
Ministerial Order: M417

Real Estate Services Act

RULES

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Real Estate Services Act

RULES

PART 1 – GENERAL

1-1 Definitions

In these rules:

accountant means

- (a) a person who is a member, or is a partnership whose partners are members, of
 - (i) a Provincial or Territorial Institute/Ordre of Chartered Accountants within Canada, or
 - (ii) The Certified General Accountants Association of British Columbia,
- (b) a person who is certified, under section 222 of the *Business Corporations Act*, by the Auditor Certification Board, or
- (c) as an alternative for a brokerage that is a reporting issuer within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act*, a person who is authorized under the *Securities Act* to make an auditor's report;

Act means the *Real Estate Services Act*;

annual financial reports means the records required to be filed with the council under section 7-7 [*annual financial statements, accountant's report and brokerage activity report*] of these rules;

application for a licence has the same meaning as in section 8 of the Act;

branch office means the premises that are identified in a brokerage's licence as the branch office from which the brokerage may provide real estate services under the licence;

client means, in relation to a licensee, the principal who has engaged the licensee to provide real estate services to or on behalf of the principal;

council means the real estate council continued under the Act;

executive officer means the executive officer of the council appointed under section 81 [*executive officer*] of the Act;

family partner means a person who is living and cohabiting with a licensee in a marriage-like relationship, including a marriage-like relationship between persons of the same gender;

head office means the premises that are identified in a brokerage licence as the office from which the brokerage may provide real estate services under the licence, unless these premises are identified as a branch office;

licensee name means, in relation to a licensee, the licensee name within the meaning of section 4-4 [*licensee names*] of these rules;

mailing address for delivery means a mailing address for delivery provided by a licensee to the council as referred to in section 2-17 [*mailing address for delivery*] of these rules;

publish, in relation to real estate advertising, includes

- (a) causing or permitting real estate advertising to be published, and
- (b) displaying real estate advertising, or causing or permitting real estate advertising to be displayed;

real estate advertising means any form of identification, promotion, solicitation or representation relating to

- (a) real estate,
- (b) a trade in real estate, or
- (c) the provision of real estate services,
including a sign or other notice relating to real estate, a trade in real estate or the provision of real estate services;

related brokerage office means, in relation to a licensee, the brokerage head office or branch office that is identified in the licensee's licence;

service agreement means an agreement between a brokerage and a client under which a licensee provides real estate services to or on behalf of the client;

trust account means, in relation to a brokerage,

- (a) a brokerage trust account maintained under section 26 [*obligation to maintain trust account*] of the Act, or
- (b) a commission trust account maintained under section 31 [*payment of licensee remuneration*] of the Act;

trust ledger means a trust ledger required under section 8-3 (c) [*trust account records*] of these rules.

PART 2 — LICENSING

Division 1 – Licence Categories

2-1 Licence categories

For each of the levels set out in section 5 (1) [*license levels*] of the Act, the following categories of licences are established to permit the provision of the services referred to:

- (a) trading services;
- (b) rental property management services;
- (c) trading services and rental property management services.

Division 2 – Brokerage Relationships and Offices

2-2 Brokerage must have a managing broker – exception

- (1) Section 6 (1) (a) and (b) [*brokerage must have managing broker*] of the Act does not apply to a brokerage if
 - (a) the brokerage ceases to have a managing broker licensed in relation to the brokerage because the licence of the managing broker
 - (i) has not been renewed,
 - (ii) is suspended or cancelled, or
 - (iii) has become inoperative for any reason, and
 - (b) the council permits the brokerage to continue to provide the real estate services that were permitted by the licence of the managing broker.
- (2) The exception under this section applies for the period specified by the council in giving the permission referred to in subsection (1) (b).
- (3) If the council has given permission under subsection (1) (b), section 23 (3) [*related licences become inoperative*] of the Act does not apply to the licences of the brokerage and its related licensees until the end of the period referred to in subsection (2) of this section.

2-3 Managing broker may be licensed in relation to 2 affiliated brokerages

- (1) For the purposes of section 7 (2) [*relationships between brokerages and other licensees*] of the Act, a managing broker may be licensed in relation to 2 brokerages if
 - (a) the brokerages are affiliated within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act*,
 - (b) the offices of the brokerages from which the managing broker provides real estate services are located within 100 kilometres of each other, and
 - (c) the managing broker is not licensed in relation to more than one licence of a brokerage under section 2-4 [*related licensees of brokerages with branch offices*] of these rules.

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- (2) For certainty, section 7 (4) [*managing broker subject to brokerage's licence*] of the Act applies to the managing broker in relation to the specific brokerage licence in relation to which they are acting at any particular time.

2-4 Related licensees of brokerages with branch offices

- (1) If a brokerage holds one or more branch licences in addition to its head office licence, a managing broker, associate broker or representative who is a related licensee of the brokerage must be licensed in relation to a single licence of the brokerage.
- (2) As an exception to subsection (1), a managing broker may be licensed in relation to 2 licences of a brokerage, and may provide real estate services in relation to each of those brokerage licences, if
- the brokerage offices in relation to which those licences are issued are located within 100 kilometres of each other, and
 - the managing broker is not licensed in relation to another brokerage under section 2-3 [*managing broker may be licensed in relation to two affiliated brokerages*] of these rules.
- (3) For certainty, section 7 (4) [*managing broker subject to brokerage's licence*] of the Act applies separately to the managing broker in relation to the specific brokerage licence in relation to which they are acting at any particular time.

2-5 Residential brokerage offices

- (1) A brokerage may only have a residential office as its head office or as a branch office if
- the office is located in the residence of a related managing broker,
 - the office is a separate office within the residence, and
 - the local government bylaws applicable to the residence permit the brokerage business to be conducted from the residence.
- (2) In addition to the requirements of subsection (1), a brokerage may only have a residential office as its head office if the managing broker referred to in subsection (1) (a) is, as applicable,
- in the case of a brokerage that is a sole proprietor, the sole proprietor,
 - in the case of a brokerage that is a partnership, a partner, or
 - in the case of a brokerage that is a corporation, either
 - a controlling shareholder of the corporation, or
 - one of only 2 shareholders of the corporation, the other of whom is the spouse or family partner of the managing broker.
- (3) Subject to any further restrictions or conditions contained in any local government bylaws that regulate residential business activities, only 2 licensees may be licensed in relation to a residential head office or residential branch office.

Division 3 – Qualification Requirements

2-6 Qualification hearings

If the council considers that there may be an issue as to whether an applicant is qualified to be licensed

- (a) in accordance with section 10 [*qualifications for obtaining licence*] of the Act, or
 - (b) at the level and in the category for which the applicant is applying,
- the council may direct that the matter is to be dealt with by way of a hearing conducted by a hearing committee.

2-7 Educational requirements

- (1) *Courses* – The courses referred to in this Division are the courses established by or on behalf of the council for the purposes of licensee qualification.
- (2) *Failed examinations* – An applicant must not have failed an examination required under these rules within the last 90 days before again attempting the examination.
- (3) *Waiver* – The council may waive, on the basis of an applicant's previous knowledge or training, some or all of the requirements of this Division in relation to
 - (a) a course,
 - (b) a corresponding examination, or
 - (c) a course and its corresponding examination.

