



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding HILDON HOLDINGS LTD.
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPC, FFL

Introduction

Pursuant to section 58 of the Residential Tenancy Act (the Act), I was designated to hear an application regarding the above-noted tenancy. The landlord applied for:

- an order of possession under a One Month Notice to End Tenancy for Cause, pursuant to sections 47 and 55; and
- an authorization to recover the filing fee for this application, under section 72.

I left the teleconference connection open until 9:40 A.M. to enable the tenant to call into this teleconference hearing scheduled for 9:30 A.M. The tenant did not attend the hearing. The landlord, represented by agent MH (the landlord), attended the hearing and 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. I also confirmed from the teleconference system that the landlord and I were the only ones who had called into this teleconference.

At the outset of the hearing all the parties were clearly informed of the Rules of Procedure, including Rule 6.10 about interruptions and inappropriate behaviour, and Rule 6.11, which prohibits the recording of a dispute resolution hearing. All the parties confirmed they understood the Rules of Procedure.

Per section 95(3) of the Act, the parties may be fined up to \$5,000.00 if they record this hearing: "A person who contravenes or fails to comply with a decision or an order made by the director commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000.00."

The landlord affirmed he served the notice of hearing via registered mail. The landlord was not able to provide the tracking number and does not remember when he mailed the notice of hearing.

Rule of Procedure 3.5 states:

At the hearing, the applicant must be prepared to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the arbitrator that each respondent was served with the Notice of Dispute Resolution Proceeding Package and all evidence as required by the Act and these Rules of Procedure.

Residential Tenancy Branch Policy Guideline 12 states:

The decision whether to make an order that a document has been sufficiently served in accordance with the Legislation or that a document not served in accordance with the Legislation is sufficiently given or served for the purposes of the Legislation is a decision for the arbitrator to make on the basis of all the evidence before them.

Based on the landlord's vague testimony, I find the landlord did not serve the notice of hearing in accordance with section 89 of the Act. The hearing cannot proceed fairly when the respondent has not been notified of the hearing.

Based on the foregoing, I dismiss the landlord's application with leave to reapply. Leave to reapply is not an extension of timeline to apply.

The landlord must bear the cost of the filing fee, as the landlord was not successful.

Conclusion

I dismiss the landlord's application with leave to reapply.

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: December 05, 2022

Residential Tenancy Branch