



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

### **Dispute Codes:**

OPR, MNR, MNDC, FF

### **Introduction**

This hearing was convened in response to an application by the landlord pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the Act) for Orders as follows:

1. An Order of Possession - Section 55;
2. A Monetary Order for unpaid rent - Section 67;
3. An Order to recover the filing fee for this application - Section 72.

I accept the landlord's evidence that despite the tenant having been personally served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing in the company of a witness, on October 09, 2013, in accordance with Section 89 of the Residential Tenancy Act (the Act) the tenant did not participate in the conference call hearing. The landlord was given full opportunity to be heard, to present evidence and to make submissions.

### **Issue(s) to be Decided**

Is the notice to end tenancy valid?

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?

Is the landlord entitled to the monetary amounts claimed?

### **Background and Evidence**

The tenancy began on July 26, 2013. Rent in the amount of \$550.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy, the landlord did not collect a security deposit from the tenant. The tenant failed to pay all rent in the month of August 2013 and failed to pay any rent in September 2013 and on September 09, 2013 the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent by personal service and acknowledged by the tenant on proof of service form, and concurrently witnessed by the landlord's spouse. The tenant further failed to pay rent in the month of October and November 2013 and still resides in the unit. The amount of the landlord's monetary claim is for \$1700.00.

### **Analysis**

Based on the landlord's testimony and document evidence I find that the tenant was served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent and I find the notice to be valid. The tenant has not paid the outstanding rent and has not applied for Dispute Resolution to dispute the notice and is therefore conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the notice. Based on the above facts I find that the landlord is entitled to an **Order of Possession**.

I find that the landlord has established a monetary claim for \$1700.00 in unpaid rent. The landlord is also entitled to recovery of the \$50 filing fee, for a total entitlement of **\$1750.00**.

### **Conclusion**

**I grant** an Order of Possession to the landlord **effective 2 days from the day it is served on the tenant**. The tenant must be served with this **Order of Possession**. Should the tenant fail to comply with the Order, the Order may be filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and enforced as an Order of that Court.

**I grant** the landlord an Order under Section 67 for **\$1750.00**. If necessary, this Order may be filed in the Small Claims Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

**This Decision is final and binding on both parties.**

*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, 2013

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Residential Tenancy Branch

