposed amounts.
- (3) A request under subsection (2) may not be made more than 14 days after the provisional order is issued.
- (4) If a request is made under subsection (2), the rent officer must reconsider the proposed amounts prior to making an order under section 25(1).

27 Rent officer’s power to correct final order

- (1) A rent officer may, within 14 days of making an order under section 25(1), re-make the order for the purpose of curing an error in the original order.
- (2) The effective date of the re-made order is to be specified in accordance with subsection (2) of section 25 as though it were an order made under that section.
- (3) Where an order has been re-made under this section—
- (a) the original order is of no effect,
 - (b) references in this Chapter to an order made under section 25(1) are to be read as references to the re-made order,
 - (c) if the original order has been appealed against under section 28(1), the appeal is to be regarded as having been made against the re-made order.
- (4) Subsection (3)(b) does not apply in relation to—
- (a) subsection (1),
 - (b) section 26.

28 Right of appeal to First-tier Tribunal

- (1) Where a rent officer has made an order under section 25(1) in relation to the rent payable under a private residential tenancy, the landlord or the tenant may appeal against the order to the First-tier Tribunal.
- (2) An order under section 25(1) may not be appealed against—
 - (a) more than 14 days after the order is made, or
 - (b) where the order is made by virtue of section 33(2).
- (3) Making an appeal under subsection (1) renders the order being appealed against of no effect.

29 First-tier Tribunal’s power to set rent

- (1) Where an appeal is made to the First-tier Tribunal under section 28(1), the First-tier Tribunal must make an order stating that from the effective date the rent payable under the tenancy is the rent determined by the First-tier Tribunal in accordance with section 32.
- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1), the effective date is—
 - (a) where the First-tier Tribunal makes its order on or before the original effective date, the original effective date,
 - (b) otherwise, the first payment date falling on or after the day on which the First-tier Tribunal makes its order.
- (3) In an order made under subsection (1), the First-tier Tribunal must record the amount of the rent that is fairly attributable to the provision of services, unless the amount is negligible or no amount is so attributable.
- (4) In subsection (2)—

“original effective date” means the date on which the rent would have been increased in accordance with section 22(4) had a referral to the rent officer not been made, and

“payment date” means a date on which a rent payment falls to be made in accordance with the terms of the tenancy.

30 Finality of First-tier Tribunal’s decision

- (1) An order under section 29(1) may be reviewed in accordance with this section only.
- (2) Accordingly (and without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1)), a decision of the First-tier Tribunal to make an order under section 29(1) may be neither—
 - (a) reviewed under section 43 of the Tribunals (Scotland) Act 2014, nor
 - (b) appealed against under section 46 of that Act.
- (3) The First-tier Tribunal may review an order under section 29(1)—
 - (a) at its own instance, or
 - (b) at the request of the landlord or the tenant under the tenancy to which the order relates.
- (4) In a review under subsection (3), the First-tier Tribunal may—
 - (a) take no action, or

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (b) correct a minor error contained in the order.

31 Liability for over or under paid rent

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) the rent payable under a private residential tenancy has been changed by an order made under section 25(1) or 29(1),
 - (b) the effective date stated in the order (“the actual effective date”) falls later than the date on which the rent would have been increased in accordance with section 22(4) had a referral to a rent officer not been made (“the originally proposed effective date”), and
 - (c) the rent payable from the actual effective date (“the new rent”) differs from the rent payable immediately before that date (“the old rent”).
- (2) If the new rent is less than the old rent, on the date the order is made the landlord becomes liable under this subsection to pay the tenant the difference between—
 - (a) the amount actually paid in rent between the originally proposed effective date and the actual effective date, and
 - (b) the amount that would have been payable in rent during the same period had the new rent been the rent payable from the originally proposed effective date.
- (3) If the new rent is more than the old rent, on the date the order is made the tenant becomes liable under this subsection to pay the landlord the difference between—
 - (a) the amount that would have been payable in rent between the originally proposed effective date and the actual effective date had the new rent been the rent payable from the originally proposed effective date, and
 - (b) the amount that should have been paid in rent during the same period (whether or not it was actually paid).
- (4) Subsection (5) applies if, at the end of the day falling 28 days after a tenant’s liability under subsection (3) arose, that liability is (in whole or in part) still outstanding.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraph 12 of schedule 3, the liability mentioned in subsection (4) is to be regarded as a sum that fell to be paid by way of rent on the day the liability arose.
- (6) In this section, a reference to a period between two dates includes both of those dates.

32 Determination of open market rent

- (1) Where an order maker is to determine the rent under section 25(1) or (as the case may be) 29(1), the determination is to be made on the basis that the property in question would be let by a willing landlord to a hypothetical willing tenant under a new tenancy which would—
 - (a) be a private residential tenancy,
 - (b) begin on the date on which the rent would have been increased in accordance with section 22(4) had a referral to a rent officer not been made,
 - (c) have the same terms as the tenancy to which the referral or (as the case may be) appeal relates.
- (2) In determining the open market rent of the property under subsection (1), the order maker is to disregard—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) any positive effect on the rental value of the property that is attributable to work paid for or carried out by the tenant or a previous tenant under the same tenancy, unless the work was paid for or carried out pursuant to a requirement under the terms of the tenancy,
 - (b) any negative effect on the rental value that is attributable to a failure by the tenant or a previous tenant under the same tenancy to comply with the terms of the tenancy.
- (3) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under a tenancy, a reference to the tenant in subsection (2) includes any one of them.

33 Withdrawal of referral or appeal

- (1) This section applies—
- (a) where a referral made under section 24(1) is withdrawn by the tenant, or
 - (b) where—
 - (i) an appeal made under section 28(1) is withdrawn by one party, and
 - (ii) the other party has not made an appeal in respect of the tenancy in question, or any appeal made by the other party has been withdrawn.
- (2) The order maker must make an order under section 25(1) or (as the case may be) 29(1) stating that from the effective date the rent payable under the tenancy is—
- (a) the rent specified in the rent-increase notice, or
 - (b) an amount which the parties have asked the order maker to state in the order.
- (3) Where the order maker is the First-tier Tribunal, an order may not be made by virtue of subsection (2) until the earlier of—
- (a) the expiry of the period within which an appeal under section 28(1) may be made, or
 - (b) the date on which both parties become ineligible to make an appeal (whether by withdrawing an appeal or by waiving the right to appeal).
- (4) The following do not apply in relation to an order made by virtue of subsection (2)—
- (a) the requirement to record in the order an amount in accordance with section 25(3) or (as the case may be) 29(3),
 - (b) the duty to issue a provisional order under section 26.
- (5) In subsection (2), “the rent-increase notice” means the rent-increase notice which prompted the referral or (as the case may be) led to the appeal.

Information about open market rent determinations

34 Duty to make information available

- (1) Rent officers and the First-tier Tribunal collectively must make publicly available information about—
- (a) the rents they have taken into account in determining the open market rents for let properties under section 32, and
 - (b) what rents they have determined to be payable in accordance with that section.
- (2) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) specify—
 - (i) the information that is to be made available under subsection (1),
 - (ii) the manner in which it is to be made available,
- (b) prescribe the fees (if any) which may be charged for supplying the information.

CHAPTER 3

RENT PRESSURE ZONES

Designation and effect of rent pressure zone

35 Request by local authority that a zone be designated

- (1) A local authority may make an application to the Scottish Ministers asking that all or part of the authority's area be designated as a rent pressure zone.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) is valid only if it fulfils any requirements which, prior to the application being made, the Scottish Ministers told the local authorities in Scotland an application must fulfil in order for it to be valid.

36 Scottish Ministers' duty to react to request

Within 18 weeks of receiving a valid application under section 35, the Scottish Ministers must lay before the Scottish Parliament either—

- (a) a draft of a Scottish statutory instrument containing regulations under section 37 designating the area specified in the application as a rent pressure zone, or
- (b) a document explaining why the Ministers have not laid before the Parliament the draft instrument described in paragraph (a).

37 Power to designate a zone

- (1) After receiving an application under section 35, the Scottish Ministers may by regulations—
 - (a) designate an area as a rent pressure zone, and
 - (b) prescribe in relation to that zone a number of percentage points as the value of X for the purposes of section 38(1).
- (2) In subsection (1)(b), “a number”—
 - (a) includes zero and fractional parts of a whole number, but
 - (b) does not include negative numbers.

38 Restriction on rent increases within a zone

- (1) A rent-increase notice may not increase the rent payable under a private residential tenancy where the let property is in a rent pressure zone to an amount greater than—

$$R \times \left(1 + \frac{CPI + 1 + X}{100} \right) + Y$$

where—

R is the rent payable under the tenancy immediately before the rent-increase notice in question takes effect,

CPI is the percentage increase in the consumer prices index over the period—

(a) from—

(i) the day of the last increase in the rent payable under the tenancy, or

(ii) if the rent payable under the tenancy has not previously been increased, the day on which the tenancy was granted,

(b) to the day that the rent-increase notice in question is given to the tenant,

X is the number of percentage points prescribed in relation to the rent pressure zone under section 37(1)(b),

Y is the amount (if any) by which the rent may be increased by virtue of a rent officer's determination under section 42.