2-8 Educational requirements for new licensees

- (1) *Pre-licensing courses* – In order to be issued a licence, an applicant for a new licence who is an individual must
 - (a) have taken the applicable pre-licensing courses respecting the real estate services in relation to which the application is made, and
 - (b) have passed the examinations corresponding to those courses, no longer than 1 year before the date of the application.
 - (2) *Applied practice courses* – Subject to subsection (3), in order to be issued a licence, an applicant for a new licence who is an individual must have taken the applicable applied practice courses, if any, respecting the real estate services in relation to which the application is made, no longer than 2 years before the date of the application.
 - (3) *Temporary licence exception* – An applicant who has not completed the applied practice courses referred to in subsection (2) may be issued a temporary licence under section 14 [*temporary licences*] of the Act that is conditional on taking those courses, or having them waived by the council, within the period specified in the licence.
 - (4) *Managing broker and associate brokers* – In addition to the other requirements under this section, an applicant for a new licence as a managing broker or associate broker must
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- (a) have taken the applicable managing broker courses, if any, respecting the real estate services in relation to which the application is made, and
 - (b) have passed the examinations, if any, corresponding to those courses, no longer than 5 years before the date of the application.

2-9 Education re-qualification on reinstatement

- (1) This section applies to a representative licence that has
 - (a) become inoperative under section 22 (1) [*person ceases to be engaged by brokerage*] of the Act,
 - (b) been suspended under section 116 (4) [*person fails to provide required security*] of the Act, or
 - (c) been voluntarily surrendered to the council.
- (2) In order to have the licence reinstated, an applicant who has less than 5 years of continuous licensing at some time before the licence became inoperative, was suspended or was surrendered must meet the requirements of
 - (a) section 2-8 (1) (b) [*pre-licensing examinations*] of these rules, and
 - (b) section 2-8 (2) [*applied practice course*] of these rules.
- (3) For the purpose of this section, if an applicant ceased to be licensed for
 - (a) a period of 30 days or less,
 - (b) a period approved by the council during which the applicant was on parental leave, or
 - (c) a period during which the applicant was registered under the *Mortgage Brokers Act*,the applicant is deemed to have continued to be licensed during that period.

2-10 Experience qualifications for managing brokers and associate brokers

- (1) *Previous experience in B.C.* – In order to be licensed for the first time as a managing broker or associate broker, the applicant must have been providing real estate services as a licensee for at least 2 years during the 5 years before the date of the application.
- (2) *Exceptions* – The council may waive the requirements of subsection (1) if satisfied that
 - (a) the applicant has had experience and training equivalent to that which he or she would have obtained if he or she had provided real estate services as a licensee as required by that subsection, or
 - (b) in the case of an applicant for a managing broker licence, there is an immediate need of a managing broker in the location where the applicant proposes to carry on business.
- (3) *Experience in an equivalent capacity in another jurisdiction* – Without limiting subsection (2) (a), for the purposes of that subsection an applicant is considered to have the experience and training equivalent to that referred to in subsection (1) if the applicant
 - (a) previously provided real estate services in a capacity equivalent to one or more of a brokerage, managing broker and associate broker,
 - (b) provided the services referred to in paragraph (a) in

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- (i) another jurisdiction of Canada,
 - (ii) the United States of America, or
 - (iii) another jurisdiction acceptable to council,
- for a continuous period of at least 2 years during the 5 years before the date of the application, and
- (c) was licensed, or otherwise authorized, under the laws of the other jurisdiction to provide the services referred to in paragraph (a).
- (4) *Experience in another jurisdiction combined with B.C. experience* – Without limiting subsection (2) (a), for the purposes of that subsection an applicant is considered to have the experience and training equivalent to that referred to in subsection (1) if the applicant
- (a) previously provided real estate services in a capacity equivalent to a representative,
 - (b) provided the services referred to in paragraph (a) in a jurisdiction referred to in subsection (3) (b) for a continuous period of at least 2 years during the 5 years before the date of the application,
 - (c) was licensed, or otherwise authorized, under the laws of the other jurisdiction to provide the services referred to in paragraph (a), and
 - (d) provided real estate services as a licensee in British Columbia for a period of not less than 1 year during the 5 years before the date of the application.

2-11 Financial qualification for brokerages

In order to be licensed, an applicant for a new licence as a brokerage must satisfy the council that the applicant is in sound financial circumstances.

Division 4 – Licences

2-12 Licence certificates

- (1) A licence issued by the council must be in the form of a licence certificate.
- (2) A licence certificate must indicate the following:
 - (a) the level of licence as referred to in section 5 (1) [*licence levels*] of the Act;
 - (b) the category of licence as referred to in section 2-1 [*licence categories*] of these rules;
 - (c) the effective date of the licence;
 - (d) in the case of a brokerage licence,
 - (i) the legal name of the brokerage,
 - (ii) the licensee name of the brokerage, if it is different from the legal name, and
 - (iii) the head office or branch office from which the licensee is authorized to provide real estate services under the licence;
 - (e) in the case of a managing broker, associate broker or representative licence,

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- (i) the legal name of the licensee,
 - (ii) the licensee name of the related brokerage, and
 - (iii) the related brokerage office in relation to which the individual is licensed.

2-13 Term of licence

- (1) The term of a licence is
 - (a) 2 years from the effective date of the licence, ending at the end of the day before the second anniversary of that date, or
 - (b) in the case of a temporary licence, as specified in the licence.
- (2) For the purposes of section 12 (b) [*continuation of licence during renewal application process*] of the Act, a licensee must apply for licence renewal no later than 30 days before the end of their current licence term.

2-14 Partnership brokerage licence is specific to partnership

- (1) A brokerage licence issued to a partnership is specific to the partnership as it exists at the time of application for the licence.
- (2) If a partnership continues but with different partners, the brokerage licence is cancelled effective 14 days after the change or at the end of a longer period permitted by the council.

2-15 Temporary licences for executors, administrators and committees of estates

- (1) The council may issue a temporary licence to
 - (a) the executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased individual who was licensed as a brokerage or managing broker, or
 - (b) the committee of the estate of an incapacitated individual who was licensed as a brokerage or managing broker,permitting the executor, administrator or committee to carry on the real estate business formerly carried on by the individual for the purpose of the winding up of the business or for the purpose of the transfer or sale of the business as a going concern.
- (2) The maximum term for a licence under this section is 12 months.
- (3) A licence under this section may be made subject to any conditions and restrictions that the council considers appropriate in the circumstances.

2-16 Voluntary surrender

A licensee may voluntarily surrender their licence to the council, in which case it becomes inoperative unless and until reinstated by the council before the end of its term.

Division 5 – Communications with Council

2-17 Mailing address for delivery

- (1) A licensee must provide to the council a mailing address for delivery to the licensee.
- (2) If the mailing address for delivery to a licensee changes, the licensee must promptly deliver a notice to the council updating the licensee's mailing address for delivery.

2-18 Effective delivery to licensees

All notices required by the Act to be given to a licensee are effectively delivered to the licensee if mailed to the licensee at the licensee's latest mailing address for delivery.

2-19 Licensee must reply promptly to council

- (1) A licensee must respond promptly to any inquiry addressed to the licensee by the council.
- (2) The licensee's response
 - (a) must be in writing, unless the executive officer allows it to be provided otherwise, and
 - (b) if applicable, must be provided to the executive officer no later than the date set by the executive officer.

2-20 Brokerage must give immediate notice respecting solvency

A brokerage must immediately notify the council if it is not able to pay its debts as they become due.

2-21 Licensee must give notice of discipline, bankruptcy or criminal proceedings

- (1) For the purposes of this section:

discipline sanction includes a warning, reprimand, fine, educational requirement, imposed restriction or condition, suspension or cancellation, or any other sanction arising from a disciplinary matter.
- (2) A licensee must promptly notify the council, in writing, if any of the following circumstances apply:
 - (a) the licensee is subject to any disciplinary or regulatory proceedings in which the licensee may be or has been made subject to a discipline sanction under legislation in British Columbia or another jurisdiction regulating
 - (i) real estate, insurance or securities activities, or
 - (ii) mortgage brokers, accountants, notaries or lawyers;
 - (b) the licensee has any court order or judgment made against the licensee in relation to
 - (i) real estate services,

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- (ii) a dealing in insurance, mortgages or securities, or
 - (iii) misappropriation, fraud or breach of trust;
 - (c) any business that the licensee owns, or of which the licensee has been a director, officer or partner at any time during the past 2 years, has any court order or judgment made against the business in relation to
 - (i) real estate services,
 - (ii) a dealing in insurance, mortgages or securities, or
 - (iii) misappropriation, fraud or breach of trust;
 - (d) the licensee is charged with or convicted of an offence under a federal or provincial enactment or under a law of any foreign jurisdiction, excluding
 - (i) highway traffic offences resulting only in monetary fines or demerit points, or both, and
 - (ii) charges initiated by a violation ticket as defined in the *Offence Act* or by a ticket as defined in the *Contraventions Act* (Canada);
 - (e) the licensee is the subject of any bankruptcy, insolvency or receivership proceedings;
 - (f) any business that the licensee owns, or of which the licensee has been a director, officer or partner at any time during the past 2 years, is the subject of any bankruptcy, insolvency or receivership proceedings.
- (3) In addition to providing a written notice, the licensee must provide
- (a) particulars, and
 - (b) any additional information or documentation, as requested by the council.
- (4) In the case of notice required to be provided by an associate broker or representative, the licensee must give a copy of the notice under subsection (2) to the managing broker of the related brokerage.

2-22 Brokerage must give notice of business changes

- (1) A brokerage must promptly notify the council in writing of the following:
- (a) a change in the telephone number, fax number or email address of a brokerage's head office or branch office;
 - (b) if any related managing broker, associate broker or representative ceases to be engaged by the brokerage, and the reasons for this;
 - (c) in the case of a brokerage that is a partnership,
 - (i) any change in the partners and whether, as a result of licence cancellation under section 2-14 [*partnership brokerage licence is specific to partnership*] of these rules, an application for a new brokerage licence is intended to be made, or
 - (ii) any change in the nature of the partnership, such as registration as a limited liability partnership;
 - (d) in the case of a brokerage that is a corporation,
 - (i) any change in the directors or officers of the corporation, or
 - (ii) any fundamental change to the corporation, such as an amalgamation or continuation;
 - (e) a change in the end date of the brokerage's fiscal year;
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- (f) a change in the savings institutions, or branch location of a savings institution, at which the brokerage maintains accounts.
- (2) If notice is required under subsection (1) (d) because a new director or officer is appointed or elected, within 30 days after the appointment or election, the brokerage must submit to the council the information and statements required under section 4-5 (2) (c) *[materials that must accompany applications – directors and officers]* of the bylaws for each new director or officer.

Division 6 – Discipline and Other Enforcement

2-23 Administrative penalties

The administrative penalties for contravention of a rule specified by regulation under section 56 (1) *[rules subject to administrative penalties]* of the Act are as follows:

- (a) \$250 for a first contravention;
- (b) \$500 for a second contravention;
- (c) \$1000 for a third or subsequent contravention.

PART 3 – GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LICENSEES

3-1 Managing broker responsibilities

- (1) *Supervision* – A managing broker must
 - (a) be actively engaged in the management of their related brokerage,
 - (b) ensure that the business of the brokerage is carried out competently and in accordance with the Act, regulations, rules and bylaws, and
 - (c) ensure that there is an adequate level of supervision for related associate brokers and representatives and for employees and others who perform duties on behalf of the brokerage.
- (2) *Knowledge of improper conduct* – If the managing broker has knowledge of conduct that the managing broker considers
 - (a) may constitute professional misconduct, or conduct unbecoming a licensee, on the part of a related licensee, or
 - (b) may be improper or negligent conduct, in relation to the provision of real estate services, on the part of
 - (i) a related licensee, or
 - (ii) an employee of the brokerage or any other person associated with the brokerage,

the managing broker must take reasonable steps to deal with the matter.
- (3) *Accounts and records* – A managing broker must
 - (a) ensure the trust accounts and records of the brokerage are maintained in accordance with the Act, regulations, rules and bylaws, and
 - (b) ensure proper management and control of documents and other records related to licensing and regulatory requirements.

3-2 Associate broker and representative responsibilities

An associate broker or representative must

- (a) promptly provide to the managing broker
 - (i) a copy of all written disclosures under Division 2 [*Disclosures*] of Part 5 [*Relationships with Principals and Parties*] of these rules and any related acknowledgments, and
 - (ii) the original or a copy of all other records in the possession of the associate broker or representative that were
 - (A) prepared by or on behalf of the associate broker or representative, or
 - (B) received from or on behalf of a principal

in relation to the provision of real estate services, other than records of a non-substantive transitory nature,
- (b) keep the managing broker informed of the real estate services being provided and other activities being performed by the associate broker or representative on behalf of the brokerage,

- (c) ensure that there is an adequate level of supervision for their employees and others who perform duties on their behalf, and
- (d) promptly notify the managing broker on learning of conduct that the associate broker or representative considers may be conduct referred to in section 3-1 (2) [*managing broker responsibilities*] of these rules, whether that conduct is
 - (i) the licensee's own conduct,
 - (ii) the conduct of an employee of the licensee or of another person who performs duties on the licensee's behalf, or
 - (iii) the conduct of any other person in relation to which the managing broker has responsibility under section 3-1 (2) of these rules.

PART 4 – BUSINESS PRACTICES

Division 1 – General

4-1 Display and keeping of licences

A brokerage must

- (a) keep the brokerage licence for its head office prominently displayed in the head office,
- (b) if applicable, keep any branch office licence prominently displayed in the branch office, and
- (c) keep the licences of all related licensees available for public inspection at the related brokerage office.

4-2 Business signs required

A brokerage must

- (a) display, on or near the door of its head office and any branch offices, a sign that clearly shows the brokerage's licensee name, and
- (b) have its licensee name listed in the building directory, if any, for the places where the offices are located.

4-3 Restrictions relating to home and other personal offices

- (1) For the purposes of this section:

personal office in relation to a licensee means an office from which the licensee provides real estate services, other than a related brokerage office, and includes an office that is in the residence of the licensee or any other person.

