

## Residential Tenancies Tribunal

Application 2023 No. 506NL

Decision 22-0506-00

John R. Cook  
Adjudicator

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### Introduction

1. The hearing was called at 2:01 PM on 22 June 2023 via teleconference.
2. The applicant, [REDACTED] was represented at the hearing by [REDACTED] hereinafter referred to as “the landlord”. The respondent, [REDACTED] hereinafter referred to as “the tenant”, was not in attendance.

### Issues before the Tribunal

3. The landlord is seeking an order for vacant possession of the rented premises.

### Legislation and Policy

4. The jurisdiction of the Director of Residential Tenancies is outlined in sections 46 and 47 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*.
5. Also relevant and considered in this case are sections 18, 34, and 42 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*, and rule 29 of the *Rules of the Supreme Court, 1986*.

### Preliminary Matters

6. The tenant was not present or represented at the hearing and I was unable to reach him by telephone at the commencement of the hearing. This Tribunal’s policies concerning notice requirements and hearing attendance have been adopted from the *Rules of the Supreme Court, 1986*. According to Rule 29.05(2)(a) a respondent to an application must be served with the claim and notice of the hearing 10 clear days prior to the hearing date and, where the

respondent fails to attend the hearing, Rule 29.11(1) states that the hearing may proceed in the respondent's absence so long as he has been properly served. The landlord submitted an affidavit with her application stating she had sent the application to the tenant, by registered mail, on 05 June 2022. Although the associated tracking history shows that, as of the date of the hearing, the tenant had not collected that registered mail from the post office, according to section 42.(6) of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018* it is considered to have been served on the fifth day after mailing—in this case, on 10 June 2023. As the tenant was properly served, and as any further delay in these proceedings would unfairly disadvantage the landlord, I proceeded with the hearing in his absence.

## **Issue 1: Vacant Possession of Rented Premises**

### **Relevant Submissions**

7. The landlord stated that [REDACTED] on 04 November 2022, after it had been sold by the previous owner. From her conversations with the tenant, the landlord figured that he had been living at this unit [REDACTED]. The current rent is set at \$600.00, and the landlord stated that the tenant had paid a security deposit of \$192.50 when he first moved in.
8. With her application, the landlord submitted a copy of a termination notice which she stated she had sent to the tenant, by courier, on 24 February 2023. A copy of the courier's bill of landing was also submitted by the landlord. That termination notice was issued under section 18 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018* and it had an effective termination date of 31 May 2023.
9. The tenant has not moved out, as required, and the landlord is seeking an order for vacant possession of the rented premises.

### **Analysis**

10. The relevant subsections of s.18 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018* state:

#### ***Notice of termination of rental agreement***

***18. (2) A landlord shall give the tenant notice that the rental agreement is terminated and the tenant is required to vacate the residential premises***

...

***(b) not less than 3 months before the end of a rental period where the residential premises is rented from month to month; and***

...

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

*(a) be signed by the person providing the notice;*

*(b) be given not later than the first day of a rental period;*

*(c) state the date, which shall be the last day of a rental period, on which the rental agreement terminates and the tenant intends to vacate the residential premises or the date by which the tenant is required to vacate the residential premises; and*

*(d) be served in accordance with section 35*

11. Section 18 of the *Act* allows a landlord to terminate a rental agreement, on 3 month's notice, without having to provide reasons to either the tenant or this Board.
12. As the termination notice was properly served and as it meets all the requirements set out in section 18 and 34 of the *Act*, I find that it is a valid notice.

### **Decision**

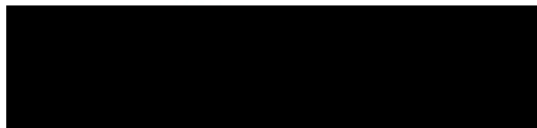
13. The landlord's claim for an order for vacant possession of the rented premises succeeds.
14. The tenant shall pay to the landlord any costs charged to the landlord by the Office of the High Sheriff should the landlord be required to have the Sheriff enforce the attached Order of Possession.

### **Issue 2: Hearing Expenses**

15. The landlord submitted a hearing expense claim form with her application, along with a receipt for \$20.00 for the costs of filing this application, and a receipt for \$13.44 for the costs of serving the tenant with the application by registered mail. As the landlord's claim has been successful, she is authorized to retain \$33.44 of the security deposit as reimbursement for those hearing expenses.

4 July 2023

Date



John R. Cook  
Residential Tenancies Tribunal