



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes FFT, CNR

Introduction

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

- cancellation of the landlord's 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) pursuant to section 46; and
- authorization to recover the filing fee for this application from the landlord, pursuant to section 72 of the *Act*.

While the landlord attended the hearing by way of conference call, the tenant did not. The landlord was given a full opportunity to be heard, to present affirmed 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. During the hearing, I also confirmed from the online teleconference system that the landlord and I were the only ones who had called into this teleconference.

The landlord was clearly informed of the RTB Rules of Procedure Rule 6.11 which prohibits the recording of a dispute resolution hearing by the attending parties. The landlord confirmed that they understood.

Rule 7.3 of the Rules of Procedure provides as follows:

7.3 Consequences of not attending the hearing

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

As the tenant failed to attend the hearing for their application, **I order the tenant's entire application dismissed without leave to reapply.**

The landlord testified that the tenant did not serve them with the application for dispute resolution, but they obtained a copy from the RTB. The landlord confirmed that they wished to proceed with the scheduled hearing.

The landlord testified that the tenant was served with the 10 Day Notice dated May 15, 2022 by way of posting the 10 Day Notice on the tenant's door on May 15, 2022. In accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant deemed served with the 10 Day Notice on May 18, 2022, 3 days after posting.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession based on the 10 Day Notice?

Background and Evidence

The landlords testified to the following facts. The landlord testified that they had purchased the tenanted property earlier this year. Shortly after taking possession, the tenant stopped paying the \$1,400.00 per month rent. The landlord testified that the tenant was served with the 10 Day Notice on May 15, 2022 after failing to pay \$2,800.00 in rent. The landlord testified that the tenant has failed to pay any rent since the Notice was served.

Analysis

Section 55(1) and (1.1) of the *Act* reads as follows:

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.

(1.1) If an application referred to in subsection (1) is in relation to a landlord's notice to end a tenancy under section 46 [*landlord's notice: non-payment of rent*], and the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) (a) and (b) of this section apply, the director must grant an order requiring the payment of the unpaid rent.

Based on my decision to dismiss the tenant's application for dispute resolution and pursuant to section 55(1) of the *Act*, I find that this tenancy ended on the corrected, effective date of the 10 Day Notice, May 28, 2022. As the tenant has not moved out, I find that the landlord is entitled to a 2 day Order of Possession. The landlord will be given a formal Order of Possession which must be served on the tenant. If the tenant does not vacate the rental unit within the 2 days required, the landlord may enforce this Order in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

I find that the 10 Day Notice complies with section 52 of the *Act*. Based on my decision to dismiss the tenant's application for dispute resolution and pursuant to section 55(1.1) of the *Act*, I find that the landlord is entitled to a monetary order for the outstanding rent of \$2,800.00 for the period up to May 15, 2022.

Conclusion

The tenant's entire application is dismissed without leave to reapply.

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two (2) days after service on the tenant**. Should the tenant or anyone on the premises fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia

I issue a \$2,800.00 Monetary Order in favour of the landlord for unpaid rent. 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: September 27, 2022

Residential Tenancy Branch