(2) In subsection (1), “the consumer prices index” means the all consumer prices index published by the Office of National Statistics.

39 Limits on power to designate a zone

(1) An area may not be designated as a rent pressure zone unless it is an area which the Scottish Ministers have been asked to designate as a rent pressure zone in an application under section 35.

(2) An area may not be designated as a rent pressure zone more than once on the basis of the same application under section 35.

(3) Regulations designating a rent pressure zone cease to have effect 5 years after they come into force, unless—

(a) they provide, or another enactment provides, that they cease to have effect sooner, or

(b) they are revoked.

40 Procedure for designating a zone: consultation and information

(1) This section applies in relation to the making of regulations under section 37 which designate an area as a rent pressure zone.

(2) Before laying a draft of a Scottish statutory instrument containing the regulations before the Scottish Parliament, the Scottish Ministers must consult—

(a) persons appearing to the Ministers to represent the interests of persons who offer residential property for let within the area mentioned in subsection (4), and

(b) persons appearing to the Ministers to represent the interests of persons who are tenants of residential property within the area mentioned in subsection (4).

(3) Along with a draft of a Scottish statutory instrument containing the regulations, the Scottish Ministers must also lay before the Scottish Parliament a document which—

(a) sets out the evidence which leads them to believe that—

(i) rents payable within the proposed rent pressure zone are rising by too much,

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (ii) the rent rises within the proposed zone are causing undue hardship to tenants, and
 - (iii) the local authority within whose area the proposed zone lies is coming under increasing pressure to provide housing or subsidise the cost of housing as a consequence of the rent rises within the proposed zone,
 - (b) summarises the responses they received to the consultation carried out in accordance with subsection (2).
- (4) The area referred to in subsection (2) is that of the local authority within whose area the proposed rent pressure zone lies.

41 Power to change inflation index

The Scottish Ministers may by regulations amend section 38 to replace references in that section to one prices index with references to another.

Improvements to let property

42 Rent officer's power to allow rent rise in consequence of improvement

- (1) On an application by the landlord under a private residential tenancy, a rent officer is to determine the amount (if any) by which the rent payable under the tenancy may be increased in consequence of an improvement made to the let property.
- (2) The rent payable under a tenancy may not be increased by virtue of a determination made in respect of an improvement which was completed before—
 - (a) the tenancy was granted, or
 - (b) if the rent payable under the tenancy has changed previously, the day on which it last changed.
- (3) The rent payable under a tenancy may not be increased more than once by virtue of a single determination.
- (4) In subsection (1), “improvement” does not include anything done to the let property—
 - (a) which is paid for in whole or in part by the tenant, or
 - (b) by way of repair, maintenance or decoration.
- (5) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under a tenancy, the reference to the tenant in subsection (4)(a) includes any one of them.

43 Further provision about making and determining an application under section 42

- (1) An application under section 42(1) must be made—
 - (a) in such form as may be prescribed by the Scottish Ministers in regulations,
 - (b) to a rent officer for the area in which the let property in question is situated.
- (2) On receiving an application under section 42(1), a rent officer must send a copy of it to the tenant concerned.
- (3) Before making a final determination under section 42, a rent officer must send—

- (a) to both the landlord and tenant concerned a draft of the determination which the rent officer proposes to make,
 - (b) to the tenant a copy of any timeous representations received from the landlord in relation to the draft determination.
- (4) In making a determination under section 42, a rent officer must—
- (a) follow any guidance published by the Scottish Ministers which sets out for the purposes of that section—
 - (i) what does, and does not, constitute an improvement made to a let property, and
 - (ii) the amount by which the rent payable under a tenancy may be increased in consequence of a particular improvement, or the methodology by which the assessment of that amount is to be made, and
 - (b) have regard to any timeous representations received from the landlord or tenant concerned.
- (5) For the purposes of subsections (3)(b) and (4)(b), representations are timeous if they are sent to the rent officer by—
- (a) the landlord within 14 days of the landlord receiving the draft determination sent in accordance with subsection (3)(a),
 - (b) the tenant—
 - (i) within 14 days of the tenant receiving the copy of the application for a determination in accordance with subsection (2), or
 - (ii) if the rent officer sends to the tenant a copy of representations received from the landlord in accordance with subsection (3)(b), not more than 14 days after the tenant received the copy of the landlord's representations.
- (6) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under the tenancy, references to the landlord in section 42 and this section are to any one of those persons.

PART 5

TERMINATION

CHAPTER 1

SECURITY OF TENURE

44 No termination by parties except in accordance with this Part

A tenancy which is a private residential tenancy may not be brought to an end by the landlord, the tenant, nor by any agreement between them, except in accordance with this Part.

45 Landlord's interest transfers with ownership of property

When ownership of a property let under a private residential tenancy is transferred, the landlord's interest under the tenancy transfers with it.

46 Protection for sub-tenants

- (1) Subsection (2) applies (subject to section 47) where—
 - (a) a lawfully granted sub-tenancy is terminated by the termination of the tenancy of the person who was the landlord under the sub-tenancy, and
 - (b) immediately before it terminated, the sub-tenancy was a private residential tenancy.
- (2) On the termination of the sub-tenancy, the person who was the tenant under the sub-tenancy becomes the tenant under a new tenancy which—
 - (a) has the same terms as the sub-tenancy had immediately before it was terminated, and
 - (b) is deemed to have been granted at the time that the sub-tenancy terminated by whoever was entitled to grant a tenancy in those terms at that time.
- (3) A sub-tenancy is not lawfully granted for the purpose of subsection (1) if—
 - (a) sub-letting the let property is precluded by a term of—
 - (i) the tenancy of the person who granted the sub-tenancy (“the mid-landlord”), or
 - (ii) the tenancy of a tenant from whom the mid-landlord’s tenancy is held (directly or indirectly), and
 - (b) the person entitled to enforce the term mentioned in paragraph (a) has not expressly or impliedly consented to the sub-tenancy being granted or continuing.

47 Qualification of sub-tenant protection

- (1) Section 46(2) does not apply where the tenancy of the person who was the landlord under the sub-tenancy was brought to an end by an eviction order and either—
 - (a) the order was issued (exclusively or not) on the basis of an eviction ground mentioned in subsection (2), or
 - (b) the order states that section 46(2) does not apply.
- (2) The eviction grounds referred to in subsection (1)(a) are—
 - (a) that the landlord intends to sell the let property,
 - (b) that a lender intends to sell the let property,
 - (c) that the landlord intends to carry out significantly disruptive works to, or in relation to, the let property,
 - (d) that the landlord intends to live in the let property,
 - (e) that a member of the landlord’s family intends to live in the let property,
 - (f) that the landlord intends to use the let property for a purpose other than housing,
 - (g) that the let property is required for use in connection with the purposes of a religion,
 - (h) that the tenancy was entered into to provide an employee with a home and the tenant is not a qualifying employee,
 - (i) that the tenancy was entered into on account of the tenant having an assessed need for community care and the tenant has since been assessed as no longer having that need,
 - (j) that the landlord is not registered by the relevant local authority under the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004,

- (k) that the let property or associated living accommodation is in multiple occupation and not licensed under Part 5 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006,
- (l) that an overcrowding statutory notice has been served on the landlord.

CHAPTER 2

TERMINATION BY TENANT

48 Tenant's ability to bring tenancy to an end

- (1) A tenant may bring to an end a tenancy which is a private residential tenancy by giving the landlord a notice which fulfils the requirements described in section 49.
- (2) A tenancy comes to an end in accordance with subsection (1) on the day on which the notice states (in whatever terms) that it is to come to an end.
- (3) But a tenancy does not come to an end in accordance with subsection (1) if—
 - (a) before the day mentioned in subsection (2), the tenant makes a request to the landlord to continue the tenancy after that day, and
 - (b) the landlord agrees to the request.
- (4) In subsections (1) and (3), in a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under the tenancy, references to the landlord are to any of those persons.

49 Requirements for notice to be given by tenant

- (1) A notice fulfils the requirements referred to in section 48(1) if—
 - (a) it is given—
 - (i) freely and without coercion of any kind,
 - (ii) after the tenant begins occupying the let property,
 - (b) it is in writing, and
 - (c) it states as the day on which the tenancy is to end a day that is after the last day of the minimum notice period.
- (2) A notice is to be regarded as fulfilling the requirements referred to in section 48(1), despite its not complying with the requirement described by subsection (1)(c), if the landlord agrees in writing to the tenancy ending on the day stated in the notice.
- (3) In subsection (1)(c), “the minimum notice period” means a period which—
 - (a) begins on the day the notice is received by the landlord, and
 - (b) ends on the day falling—
 - (i) such number of days after it begins as the landlord and tenant have validly agreed between them, or
 - (ii) if there is no such valid agreement, 28 days after it begins.
- (4) An agreement as to the number of days after which a minimum notice period ends is invalid for the purpose of subsection (3)(b)(i) if the agreement—
 - (a) is not in writing, or
 - (b) was entered into before the tenancy became a private residential tenancy.

