



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## DECISION

Dispute codes      OPC FF

### Introduction

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

- an order of possession for cause pursuant to section 55;
- authorization to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenant pursuant to section 72.

The hearing was conducted by conference call. The tenants did not attend this hearing, although I waited until 9:42 a.m. to enable the tenants to connect with this teleconference hearing scheduled for 9:30 a.m. The landlord attended the hearing and was given a full opportunity to provide affirmed testimony, to present evidence and to make submissions.

The landlord testified that on September 3, 2022, a copy of the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing was sent to the tenants by registered mail. A registered mail receipt and tracking number was provided in support of service.

Based on the above evidence, I am satisfied that the tenants were served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Dispute Resolution Hearing pursuant to sections 89 & 90 of the Act. The hearing proceeded in the absence of the tenants.

### Issues

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession pursuant to a One Month Notice to End Tenancy for Cause (the One Month Notice)?

Is the landlord entitled to recover its filing fee?

### Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on December 1, 2021. The current monthly rent is \$2100.00 payable on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of each month. The tenants paid a security deposit of \$1050.00 at the start of the tenancy which the landlord continues to hold.

The landlord testified that on June 11, 2022 he served the tenant with the One Month Notice by posting a copy to the door of the rental premises. The landlord submitted a picture of the One Month Notice posted on the tenants' door as proof of service. The effective date of the One Month Notice was July 31, 2022.

The tenants have not vacated the rental unit as per the effective date of the Notice or filed an application to dispute the One Month Notice.

### Analysis

Section 47 of the Act contains provisions by which a landlord may end a tenancy for cause by giving a notice to end tenancy. Under this section, the tenant may make a dispute application within ten days of receiving the One Month Notice. If the tenant does not make an application for dispute within ten days, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the One Month Notice. A notice given under this section must comply with the form and content requirements of section 52 of the Act.

Pursuant to section 55(2)(b) of the *Act*, a landlord may request an order of possession of a rental unit if: 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.

I am satisfied that the tenants were deemed served with the One Month Notice on June 14, 2022, three days after its posting, pursuant to sections 88 & 90 of the Act. As the tenants did not make an application to dispute the notice within 10 days of receiving it, the tenants are conclusively presumed to have accepted the end of the tenancy.

Section 52 of the Act states as follows:

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.

I find that the One Month Notice served by the landlord is in compliance with the form and content requirements of section 52 of the Act. The Notice was signed and dated by the landlord, provided the address of the rental unit, stated the effective date of the Notice, stated the grounds for ending the tenancy and was in the approved form.

Therefore, the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession pursuant to section 55 of the Act.

As the landlord was successful in this application, I find that the landlord is entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application. This amount can be retained from the security deposit.

### Conclusion

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

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 03, 2022

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Residential Tenancy Branch