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Lagos State of Nigeria

Tenancy Law 2011

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Supplement to Lagos State of Nigeria Official Gazette Extraordinary No 37, Vol 44 Of 26th August 2011 – Part A

Assented to at Ikeja this 24th day of August 2011

Mr Babatunde Raji Fashola (SAN)
Governor of Lagos State



Lagos State of Nigeria

Tenancy Law 2011
No 14 of 2011

Law to Regulate rights and obligations under tenancy agreements and their relationship between the landlord and the Tenant including the procedure for the recovery of premises and for connected purposes.

24th August, 2011

The Lagos State House of Assembly enacts as follows:

1.-(1) This Law shall apply to all premises within Lagos State, including business and residential premises unless otherwise specified.

(2) This Law shall not apply to-

- (a) Residential premises owned or operated by an educational institution for its staff and students;
 - (b) Residential premises provided for emergency shelter;
 - (c) Residential premises-
 - (i) In a care or hospice facility;
 - (ii) In a public or private hospital or a mental health facility: and
 - (d) that is made available in the course of providing rehabilitative or therapeutic treatment.
- (3) The following areas:
- (i) Apapa;
 - (ii) Ikeja GRA.;
 - (iii) Ikoyi; and
 - (iv) Victoria Island

are exempted from the application of this Law, however, the Governor may from time to time by Order published in the State Official Gazette exempt the application of this Law to any other area or premises in the State,

2.-(1) A Court shall have jurisdiction to determine matters in respect of the tenancy of any premises let before or after the commencement this Law.

- (2) The jurisdiction of a court shall not be ousted by the defendant or respondent setting up the title of any other party.
- (3) The parties' agreement to resort to Court connected Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) or other facilities such as the Lagos Multi-Door Court House or to the Citizens Mediation Centre for amicable dispute resolution shall not however be construed as an ouster of Court's jurisdiction.
- (4) Proceedings shall be brought under this Law at the High Court where the rental value of the premises exceeds the jurisdiction of the Magistrate Court as provided by the Magistrates' Courts Law.
- (5) Subject to the provisions of this Law, a Court shall be bound by the practice and procedure in civil matters in the Magistrates' Court or the High Court of Lagos State.

3. A tenancy agreement shall for the purposes of this Law, be deemed to exist where premises are granted by the landlord to a person for value whether or not it is –

- (a) Express or implied;
- (b) Oral or written or partly oral or partly written; or
- (c) For a fixed period.

4.-(1) It shall be unlawful for a landlord or his agent to demand or receive from a sitting tenant rent in excess of six (6) months from a monthly tenant and one (1) year from a yearly tenant in respect of any premises without prejudice to the nature of tenancy held at the commencement of the tenancy.

- (2) It shall be unlawful for a sitting tenant to offer or pay rent in excess of one (1) year for a yearly tenant and six

(6) months for a monthly tenant in respect of any premises.

- (3) It shall be unlawful for a landlord or his agent to demand or receive from a new or would be tenant rent in excess of one (1) year in respect of any premises.
- (4) It shall be unlawful for a new or would be tenant to offer or pay rent in excess of one (1) year in respect of any premises.
- (5) Any person who receives or pays rent in excess of what is prescribed in this Section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of One Hundred Thousand Naira (₦100,000.00) or to three (3) months imprisonment

5.-(1) As from the commencement of this Law, all landlords shall upon payment of rent by the tenants, be obliged to issue a rent payment receipt to their tenants in respect of such payments.

(2) The receipt shall state the –

- (a) date on which rent was received;
- (b) Names and addresses of the landlord and the tenant;
- (c) description and location of premises in respect of which the rent is paid;
- (d) Amount of rent paid; and
- (e) Period to which the payment relates.

(3) Any landlord who fails to issue a rent payment receipt to his tenant as prescribed under this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine of One Hundred Thousand Naira (₦100, 000. 00)

6.-(1) the tenant's entitlement to quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the Premises includes the right to –

- (a) privacy;
- (b) Freedom from unreasonable disturbance;
- (c) exclusive possession of the premises, subject to the landlord's restricted right of inspection; and
- (d) the use of common areas for reasonable and lawful purpose.

(2) Where a tenant with the previous consent in writing of the landlord, effects improvements on the premises and the landlord determines the tenancy, such a tenant shall be entitled to claim compensation for the effected improvements on quitting the premises.

