



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes: OPR, OPB, MNR, MND

Introduction / Background / Evidence

This hearing was scheduled in response to an application by the landlord for an order of possession / a monetary order as compensation for unpaid rent / and compensation for damage to the unit, site or property. The landlord attended and gave affirmed testimony. The tenant did not appear.

In his application the landlord documents, in part, as follows:

The tenant signed a Rent to Own agreement and did not fulfill the agreement.

Further to the application itself, there is no documentary evidence before me.

The landlord testified that the tenant vacated the unit and did not provide a forwarding address. In the result, the landlord has not served the tenant with his application for dispute resolution and the notice of hearing. Accordingly, the landlord's application must be dismissed with leave to reapply. In the meantime, the attention of the parties is drawn to certain legislative provisions and the Residential Tenancy Policy Guidelines.

As to service of documents, section 88 of the Act addresses **How to give or serve documents generally**. Section 89 of the Act speaks to **Special rules for certain documents**, and provides in part as follows:

89(1) An application for dispute resolution or a decision of the director to proceed with a review under Division 2 of Part 5, when required to be given to one party by another, must be given in one of the following ways:

- (a) by leaving a copy with the person;
- (b) if the person is a landlord, by leaving a copy with an agent of the landlord;

- (c) by sending a copy by registered mail to the address at which the person resides or, if the person is a landlord, to the address at which the person carries on business as a landlord;
- (d) if the person is a tenant, by sending a copy by registered mail to a forwarding address provided by the tenant;
- (e) as ordered by the director under section 71(1) [*director's orders: delivery and service of documents*].

Section 71 of the Act addresses **Director's orders: delivery and service of documents**, and provides in part as follows:

71(1) The director may order that a notice, order, process or other document may be served by substituted service in accordance with the order.

(2) In addition to the authority under subsection (1), the director may make any of the following orders:

- (a) that a document must be served in a manner the director considers necessary, despite sections 88 [*how to give or serve documents generally*] and 89 [*special rules for certain documents*];

Additionally, section 60 of the Act addresses **Latest time application for dispute resolution can be made**, in part:

60(1) If this Act does not state a time by which an application for dispute resolution must be made, it must be made within 2 years of the date that the tenancy to which the matter relates ends or is assigned.

Further to the above, Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline # 27 speaks to Jurisdiction, in part as follows:

5. TRANSFER OF AN OWNERSHIP INTEREST

If the relationship between the parties is that of seller and purchaser of real estate, the Legislation would not apply as the parties have not entered into a "Tenancy Agreement" as defined in section 1 of the Acts. It does not matter if the parties have called the agreement a tenancy agreement. If the monies that are

changing hands are part of the purchase price, a tenancy agreement has not been entered into.

Similarly, a tenancy agreement is a transfer of an interest in land and buildings, or a license. The interest that is transferred, under section 1 of the Acts, is the right to possession of the residential premises. If the tenant takes an interest in the land and buildings which is higher than the right to possession, such as part ownership of the premises, then a tenancy agreement may not have been entered into. In such a case, the RTB may again decline jurisdiction because the Acts would not apply.

In the case of a tenancy agreement with a right to purchase, the issue of jurisdiction will turn on the construction of the agreement. If the agreement meets either of the tests outlined above, then the Acts may not apply. However, if the parties intended a tenancy to exist prior to the exercise of the right to purchase, and the right was not exercised, and the monies which were paid were not paid towards the purchase price, then the Acts may apply and the RTB may assume jurisdiction. Generally speaking, the Acts apply until the relationship of the parties has changed from landlord and tenant to seller and purchaser.

Conclusion

The landlord's application is hereby dismissed with leave to reapply.

This decision is made on authority delegated to me by the Director of the Residential Tenancy Branch under Section 9.1(1) of the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Dated: July 21, 2015

Residential Tenancy Branch

