

Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, MNSD, FF

<u>Introduction</u>

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 unpaid rent; to keep the security deposit; and to recover the filing fee associated with this application.

The landlord participated in the hearing and provided affirmed testimony. She testified that she served the Notice of a Dispute Resolution Hearing to the tenant by way of registered mail sent on December 29th, 2011 and provided a Canada Post tracking number. The tenant did not participate and the hearing proceeded in the tenant's 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 keep all or part of the security deposit?
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 tenancy started on December 1st, 2010. The rent current is \$828.63 per month and the tenant paid a security deposit of \$405.00.

The landlord testified that the tenant continues to occupy the rental unit and has not paid rent in December 2011 and January 2012. In her documentary evidence, the landlord provided a copy of the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy served on the tenant on December 15th, 2011 by posting the notice on the tenant's door. The landlord said that she spoke with the tenant once since serving the notice and that the tenant stated that he would pay the rent as soon as possible. The landlord said that she has not been able to contact the tenant since.

The landlord submitted an updated monetary claim as follows:

Unpaid rent for December 2011: \$828.63
Unpaid rent for January 2012: \$828.63

- Sub-total: \$1657.26

<u>Analysis</u>

I accept the landlord's undisputed testimony that she served the tenant with the Notice of Dispute Resolution in a proper manner pursuant to section 89 of the *Residential Tenancy Act*. I find that the tenant 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

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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 undisputed testimony concerning the tenant's failure to pay

rent for the two months in question, and I find that the landlord is entitled to a monetary

order as claimed.

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 \$1657.26. I authorize the landlord to retain the

tenant's \$405.00 security deposit for a balance owing of \$1252.26. Since the landlord

was successful, I award the landlord recovery of the \$50.00 filing fee. Pursuant to

Section 67 of the Act, I grant the landlord a Monetary Order totalling \$1302.26. 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: January 12, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch