



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 \$2250 for unpaid rent
- c. An order to recover the cost of the filing fee

A hearing was conducted by conference call in the presence of a representative 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 served on the Tenant by posting on April 12, 2016. Further I find that the Application for Dispute Resolution/Notice of Hearing was served on the Tenant by mailing, by registered mail to where the Tenant resides on May 11, 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 recover the cost of the filing fee?

Background and Evidence

The parties entered into a written tenancy agreement that provided that the tenancy would start on February 1, 2015. The rent is \$700 per month payable on the first day of each month. The tenant was supposed to pay a security deposit but failed to do so.

The tenant(s) failed to pay the rent for the months of April (\$525 is owed), May \$700 is owed) and June (\$700 is owed) and the sum of \$1925 remains owing. The tenant(s) have remained in the rental unit.

The landlord testified she has been in discussion with the Tenant about what the Tenant can do to bring the tenancy in good standing but the parties have not reached an agreement.

Analysis - Order of Possession:

I determined the landlord was entitled to 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. The landlord stated she was content to have the Order for Possession on 7 days notice. Accordingly, I granted the landlord an Order for Possession on 7 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 for the month(s) of April (\$525 is owed), May (\$700 is owed) and June (\$700 is owed) and the sum of \$1925 remains owing . I granted the landlord a monetary order in the sum of \$1925 plus the sum of \$100 in respect of the filing fee for a total of \$2025.

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.

Conclusion:

In summary I granted an Order for Possession on 7 days notice. I ordered that the Tenant pay to the Landlord the sum of \$2025.

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, 2016

Residential Tenancy Branch