



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

DECISION

Dispute Codes:

OPR, MNR, MNDC, FF

Introduction

This hearing was convened in response to an application by the landlord pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the Act) for Orders as follows:

1. An Order of Possession - Section 55;
2. A Monetary Order for unpaid rent / loss of revenue - Section 67;
3. An Order to recover the filing fee for this application - Section 72.

I accept the landlord's evidence that despite the tenant having been served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by registered mail in accordance with Section 89 of the Residential Tenancy Act (the Act) the tenant did not participate in the conference call hearing. The tenant still resides in the rental unit.

The landlord was given full opportunity to be heard, to present evidence and to make submissions.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the notice to end tenancy valid?

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?

Is the landlord entitled to the monetary amounts claimed?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on November 24, 2010. Rent in the amount of \$1150 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy, the landlord did not collect a security deposit from the tenant. The tenant failed to pay rent and utilities for January 2011 totalling \$991.07 and on January 10, 2011 the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent. The tenant subsequently

paid \$750 toward the arrears. The tenant further failed to pay \$100 rent in the month of February and has failed to pay any rent for March 2011. The quantum of the landlord's monetary claim is for the unpaid utilities for January, the rent arrears for February and the rent for March in the sum of **\$1491.07**.

Analysis

Based on the landlord's testimony I find that the tenant was served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent and I find the notice to be valid. The tenant has not paid the outstanding rent and has not applied 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. Based on the above facts I find that the landlord is entitled to an **Order of Possession**.

I also find that the landlord has established a monetary claim for **\$1491.07** in unpaid rent and utilities. The landlord is also entitled to recovery of the \$50 filing fee, for a total entitlement of **\$1541.07**.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord **effective 2 days from the day it is served on the tenant**. The tenant must be served with this **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.

I grant the landlord an order under Section 67 of the Act for the amount of **\$1541.07**. If necessary, this order may be filed in the Small Claims 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*.