



# Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

Dispute Codes      CNC, FFT

### Introduction

This hearing was convened in response to an application by the Tenant pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”) for Orders as follows:

1. An Order cancelling a notice to end tenancy - Section 47; and
2. An Order for the recovery of the filing fee - Section 72.

The hearing was set for 9:30 a.m. on this date. The Arbitrator called in to the hearing at the scheduled time. The line remained open while the phone system was monitored for the duration of the hearing that lasted 13 minutes. The only Party who called into the hearing during this time was the Landlord who was ready to proceed. It was confirmed that the correct call-in numbers and participant codes were provided in the Notice of Hearing to the Tenant. As the Tenant did not attend the hearing to pursue its application, I dismiss their application without leave to reapply. 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 effective to end the tenancy?

Is the Landlord entitled to an order of possession?

### Background and Evidence

On July 31, 2020 the Landlord served the Tenant with a one month notice to end tenancy for cause (the “Notice”) by posting the Notice on the door. The Notice is dated

July 31, 2020. The Notice is signed by the Landlord, gives the address of the rental unit, sets out the effective date of September 1, 2020 and states the grounds for ending the tenancy. The Landlord used the Residential Tenancy Branch (the "RTB") approved form for the Notice with details included. The Landlord asks for an order of possession effective October 31, 2020.

### Analysis

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 in order to be effective, a notice to end a tenancy 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.

The Tenant's application has been dismissed. Given the undisputed evidence of the Landlord I also find that the Notice complies with the Act. For these reasons I find that the Landlord is entitled to an order of possession.

### Conclusion

The Tenant's application is dismissed.

**I grant** an Order of Possession to the Landlord. The Tenant must be served with this **Order of Possession effective 1:00 p.m. on October 31, 2020**. 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.

This decision is made on authority delegated to me by the Director of the Residential Tenancy Branch under Section 9.1(1) of the Act.

Dated: October 02, 2020

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Residential Tenancy Branch