- (2) The following rules apply if a licensee maintains a personal office from which the licensee provides real estate services:
 - (a) no sign may be placed outside the office or the building in which the office is located, or from where it is visible from outside the office or building, that indicates real estate services are provided from the office;
 - (b) the phone for the office must not be answered in the name of the related brokerage of the licensee;
 - (c) the licensee must not indicate the office address on any real estate advertising or on any other records relating to the provision of real estate services.

Division 2 – Licensee Names

4-4 Licensee names

- (1) *Brokerage* – The licensee name of a brokerage is, as applicable,

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- (a) the legal name of the brokerage, unless another name is indicated on the brokerage licence under paragraph (b), or
 - (b) the trade name of the brokerage if this has been approved by the council, has been registered with the Registrar of Companies and is indicated on the brokerage licence.
- (2) *Individual licensees* – The licensee name of a managing broker, associate broker or representative is, as applicable,
- (a) the legal name or a recognizable short form of the legal name of the individual, unless another name is approved under paragraph (b), or
 - (b) the name that is approved by the council.

4-5 Licensee names must be indicated

- (1) A licensee must ensure that their licensee name is clearly indicated in the course of providing real estate services.
- (2) In addition to the obligation under subsection (1), a managing broker, associate broker or representative must clearly indicate the licensee name of their related brokerage in the course of providing real estate services.

Division 3 – Advertising

4-6 Restrictions and requirements related to advertising generally

- (1) A licensee must not publish real estate advertising unless it complies with this section.
- (2) In all cases, the licensee name of the brokerage must be displayed in a prominent and easily readable way.
- (3) If real estate advertising identifies a managing broker, associate broker or representative, this must be done by using the licensee name of the individual.
- (4) If real estate advertising includes an office address for the licensee, this must be the address of the related brokerage office.
- (5) If the council approves a team name for a group of related licensees, real estate advertising may also identify the group by this team name.

4-7 False or misleading advertising prohibited

A licensee must not publish real estate advertising that the licensee knows contains a false statement or misrepresentation concerning real estate, a trade in real estate or the provision of real estate services.

4-8 Advertising in relation to specific real estate

A licensee must not publish real estate advertising indicating that specific real estate is being offered for sale or other disposition unless the owner of the real estate, or an authorized agent of the owner, has consented to the advertising.

PART 5 – RELATIONSHIPS WITH PRINCIPALS AND PARTIES

Division 1 – Contractual Matters

5-1 Written service agreements required in some cases

- (1) *Requirement for service agreement* – Unless waived by the prospective client, a brokerage must have a written service agreement in accordance with this section if
 - (a) the brokerage is to provide trading services to an owner of real estate in relation to the offering of that real estate for sale or other disposition, or
 - (b) the brokerage is to provide rental property management services to an owner of rental real estate.
 - (2) *When agreement must be entered into* – A service agreement required under subsection (1) must be entered into,
 - (a) in relation to trading services referred to in subsection (1) (a), before the brokerage represents the client in offering the real estate for sale or other disposition, and
 - (b) in relation to rental property management services referred to in subsection (1) (b), before providing any of those services.
 - (3) *Completion and content requirements* – A service agreement required under subsection (1) must
 - (a) be signed by the client and an authorized signatory of the brokerage, and
 - (b) clearly state all terms and conditions of the agreement, including the matters required by this section.
 - (4) *Specific content requirements* – In all cases, a service agreement required under subsection (1) must include the following:
 - (a) the name of the client and the licensee name of the brokerage;
 - (b) the address of the real estate in relation to which services are provided under the agreement;
 - (c) the date on which the agreement is effective;
 - (d) the duration of the agreement;
 - (e) a general description of services to be provided by the brokerage;
 - (f) the remuneration to be paid under the agreement and the circumstances on which it will be payable;
 - (g) provision respecting the use and distribution of personal information.
 - (5) *Rental property management agreements* – In the case of a service agreement required under subsection (1) respecting the provision of rental property management services, the service agreement must also include the following:
 - (a) the circumstances under which the contract may be terminated by either or both the client and the brokerage;
 - (b) the scope of the authority of the brokerage or a related licensee when acting on behalf of the owner, including that person's authority to
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- (i) sign cheques or make disbursements on behalf of the owner, and
 - (ii) enter into contracts on behalf of the owner;
 - (c) the timing, frequency and nature of accounting statements and other records to be provided by the brokerage to the owner;
 - (d) how security deposits, pet damage deposits and other deposits are to be dealt with.
- (6) *Changes to agreement* – Any amendment of or addition to the terms of a service agreement required under subsection (1) must be in writing and signed by the client and an authorized signatory of the brokerage.
- (7) *Authorized signatory* – For the purposes of this section, an authorized signatory of a brokerage must be
- (a) a related licensee of the brokerage,
 - (b) in the case of a brokerage that is a sole proprietorship, the sole proprietor, or
 - (c) in the case of a brokerage that is a corporation or partnership, a director, officer or partner of the brokerage.

5-2 Delivery of written agreements to clients

If a brokerage provides real estate services under a written agreement, whether or not the agreement is required by section 5-1 [*written service agreements required in some cases*] of these rules, the brokerage must deliver a copy to the client immediately on execution of the agreement.

5-3 Signing agreements on behalf of clients

- (1) Before signing a contract on behalf of a client, the licensee must have obtained written authorization for this from the client or an authorized agent of the client.
- (2) For certainty, the authorization required by subsection (1) may be provided by a service agreement or separately.

5-4 Acceptance of offer

A licensee who has obtained a signed acceptance of an offer to acquire or dispose of real estate must promptly deliver a copy of the signed acceptance to

- (a) each of the parties to the trade in real estate, and
- (b) the related brokerage of the licensee.

5-5 Inducing breach of contract prohibited

A licensee must not induce any party to an agreement for a trade in real estate to break the agreement for the purpose of entering into an agreement with another party.

5-6 Representations as to sale, resale, purchase, etc.

- (1) In this section:

inducement representation means a representation or promise made by a licensee to a party to a trade in real estate, as an inducement for the party to acquire or dispose of real estate, that the licensee or any other person will

- (a) acquire, or resell or otherwise dispose of, the real estate or any other real estate,
 - (b) procure a lease or an extension of a lease,
 - (c) procure financing or an extension of financing, or
 - (d) purchase or sell rights under financing.
- (2) A licensee must not make an inducement representation unless, at the time of making the inducement representation, the licensee delivers to the person to whom the representation is made a statement signed by
- (a) the licensee, and
 - (b) if applicable, the other person involved in the inducement representation, clearly setting out all the details of the inducement representation.

Division 2 – Disclosures

5-7 Definitions

For the purposes of this Division:

associate in relation to a licensee means a person who is any of the following:

- (a) in the case of an individual licensee,
 - (i) a spouse or family partner of the licensee,
 - (ii) a trust or estate in which the licensee, or a spouse or family partner of the licensee, has a substantial beneficial interest or for which the licensee, spouse or family partner serves as trustee or in a similar capacity, or
 - (iii) a corporation, partnership, association, syndicate or unincorporated organization in respect of which the licensee, or a spouse or family partner of the licensee, holds not less than 5% of its capital or is entitled to receive not less than 5% of its profits;
- (b) in the case of a brokerage that is a corporation or partnership,
 - (i) a director, officer or partner of the brokerage,
 - (ii) a shareholder of the brokerage who holds more than 10% of the voting shares of the brokerage,
 - (iii) a trust or estate
 - (A) in which the brokerage, or a director, officer or partner of the brokerage, has a substantial beneficial interest, or
 - (B) for which the brokerage, or a director, officer or partner of the brokerage, serves as trustee or in a similar capacity, or
 - (iv) a corporation, partnership, association, syndicate or unincorporated organization in respect of which the brokerage, or a director, officer or partner of the brokerage, holds not less than 5% of its capital or is entitled to receive not less than 5% of its profits;

principal includes, in relation to the prospective provision of real estate services, a potential principal.

