



# Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch  
Ministry of Housing

## DECISION

Dispute Codes      OPR, MNRL, FFL

### Introduction

The landlord applied on December 29, 2022 for (i) an order of possession on an undisputed notice to end tenancy (the “Notice”) under section 55(2)(b) of the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”); (ii) an order to recover money for unpaid rent under section 67 of the Act; and (iii) authorization to recover the cost of the filing fee under section 72 of the Act.

The landlord attended the hearing. No one dialled in on behalf of the tenant during the hearing, which lasted from 9:30 A.M. to 9:41 A.M. The landlord testified under oath that the landlord served a *Notice of Dispute Resolution Proceeding* on the tenant by registered mail. There is proof of tracking information submitted into evidence. It is my finding that the tenant was served with the required notice in compliance with the Act.

### Issues

1. Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession?
2. Is the landlord entitled to recover money for unpaid rent?
3. Is the landlord entitled to recover the cost of the filing fee?

### Background and Evidence

In reaching this decision, I have considered all relevant evidence that complied with the *Rules of Procedure*. Only the necessary oral and documentary evidence that helped resolve the issues of the dispute and explain the decision is included below.

The tenancy began February 28, 2022. Rent is \$1,600.00 due on the first day of the month.

The landlord served the Notice on December 14, 2022 by registered mail. Page two of the Notice indicates that the tenant did not pay rent in the amount of \$6,000.00 that was due on December 1, 2022. All pages of the Notice were served and submitted into evidence. The tenant has not disputed the Notice and the landlord seeks an order of possession.

The landlord affirmed that the tenant currently has rental arrears of \$10,400.00, which represents unpaid rent from August 2022 to April 2023.

### Analysis

Section 26 of the Act requires tenants to pay rent the day it is due unless they have a legal right to withhold rent. Section 46(1) of the Act allows landlords to end a tenancy with a *10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent* on any day after the day rent is due.

Section 55(2)(b) of the Act permits a landlord to request an order of possession when a *10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent* has been given by the landlord, the tenant has not made an application to dispute the notice, and the time for making any such application has expired.

In this case, the landlord served the Notice in accordance with the Act. Further, I find that the Notice complies with section 52 of the Act, and the tenant has not made an application to dispute the Notice. As such, the landlord has proven on a balance of probabilities that they are entitled to an order of possession. A copy of the order of possession is issued with this Decision to the landlord. The landlord must serve a copy of the order of possession upon the tenant.

Since the application relates to a section 46 notice to end tenancy, the landlord is entitled to an order for unpaid rent under section 55 of the Act. Therefore, the tenant is ordered to pay \$10,400.00 in unpaid rent to the landlord.

Since the landlord was successful in its application, the landlord's application to recover the cost of the filing fee under section 72 of the Act is granted.

A monetary order for the amount of \$10,500.00 is attached to this Decision and must be served on the tenant.

Conclusion

The application is granted. The landlord is granted an order of possession and a monetary order in the amount of \$10,500.00.

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: May 03, 2023

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Residential Tenancy Branch