



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Ministry of Housing and Municipal Affairs

## DECISION

Dispute Codes      CNR, OPR-DR, MNR-DR, FFL

### Introduction

This hearing was convened in response to cross-applications by the parties pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”) for Orders as follows:

The landlords requested:

- an Order of Possession for unpaid rent pursuant to section 55;
- a monetary order for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67.
- a monetary order for compensation for money owed or damages under the *Act*, regulation or tenancy agreement pursuant to section 67; and
- authorization to recover the filing fee for this application, pursuant to section 72 .

The tenant requested:

- cancellation of the landlords’ 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) pursuant to section 46;

While the landlords attended the hearing by way of conference call, the tenant did not. I waited until 11:10 a.m. to enable the tenant to participate in this scheduled hearing for 11:00 a.m. The landlords were given a full opportunity to be heard, to present affirmed testimony, to make submissions and to call witnesses.

Rule 7.3 of the Rules of Procedure provides as follows:

### **7.3 Consequences of not attending the hearing**

If a party or their agent fails to attend the hearing, the arbitrator may conduct the dispute resolution hearing in the absence of that party, or dismiss the application, with or without leave to re-apply.

The landlords gave sworn testimony that on September 30, 2025 copies of the Application for Dispute Resolution hearing package ('Application') and evidence were personally served to the tenant. In accordance with sections 88 and 89 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant was duly served with copies of the landlords' application and evidence.

The landlords provided undisputed testimony that the tenant was served with the 10 Day Notice, on September 5, 2025 by way of posting it on the tenant's door. In accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant was deemed served with the 10 Day Notice on September 8, 2025, three days after posting.

#### Issue(s) to be Decided

Are the landlords entitled to an Order of Possession based on the 10 Day Notice?

Are the landlords entitled to a monetary award for unpaid rent or money owed under the tenancy agreement, regulation, or *Act*?

Are the landlords entitled to retain the tenant's security deposit in partial satisfaction of the monetary order requested?

Are the landlords entitled to recover the filing fee for this application?

#### Background and Evidence

The landlords gave undisputed testimony regarding the following facts. This fixed-term tenancy began on January 15, 2025, with monthly rent set at \$1,995.00, payable on the first of each month. The landlords collected, and still hold, a security deposit of \$997.50. The tenant continues to reside in the rental unit.

The landlord testified that the tenant failed to pay \$1,855.00 in rent for September 2025 and \$1,995.00 for October 2025 leaving an outstanding balance of \$3,850.00.

Analysis

Section 55(1) of the *Act* reads as follows:

**55** (1) If a tenant makes an application for dispute resolution to dispute a landlord's notice to end a tenancy, the director must grant to the landlord an order of possession of the rental unit if

(a) the landlord's notice to end tenancy complies with section 52 [*form and content of notice to end tenancy*], and

(b) the director, during the dispute resolution proceeding, dismisses the tenant's application or upholds the landlord's notice.

**In the absence of any evidence or submissions from the tenant, I order the tenant's application dismissed without liberty to reapply.** I find that the 10 Day Notice complies with section 52 of the *Act*.

Based on my decision to dismiss the tenant's application for dispute resolution and pursuant to section 55(1) of the *Act*, I find that this tenancy ended on the corrected effective date of the 10 Day Notice, September 13, 2025. I find that the landlords are entitled to a 7 day Order of Possession. The landlords will be given a formal Order of Possession which must be served on the tenant. If the tenant does not vacate the rental unit within the 7 days required, the landlords may enforce this Order in the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

The landlord provided undisputed evidence that the tenant failed to pay the rent in full for the months of September and October 2025. Therefore, I find that the landlords are entitled to \$3,850.00.00 in arrears for the above period.

The landlords continue to hold the tenant's security deposit in the amount of \$997.50. In accordance with the offsetting provisions of section 72 of the *Act*, I order the landlords to retain the tenant's security deposit and accrued interest of \$7.11 in partial satisfaction of the monetary claim leaving a balance of \$2,845.39 owing.

I find that the landlords are entitled to recovery the \$100.00 filing fee from the tenant.

**Conclusion**

As the tenant did not attend this hearing, their entire application is dismissed without leave to reapply.

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlords effective **seven (7) days after service on the tenants**. Should the tenant or anyone on the premises fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

I issue a \$2,945.39.00 Monetary Order in favour of the landlord pursuant to section 67 of the Act. The tenant(s) must be served with this Order as soon as possible. Should the tenant(s) fail to comply with this Order, this 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: October 15, 2025

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Residential Tenancy Branch