5-8 Disclosures under this Division

- (1) Disclosures under this Division must
 - (a) be in writing, except for disclosure under section 5-10 [*disclosure of agency representation and relationship in trading services*] of these rules, and
 - (b) be separate from a service agreement or any other agreement under which real estate services are provided and separate from any agreement giving effect to a trade in real estate.
- (2) If, during the course of providing real estate services, there is any substantive change in information that the licensee is required to disclose to a person under this Division, the licensee must promptly disclose the change to the person in accordance with subsection (1).

5-9 Disclosure of interest in trade

- (1) If, under a trade in real estate,
 - (a) a licensee is to directly or indirectly acquire real estate, or
 - (b) an associate of a licensee is to directly or indirectly acquire real estate and the licensee is providing real estate services to the associate,the licensee must make a disclosure in accordance with this section to the owner of the real estate.
 - (2) As an example of indirect acquisition, subsection (1) applies if a licensee or associate intends to acquire real estate currently owned by another person through acquisition by a third party who is subsequently to dispose of the real estate to the licensee or associate.
 - (3) If, under a trade in real estate,
 - (a) a licensee is to dispose of real estate, or
 - (b) an associate of a licensee is to dispose of real estate and the licensee is providing trading services to the associate,the licensee must make a disclosure in accordance with this section to the person acquiring the real estate.
 - (4) Disclosure under this section must
 - (a) be made promptly, but in any case before any agreement for the acquisition or disposition is entered into, and
 - (b) be in a form approved by the council.
 - (5) The disclosure must contain the following information:
 - (a) the name of the person to whom disclosure is being made;
 - (b) the legal description and street address of the real estate in relation to which disclosure is being made;
 - (c) an indication that the licensee is licensed under the *Real Estate Services Act* and, as applicable, that the licensee or an associate of the licensee to
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- whom the licensee is providing trading services is acquiring or disposing of the real estate;
- (d) in the case of an acquisition or disposition by an associate of the licensee, the name of the associate and a description of the licensee's relationship with the associate;
 - (e) in the case of an acquisition by a licensee or associate, the information required under subsection (6);
 - (f) in the case of a disposition by a licensee or associate, an indication of whether the licensee or the associate is disposing of the real estate as an owner or as a tenant of the real estate;
 - (g) the signature of the licensee and a witness other than a person to whom disclosure is to be made, and the date and place of signing.
- (6) In the case of an acquisition by a licensee or associate, the disclosure must include the following as applicable:
- (a) the amount of remuneration or other money that is anticipated to be received by
 - (i) the licensee,
 - (ii) the associate or another associate of the licensee, or
 - (iii) another buyer or tenant,if the person to whom disclosure is being made accepts the licensee's or associate's offer to acquire the real estate;
 - (b) if the acquisition is as other than a tenant,
 - (i) an indication as to whether the real estate is to be, as applicable,
 - (A) held for personal, rental or other use, or
 - (B) resold, and
 - (ii) if the real estate is to be resold and the licensee or associate is negotiating or has negotiated the resale of the real estate, the terms of that resale;
 - (c) if the acquisition is as a tenant,
 - (i) an indication as to whether the real estate is to be, as applicable,
 - (A) held for personal or other use, or
 - (B) sublet, and
 - (ii) if the real estate is to be sublet and the licensee or associate is negotiating or has negotiated the sublease, the terms of that sublease.
- (7) The indication as to whether the real estate is to be held, resold or sublet, as referred to in subsection (6), must be based,
- (a) in the case of an acquisition by the licensee, on the licensee's intention at the time of making the disclosure, and
 - (b) in the case of an acquisition by an associate of the licensee, on the licensee's reasonable belief, at the time of making the disclosure, about the intentions of the associate at that time.
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5-10 Disclosure of agency representation and relationship in trading services

Before providing trading services to or on behalf of a party to a trade in real estate, a licensee must disclose the following to the party:

- (a) the nature of the representation that the licensee will provide to the party;
- (b) as applicable,
 - (i) that the licensee, or a related licensee, is or expects to be providing trading services to or on behalf of any other person, in any capacity, in relation to the same trade in real estate,
 - (ii) that the licensee, or a related licensee, is or expects to be receiving remuneration relating to trading services referred to in subparagraph (i) from any other person, and
 - (iii) the nature of the licensee's relationship, or the relationship of the related licensee, with any person referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii).

5-11 Disclosure of additional remuneration

- (1) This section applies if a licensee receives or anticipates receiving, directly or indirectly,
 - (a) remuneration as a result of providing real estate services to or on behalf of a client, other than remuneration paid directly by the client,
 - (b) remuneration as a result of recommending
 - (i) a home inspector, mortgage broker, notary public, lawyer or savings institution, or
 - (ii) any other person providing real estate related products or services to a client, or
 - (c) remuneration as a result of recommending a client to a person referred to in paragraph (b) (i) or (ii).
- (2) The licensee must promptly disclose to the client, and to the licensee's related brokerage,
 - (a) the source of the remuneration,
 - (b) the amount of the remuneration or, if the amount of the remuneration is unknown, the likely amount of the remuneration or the method of calculation of the remuneration, and
 - (c) all other relevant facts relating to the remuneration.

5-12 Benefits in relation to rental property management services

To the extent that this is not already dealt with by section 5-11 [*disclosure of additional remuneration*] of these rules, if a licensee

- (a) anticipates receiving, directly or indirectly, a benefit from expenditures made by or on behalf of a principal to or on behalf of whom rental property management services are or may be provided, or
- (b) anticipates that an associate of the licensee will receive, directly or indirectly, such a benefit,

the licensee must disclose to the principal, and to the licensee's related brokerage, the nature and extent of the benefit before the benefit is accepted.

5-13 Disclosure of latent defects

- (1) For the purposes of this section:
material latent defect means a defect that cannot be discerned through a reasonable inspection of the property, including any of the following:
 - (a) a defect that renders the real estate
 - (i) dangerous or potentially dangerous to the occupants,
 - (ii) unfit for habitation, or
 - (iii) unfit for the purpose for which a party is acquiring it, if
 - (A) the party has made this purpose known to the licensee, or
 - (B) the licensee has otherwise become aware of this purpose;
 - (b) a defect that would involve great expense to remedy;
 - (c) a circumstance that affects the real estate in respect of which a local government or other local authority has given a notice to the client or the licensee, indicating that the circumstance must or should be remedied;
 - (d) a lack of appropriate municipal building and other permits respecting the real estate.
- (2) A licensee who is providing trading services to a client who is disposing of real estate must disclose to all other parties to the trade, promptly but in any case before any agreement for the acquisition or disposition of the real estate is entered into, any material latent defect in the real estate that is known to the licensee.
- (3) If a client instructs a licensee to withhold a disclosure required by subsection (2), the licensee must refuse to provide further trading services to or on behalf of that client in respect of the trade in real estate.

