



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding Shivam Investments Ltd.
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

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 Orders as follows:

1. An Order of Possession pursuant to a Notice to End Tenancy for Cause - Section 47; and
2. An Order for the recovery of the filing fee – Section 72.

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 March 25, 2014 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 Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on September 1, 2013. Rent in the amount of \$590.00 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 \$295.00. On February 24, 2014, the Landlord served the Tenant with a 1 Month Notice to End Tenancy for Cause (the “Notice”) by posting the Notice on the door. The Notice has an effective date of

March 31, 2014. The Tenant has not filed an application to dispute the Notice and has not moved out of the unit.

Analysis

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 and the Tenant has not filed an application to dispute the notice. Given these facts, I find that the Landlord is entitled to an **Order of Possession**. The Landlord is entitled to recovery of the \$50.00 filing fee and I order the Landlord to deduct this amount from the security deposit.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the Landlord. The Tenant must be served with this **Order of Possession**. Should the Tenant fail to comply with the order, the order may be filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and enforced as an order of that Court.

I order the Landlord to deduct \$50.00 from the security deposit in full satisfaction of the claim.

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: April 01, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