- (5) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under the tenancy, references in this section to the landlord are to any one of those persons.

CHAPTER 3

TERMINATION AT LANDLORD'S INSTIGATION

Consensual termination

50 Termination by notice to leave and tenant leaving

- (1) A tenancy which is a private residential tenancy comes to an end if—
 - (a) the tenant has received a notice to leave from the landlord, and
 - (b) the tenant has ceased to occupy the let property.
- (2) A tenancy comes to an end under subsection (1) on the later of—
 - (a) the day specified in the notice to leave in accordance with section 62(1)(b), or
 - (b) the day on which the tenant ceases to occupy the let property.
- (3) For the avoidance of doubt, a tenancy which is to come to an end under subsection (1) may be brought to an end earlier in accordance with section 48.

Eviction order

51 First-tier Tribunal's power to issue an eviction order

- (1) The First-tier Tribunal is to issue an eviction order against the tenant under a private residential tenancy if, on an application by the landlord, it finds that one of the eviction grounds named in schedule 3 applies.
- (2) The provisions of schedule 3 stating the circumstances in which the Tribunal may or must find that an eviction ground applies are exhaustive of the circumstances in which the Tribunal is entitled to find that the ground in question applies.
- (3) The Tribunal must state in an eviction order the eviction ground, or grounds, on the basis of which it is issuing the order.
- (4) An eviction order brings a tenancy which is a private residential tenancy to an end on the day specified by the Tribunal in the order.

52 Applications for eviction orders and consideration of them

- (1) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under a tenancy, an application for an eviction order may be made by any one of those persons.
- (2) The Tribunal is not to entertain an application for an eviction order if it is made in breach of—
 - (a) subsection (3), or
 - (b) any of sections 54 to 56 (but see subsection (4)).

- (3) An application for an eviction order against a tenant must be accompanied by a copy of a notice to leave which has been given to the tenant.
- (4) Despite subsection (2)(b), the Tribunal may entertain an application made in breach of section 54 if the Tribunal considers that it is reasonable to do so.
- (5) The Tribunal may not consider whether an eviction ground applies unless it is a ground which—
 - (a) is stated in the notice to leave accompanying the landlord's application in accordance with subsection (3), or
 - (b) has been included with the Tribunal's permission in the landlord's application as a stated basis on which an eviction order is sought.

53 First-tier Tribunal's power to disapply protection for sub-tenants

- (1) This section applies in a case where a sub-tenant would become a tenant by virtue of section 46(2) were the First-tier Tribunal to issue an eviction order against the sub-tenant's landlord.
- (2) If the First-tier Tribunal considers it is reasonable to do so, it may state in an eviction order that section 46(2) is not to apply when the tenancy of the sub-tenant's landlord is brought to an end by the order.
- (3) The First-tier Tribunal may not include in an eviction order the statement mentioned in subsection (2) unless it has afforded the sub-tenant an opportunity to make representations.

Restrictions on applying for eviction order

54 Restriction on applying during the notice period

- (1) A landlord may not make an application to the First-tier Tribunal for an eviction order against a tenant using a copy of a notice to leave until the expiry of the relevant period in relation to that notice.
- (2) The relevant period in relation to a notice to leave—
 - (a) begins on the day the tenant receives the notice to leave from the landlord, and
 - (b) expires on the day falling—
 - (i) 28 days after it begins if subsection (3) applies,
 - (ii) 84 days after it begins if subsection (3) does not apply.
- (3) This subsection applies if—
 - (a) on the day the tenant receives the notice to leave, the tenant has been entitled to occupy the let property for not more than six months, or
 - (b) the only eviction ground, or grounds, stated in the notice to leave is, or are, one or more of the following—
 - (i) that the tenant is not occupying the let property as the tenant's home,
 - (ii) that the tenant has failed to comply with an obligation under the tenancy,
 - (iii) that the tenant has been in rent arrears for three or more consecutive months,

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (iv) that the tenant has a relevant conviction,
 - (v) that the tenant has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour,
 - (vi) that the tenant associates in the let property with a person who has a relevant conviction or has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour.
- (4) The reference in subsection (1) to using a copy of a notice to leave in making an application means using it to satisfy the requirement under section 52(3).

55 Restriction on applying 6 months after the notice period expires

- (1) A landlord may not make an application to the First-tier Tribunal for an eviction order against a tenant using a copy of a notice to leave more than six months after the day on which the relevant period in relation to that notice expired.
- (2) In subsection (1), “the relevant period” has the meaning given in section 54(2).
- (3) The reference in subsection (1) to using a copy of a notice to leave in making an application means using it to satisfy the requirement under section 52(3).

56 Restriction on applying without notifying local authority

- (1) A landlord may not make an application to the First-tier Tribunal for an eviction order against a tenant unless the landlord has given notice of the landlord’s intention to do so to the local authority in whose area the let property is situated.
- (2) Notice under subsection (1) is to be given in the manner and form prescribed under section 11(3) of the Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003.
- (3) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under a tenancy, references in subsection (1) to the landlord are to any one of those persons.

Wrongful termination

57 Wrongful termination by eviction order

- (1) This section applies where a private residential tenancy has been brought to an end by an eviction order.
- (2) An application for a wrongful-termination order may be made to the First-tier Tribunal by a person who was, immediately before the tenancy ended, either the tenant or a joint tenant under the tenancy.
- (3) The Tribunal may make a wrongful-termination order if it finds that it was misled into issuing the eviction order by the person who was, immediately before the tenancy ended, the landlord under the tenancy.
- (4) In a case where two or more persons jointly were the landlord under the tenancy immediately before it ended, the reference to the landlord in subsection (3) is to any one of those persons.

58 Wrongful termination without eviction order

- (1) This section applies where a private residential tenancy has been brought to an end in accordance with section 50.

- (2) An application for a wrongful-termination order may be made to the First-tier Tribunal by a person who was immediately before the tenancy ended either the tenant or a joint tenant under the tenancy (“the former tenant”).
- (3) The Tribunal may make a wrongful-termination order if it finds that the former tenant was misled into ceasing to occupy the let property by the person who was the landlord under the tenancy immediately before it was brought to an end.
- (4) In a case where two or more persons jointly were the landlord under the tenancy immediately before it ended, the reference to the landlord in subsection (3) is to any one of those persons.

59 Wrongful-termination order

- (1) In this section and in sections 57, 58 and 60, “a wrongful-termination order” means an order requiring the person who was the landlord under the tenancy immediately before it ended to pay the person who made the application for the wrongful-termination order an amount not exceeding six months’ rent.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies where—
 - (a) the First-tier Tribunal intends to make a wrongful-termination order under section 57 or 58, and
 - (b) two or more persons jointly were the landlord under the tenancy in question immediately before it was brought to an end.
- (3) The Tribunal may make a wrongful-termination order—
 - (a) against all, some, or only one of the former joint landlords,
 - (b) stating that each person against whom the order is made is liable to pay a specified amount, but the cumulative total of each of the specified amounts must not exceed six months’ rent,
 - (c) stating that each person against whom the order is made is jointly and severally liable for the whole amount to be paid.
- (4) In subsections (1) and (3)(b), “rent” means—
 - (a) the amount that was payable in rent under the tenancy immediately before it ended, or
 - (b) in a case where two or more persons jointly were the tenant under the tenancy immediately before it ended, the amount mentioned in paragraph (a) divided by the number of persons who were at that time joint tenants under the tenancy.

60 Notice to local authority of wrongful-termination order

- (1) When the First-tier Tribunal makes a wrongful-termination order against a person, the Tribunal must send a copy of it to any local authority with which the person is registered as a landlord.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)—
 - (a) the reference to a person against whom a wrongful-termination order is made is a reference to the person who is liable to make a payment under the order,
 - (b) a person is registered as a landlord with a local authority if the person is entered in the register prepared and maintained by the local authority for the purposes of Part 8 of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004.

Sub-tenancies

61 Sub-tenancy notice to leave

- (1) In addition to giving a tenant a notice to leave, a landlord (“the superior landlord”) may give to anyone who holds a tenancy directly or indirectly from the superior landlord’s tenant a sub-tenancy notice to leave.
- (2) In the event that a person to whom a sub-tenancy notice to leave has been given becomes a tenant of the superior landlord by virtue of section 46(2), references in this Part to a notice to leave are to be read as references to the copy of the notice to leave which, in accordance with subsection (3), forms part of the sub-tenancy notice to leave.
- (3) A sub-tenancy notice to leave is a notice which—
 - (a) incorporates the notice to leave given to the superior landlord’s tenant, and
 - (b) fulfils any other requirements prescribed by the Scottish Ministers in regulations.
- (4) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under a tenancy, a sub-tenancy notice to leave may be given by any one of those persons.

CHAPTER 4

INTERPRETATION OF PART

62 Meaning of notice to leave and stated eviction ground

- (1) References in this Part to a notice to leave are to a notice which—
 - (a) is in writing,
 - (b) specifies the day on which the landlord under the tenancy in question expects to become entitled to make an application for an eviction order to the First-tier Tribunal,
 - (c) states the eviction ground, or grounds, on the basis of which the landlord proposes to seek an eviction order in the event that the tenant does not vacate the let property before the end of the day specified in accordance with paragraph (b), and
 - (d) fulfils any other requirements prescribed by the Scottish Ministers in regulations.
- (2) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under a tenancy, references in this Part to the tenant receiving a notice to leave from the landlord are to the tenant receiving one from any of those persons.
- (3) References in this Part to the eviction ground, or grounds, stated in a notice to leave are to the ground, or grounds, stated in it in accordance with subsection (1)(c).
- (4) The day to be specified in accordance with subsection (1)(b) is the day falling after the day on which the notice period defined in section 54(2) will expire.
- (5) For the purpose of subsection (4), it is to be assumed that the tenant will receive the notice to leave 48 hours after it is sent.

63 Landlord includes lender in some cases

In—

- (a) sections 50 to 56, and
- (b) sections 61 and 62,

references to the landlord under a private residential tenancy include a creditor in a heritable security over the let property who is entitled to sell the property.

64 Six month periods

- (1) A reference in this Part to a period of six months (however expressed) is to a period which ends in the month which falls six months after the month in which it began, either—
 - (a) on the same day of the month as it began, or
 - (b) if the month in which the period ends has no such day, on the final day of that month.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to the references to six months in section 59.

PART 6

DEATH OF THE TENANT

65 Termination of tenancy on tenant's death

A tenancy which is a private residential tenancy comes to an end if—

- (a) the sole tenant under the tenancy dies, and
- (b) nobody inherits the tenancy under section 67, 68 or 69.

66 Termination of joint tenant's interest on death

- (1) If, immediately before a person's death, the person was a joint tenant under a private residential tenancy, the person's interest as a tenant under the tenancy is extinguished on the person's death.
- (2) A person is a joint tenant under a tenancy for the purposes of subsection (1) if the person is the tenant under the tenancy jointly with one or more other persons.

67 Partner's entitlement to inherit

- (1) When the sole tenant under a private residential tenancy dies, the tenant's bereaved partner becomes the tenant under the tenancy if—
 - (a) the conditions set out in subsection (2) are met, and
 - (b) in a case where the tenant and bereaved partner were neither married to, nor in a civil partnership with, one another immediately before the tenant's death, the condition set out in subsection (3) is also met.
- (2) The conditions are—
 - (a) that the tenant's interest under the tenancy was not inherited by the tenant,

- (b) that the tenant told the landlord, in writing, that the let property was being occupied by the bereaved partner as the bereaved partner's only or principal home,
 - (c) that the bereaved partner was in a qualifying relationship with the tenant immediately before the tenant's death, and
 - (d) that the let property is occupied as the bereaved partner's only or principal home at the time of the tenant's death.
- (3) The condition is that for a continuous period of at least 12 months, ending with the tenant's death, the let property was occupied as the bereaved partner's only or principal home.
- (4) In determining whether the condition set out in subsection (3) is met, no account is to be taken of any time during which the bereaved partner was occupying the let property if and so far as it pre-dates the tenant telling the landlord, in writing, that the let property was being occupied as the bereaved partner's only or principal home.

68 Other family member's entitlement to inherit

- (1) When—
- (a) the sole tenant under a private residential tenancy dies,
 - (b) the tenant's interest under the tenancy was not inherited by the tenant, and
 - (c) nobody inherits the tenancy under section 67,
- any member of the tenant's family who meets the conditions set out in subsection (2) becomes the tenant under the tenancy.
- (2) The conditions are—
- (a) that the family member is at least 16 years of age at the time of the tenant's death, and
 - (b) that the family member—
 - (i) is occupying the let property as the family member's only or principal home at the time of the tenant's death, and
 - (ii) has done so for a continuous period of at least 12 months ending with the tenant's death.
- (3) In determining whether the condition set out in subsection (2)(b)(ii) is met, no account is to be taken of any time during which the family member was occupying the let property if and so far as it pre-dates the tenant telling the landlord, in writing, that the let property was being occupied as the family member's only or principal home.
- (4) If more than one person is eligible to become the tenant by virtue of subsection (1), each becomes the tenant under the tenancy jointly with the others.

69 Carer's entitlement to inherit

- (1) When—
- (a) the sole tenant under a private residential tenancy dies,
 - (b) the tenant's interest under the tenancy was not inherited by the tenant, and
 - (c) nobody inherits the tenancy under section 67 or 68,
- a resident carer who meets the conditions set out in subsection (2) becomes the tenant under the tenancy.

- (2) The conditions are—
- (a) that the resident carer is at least 16 years of age at the time of the tenant’s death,
 - (b) that the resident carer—
 - (i) is occupying the let property as the resident carer’s only or principal home at the time of the tenant’s death, and
 - (ii) has done so for a continuous period of at least 12 months ending with the tenant’s death, and
 - (c) that the resident carer had a previous only or principal home which was given up.
- (3) In determining whether the condition set out in subsection (2)(b)(ii) is met, no account is to be taken of any time during which the resident carer was occupying the let property if and so far as it pre-dates the tenant telling the landlord, in writing, that the let property was being occupied as the resident carer’s only or principal home.
- (4) If more than one person is eligible to become the tenant by virtue of subsection (1), each becomes the tenant under the tenancy jointly with the others.
- (5) In this section, “a resident carer” means a person who provides, or has provided, care for—
- (a) the tenant, or
 - (b) a member of the tenant’s family.

70 Interpretation of Part

- (1) For the purposes of this Part—
- (a) two people are in a qualifying relationship with one another if they are—
 - (i) married to each other,
 - (ii) in a civil partnership with each other, or
 - (iii) living together as though they were married,
 - (b) a person is a member of a tenant’s family if the person is—
 - (i) a qualifying relative of the tenant,
 - (ii) a qualifying relative of a person who was in a qualifying relationship with the tenant immediately before the tenant’s death, or
 - (iii) in a qualifying relationship with a qualifying relative of the tenant.
- (2) In subsection (1)(b), “a qualifying relative” means a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister.
- (3) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) a relationship of the half blood is to be regarded as a relationship of the whole blood,
 - (b) a person’s stepchild is to be regarded as the person’s child,
 - (c) a person (“A”) is to be regarded as the child of another person (“B”), if A is being or has been treated by B as B’s child.

PART 7

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

71 First-tier Tribunal’s jurisdiction

- (1) In relation to civil proceedings arising from a private residential tenancy—
 - (a) the First-tier Tribunal has whatever competence and jurisdiction a sheriff would have but for paragraph (b),
 - (b) a sheriff does not have competence or jurisdiction.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), civil proceedings are any proceedings other than—
 - (a) the prosecution of a criminal offence,
 - (b) any proceedings related to such a prosecution.

72 First-tier Tribunal’s duty to report unregistered landlords

- (1) The First-tier Tribunal must notify the local authority in whose area a property is being let if, in the course of relevant proceedings before it, the Tribunal learns or is given cause to suspect that the landlord under the tenancy is not registered as a landlord with the local authority.
- (2) In notifying a local authority under subsection (1), the Tribunal must tell the local authority—
 - (a) the landlord’s name and address, and
 - (b) the address of the property mentioned in that subsection.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1)—
 - (a) proceedings are “relevant proceedings” if—
 - (i) they arise from a private residential tenancy under which the property mentioned in that subsection is or was let, and
 - (ii) the landlord is a party to them,
 - (b) a person is not registered as a landlord with a local authority if the person is not entered in the register prepared and maintained by the local authority for the purposes of Part 8 of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004.

73 Minor errors in documents

- (1) An error in the completion of a document to which this section applies does not make the document invalid unless the error materially affects the effect of the document.
- (2) This section applies to—
 - (a) a notice under section 14(3), 16(3)(c), 22(1) or 61(1),
 - (b) the document by which a referral is made to a rent officer under section 24(1),
 - (c) the document by which an application is made to a rent officer under section 42(1), and
 - (d) a notice to leave (as defined by section 62(1)).

PART 8

CONSEQUENTIAL AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

74 Consequential modifications

Schedule 4 modifies other enactments in consequence of this Act.

75 Transitional provision

Schedule 5 makes provision about tenancies which are assured tenancies within the meaning of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 on the day that section 1 comes into force.

PART 9

FINAL PROVISIONS

76 Ancillary regulations

- (1) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations make any incidental, supplementary, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision they consider appropriate for the purposes of, in connection with, or for giving full effect to this Act or any provision made under it.
- (2) Regulations under this section—
 - (a) are subject to the affirmative procedure if they add to, replace or omit any part of the text of an Act (including this Act),
 - (b) otherwise, are subject to the negative procedure.

77 Regulation-making powers

- (1) A power to make regulations conferred by this Act includes the power to make different provision for different purposes.
- (2) Regulations under section 17(3), 22(2)(b), 61(3)(b) or 62(1)(d) prescribing requirements which must be fulfilled by a notice may in particular require that a notice—
 - (a) contain information specified in the regulations,
 - (b) be in a form specified in the regulations,
 - (c) be given in a manner specified in the regulations.
- (3) Regulations under sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 37 and 41 are subject to the affirmative procedure.
- (4) Regulations under sections 17, 22, 24, 34, 43, 61 and 62 are subject to the negative procedure.

78 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

“eviction ground” means a ground named in schedule 3 on the basis of which an eviction order may be issued,

“eviction order” means an order issued under section 51,

“First-tier Tribunal” means the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland,

“private residential tenancy” means a tenancy which is a private residential tenancy by virtue of section 1,

“rent” means any sums payable periodically by the tenant to the landlord in connection with the tenancy (and includes, for the avoidance of doubt, any sums payable in respect of services, repairs, maintenance or insurance),

“rent-increase notice” has the meaning given by section 22(1),

“rent officer” has the meaning given by section 43 of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984,

“statutory term” has the meaning given by section 7(1),

“tenancy” (the meaning of which is extended by section 4) includes sub-tenancy,

“tenant” includes sub-tenant.

- (2) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under a tenancy, references in this Act to the landlord are to all of those persons unless stated otherwise.
- (3) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under a tenancy, references in this Act to the tenant are to all of those persons unless stated otherwise.

79 Commencement

- (1) This Part comes into force on the day after Royal Assent.
- (2) The other provisions of this Act come into force on such day as the Scottish Ministers may by regulations appoint.
- (3) Regulations under subsection (2) may include transitional, transitory or saving provision.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (2) appointing the day that section 1 is to come into force may—
 - (a) amend the following enactments so that, instead of referring to the day on which section 1 comes into force, they specify the date that section 1 actually comes into force—
 - (i) section 12(1A) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988,
 - (ii) section 31A(1)(a) of that Act,
 - (iii) section 3B(1)(a) of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984, and
 - (b) repeal section 8(5) on the day that section 1 comes into force.

80 Short title

The short title of this Act is the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.

SCHEDULE 1

(introduced by section 1)

TENANCIES WHICH CANNOT BE PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES

Low rent

- 1 (1) A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if—
 - (a) it is a tenancy under which rent of, or equivalent to, less than £6 a week is payable, and
 - (b) it has not previously acquired the status of a private residential tenancy or been an assured tenancy (including a statutory assured tenancy) within the meaning of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988.
- (2) In determining the rent payable for the purpose of sub-paragraph (1), no account is to be taken of any amount paid by the tenant in respect of services, repairs, maintenance or insurance.

Shop

- 2 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if it is one to which the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act 1949 is capable of applying.

Licensed premises

- 3 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if it is one under which the let property consists of or comprises premises licensed for the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises.

Agricultural land

- 4 (1) A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if sub-paragraph (2) or (3) applies to it.
 - (2) This sub-paragraph applies to a tenancy if the let property includes two acres or more of agricultural land.
 - (3) This sub-paragraph applies to a tenancy if—
 - (a) the tenancy is a relevant agricultural tenancy, and
 - (b) the let property is occupied by the person responsible for the control (whether as tenant or as the tenant's agent or employee) of the farming of the let property.
- (4) For the purposes of this paragraph—
 - (a) “agricultural land” has the meaning given in section 115(1) of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984,
 - (b) “relevant agricultural tenancy” means a tenancy which falls within the definition given in the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act 2003 of—
 - (i) a 1991 Act tenancy,
 - (ii) a short limited duration tenancy,
 - (iii) a limited duration tenancy,
 - (iv) a modern limited duration tenancy, or
 - (v) a repairing tenancy.

Student let

- 5 (1) A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if—
- (a) the purpose of it is to confer on the tenant the right to occupy the let property while the tenant is a student, and
 - (b) sub-paragraph (2) or (3) applies to the tenancy.
- (2) This sub-paragraph applies to a tenancy if the landlord is—
- (a) a university or constituent college, school or hall of a university,
 - (b) a central institution within the meaning of section 135(1) of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980 (“the 1980 Act”),
 - (c) a designated institution within the meaning of section 44(2) of the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992,
 - (d) an institution for the provision of further education within the meaning of section 135(1) of the 1980 Act which is administered by an education authority,
 - (e) a college of further education which is managed by a board of management in terms of Part 1 of the Further and Higher Education (Scotland) Act 1992,
 - (f) an association approved under regulation 8 of the [Further Education \(Scotland\) Regulations 1959 \(S.I. 1959/477\)](#),
 - (g) the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
- (3) This sub-paragraph applies to a tenancy if—
- (a) planning permission for the construction, conversion or change of use of the building (or part of the building) of which the let property forms part was given on the basis that the let property would be used predominantly for housing students, and
 - (b) the landlord is an institutional provider of student accommodation.
- (4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3), a landlord is an institutional provider of student accommodation if—
- (a) the landlord lets, or is entitled to let, other properties in the same building or complex as the let property,
 - (b) the let property and the other properties together include at least 30 bedrooms, and
 - (c) the landlord uses, or intends to use, the other properties predominantly for the purpose of housing students.
- (5) In this paragraph, “student” means a person who is pursuing a course of study provided by a body referred to in sub-paragraph (2).

Holiday let

- 6 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if the purpose of it is to confer on the tenant the right to occupy the let property for a holiday.

Resident landlord

- 7 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if paragraph 8 or 9 applies to it.
- 8 This paragraph applies to a tenancy if—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) the let property would not be regarded as a separate dwelling were it not for the terms of the tenancy entitling the tenant to use property in common with another person (“shared accommodation”), and
 - (b) from the time the tenancy was granted, the person (or one of the persons) in common with whom the tenant has a right to use the shared accommodation is a person who—
 - (i) has the interest of the landlord under the tenancy, and
 - (ii) has a right to use the shared accommodation in the course of occupying that person’s home.
- 9 (1) This paragraph applies to a tenancy if sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) apply to it.
- (2) This sub-paragraph applies to a tenancy if, from the time it was granted, a dwelling within the same building as the let property has been occupied as the only or principal home of a person who, at the time of occupying it, has the interest of the landlord under the tenancy.
- (3) This sub-paragraph applies to a tenancy if, at the time it was granted, there was an ordinary means of access—
 - (a) through the let property to the dwelling occupied by the person who is, or is to be, the landlord, or
 - (b) through the dwelling occupied by the person who is, or is to be, the landlord to the let property (whether or not that access was available to the tenant as of right).
- (4) For the purpose of this paragraph, in determining whether a dwelling is occupied as the only or principal home of the person having the interest of the landlord, no account is to be taken of—
 - (a) any period beginning with the date on which the interest of the landlord is transferred (other than on death) and ending—
 - (i) 28 days later, or
 - (ii) 6 months later if, within 28 days of the period beginning, the person to whom the interest is transferred notifies the tenant of the person’s intention to occupy a dwelling within the same building as the let property,
 - (b) any period of up to 24 months beginning with the date of the person’s death and ending with the person’s interest in the tenancy being vested in another person (otherwise than as the person’s executor).
- 10 If, at any time, the landlord holds the landlord’s interest as a trustee under a trust, a reference in paragraph 8 or 9 to a landlord or the person having the interest of the landlord includes a person who is a beneficiary under the trust.
- 11 In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under a tenancy, references to the landlord in paragraphs 8 to 10 are to any one of those persons.

Police housing

- 12 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if the landlord is the Scottish Police Authority.

Military housing

- 13 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if the landlord is the Secretary of State for Defence.

Social housing

- 14 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if the landlord is—
- (a) a local authority landlord within the definition given in section 11 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001,
 - (b) a registered social landlord within the definition given in section 165 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2010,
 - (c) a co-operative housing association within the definition given in section 1 of the Housing Associations Act 1985, or
 - (d) Scottish Water.

Sublet, assigned, etc. social housing

- 15 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if it arises as a result of a Scottish secure tenancy or a short Scottish secure tenancy (within the meaning of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001) being assigned, sublet or otherwise given up (see section 32(7) of the 2001 Act).

Homeless persons

- 16 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if it is granted on a temporary basis and the purpose of it is the fulfilment of a duty imposed on a local authority by Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987.

Persons on probation or released from prison etc.

- 17 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if it is granted for a term of less than 6 months to a tenant who—
- (a) is under the supervision provided by a local authority under paragraph (b) (i), (ii) or (vi) of section 27(1) of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, or
 - (b) has requested advice, guidance or assistance from a local authority in fulfilment of its functions under paragraph (c) of that section.

