



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes **CNC CNR LRE MNRT**

Introduction

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

- An order to cancel a One Month Notice to End Tenancy for Cause ("Notice") pursuant to section 47;
- An order to cancel a 10 Day Notice for Unpaid Rent or Utilities pursuant to section 46;
- An order to suspend a landlord's right to enter the rental unit pursuant to section 70; and
- A monetary order for the cost of emergency repairs to the rental unit pursuant to section 33.

The tenant did not attend this hearing, although I left the teleconference hearing connection open until 11:05 a.m. to enable the tenants to call into this teleconference hearing scheduled for 11:00 a.m.

The landlord attended the hearing and was given a full opportunity to be heard, to present sworn testimony, to make submissions and to call witnesses. I confirmed that the correct call-in numbers and participant codes had been provided in the Notice of Hearing. I also confirmed from the teleconference system that the landlord and I were the only ones who had called into this teleconference.

Analysis

Rule 7.3 of the Rules of Procedure provides that if a party or their agent fails to attend the hearing, the arbitrator may conduct the dispute resolution hearing in the absence of that party, or dismiss the application with or without leave to re-apply. Rule 7.4 states that evidence must be presented by the party who submitted it, or by the party's agent. If a party or their agent does not attend to present evidence, any written submissions supplied may or may not be considered.

The tenant did not attend the hearing and present evidence regarding the merits of his claim for me to consider. Consequently, I dismiss the tenant's application without leave to reapply.

The tenant's application sought to cancel a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities pursuant to section 46. Section 55 of the Act reads:

If a tenant makes an application for dispute resolution to dispute a landlord's notice to end a tenancy, the director must grant to the landlord an order of possession of the rental unit if

- a. the landlord's notice to end tenancy complies with section 52 [*form and content of notice to end tenancy*], and
- b. the director, during the dispute resolution proceeding, dismisses the tenant's application or upholds the landlord's notice.

I have examined the landlord's notice and find that it complies with the form and content provisions of section 52 of the *Act*, which states that the notice must be in writing and must: (a) be signed and dated by the landlord or tenant giving the notice, (b) give the address of the rental unit, (c) state the effective date of the notice, (d) except for a notice under section 45 (1) or (2) [*tenant's notice*], state the grounds for ending the tenancy, and (e) when given by a landlord, be in the approved form.

As the effective date on the notice has passed, I grant the landlord an Order of Possession effective 2 days after service on the tenant.

Conclusion

I grant the landlord an Order of Possession effective 2 days after service 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: July 04, 2019

Residential Tenancy Branch