



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes MNDC, FF

Introduction

This hearing convened as a result of a Tenant's Application for Dispute Resolution wherein the Tenant sought monetary compensation pursuant to sections 49 and 51 of the *Act*, as well as to recover the filing fee.

The hearing was conducted by teleconference on August 23, 2017. Only the Tenant called into the hearing. He gave affirmed testimony and was provided the opportunity to present his evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions to me.

The Tenant testified that he served the Landlords with the Notice of Hearing and the Application on March 29, 2017 by registered mail. A copy of the registered mail tracking numbers for each Landlord is provided on the unpublished cover page of this my Decision.

Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline 12—Service Provisions provides that service cannot be avoided by refusing or failing to retrieve registered mail:

Where a document is served by registered mail, the refusal of the party to either accept or pick up the registered mail, does not override the deemed service provision. Where the registered mail is refused or deliberately not picked up, service continues to be deemed to have occurred on the fifth day after mailing.

Pursuant to section 90 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* documents served this way are deemed served five days later; accordingly, I find the Landlords were duly served as of April 3, 2017 and I proceeded with the hearing in their absence.

I have reviewed all oral and written evidence before me that met the requirements of the rules of procedure. However, not all details of the Tenant's submissions and or arguments are reproduced here; further, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this Decision.

Issue to be Decided

1. Is the Tenant entitled to monetary compensation from the Landlords?
2. Should the Tenant recover the filing fee?

Background Evidence

The Tenant testified that the owner, S.Z., emailed him on November 23, 2016 to confirm that he wished to list the rental property. A copy of this email was provided in evidence and confirms the Landlord intended to sell the rental property.

The Tenant further confirmed that he did not receive a 2 Month Notice to End Tenancy for Landlord's Use in the required form.

Email communication between the parties indicates S.Z. offered for the Tenant to remain in the rental unit until it sold. The Tenant responded that he had already made arrangements to stay with his parents.

The Tenant confirmed that he moved out of the rental property on January 31, 2017.

Analysis

The Tenant seeks monetary compensation pursuant to sections 49 and 51 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* which read as follows:

Landlord's notice: landlord's use of property

49 (1) In this section:

"close family member" means, in relation to an individual,

- (a) the individual's parent, spouse or child, or
- (b) the parent or child of that individual's spouse;

"family corporation" means a corporation in which all the voting shares are owned by

- (a) one individual, or
- (b) one individual plus one or more of that individual's brother, sister or close family members;

"landlord" means

- (a) for the purposes of subsection (3), an individual who
 - (i) at the time of giving the notice, has a reversionary interest in the rental unit exceeding 3 years, and
 - (ii) holds not less than 1/2 of the full reversionary interest, and
- (b) for the purposes of subsection (4), a family corporation that
 - (i) at the time of giving the notice, has a reversionary interest in the rental unit exceeding 3 years, and
 - (ii) holds not less than 1/2 of the full reversionary interest;

"purchaser", for the purposes of subsection (5), means a purchaser that has agreed to purchase at least 1/2 of the full reversionary interest in the rental unit.

(2) Subject to section 51 [*tenant's compensation: section 49 notice*], a landlord may end a tenancy for a purpose referred to in subsection (3), (4), (5) or (6) by giving notice to end the tenancy effective on a date that must be

- (a) not earlier than 2 months after the date the tenant receives the notice,
- (b) the day before the day in the month, or in the other period on which the tenancy is based, that rent is payable under the tenancy agreement, and
- (c) if the tenancy agreement is a fixed term tenancy agreement, not earlier than the date specified as the end of the tenancy.

(3) A landlord who is an individual may end a tenancy in respect of a rental unit if the landlord or a close family member of the landlord intends in good faith to occupy the rental unit.

(4) A landlord that is a family corporation may end a tenancy in respect of a rental unit if a person owning voting shares in the corporation, or a close family member of that person, intends in good faith to occupy the rental unit.

