

Residential Tenancies Tribunal

Application 2025-0167-NL

Seren Cahill
Adjudicator

Introduction

1. Hearing was held on 24-March-2025 at 9:03 am.
2. The applicant, [REDACTED], hereinafter referred to as the landlord, attended via teleconference.
3. The respondents, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], hereinafter referred to as the tenants, were represented by [REDACTED], who also attended via teleconference.

Preliminary Matters

4. The tenant acknowledged that they were served notice of the hearing more than ten days in advance.
5. The landlord abandoned the claims for unpaid rent and utilities at the time of the hearing.

Issues before the Tribunal

6. Should the landlord's claim for an order of vacant possession succeed?

Legislation and Policy

7. The jurisdiction of the Director of Residential Tenancies is outlined in sections 46 and 47 of the *Residential Tenancies Act*, 2018 (the *Act*).
8. Also considered and referred to in this decision are sections 19(1), 19(4), and 34 of the *Act*, as follows:

Notice where failure to pay rent

19. (1) Notwithstanding subsection 18(2) and paragraph 18(3)(b),

(a) where the residential premises is rented from week to week and the amount of rent payable by a tenant is overdue for 3 days or more, the landlord may give the tenant notice that the rental agreement is terminated and that the tenant is required to vacate

the residential premises on a specified date not less than 3 days after the notice is served on the tenant; and

(b) where the residential premises is

(i) rented from month to month,

(ii) rented for a fixed term, or

(iii) a site for a mobile home, and

the amount of rent payable by a tenant is overdue for 5 days or more, the landlord may give the tenant notice that the rental agreement is terminated and that the tenant is required to vacate the residential premises on a specified date not less than 10 days after the notice is served on the tenant.

...

(4) In addition to the requirements under section 34, a notice under this section shall

(a) be signed by the landlord;

(b) state the date on which the rental agreement terminates and the tenant is required to vacate the residential premises; and

(c) be served in accordance with section 35.

Requirements for notices

34. A notice under this Act shall

(a) be in writing in the form prescribed by the minister;

(b) contain the name and address of the recipient;

(c) identify the residential premises for which the notice is given; and

(d) state the section of this Act under which the notice is given.

Issue 1: Vacant Possession

9. In order to succeed in a claim for an order for vacant possession, a landlord must have issued a valid termination notice. To be valid, a termination notice must comply with all relevant sections of the *Act*.
10. The landlord submitted a copy of a termination notice labelled LL#1. LL#1 is in writing in the form prescribed by the minister. It contains the name and address of the recipient. It identifies the residential premises it regards. It identifies itself as being issued under s. 19 of the *Act*. It therefore complies with s. 34.
11. The notice was signed by the landlord. It specifies the date on which the tenancy is to terminate and the tenant is to vacate the premises. The landlord testified that the notice

was served on the tenant electronically in accordance with s. 35(2)(f) of the *Act*. It therefore complies with s. 19(4) of the *Act*.

12. LL#1 is dated 7-February-2025 and was served on the tenant that day. At this point, according to the landlord's testimony and the rental ledger (LL#2), rent had been overdue for more than 5 days. The notice gives a move out date of 18-February-2025. It therefore complies with s. 19(1) of the *Act*.
13. The tenant did not dispute any of the landlord's evidence and provided no argument as to why the termination notice might be invalid.
14. LL#1 complies with all relevant sections of the *Act* and is therefore valid.

Decision

15. The valid termination notice gave a move out date of 18-February-2025. The tenancy agreement ended on that date. Insofar as the tenant still occupies the premise, they are doing so illegally. The landlord's application for an order of vacant possession succeeds.

Summary of Decision

16. The tenants shall vacate the premises immediately.
17. The tenants shall pay to the landlord any costs charged to the landlord, by the Office of the High Sherriff, should the landlord be required to have the Sheriff enforce the attached Order of Possession.

27-March-2025

Date


Seren Cahill
Residential Tenancies Office