Division 3 – Commissions and Other Remuneration**5-14 Remuneration restriction in relation to trades in real estate**

- (1) A licensee must not request or enter into an agreement for payment of remuneration that is based on the difference between
 - (a) the price at which real estate is listed for sale, lease or other disposition, and
 - (b) the actual price for which it is sold, leased or otherwise disposed.
- (2) A licensee is not entitled to and must not retain any remuneration that is computed on a basis prohibited by subsection (1).

5-15 When licensee remuneration can be paid out of trust account

- (1) Money in a brokerage trust account that is intended as remuneration for a licensee is to be considered earned, for the purpose of authorizing withdrawal under section 31 (1) [*withdrawal of remuneration from brokerage trust account*] of the Act, in the circumstances described in this section.

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- (2) Subject to subsection (3), money that is held by the brokerage as a stakeholder under section 28 [*circumstances in which brokerage holds money as stakeholder*] of the Act may be withdrawn as follows:
- (a) if the money is held in respect of a transaction for the leasing of real estate, on the earlier of
 - (i) the date the lease or assignment of lease is submitted to the land title office for registration,
 - (ii) the date the tenant has the right to take possession of the real estate, and
 - (iii) the date the tenant lawfully occupies the real estate;
 - (b) in the case of a transfer that is not registrable in the land title office, other than a transfer related to a transaction referred to in paragraph (a), on the date on which the real estate is transferred;
 - (c) in any other case, on the date on which the documents effecting the transfer are submitted to the land title office for registration.
- (3) If, in relation to money that is held as referred to in subsection (2),
- (a) the service agreement establishes a time at which remuneration is earned by the licensee, and
 - (b) that time is later than the time that would otherwise apply under subsection (2),
- the money may be withdrawn at the time referred to in paragraph (a).
- (4) Money held by the brokerage other than as a stakeholder may be withdrawn
- (a) subject to paragraph (b), in accordance with the service agreement or other agreement under which the applicable real estate services are provided, or
 - (b) at a time otherwise agreed to in writing by the client.

PART 6 – DEALING WITH OTHER LICENSEES AND UNLICENSED PERSONS

6-1 Payment to unlicensed persons prohibited

- (1) A licensee must not pay, offer to pay or agree or allow to be paid, remuneration to a person in relation to real estate services if the person is required to be licensed in relation to those services but is not licensed.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not prohibit a brokerage from paying remuneration to a person who is licensed or otherwise authorized, under the laws of a jurisdiction other than British Columbia, to provide equivalent real estate services in the other jurisdiction.

6-2 Acting for unlicensed persons prohibited

A brokerage must not provide real estate services to or on behalf of any person who is not a principal in relation to the real estate services unless the person is

- (a) licensed in relation to those services,
- (b) exempt from the requirement to be licensed in relation to those services, or
- (c) licensed or otherwise authorized, under the laws of a jurisdiction other than British Columbia, to provide equivalent real estate services in the other jurisdiction.

PART 7 – BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

7-1 Agreement to pay other than into brokerage trust account

Section 27 (1) and (2) [*payment of money from principal*] of the Act does not apply to money held or received by a licensee if

- (a) the requirements set out in section 27 (4) (a) of the Act are met, and
- (b) the licensee or brokerage, as applicable, ensures that the money is paid to, or is made payable to and immediately delivered to, the person to whom the principals agreed that the money is to be paid or made payable to.

7-2 Commission trust accounts

For the purposes of section 31 (2) [*payment of licensee remuneration*] of the Act, a brokerage may maintain one or more commission trust accounts in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) a commission trust account must be designated as a trust account both in the brokerage's records and in the records of the savings institution holding the account;
- (b) the only money that may be paid into the account is money that
 - (i) is intended as remuneration for a licensee engaged by the brokerage, and
 - (ii) may be paid out of the trust account in accordance with section 5-15 [*when licensee remuneration can be paid out of trust account*] of these rules.

7-3 Requirement to notify savings institution of pooled trust accounts

- (1) For the purposes of this section:
pooled trust account means a trust account in which money is held on behalf of more than one person.
- (2) If a brokerage has a pooled trust account with a savings institution other than a credit union, the brokerage must, before April 30 of every year, provide to the institution
 - (a) written notice that the account is a pooled account, and
 - (b) a list identifying each person on whose behalf money is held in that account and specifying the amount held for each person.

7-4 Other trust account requirements

- (1) At least one related managing broker must be a signing authority on each trust account maintained by a brokerage.
- (2) The monthly trust asset and liability reconciliation under section 8-3 (d) [*trust account records*] of these rules for each trust account of a brokerage must be reviewed, dated, and initialed by a related managing broker or by a person designated by a related managing broker.

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- (3) A brokerage must arrange for all banking documents, including cheques, statements and deposit slips, relating to a trust account to include an indication that they relate to a trust account.

7-5 Shortages in trust accounts

- (1) A brokerage must not make any payment out of a trust account if
 - (a) the payment would reduce the amount currently recorded in a trust ledger for the account to a negative balance, or
 - (b) the trust ledger to which the payment relates is already at a negative balance.
- (2) If at any time there is a negative balance referred to in subsection (1), the brokerage must take immediate steps to eliminate the negative balance.
- (3) The brokerage must notify the council of a negative balance referred to in subsection (1) as follows:
 - (a) immediately, if a related managing broker considers that the negative balance may result in a person having a claim for a compensable loss in relation to the brokerage;
 - (b) in any other case, within 10 working days after the negative balance arises, unless the brokerage is able to eliminate the negative balance in that time.

7-6 Council review of accounts and other records

- (1) A brokerage must allow the council to review the brokerage's accounts, financial records and any other records relating to the dealings of the brokerage as a licensee or to the dealings of its related licensees as licensees.
- (2) The authority to review under this section includes the authority to inspect and the authority to audit.
- (3) If a review under this section shows that the brokerage's books and other records are not in proper order or are not kept up to date, the council may require the brokerage to pay all or part of the costs of the review, subject to the same limits that apply under section 44 (2) [*enforcement expenses*] of the Act.

7-7 Annual financial statements, accountant's report and brokerage activity report

- (1) A brokerage must, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year of the brokerage, file with the council
 - (a) financial statements for that fiscal year,
 - (b) an accountant's report respecting that fiscal year, completed in accordance with the bylaws, and
 - (c) a brokerage activity report respecting that fiscal year, completed in accordance with the bylaws.
 - (2) The financial statements must
 - (a) be audited by an accountant, in the case of a brokerage that is a public company as defined in the *Business Corporations Act*, or
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- (b) in any other case, have been subject, at a minimum, to a review engagement by an accountant.
 - (3) An accountant who
 - (a) audits or reviews the financial statements as contemplated by subsection (2), or
 - (b) completes the accountant's reportmust be independent of the brokerage and of any director, officer or partner of the brokerage or a related licensee of the brokerage.
 - (4) The brokerage must
 - (a) disclose to an accountant referred to in subsection (3) every savings institution account that was opened, closed or maintained by the brokerage during the fiscal year,
 - (b) provide the accountant with access to all financial and other records of the brokerage for the fiscal year, and
 - (c) provide the accountant with any other information the accountant considers necessary to enable the accountant to conduct the audit or review or to complete the accountant's report, as required by this section.

