

# **Dispute Resolution Services**

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Residential Tenancy Branch Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## DECISION

Dispute Codes MT CNC

### Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the Tenant for more time to make her application for dispute resolution and to cancel a notice to end tenancy for cause.

The respondent Landlord appeared at the teleconference hearing however no one on behalf of the applicant Tenant signed into the teleconference despite this hearing being convened to hear the Tenant's application for dispute resolution.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

1. Has the Tenant appeared and presented the merits of her application?

## Background and Evidence

The Landlord advised she attended today's hearing to have the 1 Month Notice upheld. In the absence of the Tenant I dismissed her application at which time the Agent requested an Order of Possession so she could proceed in having the Tenant removed from the rental unit.

## <u>Analysis</u>

Section 61 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* states that upon accepting an application for dispute resolution, the director must set the matter down for a hearing and that the Director must determine if the hearing is to be oral or in writing. In this case, the hearing was scheduled for an oral teleconference hearing.

Rule 10.1 of the Rules of Procedure provides as follows:

**10.1 Commencement of the hearing** The hearing must commence at the scheduled time unless otherwise decided by the arbitrator. The arbitrator may conduct the hearing in the absence of a party and may make a decision or dismiss the application, with or without leave to re-apply.

In the absence of the applicant Tenant, the telephone line remained open while the phone system was monitored for ten minutes and no one on behalf of the applicant Tenant called into the hearing during this time. Based on the aforementioned I find that the Tenant has failed to present the merits of her application and the application is dismissed.

Section 55 of the Act provides that an Order of Possession **must** be provided to a Landlord if a Tenant's request to dispute a Notice to End Tenancy is dismissed and the Landlord makes an oral request for an Order of Possession during the scheduled hearing. Accordingly I award the Landlord an Order of Possession effective two days upon service to the Tenant.

#### Conclusion

I HEREBY DISMISS the Tenant's application, without leave to reapply.

The Landlord's decision will be accompanied by an Order of Possession effective two days upon service to the Tenant. This Order is legally binding and must be served upon the Tenant.

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: May 15, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch