

Key Information for Shared Owners

This note is intended as a brief guide for Leaseholders (i.e., shared owners) of the key provisions of the Shared Ownership Lease.

All Leaseholders should carefully consider the terms of this note and the attached lease and discuss any issues that arise with his or her solicitor before entering into the lease.

1 HOW DOES SHARED OWNERSHIP WORK?

Under a shared ownership lease, the Leaseholder buys a 'share' of the property and pays rent on the remaining share of the property (which remains in the ownership of the Landlord).

The Leaseholder can buy further shares in the property at the market value of those shares at the time of purchase. Buying further shares is referred to as 'staircasing'. When the Leaseholder owns 100%, he or she can acquire the freehold in the property for no charge.

As the Leaseholder buys further shares, the rent will be reduced proportionately to reflect the fact that the Landlord's interest in the property has reduced.

2 STANDARD LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Although initially the property is not owned outright, the Leaseholder does have the normal responsibilities of a full owner. This means, for example, that the Leaseholder will be obliged to pay 100% of the outgoings relating to the property and to keep the property in good and substantial repair and condition. This includes paying any excess regarding repairs required if claiming under warranties, ie. NHBC, LABC etc. And, arranging and paying for annual gas servicing, if applicable.

The lease also contains other 'standard' obligations on the Leaseholder. For example, the Leaseholder will:

- if applicable, need to contribute towards the costs incurred by the Landlord in providing services;
- need to seek the Landlord's consent before making certain alterations; and
- if applicable, comply with regulations relating to the management of the estate of which the property forms part.

3 RENT REVIEW

The rent will be reviewed periodically at the times set out in the lease. Typically, the rent will be reviewed every year. The reviewed rent will be increased in line with any proportionate increases in the retail prices index (RPI).

The rent will be reviewed on an 'upwards only' basis. This means that the level of rent will not go down when it is reviewed. However, any increase in the rent will be capped at a figure representing the RPI increase plus 0.5%. This means that where the RPI is zero or negative the most the rent can increase by is 0.5%.

4 DISPOSALS OF OR DEALINGS WITH THE LEASE

Assignment or Transfer

If the Leaseholder assigns or transfers the lease before he or she staircases to 100% ownership of the property, the Landlord can require the Leaseholder's purchaser to buy (at market value) all remaining shares in the property. This is often referred to as 'back to back' staircasing.

However, back to back staircasing will not be required by the Landlord:

- if the lease is transferred or assigned as a result of the divorce or death of the Leaseholder;
- if the Leaseholder gives the Landlord notice that he or she wishes to sell its interest in the lease and either the lease is assigned to a person nominated by the Landlord, or, the Leaseholder surrenders (or returns) the Lease to the Landlord (in both cases for a price that is no more than the market value of the Leaseholder's share of the property);
- if the Landlord fails to nominate a purchaser, the nominated purchaser fails to purchase the Leaseholder's share or completion of the surrender of the Lease does not take place.

Subletting

The Leaseholder is not permitted to sub-let or part with possession of the property in any other way until the Leaseholder staircases to 100% ownership of the property.

5 MORTGAGE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Loans from banks and building societies to Leaseholders would often require Leaseholders to take out mortgage indemnity insurance or other forms of additional security which would increase the expense to the Leaseholder of acquiring a shared ownership interest in the property. So with the aim of cutting down or avoiding such expense arising (so that mortgage indemnity insurance is not required and encouraging banks and building societies to lend to shared owners), the Landlord agrees that if the Leaseholder defaults the Landlord will compensate the Lender for some part of any loss incurred if the proceeds from the sale of the Leaseholder's share of the property are insufficient. For this reason the Leaseholder's lender will need to obtain the consent of the Landlord to the terms of the Leaseholder's mortgage.

If the Landlord has to cover some of the mortgage debt in this way the Leaseholder will become liable to pay the Landlord back. In such cases the Landlord will be able to pursue the Leaseholder to recover its loss and may also enforce any other security guarantees or insurance that were originally granted to the Lender.

To assist the Landlord and the Lender in operating these compensation provisions, by signing the lease the Leaseholder authorises the Landlord and the Lender to exchange personal information relating to the Leaseholder in relation to various matters, including the terms of the lease, details of any arrears and any loan secured against the property.

6 IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING PAYMENT OF THE RENT AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS

You need to be aware that if the Leaseholder fails to pay the rent reserved by the Lease and/or fails to observe and perform his or her obligations in the Lease the Landlord may be entitled to terminate the lease (subject to the Landlord obtaining any necessary court order. If the lease is terminated the Leaseholder will lose (and will not be entitled to any compensation for), any shares in the property which he or she had acquired.

VARIATIONS TO THE STANDARD FORM LEASE

Paragraphs 1 to 7 above summarise the key terms of the standard form Shared Ownership Lease issued by the Homes and Communities Agency.

The Landlord summarises below the terms of the lease that materially depart from the standard form:

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This guidance note does not form part of the Lease and is not to be taken into account in the interpretation of any provision in the Lease. It is important that the Leaseholder gets legal advice before entering into the Lease.