



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding Westmar International Enterprises Ltd.
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes MNR, OPR

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an application by the landlord for an order of possession, a monetary order and an order to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim. The landlord participated in the conference call hearing but the tenant(s) did not. The landlord presented evidence that the tenants were served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by having a witness present when personally serving the tenant on January 14, 2014. I found that the tenants had been properly served with notice of the landlord's claim and the date and time of the hearing and the hearing proceeded in their absence. The landlord gave affirmed evidence.

Issues to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession?

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order for unpaid rent and loss of income?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on or about October 1, 2014. Rent in the amount of \$1400.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy the landlord collected from the tenant a security deposit in the amount of \$700.00. The tenant failed to pay rent in the month(s) of January and on January 4, 2014 the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy.

Analysis

I accept the landlord's undisputed testimony and I find that the tenant was served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent. The tenant did not pay the outstanding rent within 5 days of receiving the notice and did not apply for dispute resolution to dispute the notice and is therefore conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the notice. She advised that she is content with receiving an order of possession that takes effect at 1:00 p.m. on February 15, 2014. Based on the above facts I find that the landlord is entitled to an order of possession. The landlord advised that she has come to an agreement with the tenant. The tenant must be served with the order of possession. Should the tenant fail to comply with the order, the order may be filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and enforced as an order of that Court.

The landlord further advised that she is no longer seeking any monetary compensation as she has come to an agreement with the tenant in that regard as well.

Conclusion

The landlord is granted an order of possession of possession that takes effect at 1:00 p.m. on February 15, 2014.

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: February 05, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