7-8 Requirement to ensure solvency and cover shortages

- (1) This section applies in any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) if a brokerage notifies the council under section 2-20 [*notice respecting solvency*] of these rules that it is not able to pay its debts as they become due;
 - (b) if a brokerage notifies the council under section 7-5 (3) [*notice respecting shortages*] of these rules that there is a negative balance in a trust ledger for a trust account;
 - (c) the annual financial reports under section 7-7 [*annual financial statements, accountant's report and brokerage activity report*] of these rules disclose that, as of the end of the brokerage's fiscal year,
 - (i) the brokerage's current liabilities exceed its current assets, or
 - (ii) the brokerage's total liabilities exceed its total assets; or
 - (d) a review under section 7-6 [*council review of accounts and other records*] of these rules indicates
 - (i) a circumstance for which notice is required as referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), or
 - (ii) either of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (c).
 - (2) The council may require the brokerage to do one or more of the following:
 - (a) explain why the shortage or other deficiency arose;
 - (b) pay money into a trust account to cover a shortage in the trust account;
 - (c) re-establish the brokerage to a state of solvency;
 - (d) provide a bond or other form of security.
 - (3) A requirement under subsection (2) (b) applies despite section 27 (5) [*restriction on payment into brokerage trust accounts*] of the Act and section 7-2 (b) [*restriction on payment into commission trust accounts*] of these rules.
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PART 8 – BROKERAGE RECORDS

Division 1 – Financial Records

8-1 Financial records

- (1) A brokerage must keep such financial records in connection with its business as are necessary to ensure the appropriate and timely accounting of all transactions relating to real estate services provided by the brokerage and its related licensees.
- (2) The records required under subsection (1) must show and readily distinguish the following:
 - (a) the amount of money held or received by the brokerage on its own behalf;
 - (b) the amount of money paid by the brokerage on its own behalf;
 - (c) the amount of money held or received on behalf of each other person;
 - (d) the amount of money paid for or on behalf of each other person;
 - (e) the total amount of money held or received for or on behalf of other persons;
 - (f) the total amount of money paid for or on behalf of other persons.

8-2 General account records

For each account maintained by a brokerage, other than a trust account, the brokerage must keep the following records:

- (a) a cash record showing all receipts and disbursements;
- (b) all banking documents relating to account transactions, including statements, cancelled cheques or other records of disbursements, vouchers, duplicate deposit slips and deposit books;
- (c) monthly reconciliations of banking statements to the cash record, prepared in a timely fashion and, in any case, no later than 5 weeks after the monthly accounting cut-off date for the account.

8-3 Trust account records

A brokerage must keep the following records with respect to all trust accounts maintained by the brokerage:

- (a) a trust cash record showing all transactions affecting the trust account, including all deposits, withdrawals, interest and other banking transactions that have affected the trust account;
- (b) a trust journal showing all amounts received and disbursed and any unexpended balance;
- (c) separate trust ledgers as follows:
 - (i) *in respect of money held or received on account of trades in real estate*—a separate trust ledger for each trade in real estate

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- showing all amounts received and disbursed in relation to the trade and any unexpended balance in relation to the trade;
- (ii) *in respect of money held or received on account of rental property management services*—a separate trust ledger for each principal showing all amounts received and disbursed in relation to the principal and any unexpended balance in relation to that principal;
 - (iii) *in respect of money held or received on account of remuneration for real estate services*—a separate trust ledger for each licensee or other intended recipient showing all amounts received and disbursed in relation to the recipient and any unexpended balance in relation to the recipient;
- (d) a monthly trust liability and asset reconciliation,
- (i) for money held by the brokerage as a stakeholder under section 28 [*circumstances in which brokerage holds money as stakeholder*] of the Act, listing each trade in real estate in relation to which the brokerage holds the trust funds, and the amount being held in relation to each trade,
 - (ii) for money that is not held by the brokerage as a stakeholder, listing every person for which the brokerage holds trust funds, and the amount being held for each person, and
 - (iii) reconciling the funds held in the trust account to the unexpended balances in the trust ledgers for the account,
- prepared in a timely fashion and, in any case, no later than 5 weeks after the monthly accounting cut-off date for the account;
- (e) all banking documents relating to the account transactions, including statements, cancelled cheques or other records of disbursements, vouchers, duplicate deposit slips and deposit books.

Division 2 – Other Records

8-4 General records

A brokerage must keep the following records:

- (a) copies of all written disclosures under Division 2 [*Disclosures*] of Part 5 [*Relationships with Principals and Parties*] of these rules and any related acknowledgments;
- (b) copies of all significant correspondence sent or received by the brokerage or a related licensee respecting the provision of real estate services by the brokerage or a related licensee;
- (c) a copy of all annual financial reports;
- (d) a list, maintained separately for each fiscal year of the brokerage, of
 - (i) all trades in real estate in which the brokerage is or was involved during that year, and
 - (ii) all rental properties that are or were managed by the brokerage during that year.

8-5 Trading records

- (1) A brokerage must keep copies of the following records with respect to trades in real estate in relation to which it provides trading services:
 - (a) the contracts for the acquisition or disposition of real estate;
 - (b) any financial statements provided to a party by the brokerage in relation to the trade in real estate;
 - (c) any service agreements;
 - (d) the real estate trade record sheets required under subsection (2).
- (2) If a brokerage or a related licensee holds or receives money in relation to a trade in real estate, the brokerage must keep a record sheet respecting the trade, in a form approved by the council, that includes the following information:
 - (a) the nature of the trade in real estate;
 - (b) a description sufficient to identify the real estate involved in the trade in real estate;
 - (c) a deal number for the purposes of identifying the trade in real estate;
 - (d) the sale price or other consideration for the trade in real estate;
 - (e) the name and address of every party to the trade in real estate;
 - (f) the amount of money received that is required by section 27 [*payment into trust account*] of the Act to be paid into the brokerage's trust account and details of every disbursement of that money;
 - (g) the amount of remuneration paid or payable to any licensee or other person, the name of the party paying the remuneration and the name of the person who has received or is to receive it.

8-6 Rental property management records

- (1) A brokerage must keep copies of the following records with respect to its rental property management services:
 - (a) the contracts for the rental of real estate, including tenancy agreements;
 - (b) any accounting statements, and attached invoices for expenditures, that are provided to clients;
 - (c) any service agreements;
 - (d) the rental property management record sheets required under subsection (2).
- (2) If a brokerage or a related licensee holds or receives money in relation to the provision of rental property management services, the brokerage must keep a record sheet in respect of each client to whom or on whose behalf the services are provided, in a form approved by the council, that includes the following information:
 - (a) the name and address of the client;
 - (b) a description sufficient to identify the real estate involved in the provision of the rental property management services;
 - (c) a list of the current tenants at each property of the client and the security deposits, pet damage deposits and other deposits paid by each tenant;

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- (d) the amount of remuneration paid or payable to any licensee or other person, and the name of the person who has received or is to receive the remuneration.