(5) A landlord may end a tenancy in respect of a rental unit if

(a) the landlord enters into an agreement in good faith to sell the rental unit,

(b) all the conditions on which the sale depends have been satisfied, and

(c) the purchaser asks the landlord, in writing, to give notice to end the tenancy on one of the following grounds:

(i) the purchaser is an individual and the purchaser, or a close family member of the purchaser, intends in good faith to occupy the rental unit;

(ii) the purchaser is a family corporation and a person owning voting shares in the corporation, or a close family member of that person, intends in good faith to occupy the rental unit.

(6) A landlord may end a tenancy in respect of a rental unit if the landlord has all the necessary permits and approvals required by law, and intends in good faith, to do any of the following:

(a) demolish the rental unit;

(b) renovate or repair the rental unit in a manner that requires the rental unit to be vacant;

(c) convert the residential property to strata lots under the [Strata Property Act](#);

(d) convert the residential property into a not for profit housing cooperative under the [Cooperative Association Act](#);

(e) convert the rental unit for use by a caretaker, manager or superintendent of the residential property;

(f) convert the rental unit to a non-residential use.

(7) A notice under this section must comply with section 52 *[form and content of notice to end tenancy]*.

(8) A tenant may dispute a notice under this section by making an application for dispute resolution within 15 days after the date the tenant receives the notice.

(9) If a tenant who has received a notice under this section does not make an application for dispute resolution in accordance with subsection (8), the tenant

(a) is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ends on the effective date of the notice, and

(b) must vacate the rental unit by that date.

Tenant's compensation: section 49 notice

51 (1) A tenant who receives a notice to end a tenancy under section 49 [*landlord's use of property*] is entitled to receive from the landlord on or before the effective date of the landlord's notice an amount that is the equivalent of one month's rent payable under the tenancy agreement.

(1.1) A tenant referred to in subsection (1) may withhold the amount authorized from the last month's rent and, for the purposes of section 50 (2), that amount is deemed to have been paid to the landlord.

(1.2) If a tenant referred to in subsection (1) gives notice under section 50 before withholding the amount referred to in that subsection, the landlord must refund that amount.

(2) In addition to the amount payable under subsection (1), if

(a) steps have not been taken to accomplish the stated purpose for ending the tenancy under section 49 within a reasonable period after the effective date of the notice, or

(b) the rental unit is not used for that stated purpose for at least 6 months beginning within a reasonable period after the effective date of the notice,

the landlord, or the purchaser, as applicable under section 49, must pay the tenant an amount that is the equivalent of double the monthly rent payable under the tenancy agreement.

As noted in section 49(7) above, a 2 Month Notice to End Tenancy for Landlords' Use must comply with section 52 of the *Act* which mandates that a notice to end tenancy issued by a Landlord must be in the approved form; for greater clarity I reproduce that section as follows:

52 In order to be effective, a notice to end a tenancy must be in writing and must

(a) be signed and dated by the landlord or tenant giving the notice,

(b) give the address of the rental unit,

(c) state the effective date of the notice,

(d) except for a notice under section 45 (1) or (2) [*tenant's notice*], state the grounds for ending the tenancy,

(d.1) for a notice under section 45.1 [*tenant's notice: family violence or long-term care*], be accompanied by a statement made in accordance with section 45.2 [*confirmation of eligibility*], and

(e) when given by a landlord, be in the approved form.

The approved form for a Notice given under section 49 is # RTB – 32 which can be found at:

<http://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/housing-and-tenancy/residential-tenancies/forms/rtb32.pdf>

The Tenant confirmed he did not receive a 2 Month Notice to End Tenancy for Landlord's Use; rather he received an email from the owner indicating he intended to sell the property. While this could have resulted in the Landlords issuing a 2 Month Notice to End Tenancy for Landlord's Use and indicating the reason for ending the tenancy was because the purchaser wished to move a close family member into the rental unit as provided for in section 49(5) above, the simple fact is the Landlords did not issue such a Notice.

Having failed to receive a Notice in the approved form as required by section 49 and 52 of the *Act*, the Tenant is unable to seek compensation provided for in section 51. Section 51 clearly indicates a Tenant must receive notice pursuant to section 49 before the right to such compensation is established. Accordingly, I dismiss the Tenant's claim for monetary compensation pursuant to section 51(2).

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: August 23, 2017

Residential Tenancy Branch