

Residential Tenancies Tribunal

Application 2024-0151-NL

Decision 24-0151-00

Michael Reddy
Adjudicator

Introduction

1. The hearing was called at 9:03 AM on 26 March 2024 via teleconference.
2. The applicant, [REDACTED] represented by [REDACTED] hereinafter referred to as "the landlord", attended the hearing.
3. The respondent, [REDACTED] hereinafter referred to as "the tenant", attended the hearing.
4. The details of the claims were presented as a written monthly rental agreement with rent set at \$700.00, due on the 1st of each month (**Exhibit L # 1**). There was a security deposit collected on this tenancy, which the landlord remains in possession, in the amount of \$400.00. The tenant has resided at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] since 1 October 2022. The landlord issued a termination notice on 22 November 2023 to terminate the tenancy on 29 February 2024 under section 18 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018* (**Exhibit L # 2**). The tenant was personally served an Application for Dispute Resolution (**Exhibit L #3**) on 12 March 2024.
5. In a proceeding under the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*, the applicant has the burden of proof. This means the applicant has the responsibility to prove that the outcome they are requesting should be granted. In these proceedings the standard of proof is referred to as the balance of probabilities which means the applicant has to establish that his/her account of events are more likely than not to have happened.

Preliminary Matters

6. The landlord did not amend her application during the hearing and was not seeking hearing expenses.
7. The landlord and the tenant did not call any witnesses during the hearing.

Issues before the Tribunal

8. The landlord is seeking the following:

- An order for eviction and possession of property.

Legislation and Policy

9. The jurisdiction of the Director of Residential Tenancies is outlined in sections 46 and 47 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*
10. Also relevant and considered in this case is S. 18, 34 and 35 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*.

Issue 1: Order for eviction/ possession of property

Landlord position

11. The landlord presented testimony that the rental agreement of the rented premises located at [REDACTED] NL, is a written monthly tenancy.
12. The landlord advised that she issued a notice under section 18 to the tenant on 22 November 2023 to be out of the residence by 29 February 2024 by personally handing it to the tenant.
13. The landlord offered evidence of a Notice to Terminate the tenancy under Section 18 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018* (**Exhibit L # 2**). Section 18 (2) (b) of the *Act*, states:

Notice to termination of rental agreement

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

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

14. The landlord did not wish to seek mediation, rather continue with her application.

Tenant position

15. The tenant disputed that he received the Section 18 Notice to Terminate and offered no evidence in relation to this.

16. The tenant expressed his concerns with a potential eviction from his current residence, wished to remain in the property, and wondered about potential mediation with the landlord.

Analysis

17. On examination of the termination notice submitted into evidence, I find the notice was served on 22 November 2023 with a terminated date of 29 February 2024. As the date of termination identified on the notice not less than 3 months before the end of the rental period and the date the tenant is required to move out, the termination notice is in full compliance with the requirements of Section 18 (2)(b).
18. Section 18 (9) and 34 identify the technical requirements of the termination notice. On examination of the termination notice, I find all these criteria have been met.

Section 18 (9)

In addition to the requirements under Section 34, a notice under this section shall

- (a) *be signed by the landlord;*
- (b) *be given not later than the first day of the rental period;*
- (c) *state the date on which the rental agreement terminates and the tenant is required to vacate the residential premises; and*
- (d) *be served in accordance with section 35.*

Section 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.*

19. As identified above, the landlord testified that the termination notice was served personally which is a permitted method of service identified under Section 35.
20. According to the reasons identified above, I find that the termination notice issued by the landlord to be proper and valid.

Decision

21. The landlord's claim for an order for vacant possession succeeds.

Summary of Decision

22. The landlord is entitled to the following:

- An order for vacant possession of the rented premises,
- The tenant shall also 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.

28 March 2024

Date

Michael J. Reddy
Residential Tenancies Office