



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes CNC, DRI, RP, FFT

Introduction

On March 3, 2022, the Tenants applied for a Dispute Resolution proceeding seeking to cancel a One Month Notice to End Tenancy for Cause (the “Notice”) pursuant to Section 47 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”), seeking to dispute a rent increase pursuant to Section 41 of the *Act*, seeking a repair Order pursuant to Section 32 of the *Act*, and seeking to recover the filing fee pursuant to Section 72 of the *Act*.

Tenant J.G. attended the hearing. The Landlord attended the hearing as well, with B.D. attending as an agent for the Landlord. At the outset of the hearing, I explained to the parties that as the hearing was a teleconference, none of the parties could see each other, so to ensure an efficient, respectful hearing, this would rely on each party taking a turn to have their say. As such, when one party is talking, I asked that the other party not interrupt or respond unless prompted by myself. Furthermore, if a party had an issue with what had been said, they were advised to make a note of it and when it was their turn, they would have an opportunity to address these concerns. The parties were also informed that recording of the hearing was prohibited and they were reminded to refrain from doing so. As well, all parties in attendance provided a solemn affirmation.

At the outset of the hearing, the parties were advised that as per Rule 2.3 of the Rules of Procedure, claims made in an Application must be related to each other, and I have the discretion to sever and dismiss unrelated claims. As such, this hearing primarily addressed issues related to the Notice, and the other claims were dismissed. The Tenants are at liberty to apply for any other claims under a new and separate Application.

The Tenant advised that the Landlord was served the Notice of Hearing and evidence package by email on March 11, 2022, and the Landlord confirmed that she received this package. Based on this undisputed testimony, I am satisfied that the Landlord was sufficiently served the Notice of Hearing and evidence package. As such, I have accepted this evidence and will consider it when rendering this Decision.

The Landlord advised that she served the Tenants with her evidence by email on or around June 5, 2022, and the Tenant confirmed that they received this evidence. As such, I have accepted this evidence and will consider it when rendering this Decision.

All parties were given an opportunity to be heard, to present sworn testimony, and to make submissions. I have reviewed all oral and written submissions before me; however, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this Decision.

I note that Section 55 of the *Act* requires that when a Tenant submits an Application for Dispute Resolution seeking to cancel a notice to end tenancy issued by a Landlord, I must consider if the Landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession if the Application is dismissed and the Landlord has issued a notice to end tenancy that complies with the *Act*.

Issue(s) to be Decided

- Are the Tenants entitled to have the Landlord's Notice cancelled?
- If the Tenants are unsuccessful in cancelling the Notice, is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?
- Are the Tenants entitled to recovery of the filing fee?

Background, Evidence, and Analysis

While I have turned my mind to the accepted documentary evidence and the testimony of the parties, not all details of the respective submissions and/or arguments are reproduced here.

All parties agreed that the tenancy started on April 1, 2021, that rent was currently established at \$1,800.00 per month, and that it was due on the first of each month. A

security deposit of \$900.00 was also paid. A copy of the signed tenancy agreement was submitted as documentary evidence.

The Landlord advised that the Tenants were served the Notice by email on March 1, 2022, and the Tenant agreed with this. The reason the Landlord checked off on the Notice is that the "Tenant is repeatedly late paying rent." The effective end date on the Notice was noted as March 31, 2022, which is an incorrect effective date. This date would have automatically self-corrected to April 30, 2022, pursuant to Section 53 of the *Act*. All parties agreed that the Landlord did not include the address of the rental unit on the Notice.

Analysis

Upon consideration of the evidence before me, I have provided an outline of the following Sections of the *Act* that are applicable to this situation. My reasons for making this Decision are below.

Section 52 of the *Act* requires that any notice to end tenancy issued by a Landlord must be signed and dated by the Landlord, give the address of the rental unit, state the effective date of the notice, state the grounds for ending the tenancy, and be in the approved form.

With respect to the Notice served to the Tenants on March 1, 2022, I have reviewed this Notice to ensure that the Landlord has complied with the requirements as to the form and content of Section 52 of the *Act*. As both parties confirmed that the Landlord served the Tenants with a Notice that did not include the dispute address, I am not satisfied of the validity of the Notice as it does not comply with Section 52 of the *Act*. Therefore, I find that the Notice of March 1, 2022 is of no force and effect.

As the Tenants were successful in this Application, I find that the Tenants are entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this Application. As such, the Tenants are permitted to withhold this amount from the next month's rent to satisfy this debt.

Conclusion

Based on the above, I hereby order that the One Month Notice to End Tenancy for

Cause of March 31, 2022 to be cancelled and of no force or effect. This tenancy continues until ended in accordance with the *Act*. The Tenants are also permitted to withhold the \$100.00 filing fee from the next month's rent.

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: June 17, 2022

Residential Tenancy Branch