



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes CNL

Introduction

On July 31, 2020, the Tenant submitted an Application for Dispute Resolution under the *Residential Tenancy Act* ("the Act") to cancel a Two Month Notice to End Tenancy for the Landlord's Use of the Property (the "Notice") dated July 18, 2020. The matter was set for a conference call.

The Landlord and the Tenant attended the hearing and were each affirmed to be truthful in their testimony. The Landlord and Tenant were provided with the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions at the hearing.

In a case where a tenant has applied to cancel a Notice, Rule 7.18 of the Residential Tenancy Branch Rules of Procedure require the landlord to provide their evidence submission first, as the landlord has the burden of proving cause sufficient to terminate the tenancy for the reasons given on the Notice.

I have reviewed all oral and written evidence before me that met the requirements of the Rules of Procedure. However, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this Decision.

Issues to be Decided

- Should the Notice date July 18, 2020, be cancelled?
- If not, is the Landlord entitled to an order of possession?

Background and Evidence

The parties agreed that the Notice was personally serviced to the Tenant on July 18, 2020. The Notice indicated that the Tenant is required to vacate the rental unit as of

September 30, 2020. The reason checked off by the Landlord within the Notice was as follows:

- the landlord or a close family member of the landlord intends in good faith to occupy the rental unit.

The Landlord testified that their daughter had moved back to the area and would be moving into the rental unit.

The Tenant testified that they did not believe that the Landlord was going to use the property for the stated purpose on the Notice.

Analysis

I have carefully reviewed the testimony and evidence, and on a balance of probabilities, I find as follows:

I accept the agreed-upon testimony that the Landlord served the Notice by personal service to the Tenant on July 18, 2020. Section 49 of the Act states that upon receipt of a notice to end a tenancy, a tenant who wishes to dispute the notice must do so by filing an application for dispute resolution within 15 days of receiving the Notice. Accordingly, the Tenant had until September 2, 2020, to dispute the Notice. In this case, The Tenant filed to dispute the Notice on July 31, 2020, within the required timeline.

The Tenant's application called into question whether the Landlord had issued the Notice in good faith. The Residential Tenancy Policy Guideline 2 address the "good faith requirement" as follows:

Good faith is an abstract and intangible quality that encompasses an honest intention, the absence of malice and no ulterior motive to defraud or seek an unconscionable advantage. A claim of good faith requires honesty of intention with no ulterior motive. The landlord must honestly intend to use the rental unit for the purposes stated on the Notice to End the Tenancy.

If evidence shows that, in addition to using the rental unit for the purpose shown on the Notice to End Tenancy, the landlord had another purpose or motive, then that evidence raises a question as to whether the landlord had a dishonest purpose. When that question has been raised, the Residential Tenancy Branch

may consider motive when determining whether to uphold a Notice to End Tenancy.

If the good faith intent of the landlord is called into question, the burden is on the landlord to establish that they truly intend to do what they said on the Notice to End Tenancy. The landlord must also establish that they do not have another purpose that negates the honesty of intent or demonstrate they do not have an ulterior motive for ending the tenancy.

I have reviewed all of the documentary evidence before me, and I find there is insufficient evidence to prove to me, that the Landlord had issued the Notice with ulterior motives.

In the absence of sufficient evidence, I must accept it on good faith that the Landlord is going to use the rental property for the stated purpose on the Notice. Consequently, I dismiss the Tenant's application to cancel the Notice dated July 18, 2020.

Pursuant to section 55 of the Act, if a tenant's application is dismissed and the Notice complies with Section 52, I am required to grant the landlord an order of possession to the rental unit.

I have reviewed the Notice, and I find the Notice dated July 18, 2020, is valid and enforceable. Therefore, I find that the Landlord is entitled to an **Order of Possession** effective not later than **1:00 p.m. on September 30, 2020**. The Tenant must be served with this Order. Should the Tenant fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Also, both parties were informed of their rights and responsibilities pursuant section 51 of the *Act*, regarding the compensation due as set out in section 51(1) and the possible compensation pursuant to 51 (2) of the *Act*, which states the following:

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) Subject to subsection (3), the landlord or, if applicable, the purchaser who asked the landlord to give the notice must pay the tenant, in addition to the amount payable under subsection (1), an amount that is the equivalent of 12 times the monthly rent payable under the tenancy agreement if

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

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

Conclusion

The Tenant's Application to cancel the Notice, dated July 18, 2020, is dismissed. I find the Notice is valid and complies with the *Act*.

I grant an **Order of Possession** to the Landlord effective not later than **1:00 p.m. on September 30, 2020**. The Tenants must be served with this Order. Should the Tenants fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

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: September 8, 2020

Residential Tenancy Branch