



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

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, a monetary order and an order to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim.

Although served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing by registered mail on January 27, 2014 the tenant did not appear. A Canada post tracking number was provided as evidence; I find that the tenant has been duly served in accordance with the Act.

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

Issues to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession for unpaid rent?

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order?

Is the landlord entitled to recover the cost of the filing fee?

Background and Evidence

Based on the testimony of landlord, I find that the tenant was served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent on January 7, 2014, by posting to 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 stated on January 7, 2014, the tenant was in rent arrear of \$1,050.00.

The landlord stated on January 22, 2014, a partial payment of \$400.00 was made towards the outstanding balance leaving a balance due of \$650.00.

The landlord stated the tenant failed to pay all rent due for February (\$850.00) and they received a portion in the amount of \$700.00, increasing the balance of unpaid rent to \$800.00.

The landlord stated the tenant did not pay the rent that was due on March 1, 2013. The landlord seeks a total monetary for unpaid rent of \$1,650.00.

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 **\$1,700.00**, comprised of unpaid rent and the \$50.00 fee paid by the landlord for this application. I grant the landlord an order under section 67 of the Act

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. The landlord is granted a monetary order.

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: March 17, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