8-7 Transfer of rental property management records

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), after the termination of a rental property management services agreement, the brokerage must
 - (a) continue to prepare and must retain all financial records relating to the services provided by the brokerage to the former client that are required under Division 1 [*Financial Records*] of this Part, and
 - (b) retain all records under section 8-6 [*rental property management records*] of these rules relating to services provided by the brokerage to the former client.
- (2) If requested by the former client, the brokerage must provide records to that client or, if the former client engages another brokerage to provide such services, to the other brokerage as follows:
 - (a) in the case of financial records referred to in subsection (1) (a), copies of the records must be provided within 14 days after the last reconciliation of banking statements to the cash record is completed under section 8-2 (c) [*general account records*] of these rules;
 - (b) in the case of records referred to in subsection (1) (b), the originals of the records must be provided within 14 days of the request, but the brokerage must retain copies.

Division 3 – General Recordkeeping

8-8 Specific obligations not limiting

The specific requirements established by this Part do not limit the requirements of section 25 [*brokerage records*] of the Act.

8-9 Records must be kept up to date

Records required under Division 1 [*Financial Records*] or 2 [*Other Records*] of this Part must be kept up to date.

8-10 Retention of records

- (1) A brokerage must keep the records required under Division 1 [*Financial Records*] or 2 [*Other Records*] of this Part for at least 7 years after their creation unless a shorter period is authorized in writing by the council.
- (2) The records referred to in subsection (1) must be made available at the head office of the brokerage for the purposes of a review under section 7-6 [*council review of accounts and other records*] of these rules.

8-11 Brokerage obligations when winding up business

A brokerage that ceases to carry on the business of a brokerage must do the following:

- (a) immediately surrender to the council the brokerage's licences and the licences of all related licensees that are in the possession of the brokerage;
- (b) promptly submit to the council a report respecting the winding up, completed in accordance with the bylaws;
- (c) if requested by the council, submit to the council one or more of the financial statements and reports required under section 7-7 [*annual financial statements, accountant's report and brokerage activity report*] of these rules;
- (d) as requested by the council, provide to the council
 - (i) any other financial records of the brokerage, and
 - (ii) any further information about the business of the brokerage;
- (e) arrange for the records referred to in section 8-10 [*retention of records*] of these rules to be kept, for the period referred to in that section, by
 - (i) another brokerage,
 - (ii) an accountant, lawyer or notary public, or
 - (iii) another person acceptable to the council.

PART 9 – LICENSEE EXEMPTIONS

9-1 Management of rental real estate owned by licensee

- (1) This section applies to a managing broker, associate broker or representative who provides rental property management services on their own behalf in relation to their own real estate.
- (2) The Act and these rules do not apply to the licensee in relation to the rental property management services so long as the licensee does all of the following:
 - (a) provides these services in their own name and not in the name of their related brokerage;
 - (b) does not, in any real estate advertising with respect to the rental real estate, indicate the name, address or telephone number of their related brokerage or of any place where the licensee is engaged in their capacity as licensee;
 - (c) discloses to each potential tenant of the rental real estate, promptly but in any event before the person enters into a tenancy agreement, that
 - (i) even though they are licensed under the *Real Estate Services Act*, they are not acting as a licensee in this case, and
 - (ii) the licensee is not regulated under the *Real Estate Services Act* in relation to the rental real estate.

9-2 Management of rental real estate owned by licensee's family

- (1) This section applies to a managing broker, associate broker or representative who provides rental property management services that are
 - (a) provided to or on behalf of their spouse, family partner, son, daughter or parent,
 - (b) provided in relation to rental property owned by the spouse, family partner, son, daughter or parent, and
 - (c) not provided for or in expectation of remuneration.
- (2) The Act and these rules do not apply to the licensee in relation to the rental property management services so long as the licensee does all of the following:
 - (a) complies with the requirements of section 9-1 (2) (a), (b) and (c) [*management of rental real estate owned by licensee*] of these rules;
 - (b) discloses in writing to the spouse, family partner, son, daughter or parent, before providing the services, that
 - (i) even though they are licensed under the *Real Estate Services Act*, they are not acting as a licensee in this case, and
 - (ii) the licensee is not regulated under the *Real Estate Services Act* in relation to the rental real estate.

PART 10 – TRANSITION

10-1 Conversion of former unrestricted licences

On the coming into force of the Act, an unrestricted licence under the former *Real Estate Act* is deemed to be a licence of the category established by section 2-1 (c) [*trading services and rental property management services*] of these rules.

10-2 Temporary licences for grandparented manufactured home dealers

(1) In this section:

grandparented manufactured home dealer means a person who was, on December 31, 2004, exempt under the Motor Dealer Exemption Regulation, B.C. Reg. 189/88, from Part 1 of the *Real Estate Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 397;

manufactured home sale services means trading services related to the disposition of a manufactured home where the disposition does not involve an interest in real estate other than

- (a) a month-to-month lease or tenancy agreement, or
- (b) the assignment of a month-to-month lease or tenancy agreement respecting the real estate on which the manufactured home is situated.

(2) Even though a grandparented manufactured home dealer is not qualified under section 2-8 (1) [*pre-licensing course and exams*] of these rules, the council may issue to that person a temporary trading services licence that is

- (a) restricted to the provision of manufactured home sales services, and
- (b) conditional on the person meeting those qualification requirements, or having them waived under section 2-7 (3) [*waiver*] of these rules, by June 30, 2006.

10-3 Temporary licences for strata management services

(1) In this section:

grandparented strata management services provider means a person who was providing strata management services for a period of at least 3 months immediately before January 1, 2006.

(2) Even though a grandparented strata management services provider is not qualified under section 2-8 (1) [*pre-licensing course and exams*] of these rules, the council may issue to that person a temporary strata management services licence that is conditional on the person meeting those qualification requirements, or having them waived under section 2-7 (3) [*waiver*] of these rules, by January 1, 2007.

10-4 Transitional implementation in relation to service agreements and disclosures

(1) As exceptions to the immediate application of

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- (a) section 5-1 [*written service agreements required in some cases*] of these rules,
 - (b) section 5-8 (1) [*disclosures must be in writing*] of these rules, in relation to disclosures under
 - (i) section 5-11 [*disclosure of additional remuneration*] of these rules,
 - (ii) section 5-12 [*benefits in relation to rental property management services*] of these rules, or
 - (iii) section 5-13 [*disclosure of latent defects*] of these rules, and
 - (c) section 5-9 (3) [*disclosure of interest in trade where real estate sold or otherwise disposed by licensee or associate*],

a licensee must comply with those sections as soon as reasonably practicable, but is not otherwise required to comply with them until July 1, 2005.

- (2) As an exception to the immediate application of section 5-9 [*disclosure of interest in trade*] in relation to disclosures under subsection (1) [*disclosure of interest in trade where real estate acquired by licensee or associate*] of that section, a licensee may, as an alternative until July 1, 2005, make disclosure in accordance with section 38 [*acquisition of real estate by a licensee, or the associates of a licensee*] of the *Real Estate Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 397, using the form that was established by the Disclosure Regulation, B.C. Reg. 124/84.