Asylum seekers

- 18 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if the purpose of it is to provide accommodation for asylum-seekers or their dependants in accordance with section 4 or Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

Displaced persons

- 19 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if the purpose of it is to provide accommodation under the [Displaced Persons \(Temporary Protection\) Regulations 2005 \(S.I. 2005/1379\)](#).

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

Shared ownership

- 20 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if it is a tenancy under a shared ownership agreement within the meaning of section 83(3) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001.

Tenancies under previous legislation

- 21 A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if it is—
- (a) a protected tenancy within the meaning of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984,
 - (b) a tenancy to which Part VI of that Act applies,
 - (c) a Part VII contract under that Act, or
 - (d) an assured tenancy (including a statutory assured tenancy) within the meaning of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988.

SCHEDULE 2

(introduced by section 8)

STATUTORY TERMS REQUIRED BY SECTION 8

Rent receipts

- 1 Where any payment of rent is made in cash, the landlord must provide the tenant with a written receipt for the payment stating—
- (a) the amount paid, and
 - (b) either (as the case may be)—
 - (i) the amount which remains outstanding, or
 - (ii) confirmation that no further amount remains outstanding.

Rent increases

- 2 The rent may be increased in accordance with Chapter 2 of Part 4.

Notification about other residents

- 3 If a person aged 16 or over (who is not a joint tenant) occupies the let property with the tenant as that person's only or principal home, the tenant must tell the landlord in writing—
- (a) that person's name, and
 - (b) the person's relationship to the tenant.
- 4 If—
- (a) in accordance with the term specified in paragraph 3, the landlord has been told about a person occupying the let property, and
 - (b) that person has ceased to occupy the let property as that person's only or principal home,
- the tenant must tell the landlord that.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

Subletting etc.

- 5 The tenant may not, without the written agreement of the landlord—
- (a) sublet the let property (or any part of it),
 - (b) take in a lodger,
 - (c) assign the tenant’s interest in the let property (or any part of it), or
 - (d) otherwise part with, or give up to another person, possession of the let property (or any part of it).

Access for repairs etc.

- 6 The tenant is to allow reasonable access to the let property for an authorised purpose where—
- (a) the tenant has been given at least 48 hours’ notice, or
 - (b) access is required urgently for the purpose of—
 - (i) carrying out work on the let property, or
 - (ii) inspecting the let property in order to determine what work of a type mentioned in paragraph 7(1)(a) (if any) to carry out.
- 7 (1) The following are authorised purposes—
- (a) carrying out any work on the let property which the landlord has an entitlement or obligation to carry out,
 - (b) inspecting the let property—
 - (i) in order to determine what work of a type mentioned in paragraph (a) (if any) to carry out,
 - (ii) in pursuance of any entitlement or obligation which the landlord has to carry out an inspection,
 - (c) valuing the let property (or any part of it).
- (2) References in sub-paragraph (1) to the landlord having an entitlement or obligation to do something are to the landlord having an entitlement or obligation to do the thing by virtue of—
- (a) an enactment, or
 - (b) the terms of any agreement between the landlord and the tenant.
- 8 The tenant is to allow reasonable use of facilities within the let property in connection with anything done or to be done under the term specified in paragraph 6.

SCHEDULE 3

(introduced by section 51)

EVICTION GROUNDS

PART 1

LET PROPERTY REQUIRED FOR ANOTHER PURPOSE

Landlord intends to sell

- 1 (1) It is an eviction ground that the landlord intends to sell the let property.

- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if the landlord—
 - (a) is entitled to sell the let property, and
 - (b) intends to sell it for market value, or at least put it up for sale, within 3 months of the tenant ceasing to occupy it.
- (3) Evidence tending to show that the landlord has the intention mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(b) includes (for example)—
 - (a) a letter of engagement from a solicitor or estate agent concerning the sale of the let property,
 - (b) a recently prepared document that anyone responsible for marketing the let property would be required to possess under section 98 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 were the property already on the market.

Property to be sold by lender

- 2 (1) It is an eviction ground that a lender intends to sell the let property.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
 - (a) the let property is subject to a heritable security,
 - (b) the creditor under that security is entitled to sell the property, and
 - (c) the creditor requires the tenant to leave the property for the purpose of disposing of it with vacant possession.

Landlord intends to refurbish

- 3 (1) It is an eviction ground that the landlord intends to carry out significantly disruptive works to, or in relation to, the let property.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the eviction ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
 - (a) the landlord intends to refurbish the let property (or any premises of which the let property forms part),
 - (b) the landlord is entitled to do so, and
 - (c) it would be impracticable for the tenant to continue to occupy the property given the nature of the refurbishment intended by the landlord.
- (3) Evidence tending to show that the landlord has the intention mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(a) includes (for example)—
 - (a) any planning permission which the intended refurbishment would require,
 - (b) a contract between the landlord and an architect or a builder which concerns the intended refurbishment.

Landlord intends to live in property

- 4 (1) It is an eviction ground that the landlord intends to live in the let property.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if the landlord intends to occupy the let property as the landlord's only or principal home for at least 3 months.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (3) References to the landlord in this paragraph—
- (a) in a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under a tenancy, are to be read as referring to any one of them,
 - (b) in a case where the landlord holds the landlord’s interest as a trustee under a trust, are to be read as referring to a person who is a beneficiary under the trust.
- (4) Evidence tending to show that the landlord has the intention mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) includes (for example) an affidavit stating that the landlord has that intention.

Family member intends to live in property

- 5 (1) It is an eviction ground that a member of the landlord’s family intends to live in the let property.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
- (a) a member of the landlord’s family intends to occupy the let property as that person’s only or principal home for at least 3 months, and
 - (b) the Tribunal is satisfied that it is reasonable to issue an eviction order on account of that fact.
- (3) A member of the landlord’s family is to be regarded as having the intention mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) if—
- (a) the family member is incapable of having, or expressing, that intention, and
 - (b) the landlord and (if different) a person entitled to make decisions about where the family member lives, intend that the family member will occupy the let property as the family member’s only or principal home for at least 3 months.
- (4) For the purposes of this paragraph, a person is a member of the landlord’s family if the person is—
- (a) in a qualifying relationship with the landlord,
 - (b) a qualifying relative of the landlord,
 - (c) a qualifying relative of a person who is in a qualifying relationship with the landlord, or
 - (d) in a qualifying relationship with a qualifying relative of the landlord.
- (5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4)—
- (a) two people are in a qualifying relationship with one another if they are—
 - (i) married to each other,
 - (ii) in a civil partnership with each other, or
 - (iii) living together as though they were married,
 - (b) “a qualifying relative” means a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister,
 - (c) a relationship of the half blood is to be regarded as a relationship of the whole blood,
 - (d) a person’s stepchild is to be regarded as the person’s child,
 - (e) a person (“A”) is to be regarded as the child of another person (“B”), if A is being or has been treated by B as B’s child.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (6) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the landlord under a tenancy, references to the landlord in this paragraph are to any one of them.
- (7) Evidence tending to show that a member of the landlord's family has the intention mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) includes (for example) an affidavit stating that the person has that intention.

Landlord intends to use for non-residential purpose

- 6 (1) It is an eviction ground that the landlord intends to use the let property for a purpose other than housing.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if the landlord intends to use the let property for a purpose other than providing a person with a home.
- (3) Evidence tending to show that the landlord has the intention mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) includes (for example) any planning permission which would be required if the let property is to be used for the intended purpose.

Property required for religious purpose

- 7 (1) It is an eviction ground that the let property is required for use in connection with the purposes of a religion.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
 - (a) the let property is held for the purpose of being available for occupation by a person engaged in the work of a religious denomination as a residence from which the duties of such a person are to be performed,
 - (b) the property has previously been occupied by a person engaged in the work of a religious denomination as a residence from which that person's duties were performed, and
 - (c) the property is required for the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (3) In sub-paragraph (2), reference to a person engaged in the work of a religious denomination includes an imam, a lay missionary, minister, monk, nun, priest and rabbi.

PART 2

TENANT'S STATUS

Not an employee

- 8 (1) It is an eviction ground that the tenancy was entered into to provide an employee with a home and the tenant is not a qualifying employee.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
 - (a) the tenancy was granted to the tenant—
 - (i) in consequence of the tenant being an employee of the landlord, or

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (ii) in the expectation that the tenant would become an employee of the landlord,
- (b) the tenant is not employed by the landlord, and
- (c) either—
 - (i) the application for an eviction order that is before the Tribunal was made within 12 months of the tenant ceasing to be an employee of the landlord, or
 - (ii) if the tenant never became an employee of the landlord, the application for an eviction order that is before the Tribunal was made within 12 months of the tenancy being granted to the tenant.
- (3) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
 - (a) the conditions set out in sub-paragraph (2)(a) and (b) are met, and
 - (b) the Tribunal is satisfied that it is reasonable to issue an eviction order, despite the landlord not applying for one within the period of 12 months mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(c).
- (4) In sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), “landlord” includes any person who has been a landlord under the tenancy.

