



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 as a result of the Tenant's Application for Dispute Resolution. The Tenant applied to cancel a 10 Day Notice for Unpaid Rent or Utilities, pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "Act").

The Landlord (respondent) attended the hearing. However, the Tenant (applicant) did not. The hearing was by telephone conference and began promptly, as scheduled, at 11:00 AM Pacific Time on October 20, 2020, as per the Notice of a Dispute Resolution Hearing provided to the Tenant. The line remained open while the phone system was monitored for 10 minutes and the only participant who called into the hearing during this time was the respondent Landlord who was ready to proceed. The Landlord testified that the Tenant continues to occupy the rental unit.

After the ten minute waiting period, the Tenant's application was **dismissed in full, without leave to reapply**.

Section 55 of the *Act* applies and states:

Order of possession for the landlord

55 (1) 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.

[My emphasis added]

Under section 55 of the *Act*, when a Tenant's application to cancel a notice to end tenancy is dismissed and I am satisfied that the Notice to end tenancy complies with the requirements under section 52, I must grant the Landlord an order of possession. Section 52 of the *Act* requires that any notice to end tenancy issued by a landlord must 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.

Further, I note the Landlord issued this Notice, for unpaid rent, as well as unpaid "affected rent". I note that affected rent is defined as follows:

- rent that becomes due to be paid by a tenant in accordance with a tenancy agreement during the "specified period" between March 18, 2020 and August 17, 2020.

There are requirements in place governing when and how a Landlord can issue a Notice for unpaid affected rent. These are laid out in Policy Guideline #52. However, given there was at least some rent due, and not paid, that wasn't "affected rent", I am satisfied the Notice is validly issued. It appears the Tenant has failed to pay both September and October 2020 rent (in addition to June 2020 rent).

Overall, I find that the Notice issued by the Landlord meets the requirements for form and content and the Landlord is entitled to an order of possession.

Conclusion

The Tenant's application has been dismissed in full, without leave to reapply as the Tenant failed to attend the hearing.

The Landlord is granted an order of possession effective **two days after service** on the Tenant. This order must be served on the Tenant. If the Tenant fails to comply with this order the Landlord may file the order with the Supreme Court of British Columbia and be 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 *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Dated: October 20, 2020

Residential Tenancy Branch