



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR & FF

Introduction

The Application for Dispute Resolution filed by the landlord makes the following claims:

- a. An Order for Possession for non-payment of rent
- b. A monetary order in the sum of \$2500 for unpaid rent and utilities.
- c. An Order to retain the security deposit.
- d. An order to recover the cost of the filing fee

A hearing was conducted by conference call in the presence of the applicant and in the absence of the respondent although duly served. On the basis of the solemnly affirmed evidence presented at that hearing, a decision has been reached. All of the evidence was carefully considered.

I find that the 10 day Notice to End Tenancy was personally served on the Tenant on January 22, 2016. Further I find that the Application for Dispute Resolution/Notice of Hearing was personally served on the Tenant on February 2, 2016. With respect to each of the applicant's claims I find as follows:

Issue(s) to be Decided

The issues to be decided are as follows:

- a. Whether the landlord is entitled to an Order for Possession?
- b. Whether the landlord is entitled to A Monetary Order and if so how much?
- c. Whether the landlord is entitled to retain all or a portion of the security deposit/pet deposit?
- d. Whether the landlord is entitled to recover the cost of the filing fee?

Background and Evidence

The parties entered into a tenancy agreement that provided that the tenancy would ON May 1, 2015. The rent is \$700 per month payable on the first day of each month. The due date for payment was subsequently changed to the 15th day of the month. The tenant did not pay a security deposit.

The tenant(s) failed to pay the rent in full for several months. The amount outstanding for rent as of February 15, 2016 is \$2150. In addition the tenant owes utilities of \$350.

The landlord testified the tenant vacated the rental unit on or about Feb. 8, 2016.

Analysis - Order of Possession:

The landlord stated that despite the tenant vacating the rental unit she still wished an Order for Possession. There is outstanding rent. The Tenant(s) have not made an application to set aside the Notice to End Tenancy and the time to do so has expired. In such situations the Residential Tenancy Act provides the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ends on the effective date of the notice, and must vacate the rental unit by that date. Accordingly, I granted the landlord an Order for Possession on 2 days notice.

The tenant must be served with this Order as soon as possible. Should the tenant fail to comply with this Order, the landlord may register the Order with the Supreme Court of British Columbia for enforcement.

Analysis - Monetary Order and Cost of Filing fee:

I determined the tenant has failed to pay the rent and utilities to February 15, 2016 and the sum of \$2500 remains outstanding. I granted the landlord a monetary order in the sum of \$2500 plus the sum of \$100 in respect of the filing fee for a total of \$2600.

It is further Ordered that this sum be paid forthwith. The applicant is given a formal Order in the above terms and the respondent must be served with a copy of this Order as soon as possible.

Should the respondent fail to comply with this Order, the Order may be filed in the Small Claims division of the Provincial Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

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, 2016

Residential Tenancy Branch