No longer in need of supported accommodation

- 9 (1) It is an eviction ground that the tenancy was entered into on account of the tenant having an assessed need for community care and the tenant has since been assessed as no longer having that need.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
 - (a) the tenancy was granted in consequence of the tenant being assessed under section 12A of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 to have needs calling for the provision of community care services,
 - (b) the tenancy would not have been granted to the tenant on the basis of the latest assessment of the tenant’s needs under that section, and
 - (c) the Tribunal considers it reasonable to issue an eviction order on account of that fact.
- (3) The condition in sub-paragraph (2)(a) is to be deemed to be met if the tenancy was granted as a result of a local authority taking urgent action by virtue of section 12A(5) of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968.

PART 3

TENANT’S CONDUCT

Not occupying let property

- 10 (1) It is an eviction ground that the tenant is not occupying the let property as the tenant’s home.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) the let property is not being occupied as the only or principal home of—
 - (i) the tenant, or
 - (ii) a person to whom a sub-tenancy of the let property has been lawfully granted, and
 - (b) the property's not being so occupied is not attributable to a breach of the landlord's duties under Chapter 4 of Part 1 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006.
- (3) In sub-paragraph (2), the reference to a sub-tenancy being lawfully granted is to be construed in accordance with section 46(3).

Breach of tenancy agreement

- 11 (1) It is an eviction ground that the tenant has failed to comply with an obligation under the tenancy.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
- (a) the tenant has failed to comply with a term of the tenancy, and
 - (b) the Tribunal considers it to be reasonable to issue an eviction order on account of that fact.
- (3) The reference in sub-paragraph (2) to a term of the tenancy does not include the term under which the tenant is required to pay rent.

Rent arrears

- 12 (1) It is an eviction ground that the tenant has been in rent arrears for three or more consecutive months.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
- (a) at the beginning of the day on which the Tribunal first considers the application for an eviction order on its merits, the tenant—
 - (i) is in arrears of rent by an amount equal to or greater than the amount which would be payable as one month's rent under the tenancy on that day, and
 - (ii) has been in arrears of rent (by any amount) for a continuous period, up to and including that day, of three or more consecutive months, and
 - (b) the Tribunal is satisfied that the tenant's being in arrears of rent over that period is not wholly or partly a consequence of a delay or failure in the payment of a relevant benefit.
- (3) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
- (a) for three or more consecutive months the tenant has been in arrears of rent, and
 - (b) the Tribunal is satisfied that it is reasonable on account of that fact to issue an eviction order.
- (4) In deciding under sub-paragraph (3) whether it is reasonable to issue an eviction order, the Tribunal is to consider whether the tenant's being in arrears of rent over

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

the period in question is wholly or partly a consequence of a delay or failure in the payment of a relevant benefit.

- (5) For the purposes of this paragraph—
- (a) references to a relevant benefit are to—
 - (i) a rent allowance or rent rebate under the [Housing Benefit \(General\) Regulations 1987 \(S.I. 1987/1971\)](#),
 - (ii) a payment on account awarded under regulation 91 of those Regulations,
 - (iii) universal credit, where the payment in question included (or ought to have included) an amount under section 11 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012 in respect of rent,
 - (iv) sums payable by virtue of section 73 of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980,
 - (b) references to delay or failure in the payment of a relevant benefit do not include any delay or failure so far as it is referable to an act or omission of the tenant.

Criminal behaviour

- 13 (1) It is an eviction ground that the tenant has a relevant conviction.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal must find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
- (a) after the tenancy is granted, the tenant receives a relevant conviction, and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) the application for an eviction order that is before the Tribunal was made within 12 months of the tenant’s conviction, or
 - (ii) the Tribunal is satisfied that the landlord has a reasonable excuse for not making the application within that period.
- (3) In sub-paragraph (2), “a relevant conviction” means a conviction for an offence—
- (a) which was committed by using, or allowing the use of, the let property for an immoral or illegal purpose, or
 - (b) which—
 - (i) was committed within or in the locality of the let property, and
 - (ii) is punishable by imprisonment.
- (4) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under a tenancy, the reference in sub-paragraph (2) to the tenant is to any one of those persons.

Anti-social behaviour

- 14 (1) It is an eviction ground that the tenant has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour.
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
- (a) the tenant has behaved in an anti-social manner in relation to another person,
 - (b) the anti-social behaviour is relevant anti-social behaviour, and
 - (c) either—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (i) the application for an eviction order that is before the Tribunal was made within 12 months of the anti-social behaviour occurring, or
 - (ii) the Tribunal is satisfied that the landlord has a reasonable excuse for not making the application within that period.
- (3) For the purposes of this paragraph, a person is to be regarded as behaving in an anti-social manner in relation to another person by—
 - (a) doing something which causes or is likely to cause the other person alarm, distress, nuisance or annoyance,
 - (b) pursuing in relation to the other person a course of conduct which—
 - (i) causes or is likely to cause the other person alarm, distress, nuisance or annoyance, or
 - (ii) amounts to harassment of the other person.
- (4) In sub-paragraph (3)—
 - “conduct” includes speech,
 - “course of conduct” means conduct on two or more occasions,
 - “harassment” is to be construed in accordance with section 8 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997.
- (5) Anti-social behaviour is relevant anti-social behaviour for the purpose of sub-paragraph (2)(b) if the Tribunal is satisfied that it is reasonable to issue an eviction order as a consequence of it, given the nature of the anti-social behaviour and—
 - (a) who it was in relation to, or
 - (b) where it occurred.
- (6) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under a tenancy, the reference in sub-paragraph (2) to the tenant is to any one of those persons.

Association with person who has relevant conviction or engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour

- 15
- (1) It is an eviction ground that the tenant associates in the let property with a person who has a relevant conviction or has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour.
 - (2) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
 - (a) a person who falls within sub-paragraph (4)—
 - (i) has received a relevant conviction as defined by paragraph 13(3), or
 - (ii) has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour,
 - (b) the Tribunal is satisfied that it is reasonable to issue an eviction order on account of that fact, and
 - (c) either—
 - (i) the application for an eviction order that is before the Tribunal was made within 12 months of the conviction or (as the case may be) the occurrence of the anti-social behaviour, or
 - (ii) the Tribunal is satisfied that the landlord has a reasonable excuse for not making the application within that period.
 - (3) In sub-paragraph (2)(a)(ii), “relevant anti-social behaviour” means behaviour which, if engaged in by the tenant, would entitle the Tribunal to issue an eviction order on the basis that the tenant has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (4) A person falls within this sub-paragraph if the person—
- (a) resides or lodges in the let property,
 - (b) has sub-let the let property (or part of it) from the tenant, or
 - (c) has been admitted to the let property by the tenant on more than one occasion.
- (5) In a case where two or more persons jointly are the tenant under a tenancy, the references in sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) to the tenant are to any one of those persons.

PART 4

LEGAL IMPEDIMENT TO LET CONTINUING

Landlord has ceased to be registered

- 16 (1) It is an eviction ground that the landlord is not registered by the relevant local authority under the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004 (“the 2004 Act”).
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
- (a) the landlord is not entered in the register prepared and maintained for the purposes of Part 8 of the 2004 Act by the local authority within whose area the let property is situated because either—
 - (i) the local authority has refused to enter the landlord in the register, or
 - (ii) the local authority has removed the landlord from the register in accordance with section 88(8) or 89 of the 2004 Act,
 - (b) by continuing to let the property to the tenant the landlord—
 - (i) is committing an offence under subsection (1) of section 93 of the 2004 Act, or
 - (ii) would be doing so but for subsection (6) of that section, and
 - (c) the Tribunal is satisfied that it is reasonable to issue an eviction order on account of those facts.

HMO licence has been revoked

- 17 (1) It is an eviction ground that the let property or associated living accommodation is in multiple occupation and not licensed under Part 5 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 (“the 2006 Act”).
- (2) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
- (a) under section 139(1) or 157(2) of the 2006 Act, the HMO licence for the let property has been revoked, and
 - (b) the Tribunal is satisfied that it is reasonable to issue an eviction order on account of that fact.

Overcrowding statutory notice

- 18 (1) It is an eviction ground that an overcrowding statutory notice has been served on the landlord.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (2) The First-tier Tribunal may find that the ground named by sub-paragraph (1) applies if—
- (a) an overcrowding statutory notice in respect of the let property has been served on the landlord under section 17(3) of the Private Rented Housing (Scotland) Act 2011, and
 - (b) the Tribunal is satisfied that it is reasonable to issue an eviction order on account of that fact.

SCHEDULE 4

(introduced by section 74)

CONSEQUENTIAL MODIFICATIONS

Land Tenure Reform (Scotland) Act 1974

- 1 After section 8(3) of the Land Tenure Reform (Scotland) Act 1974, there is inserted—
- “(3ZA) The condition contained in subsection (1) above does not apply in relation to a private residential tenancy as defined in the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.

