



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding REHOME PROPERTY INC. and [tenant
name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPC

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the Landlord filed under the Residential Tenancy Act (the “*Act*”) to enforce a One Month Notice to End Tenancy for Cause (the “*Notice*”) issued June 24, 2021. The matter was set for a conference call.

The Landlord’s Agent (the “Landlord”) attended the hearing and was affirmed to be truthful in their testimony. As the Tenant did not attend the hearing, service of the Notice of Dispute Resolution Hearing was considered. Section 59 of the *Act* states that the respondent must be served with a copy of the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing. The Landlord testified that the documents were served to the Tenant by Canada Post Registered mail, sent on June 30, 2021; a Canada post tracking number was provided as evidence of service. I find that the Tenant had been duly served in accordance with sections 89 and 90 of the *Act*.

The Landlord was provided with the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form and to make submissions at the hearing.

I have reviewed all oral and written evidence before me that met the requirements of the Rules of Procedure. However, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this decision.

Issue to be Decided

- Is the Landlord entitled to an order of possession pursuant to section 55 of the *Act*?

Background and Evidence

While I have considered all of the accepted documentary evidence and the testimony of the parties, only the details of the respective submissions and/or arguments relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are reproduced here.

The Tenancy agreement shows that this tenancy started on January 1, 2018, as a one-year fixed term tenancy that rolled into a month-to-month at the end of the initial fixed term. Rent in the amount of \$1,000.00 is to be paid by the first day of each month, and no security deposit was collected for this tenancy. The Landlord submitted a copy of the tenancy agreement into documentary evidence.

The Landlord testified that they served the Notice to the Tenant on June 24, 2021, by Canada Post Registered mail; a Canada post tracking number was provided as evidence of service attaching. The Landlord submitted a copy of the Notice into documentary evidence.

The Landlord testified that the Tenant had not disputed the Notice or moved out in accordance with the Notice.

Analysis

Based on the testimony, the documentary evidence before me, and on a balance of probabilities, I find as follows:

Section 47 of the *Act* requires that upon receipt of a Notice to End Tenancy for Cause, a tenant must, within ten days, dispute the notice by filing an Application for Dispute Resolution with the Residential Tenancy Branch. If the tenant does not do this, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy will end on the effective date of the Notice under section 47(5).

Landlord's notice: cause

47 (5) If a tenant who has received a notice under this section does not make an application for dispute resolution in accordance with subsection (4), the tenant

- (a) is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ends on the effective date of the notice, and***
- (b) must vacate the rental unit by that date.***

I find that the Tenant was deemed to have received the Notice to end the tenancy on June 29, 2021, five days after the Notice had been mailed to the Tenant. Pursuant to section 47(8) of the *Act*, the Tenant had 10 days to dispute the Notice. Consequently, the Tenant had until July 9, 2021, to dispute the notice by filing an Application for Dispute Resolution with the Residential Tenancy Branch.

In this case, I find that the Tenant did not dispute the Notice to End Tenancy and that the time for doing so has expired. Therefore, pursuant to section 47(5a), I find that the Tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted the Notice and that the tenancy would end in accordance with that Notice.

Section 55(2b) of the *Act* states that a landlord may request an order of possession if a notice to end the tenancy has been given by the landlord and the tenant has not disputed the notice by making an application for dispute resolution and the time for making that application has expired.

Order of possession for the landlord

55 (2) A landlord may request an order of possession of a rental unit in any of the following circumstances by making an application for dispute resolution:

(b) a notice to end the tenancy has been given by the landlord, the tenant has not disputed the notice by making an application for dispute resolution and the time for making that application has expired.

The Landlord is therefore entitled to an Order of Possession pursuant to section 55(2) of the *Act*. I grant the Landlord an Order of Possession effective not later than 2 days after service of this Order upon the Tenant. Should the Tenant fail to comply with this Order, this order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

The Tenant is cautioned that the costs of such enforcement are recoverable from the Tenant.

Conclusion

I find that the Tenant did not dispute the Notice and is therefore presumed under the law to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice.

I grant an **Order of Possession** to the Landlord effective not later than 2 days after service of this Order upon the Tenant. The Landlord is provided with this Order in the above terms, and the Tenant must be served with this Order as soon as possible. Should the Tenant fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed in the Small Claims Division of the Provincial Court 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 *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Dated: November 18, 2021

Residential Tenancy Branch