7. Subject to any provision to the contrary in the tenancy agreement the tenant shall:

- (1) Pay the rents at the times and in the manner stated;
- (2) pay all existing and future rates and charges not payable by the landlord by law;
- (3) keep the premises in good and tenantable repair, reasonable wear and tear excepted;
- (4) permit the landlord and his agents during the tenancy at all reasonable hours in the daytime after previous written notice, to view the condition of the premises and to effect, repairs in necessary parts of the building;

- (5) Not make any alterations or additions to the premises without the written consent of the landlord;
 - (6) Not assign or sublet any part of the premises without the written consent of the landlord; and
 - (7) Notify the landlord where structural or substantial damage has occurred to any part of the premises as soon as practicable.
8. Subject to any provision to the contrary in a tenancy agreement, the landlord shall;
- (i) Not disturb the tenant's quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the premises.
 - (ii) Pay all rates and charges as stipulated by law.
 - (iii) Keep the premises insured against loss or damage.
 - (iv) Not terminate or restrict the use of a common facility or service for the use of the premises.
 - (v) Not seize any item or property of the tenant or interfere with the tenant's access to his personal property.
 - (vi) Effect repairs and maintain the external and common parts of the premises.
9. A tenancy agreement in respect of business premises, shall be deemed to provide that where the landlord –
- (a) inhibits the access of the tenant to the premises in any substantial manner;
 - (b) Takes any action that may substantially alter or inhibit the flow of the customers, clients or other persons using the tenant's business premises;
 - (c) Causes or fails to make reasonable efforts to prevent or remove any disruption to trading or use within the business premises which results in loss of profits to the tenant;
 - (d) Fails to rectify as soon as practicable, any breakdown of plant or equipment under his care and maintenance which results in loss of profits to the tenant; or
 - (e) fails to maintain or repair the exterior or the common parts of the building or buildings of which the premises is comprised, and after being given notice in writing by the tenant requiring him to rectify the matter, does not do so within such time as is reasonably practicable, the landlord is liable to pay to the tenant such reasonable compensation as shall be determined by the Court, where the tenant effects the repairs or maintenance.
10. In any case where the landlord or his agent in addition to rent requires the tenant or licensee to pay –
- (a) A security deposit to cover damage and repairs to the premises;
 - (b) For services and facilities for the premises; or
 - (c) Service charges in flats or units that retain common parts on the premises,

The landlord or his agent shall issue a separate receipt to the tenant for payments received and such tenant shall be entitled to a written account at least every six (6) months from the Landlord of how monies paid were disbursed.

11. From the commencement of a tenancy it shall be the duty of the party who engages the services of a professional in respect of the tenancy agreement to pay the fees for such professional services.
12. Where there is a breach or non-observance of any of the conditions or covenants in respect of the premises, the landlord shall subject to –
 - (a) Any provision to the contrary in the agreement between the parties; and

(b) The service of process in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Law,

have the right to institute proceedings for an order to re-enter and determine the tenancy.

13.-(1) where there is no stipulation as to the notice to be given by either party to determine the tenancy, the following shall apply-

- (a) a week's notice for a tenant at will;
 - (b) one (1) month's notice for a monthly tenant;
 - (c) three (3) months notice for a quarterly tenant;
 - (d) three (3) months notice for a half-yearly tenant; and
 - (e) six months notice for a yearly tenant
- (2) In the case of a monthly tenancy, where the tenant is in arrears of rent for six (6) months, the tenancy shall lapse and the Court shall make an order for possession and arrears of rent upon proof of the arrears by the landlord.
 - (3) In the case of a quarterly or half-yearly tenancy, where the tenant is in arrears of one (1) year rent, the tenancy shall lapse and the Court shall make an order for possession and arrears of rent upon proof of the arrears by the landlord.
 - (4) Notice for tenants under subsection (1) (c), (d) and (e) of this Section need not terminate on the anniversary of the tenancy but may terminate on or after the date of expiration of the tenancy.
 - (5) In the case of a tenancy for a fixed term, no notice to quit shall be required once the tenancy has been determined by efflux ion of time and where the landlord intends to proceed to Court to recover possession, he shall serve a seven (7) days written notice of his intention to apply to recover possession as in Form TL5 in the Schedule to this Law.
 - (6) The nature of a tenancy shall, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, be determined by reference to the time when the rent is paid or demanded.

14. Where a person is a licensee and upon the expiration or withdrawal of his licence, he refuses or neglects to give up possession, he shall be entitled to service of a seven (7) days notice of the owner's intention to apply to recover possession as in Form TL4 in the Schedule to this Law.

15-(1) A premises will be deemed to be abandoned where the-

- (a) tenancy has expired ;and
 - (b) tenant has not occupied the premises since the tenancy expired and has not given up lawful possession of the premises.
- (2) Following subsection (1) above ,the landlord shall-
 - (a) issue a seven (7) days notice of the landlord's intention to recover possession as prescribed in Form TLA, which shall be served by pasting the notice on the abandoned premises; and
 - (b) apply to the Court for an order for possession and an order to force open the premises.

16. As soon as the term or interest on any premises has been determined by a written notice to quit as in Form TL2 or TL3, in the Schedule to this Law and the tenant neglects or refuses to quit and deliver up possession of the premises or any part of it, the Landlord or his agent may cause the tenant to As soon as the term or interest on any premises has been

determined by a be served with a written notice as in Form TL4, signed by the Landlord or his agent, of the landlord's intention to proceed to recover possession, stating the grounds and particulars of the claim, on a date not less than seven (7) days from the date of the notice.

- 17.(1) Notices referred to under Sections 13-16 of this Law shall be by proper service a" prescribed under Sections 18 and 19.
- (2) Proper service shall be service in such a manner that it can be established to the satisfaction of the Court that the person to be served will have knowledge of any of the notices.
18. Proper service on a tenant of residential premises shall be personal service, for residential premises which includes but is not limited to the following:
- (a) service on the in person;
 - (b) delivery to any adult residing at the premises to be recovered;
 - (c) by courier where the tenant cannot be found ,by delivering same at the premises sought to be recovered and the courier shall provide proof of delivery; or
 - (d) affixing the notice on a prominent part of the premises to be recovered and providing corroborative proof of service.
19. Proper service on a tenant of a business premises shall by-
- (a) delivery to a person at the business premises sought to be recovered: or
 - (b) affixing the notice on a prominent part of the premises to be recovered and providing corroborative proof of service.
20. Where the tenant is a person other than an individual (including corporate entity), the landlord shall ensure proper service of all notices required under this Law on the tenant:

Provided that the failure of the tenant to notify any other person in occupation shall not affect the proceedings to recover possession.

21. Where a person claims possession of premises which he alleges is occupied solely by a person in unlawful occupation, the proceedings for recovery of the premises shall be by the summary procedure contained in the Civil Procedure Rules of the relevant Court without prejudice to the necessary need to serve upon the unlawful occupant Form TL4.
22. Service of any summons, warrant or other process shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to the' service of the civil process of Magistrates' Court or the High Court of Lagos State.
23. Subject to the provisions of this Law, the forms contained in the Schedule to this Law, may be used in the cases to which they apply and when so used, shall be sufficient in Law with such adaptation and modification as may be necessary.
24. Upon the expiration of the time stated in the notice as in Form TL4, if the tenant neglects or refuses to quit and deliver up possession, the landlord may file a claim by way of summons as in Form TL6A and B for recovery of possession, either against the tenant or against such person so neglecting or refusing, in the Magisterial District or High Court Division where the premises is situated.
- 25.-(1) unless the agreement expressly stipulates otherwise, the Court shall have power to make an .order for possession upon proof of any of the following grounds –

- (a) arrears of rent;

- (b) breach of any covenant or agreement;
- (c) where the premises is required by the landlord for personal use; or

(2) Notwithstanding any agreement between the parties, the Court shall have power to make an Order for possession upon proof of any of the following grounds where-

- (a) the premises is being used for immoral or illegal purposes;
- (b) the premises has been abandoned;
- (c) the premises is unsafe and unsound as to constitute a danger to human life or property; or
- (d) the tenant or any person residing or lodging with him or being his sub-tenant constitutes by conduct, an act of intolerable nuisance or induces a breach of a tenancy agreement.

26. The landlord shall be entitled to recovery of the premises where-

- (a) a tenancy is proved to be for a fixed term certain ;
- (b) the period of the tenancy has expired by effluxion of time; and
- (c) form "TL5" has been served in accordance with Section 13(5) of this Law.

27.-(1) In any matter under this Law, relating to any 'fact required to be proved at the trial of any action, evidence shall be by written deposition or oral examination of witnesses in open Court or a combination of both.