Rent (Scotland) Act 1984

- 2 (1) The Rent (Scotland) Act 1984 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 43A(2) and (7), for the words “section 70 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988” there is substituted “Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016”.
- (3) In section 53(1)(b), for the words “or the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988” there is substituted “, the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 or Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016”.

Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985

- 3 In section 31(9) of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985, after paragraph (c) there is inserted “, or
- (d) a private residential tenancy as defined in the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.

Housing (Scotland) Act 1987

- 4 (1) The Housing (Scotland) Act 1987 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 20B(6), after paragraph (c) there is inserted—
- “(ca) an eviction order within the meaning of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 has been issued against the person,”.
- (3) In section 24(5), after paragraph (d) there is inserted—
- “(e) secured by a private residential tenancy.”.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (4) In section 31(5)—
- (a) paragraph (b) is repealed,
 - (b) after paragraph (c) there is inserted—
 - “(d) secured by a private residential tenancy.”.
- (5) In section 43, after the definition of “private accommodation offer” there is inserted—
- ““private residential tenancy” has the meaning given by the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016;”.
- (6) In section 128—
- (a) for the words “the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984 or in Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988” there is substituted “an enactment mentioned in subsection (2)”,
 - (b) the existing text becomes subsection (1),
 - (c) after that subsection, there is inserted—
 - “(2) The enactments referred to in subsection (1) are—
 - (a) the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984;
 - (b) Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988;
 - (c) the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”,
 - (d) the title of the section becomes “**Recovery of possession of house subject to statutorily regulated tenancy**”.
- (7) In section 145—
- (a) in paragraph (a), for the words “the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984 or in Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988” there is substituted “an enactment mentioned in subsection (2)”,
 - (b) the existing text becomes subsection (1),
 - (c) after that subsection, there is inserted—
 - “(2) The enactments referred to in subsection (1) are—
 - (a) the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984;
 - (b) Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988;
 - (c) the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.
- (8) In section 311(2), in the definition of “interest”, for the words from “a tenant for a year or any less period” to the end there is substituted—
- “(i) a tenant for a year or any shorter period;
 - (ii) a statutory tenant within the meaning of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984;
 - (iii) a statutory assured tenant within the meaning of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988;
 - (iv) a tenant under a private residential tenancy as defined in the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016;”.

Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992

- 5 In section 130C(2) of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, before paragraph (a) there is inserted—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- “(za) an eviction order issued under section 51 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 on the ground—
- (i) that the tenant has a relevant conviction,
 - (ii) that the tenant has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour,
- or
- (iii) that the tenant associates in the let property with a person who has a relevant conviction or has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour.”.

Requirements of Writing (Scotland) Act 1995

- 6 After section 1(7) of the Requirements of Writing (Scotland) Act 1995, there is inserted—

“(7A) A private residential tenancy as defined in the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 is not a “real right in land” for the purposes of this section.”.

Housing (Scotland) Act 2001

- 7 (1) The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 7(2)(b) after sub-paragraph (iv) there is inserted—
- “(v) a private residential tenancy or what would be a private residential tenancy but for paragraph 6 of schedule 1 of the 2016 Act.”.
- (3) In section 32(7), after paragraph (b) there is inserted “, or
- (c) a private residential tenancy,”.
- (4) In section 111—
- (a) after the definition of “the 1988 Act”, insert—
““the 2016 Act” means the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016,”,
 - (b) after the definition of “local authority landlord”, insert—
““private residential tenancy” has the meaning given by the 2016 Act,”.
- (5) In schedule 2, in paragraph 16(a), for the words “an assured tenancy” there is substituted “a private residential tenancy”.
- (6) In paragraph 1 of schedule 6—
- (a) after the word “possession” there is inserted “or an eviction order”,
 - (b) after the word “made” there is inserted “or issued”,
 - (c) after paragraph (f) there is inserted—
“(g) under the 2016 Act on the ground—
 - (i) that the tenant has a relevant conviction,
 - (ii) that the tenant has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour, or
 - (iii) that the tenant associates in the let property with a person who has a relevant conviction or has engaged in relevant anti-social behaviour.”.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003

- 8 In section 11(5) of the Homelessness etc. (Scotland) Act 2003, after paragraph (g) there is inserted—
- “(h) section 56 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.

Housing (Scotland) Act 2006

- 9 (1) The Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 38—
- (a) in subsection (10), for the words from “the Rent” to “(c. 43)” there is substituted “an enactment mentioned in subsection (11)”,
- (b) after subsection (10), there is inserted—
- “(11) The enactments referred to in subsection (10) are—
- (a) the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984,
- (b) Part 2 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988,
- (c) the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.
- (3) In paragraph 3 of schedule 5—
- (a) in sub-paragraph (10), for the words from “the Rent” to “(c. 43)” there is substituted “an enactment mentioned in sub-paragraph (11)”,
- (b) after sub-paragraph (10), there is inserted—
- “(11) The enactments referred to in sub-paragraph (10) are—
- (a) the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984,
- (b) Part 2 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988,
- (c) the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.

Bankruptcy and Diligence etc. (Scotland) Act 2007

- 10 (1) The Bankruptcy and Diligence etc. (Scotland) Act 2007 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 214(2)—
- (a) the word “and” after paragraph (i) is repealed,
- (b) at the end of paragraph (j) there is inserted “; and
- (k) an eviction order issued under section 51 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.
- (3) In section 216—
- (a) in subsection (2A)—
- (i) after the word “tenancy” there is inserted “or private residential tenancy”,
- (ii) the words “(within the meaning of Part II of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 (c.43))” are repealed,
- (b) after subsection (2A), there is inserted—
- “(2B) In subsection (2A)—
- “assured tenancy” has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988,

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

“private residential tenancy” has the same meaning as in the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.

Housing (Scotland) Act 2014

- 11 In section 94(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014, after paragraph (c) there is inserted—
- “(de) a function conferred on, or transferred to, the Tribunal by virtue of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.

SCHEDULE 5

(introduced by section 75)

TRANSITION FROM REGIMES UNDER EARLIER ENACTMENTS

PART 1

NO NEW ASSURED TENANCIES

No new assured tenancies

- 1 (1) Section 12 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), after the word “subsection” there is inserted “(1A) or”.
- (3) After subsection (1) there is inserted—
- “(1A) A tenancy cannot be an assured tenancy if it is granted on or after the day that section 1 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 comes into force.”.
- (4) In schedule 4, after paragraph 13(3) there is inserted—
- “(4) A tenancy which is a private residential tenancy as defined in the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.

No new short assured tenancies

- 2 (1) The Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 32—
- (a) in subsection (3)—
- (i) paragraph (b) and the word “or” immediately preceding it are repealed,
- (ii) the words “or, as the case may be, the new contractual tenancy” are repealed,
- (b) in subsection (4)—
- (i) the words “or, as the case may be, before the beginning of the new tenancy” are repealed,
- (ii) the words “or new” are repealed.

- (3) In section 33(1)—
- (a) the word “and” is inserted at the end of paragraph (b),
 - (b) paragraph (c), including the word “and” at the end of it, is repealed.

PART 2

CONVERSION OF TENANCIES UNDER PREVIOUS REGIMES

Change of tenancy status by agreement

- 3 (1) The Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 12(2) there is inserted—
- “(3) Subsection (1) is subject to section 46A.”.
- (3) After section 46 there is inserted—

“Phasing out of assured tenancies

46A Change to private residential tenancy by agreement

- (1) The landlord and the tenant under an assured tenancy may agree that on a day specified by them, the tenancy will cease to be an assured tenancy.
- (2) On the day specified by the landlord and the tenant under subsection (1), the tenancy—
 - (a) ceases to be an assured tenancy, and
 - (b) becomes a private residential tenancy as defined in the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 (“the 2016 Act”).
- (3) But an agreement under subsection (1) is of no effect if, for a reason other than the tenancy being an assured tenancy, it is one which schedule 1 of the 2016 Act states cannot be a private residential tenancy.”.

Change of tenancy status on succession

- 4 After section 3A of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984 there is inserted—

“3B Succession after the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 comes into force

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where—
 - (a) the sole tenant of a dwelling-house under a protected tenancy or a statutory tenancy dies on or after the day that section 1 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 comes into force, and
 - (b) as a result of that death, an individual becomes the tenant of the dwelling-house by virtue of section 3(1)(b) or 3A above.
- (2) As soon as the individual becomes the tenant, the individual’s tenancy of the dwelling-house—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) ceases to be a statutory tenancy or a statutory assured tenancy (as the case may be), and
- (b) becomes a private residential tenancy as defined in the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.

5 After section 31 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 there is inserted—

“31A Succession after the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 comes into force

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where—
 - (a) a sole tenant under an assured tenancy dies on or after the day that section 1 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 comes into force, and
 - (b) an individual succeeds to the tenancy.
- (2) As soon as the individual becomes the tenant, the tenancy—
 - (a) ceases to be an assured tenancy (if, but for this section, it would have been one), and
 - (b) becomes a private residential tenancy as defined in the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016.”.