



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

Dispute Codes      OPC

### Introduction

This hearing was convened in response to an application by the Landlord pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”) for the following Order:

1. An Order of Possession – Section 55.

I accept the Landlord’s evidence that the Tenant was served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by personal service on May 29, 2013 in accordance with Section 89 of the Act. The Tenant did not participate in the conference call hearing. The Landlord was given full opportunity to be heard, to present evidence and to make submissions.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the Notice to End Tenancy for Cause valid?

Is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?

### Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on August 15, 2013. Rent in the amount of \$650.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy, the Landlord collected a security deposit from the Tenant in the amount of \$325.00. On May 2, 2013 the Landlord personally served the Tenant with a 1 Month Notice to End Tenancy for Cause (the “Notice”). The Notice has an effective date of June 2, 2013. The Tenant has not filed an application to dispute the Notice and has not moved out of the unit.

Analysis

Section 53 of the Act provides that where a landlord gives notice to end a tenancy effective on an incorrect date, the notice is deemed to be changed to the earliest date that complies with the Act. Accordingly, the effective date of the Notice is automatically adjusted to June 30, 2013.

Section 47 of the Act requires that upon receipt of a Notice to end Tenancy for Cause, the tenant may, within ten days of receiving the notice, dispute the notice by filing an Application for Dispute Resolution with the Residential Tenancy Branch. If the tenant does not dispute the Notice, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the notice and must vacate the unit by that date.

Based on the Landlord's evidence I find that the Tenant was served with the Notice. The Tenant has not filed an application to dispute the Notice and must vacate the unit by June 30, 2013. Given these facts, I find that the Landlord is entitled to an **Order of Possession effective 1:00 p.m. June 30, 2013.**

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Conclusion

**I grant** an Order of Possession effective 1:00 p.m. June 30, 2013 to the Landlord.

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 19, 2013

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Residential Tenancy Branch