- (2) All agreed documents or other exhibits shall be tendered from the bar or by the party where he is not represented by a legal practitioner.
- (3) The oral examination of a witness during his evidence- in-chief shall be limited to confirming his written deposition and tendering in evidence all disputed documents or other exhibits.
- (4) Where the tenant does not enter any defense and the landlord can prove –
 - (a) that the defendant is still neglecting or refusing to deliver up the premises;
 - (b) the annual rental value of the premises;
 - (c) the nature of the tenancy or holding;
 - (d) the expiration or other determination of the tenancy within the time and manner stipulated by law;
 - (e) his title, if such has accrued since the letting of the premises; and
 - (f) the service of the summons or writ if the defendant does not appear.

the Court may make an order as in Form TL 7 for possession of the premises mentioned either immediately or on or before such date (within six (6) months from the date of the Order) as the Court may direct

- (5) Subject to the provisions of Section 13 (2) and (3), the Court shall, in making an order for possession of premises, have regard to all circumstances of the case including where appropriate, the question as to whether other premises are available for the landlord or the tenant.
- (6) If the claimant named in the summons or writ fails to obtain an Order under subsection (1) of this Section, the defendant may be awarded such costs as the Court may direct.

28.-(1) Where there is any matter for determination before a Court under this Law, and the tenant admits the arrears of rent or a portion of the rent, the Court may order the tenant to pay such arrears of rent while the Court proceeds with the matter.

- (2) Where arrears of rent are claimed for the use and occupation of the premises, the claim shall show the rate at which such sum is claimed, and where it is proved, judgment shall be entered for the amount so proved.

29.-(1) In any proceedings under this Law, where a landlord refuses to accept the current rent from a tenant, the tenant may, upon application to the Court pay such rent to the Court's Registry.

- (2) The Landlord in such case shall be entitled to collect the rent from the Court, less ten percent (10%) to be retained by the Court.

30.-(1) A valid agreement to arbitrate shall be upheld and be enforceable in the Court while an arbitration clause or agreement in a tenancy or lease agreement shall not be construed as an ouster of the Court's jurisdiction.

- (2) In the absence of any agreement to the contrary or where the parties cannot agree on the appointment of an arbitrator or tribunal, the Court on receipt of a written application by any of the parties, shall act as the appointing authority, upon payment of the prescribed fees.
- (3) An arbitration award shall be enforceable as a Judgment or Order of the Court upon registration.
- (5) An Arbitration Award in any matter covered by this Law must be registered within three (3) months of the date of the Award.

31. Where mesne profits or a sum for the use and occupation of the premises are claimed, the claim shall show the rate at which such sum is claimed, and where it is proved, judgment shall be entered for the amount so proved.

32.-(1) In proceedings under this Law, the Court shall promote reconciliation, mediation and amicable settlement between the parties.

- (2) A Court may refer tenancy proceedings or any part of it to mediation at a Citizen Mediation Centre or to Lagos Multi-Door Court House.
- (3) Referrals to mediation under the provisions of subsection (2) of this Section shall not require the consent of the parties to the proceedings.
- (4) The mediator shall submit the Mediation Agreement to the Court for endorsement and enforcement within three (3) days after execution by the parties.

33. Where, in a possession claim against persons in unlawful occupation, the Claimant does not know the name of a person in occupation of the premises, the claim shall be brought against "persons unknown" in addition to any other description available.

34. Where in accordance with Section 27 of this Law, the defendant intends to rely on a written deposition, he may at the time of filing the defense but not later than five (5) days thereafter, file witness statements, exhibits and other relevant documents to be tendered.

35. Where in a possession claim against trespassers, the claim has been issued against "persons unknown", the claim, particulars of claim, any witness statements, exhibits and any other relevant document shall be deemed served on those persons by –

- (a) Attaching copies of the claim form, particulars of claim and any other relevant document to the main door or some other part of the premises so that they are clearly visible;
- (b) if practicable, inserting copies of those documents in a sealed transparent envelope addressed to "the occupiers" through the door or gate of the premises or letter box if there is one; or

- (c) Placing stakes in the land in places where they are clearly visible and attaching to each stake copies of the claim form, particulars of claim and any other relevant document in a sealed transparent envelope addressed to "the occupiers".

36. Where the claim is based on documentary evidence and the defendant does not file a defence or appear at the trial and does not defend the claim, the Magistrate shall be entitled to adjudicate upon the claim in Chambers but shall give judgment in open Court.

37.-(1) Subject to any agreement to the contrary, an existing tenant may apply as in form TL 11 to the Court for an Order declaring that the increase in rent payable under a tenancy agreement is unreasonable.

- (2) In determining whether an increase in the rent is unreasonable, the Court shall issue hearing notice as in form TL 12 to the Landlord and shall consider the application on the following grounds –
 - (a) the general level of rents in the locality or a similar locality for comparative analysis;
 - (b) evidence of witnesses of the parties ;and
 - (c) any special circumstances relating to the premises in question or any other relevant matter.
- (3) If satisfied that the increase in the rent is unreasonable, the Court may order as in form TL13 that the increase in the rent be changed to a specific amount.
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of any Law, it shall be unlawful for a landlord to eject a tenant from any premises pending the determination of the action.

38. Any judgment by default under this Law shall be final and remain valid and may only be set aside upon application to the Magistrate on grounds of fraud, non-service, lack of jurisdiction or upon such terms as the Court may deem fit.

39. Where a landlord is entitled to possession of any premises, the Court may issue a warrant for possession, notwithstanding that the counterclaim is undetermined or unsatisfied.

40. A warrant for possession shall entitle the landlord to be put in possession of the premises to which the warrant relates and the certificate of warrant execution shall be as in Form TL 10.

41. Notwithstanding any provision in any other Law, every warrant for possession shall bear the date after the day mentioned in the Order for possession of the premises in question and shall be in force for three (3) months from such date:

Provided that a Warrant may be renewed every three months but shall not exceed three (3) renewals.

42. Any warrant to give possession of the premises to the person named in the warrant or to whom it may be directed, shall justify entry to him with such assistance as he deems necessary and be given possession of the premises.

Provided that no entry upon such warrant shall be made on a Sunday or public holiday.

43. At the expiration of the time ordered by the Court, if an Order of possession of the Court is not obeyed, the Court at the instance of the landlord shall where such Order can be proved to have been served on the tenant, issue a warrant for possession, and if the Order is that possession of the premises be given up by the tenant to the landlord, the Court shall immediately at the instance and at the cost of the landlord, issue a warrant for possession to the landlord.

44.-(1) Subject to the provisions of any Law-

- (a) Any person who demolishes, alters or modifies a building to which this law applies with a view to ejecting a tenant and without the approval of the Court; or

- (b) any person who in respect of any premises-
 - (i) attempts to forcibly eject or forcibly ejects a tenant;
 - (ii) threatens or molests a tenant by action or words, with a view to ejecting such tenant;
or
 - (iii) willfully damages any premises,

shall be guilty of an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Naira (₦250,000.00) or a maximum of six (6) months imprisonment and any other non-custodial disposition.

(2) A Court shall have power to punish for contempt in the face of the Court but may in other cases Order the arrest and bring before it, any person suspected of having committed contempt of Court and such a person shall as soon as practicable be brought to trial before a Court of Law.

(3) Following subsection (2) of this section, any person who-

- (a) resists, molests, assaults, or in any way obstructs any officer of the Court or any other person from carrying out an Order of the Court to serve any process or execute a warrant for possession; Or
- (b) has been put out of possession, by virtue of a warrant for possession, and unlawfully retakes possession of the premises after possession has been given to the landlord shall be charged with contempt and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Naira (₦250,000.00) or a maximum of six (6) months imprisonment and any other non-custodial disposition.

(4)(a) Any landlord who obtains an Order for possession of any premises under this Law by intentionally providing false information shall be guilty of an offence and liable under the Criminal Code.

(b) Any tenant who deprives the landlord of any premises under this Law by intentionally providing false information shall be guilty of an offence and liable under the Criminal Code.

(c) Without prejudice to any criminal proceeding, where-

- (i) any landlord has obtained an Order of possession of premises under this Law and upon an application made by summons by the tenant, the Court is satisfied that such Order was obtained by intentionally providing false information; the Court shall order the landlord to pay reasonable compensation to such tenant; and
- (ii) the tenant has deprived the landlord of possession of premises under this Law and upon an application made by summons by the landlord, the Court is satisfied that the landlord was so deprived by the tenant intentionally providing false information; the court shall order the tenant to pay reasonable compensation to such landlord.

45.-(1) A party to any proceedings in the Magistrates' Court may appeal from the decisions of the Magistrates' Court to the High Court in accordance with the provisions of the Magistrates' Court Law.

