



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes:

OPR, MNR, MNSD, 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 retain the security deposit or pet deposit - Section 38
4. An Order to recover the filing fee for this application - Section 72.

I accept the landlord's evidence that despite the tenant having been served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by *registered mail* in accordance with Section 89 of the Residential Tenancy Act (the Act) the tenant did not participate in the conference call hearing. The landlord provided proof of mail registration which was returned to the applicant. 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 October 01, 2014. Rent in the amount of \$1025.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. Despite the landlord's application, they testified that the landlord does not hold a security deposit. The tenant failed to pay rent in the months of October 2014 to April 2015 and on April 09, 2015 the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent by posting it to their door. The tenant further failed to pay rent in the month of May and for June 2015; however, the landlord testified that they only seek a monetary order for arrears in the sum amount of \$5000.00.

Analysis

Based on the testimony and document evidence before me 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. I find that the landlord is entitled to an **Order of Possession**.

I also find that the landlord has established a monetary claim for **unpaid rent**. The landlord is also entitled to recovery of the filing fee. However, the landlord's total award will be limited as per their request – to \$5000.00.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord **effective 2 days** from the day it is served. The tenant must be served with this Order. 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 of the Act for the amount of **\$5000.00**. 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: June 09, 2015

Residential Tenancy Branch

