



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

Dispute Codes      OPR

### Introduction

This hearing dealt with an application by the landlord for an order of possession. The landlord participated in the conference call hearing but the tenant(s) did not. The landlord presented evidence that the tenants were served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by registered mail on December 7, 2014. I found that the tenants had been properly served with notice of the landlord's claim and the date and time of the hearing and the hearing proceeded in their absence. The landlord gave affirmed evidence.

### Issues to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession?

### Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on or about May 1, 2013. Rent in the amount of \$650.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy the landlord collected from the tenant a security deposit in the amount of \$325.00. The tenant failed to pay rent in the month(s) of September 2014- November 2014 and on November 18, 2014 the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy. The tenant further failed to pay rent in the month(s) of December and January. The landlord advised that as of today's date the amount of unpaid rent is \$2600.00. The landlord advised that he is seeking an order of possession only for today's proceedings and will pursue a monetary claim at a later date.

Analysis

I accept the landlord's undisputed testimony and I find that the tenant was served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent. The tenant did not pay the outstanding rent within 5 days of receiving the notice and did not apply 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. The tenant must be served with the 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.

Conclusion

The landlord is granted an order of possession.

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: January 07, 2015

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Residential Tenancy Branch