(2) A party to any proceedings in the High Court may appeal in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

46. The Chief Judge may, as required, make regulations for the procedure through which matters relating to the conduct of proceedings shall be carried out.

47. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires-

"Agent" means any person usually employed by the landlord in the letting or leasing of the premises or in the collecting of the rents, or a person Specially authorised to act in a particular manner by writing under the hand of the landlord;

"Business Premises" except where it is expressly stated otherwise by this Law, includes premises used wholly or in part for non-residential purposes, such as, places let out for business, shops, offices, shopping malls, sporting facilities, events centres, lodgings, gaming houses, clubs and club houses, religious worship, institutions and voluntary services structures amongst others;

"Commissioner" means commissioner for justice, Lagos state;

"Common Area" means any part of the premises the use of which is jointly shared by tenants or by a landlord and one or more tenants;

"Court" means the High Court and Magistrates' Court of Lagos State but specifically excludes the Customary Court;

"Current Rent" means the subsisting rent;

"Functions" includes powers and duties;

"Interested Person" includes any person claiming through the landlord or the tenant or who has an interest in the proceedings;

"Landlord" in relation to any premises means the person entitled to the immediate reversion of the premises or if the property is held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common, any of the persons entitled to the immediate reversion and includes –

- (a) the attorney, solicitor, agent or caretaker of any such landlord;
- (b) any person receiving (whether in his own right or as an attorney or agent) any rent from any person for the occupation of any premises in respect of which he claims a right to receive the same; or
- (c) a former landlord where the context so requires;

"Licensee" means a person who comes into occupation by mere permission, without the creation of a landlord and tenant relationship and has no estate or legal interest in the premises;

"Mesne Profit" means the rents and profits which a tenant holds over during his occupation of the premises and which he is liable to pay as compensation to the person entitled to possession;

"Persons in unlawful occupation" means any person or corporate body who:

- (a) enters into occupation through the tenant or remains in any residential or business premises without the consent of the landlord; or
- (b) enters into or remains in occupation of the premises after an order for possession against a tenant without the consent of the landlord;

"Premises" except where it is expressly stated otherwise by this Law, includes premises used for business, residential and non-residential purposes;

"Prescribed" means prescribed by this Law or Schedule or rules or regulations or orders;

"Proceedings" includes any proceedings instituted in court in respect of this law;

"Rents" includes any consideration or money paid or agreed to be paid or value or a right given or agreed to be given or part of any crop rendered or any equivalent given in kind or in labour, in consideration of which a landlord has permitted any person to use and occupy any land, premises, or other corporeal hereditament, and the use of common areas but does not include any charge for services or facilities provided in addition for the occupation of the premises;

"Rules" means the rules for the time being in force relating to the practice and procedure of the Courts in the exercise of their respective *civil* jurisdiction made under the law by which such Courts were established or any law amending same;

"Services or Facilities" include any of the following that are provided or agreed to be provided by the landlord to the tenant of premises: appliances and furnishings, cleaning and maintenance services, parking spaces, cable, television and dish services, laundry services, storage facilities, elevator services, common recreational facilities, intercom systems and security surveillance, housekeeping facilities, security services and waste removal services;

"Sitting Tenant" means a tenant in lawful occupation after the expiration of the first tenancy term according to the provisions of this Law and includes a tenant renewing an existing tenancy following an expired term of years;

"State" means Lagos state.

"Substantial Repair" means any work required to remedy anything which threatens the structure or renders the premises inhabitable, creates an intolerable nuisance or could be construed as a breach of the landlord's covenant in the head-lease;

"Sub-tenant" means a person who occupies a premises or a portion of the premises previously occupied by a tenant which has been sublet to the sub-tenant by virtue of the written consent of the landlord;

"Tenant" includes a sub-tenant or any person occupying any premises whether by payment of rent howsoever or by operation of law and not persons unlawfully occupying any premises under a bona fide claim to be the owner;

"Tenancy" means holding of interest in land or property by a tenant under a tenancy agreement:

"Tenancy agreement" means an agreement whether written or oral, express or implied between a landlord and a tenant regarding possession of premises and use of common areas and includes leases and sub-leases.

48. The Rent Tribunals (Abolition and Transfer of Functions) Law 2007 is repealed.
49. This Law may be cited as the Tenancy Law and shall come into force on 24th day of August 20

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