



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes CNR

Introduction

This hearing was convened in response to an application by the Tenant pursuant to section 46 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”) for an Order cancelling a notice to end tenancy.

The matter was set for a conference call hearing at 1:00 p.m. on this date. The line remained open while the phone system was monitored for ten minutes. The only participant who called into the hearing during this time was the Landlord who was ready to proceed on the notice to end tenancy for cause (the “Notice”). The Tenant failed to attend to present their claim. In the absence of the Tenant who made the application, I dismiss this claim without leave to reapply.

Section 55(1) provides that if a tenant makes an application for dispute resolution to dispute a landlord's notice to end a tenancy, an order of possession must be granted to the landlord if, the notice to end tenancy complies in form and content and the tenant's application is dismissed or the landlord's notice is upheld. Section 52 of the Act provides that a notice to end tenancy from a landlord must be in writing, 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.

As the Notice complies in form and content and as the Tenant's application has been dismissed I find that the Landlord is entitled to an order of possession. I therefore grant

an Order of Possession to the Landlord effective two days after service of the Order on 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: March 16, 2016

Residential Tenancy Branch

