



# Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

Dispute codes      OPC

### Introduction

This hearing dealt with the landlord's application pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "Act") for:

- an order of possession for cause pursuant to section 55;

The hearing was conducted by conference call. The tenant did not attend this hearing, although I waited until 9:10 a.m. in order to enable the tenant to connect with this teleconference hearing scheduled for 9:00 a.m. The landlord attended the hearing and was given a full opportunity to be heard, to present evidence and to make submissions.

The landlord testified that on September 8, 2016, a copy of the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing was sent to the tenant by registered mail. A registered mail tracking number was provided in support of service.

Based on the above evidence, I am satisfied that the tenant was served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Dispute Resolution Hearing pursuant to section 89 & 90 of the Act. The hearing proceeded in the absence of the tenant.

### Issues

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession for cause?

### Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on February 1, 2016 with a monthly rent of \$650.00 payable on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of each month. The tenant paid a security deposit of \$325.00 at the start of the tenancy which the landlord continues to hold.

The landlord testified that on July 13, 2016 he served the tenant with the 1 Month Notice to End Tenancy for Cause by posting a copy to the door of the rental premises. A witnessed Proof of Service form of the Notice to End Tenancy was provided on file.

### Analysis

I am satisfied that the tenant was deemed served with the 1 Month Notice to End Tenancy for Cause on July 16, 2016, three days after its posting, pursuant to sections 88 & 90 of the Act.

Section 47 of the Act contains provisions by which a landlord may end a tenancy for cause by giving a notice to end tenancy. Under this section, the tenant may make a dispute application within ten days of receiving the 1 Month Notice. If, as in the present case, the tenant does not make an application for dispute within ten days, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the “corrected” effective date of the Notice, August 31, 2016.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession pursuant to section 55 of the Act.

### Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on the tenant. Should the tenant fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

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: October 28, 2016

---

Residential Tenancy Branch