



Dispute Resolution Services

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards
Ministry of Housing and Social Development

DECISION AND REASONS

Dispute Codes: OPR, OPB, MNR, MNSD, MNDC, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an application by the Landlord pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* for an order of possession and a monetary order for unpaid rent and the filing fee. The landlord also applied to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of her monetary claim.

The notice of hearing dated May 19, 2009 was served on the tenant on May 20, 2009, by registered mail. Despite having been served the notice of hearing, the tenant did not attend the hearing. The landlord attended the hearing and was given full opportunity to present evidence and make submissions.

Issues to be decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession? Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order to recover unpaid rent, retain the security deposit and recover the filing fee?

Background and Evidence

The landlord testified that the tenancy started on October 22, 2008. The monthly rent is \$695.00 due in advance on the first of each month. The tenant paid a security deposit in the amount of \$347.50.

The tenant owed \$245.00 for rent for April 2009 and failed to pay rent for May. On May 06, 2009, the landlord served the tenant with a ten day notice to end tenancy, in person. The landlord stated that the tenant now owes rent for May and June in addition to the balance of rent for April, and continues to occupy the rental unit.

The landlord is applying for an order of possession effective two days after serving it on the tenant and a monetary order in the amount of \$1,685.00 which consists of outstanding rent for April, May and June (\$1,635.00) and the filing fee (\$50.00).

Analysis

Based on the undisputed sworn testimony of the landlord, I accept the landlord's evidence in respect of the claim. The tenant received the notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent, on May 06, 2009 and did not pay rent within five days of receiving the notice to end tenancy nor did the tenant make application, pursuant to Section 46 to set aside the notice to end a residential tenancy, and the time to do so has expired.

In these situations, the *Residential Tenancy Act* provides that the tenant has been deemed to have accepted the end of the tenancy, on the date set out in the Notice. Pursuant to section 55(2) I am issuing a formal order of possession effective two days after service on the tenant. The Order may be filed in the Supreme Court for enforcement.

I also find that the landlord is entitled to \$1,635.00 for unpaid rent and \$50.00 for the filing fee. I order that the landlord retain the security deposit of \$347.50 and accrued interest of \$1.01 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the landlord an order under section 67 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* for the balance due of \$1336.49. This order may be filed in the Small Claims Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

Conclusion

I grant the landlord an order of possession effective two days after service on the tenant and a monetary order for **\$1336.49**.

Dated June 26, 2009.

Dispute Resolution Officer