



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, 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 and to recover the filing fee from the tenant.

Although served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing, by registered mail, on July 7, 2017, which were sent to the tenant's post office box, and a copy to the rental unit, the tenant did not appear. I find that the tenant has been duly served in accordance with the Act.

The landlord's agent, 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?

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order?

Background and Evidence

Based on the testimony of the landlord's agent, I find that the tenant was served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent on June 22, 2017, by personal service. 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.

The landlord's agent stated that the tenant vacated on July 29, 2017; however, they seek an order of possession as the tenant continues to come back. The agent stated they wish to recover unpaid rent for June and July 2017 in the amount of \$1,600.00 and would like to offset the amount owed with the security deposit of \$400.00.

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.

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. The **tenant is cautioned** that costs of such enforcement are recoverable from the tenant.

I find that the landlord has established a total monetary claim of \$1,700.00 comprised of unpaid rent, and the \$100.00 fee paid by the landlord for this application.

I order that the landlord retain the security deposit of \$400.00 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the landlord an order pursuant to section 67 of the Act, for the balance due of \$1,300.00. This order may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an order of that court. The **tenant is cautioned** that costs of such enforcement are recoverable from the tenant.

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. The landlord is granted a monetary order and may keep the security deposit and interest in partial satisfaction of the claim. I grant a monetary order for the balance due.

Dated: August 08, 2017

Residential Tenancy Branch