



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the Landlord for an order of possession based on unpaid rent, a monetary order for unpaid rent, and to recover the filing fee for the Application.

The Landlord appeared, gave affirmed testimony and was provided the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions to me.

The Landlord testified that on April 23, 2012, he served the Tenant personally with the Notice of Hearing and the Application. Despite this the Tenant did not appear at the hearing. I find the Tenant has been duly served in accordance with the Act.

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(s) to be Decided

Has the Tenant breached the Act or tenancy agreement, entitling the Landlord to an Order of Possession and monetary relief?

Background and Evidence

Based on the testimony of the Landlord, I find that the Tenant was served with a Notice to End Tenancy for non-payment of rent on April 2, 2012, by posting on the door. The Notice informed the Tenant that the Notice would be cancelled if the rent was paid within five days. The Notice also explains the Tenant had five days to dispute the Notice.

The Landlord testified that the Tenant had not paid rent for April or May, and that the Tenant had not served him with an Application disputing the Notice.

Analysis

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

The Tenant has not paid the outstanding rent and did not apply to dispute the Notice and is therefore conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the Act to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice.

I find that the Landlord is entitled to an order of possession effective **two days** after service on the Tenant. This order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

I find that the Landlord has established a total monetary claim of **\$1,640.00** comprised of \$795.00 in rent for each of April and May 2012 and the \$50.00 fee paid by the Landlord for this application. This order may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an order of that Court.

Conclusion

The Tenant failed to pay rent and did not file to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy. The Tenant is presumed under the law to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice to End Tenancy. The Landlord is granted an Order of Possession and a monetary order for the rent due.

This decision is final and binding on the parties, unless otherwise provided under the Act, and 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: May 14, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch