



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, MNDC, FF

Introduction

This conference call hearing was convened in response to the landlord's application for an Order of Possession for unpaid rent; a monetary order for money owed or compensation for damage or loss under the Act, regulation or tenancy agreement, and for unpaid rent; and to recover the filing fee associated with this application.

The landlord participated in the hearing and provided affirmed testimony. She testified that he served the Notice of a Dispute Resolution Hearing to the tenants by way of registered mail sent on October 25th, 2011, and provided a Canada Post tracking number. The tenants did not participate and the hearing proceeded in the tenants' absence.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?

Is the landlord entitled to a Monetary Order, and if so for what amount?

Is the landlord entitled to recover the filing fee?

Background and Evidence

The rental unit consists of an apartment in a multi-unit complex. Pursuant to a written agreement, the fixed term tenancy started on May 5th, 2011 and was to end on May

31st, 2012. The rent is \$820.00 per month and the tenants paid a security deposit of \$410.00.

The landlord testified that she received partial payment for rent arrears on October 27th, 2011. The landlord submitted an updated monetary as follows:

- Unpaid rent for November 2011: \$ 820.00
- Late fee: \$ 20.00
- Outstanding rent for October 2011: \$ 188.00
- Sub-total: \$1028.00

In her documentary evidence, the landlord provided a copy of the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy, with proof of service that the notice was served to the tenants on October 2nd, 2011, by posting the notice on the tenants' door.

Analysis

I accept the landlord's undisputed testimony that she served the tenants with the Notice of Dispute Resolution in a proper manner pursuant to section 89 of the *Residential Tenancy Act*. I find that the tenants knew, or ought to have had knowledge of the date scheduled for this hearing.

Section 46(5) of the *Residential Tenancy Act* provides that if a tenant who has received a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent does not pay the rent or makes an application for dispute resolution within 5 days, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ends on the effective date of the notice and must vacate the rental unit by that date. The tenant in this matter has not filed an application for dispute resolution. The landlord's Notice to End Tenancy is valid and on that basis the landlord is entitled to an order of possession.

I also accept the landlord's updated evidence concerning the rent arrears and find that the landlord is entitled to a monetary order as claimed at the hearing.

Conclusion

I grant the landlord an Order of Possession effective two days from the date the order is served upon the tenant.

This Order may be filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and enforced as an Order of that Court.

The landlord established a claim of \$1028.00. I authorize the landlord to retain the tenants' \$410.00 security deposit for a balance owing of \$618.00. Since the landlord was successful, I award the landlord recovery of the \$50.00 filing fee. Pursuant to Section 72(2) of the Act, I grant the landlord a Monetary Order totalling \$668.00.

This Order may be registered 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*.

Dated: November 15, 2011.

Residential Tenancy Branch