

Residential Tenancies Tribunal

Application 2026-0314-NL

Pamela Pennell
Adjudicator

Introduction

1. Hearing was called at 11:13 a.m. on 12 May 2026.
2. The applicant, [REDACTED], hereinafter referred to as “the landlord”, attended by teleconference.
3. The respondent, [REDACTED] hereinafter referred to as “the tenant” did not attend.

Preliminary Matters

4. The tenant was not present or represented at the hearing and I was unable to reach him at the start of the hearing. This Tribunal’s policies concerning notice requirements and hearing attendance have been adopted from the *Rules of the Supreme Court, 1986*. According to Rule 29.05(2)(a) respondents to an application must be served with the claim and notice of hearing 10 clear days prior to the hearing date and, where the respondent fails to attend the hearing, Rule 29.11(1) states that the hearing may proceed in the respondent’s absence so long as he has been properly served.
5. The landlord submitted an affidavit with their application stating that they had served the tenant with the notice of hearing, by pre-paid registered mail [REDACTED] on 7 March 2023. The registered mail tracking indicates that the tenant did not retrieve her mail. In accordance with the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018* registered mail is considered served 5 days after it has been sent. As the tenant was properly served, and as any further delay in these proceedings would unfairly disadvantage the landlord, I proceeded with the hearing in her absence.
6. The landlord submitted an affidavit with his application stating that he had served the tenant with the notice of hearing via registered mail [REDACTED] on 27 April 2026 (LL#1). Canada Post tracking indicates that the mail was retrieved on 1 May 2026. In accordance with the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018* this is good service.

7. There is a written month-to-month rental agreement which commenced on 1 March 2022. Rent is \$2500.00 per month, due on the first day of each month. A security deposit was never paid.

Issues before the Tribunal

8. The landlord is seeking:
 - An order for vacant possession of the rented premises.

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*. Also, relevant and considered in this decision is the following section of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*: Section 18: Notice of termination of rental agreement.

Issue # 1: Vacant Possession of the Rented Premises

Relevant Submission

10. The landlord submitted a copy of a termination notice that was given on a *Landlord's Notice to Terminate Early – Cause* form. The notice was dated 11 November 2025 under Section 18: Notice of termination of rental agreement to vacate on 28 February 2026 (LL#2).

Landlord's Position

11. The landlord did not have a position as the termination notice was given under the authority of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018*.

Analysis

12. The notice was served under Section 18 of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2018* which states:

Notice of termination of rental agreement

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

(a) not less than 4 weeks before the end of a rental period where the residential premises is rented from week to week;

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

(c) not less than 3 months before the end of the term where the residential premises is rented for a fixed term.

.....

(9) In addition to the requirements under section 34, a notice under this section shall

(a) be signed by the person providing the notice;

(b) be given not later than the first day of a rental period;

(c) state the date, which shall be the last day of a rental period, on which the rental agreement terminates and the tenant intends to vacate the residential premises or the date by which the tenant is required to vacate the residential premises; and

(d) be served in accordance with section 35.

13. I asked the landlord how the termination notice was served, and he responded that it was posted to the tenant's door on 11 November. This meets the notice requirements as outlined in Section 34 of the *Act*. I find that in accordance with Section 18 of the *Act* as stated above, the notice submitted by the landlord meets the requirements of not less than 3 months before the end of a rental period where the residential premises is rented month-to-month.

14. I find that the standard termination notice dated 11 November 2025 is a valid notice.

Decision

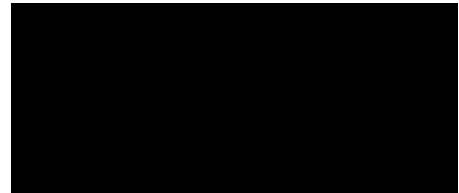
15. The landlord's claim for an Order for vacant possession succeeds.

16. The tenant shall vacate the property immediately.

17. The tenant shall 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.

18. The landlord will be awarded an Order of Possession.

May 21, 2026
Date



Pamela Pennell, Adjudicator
Residential Tenancies Office