



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

Dispute Codes      OPR, MNR, MNSD, MND, FF

### Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an order of possession, for a monetary order for unpaid rent or utilities, for an order to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim and to recover the filing fee from the tenant.

Although served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing, by, by posting to the door of the tenant's residence on February 18, 2016, the tenant did not appear. I find that the tenant has been duly served in accordance with the Act.

Under section 89(2) of the Act, when a document is served in the above method only the application under section 55 of the Act, may proceed. Therefore, the only issue for me to determine at today's hearing is the landlord's request for an order of possession. The balance of the landlord's application is dismissed with leave to reapply.

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

### Issues to be Decided

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

### Background and Evidence

Based on the testimony of the landlord, I find that the tenant was served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent on February 2, 2016, 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.

### 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.

The landlord testified that the tenant did not pay the outstanding rent and failed to pay rent for March 2016. The landlord seeks an order of possession.

I find that the landlord is entitled to an order of possession, pursuant to section 55 of the Act, 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.

### 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.

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: April 05, 2016

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Residential Tenancy Branch