



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, MNDC, MNSD, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the Landlord for an order of possession based on unpaid rent, a monetary order for unpaid rent and other compensation and loss under the Act and tenancy agreement, an order to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim and to recover the filing fee for the Application.

The Landlord appeared, gave affirmed testimony and was provided the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions to me.

The Landlord testified he served the Tenant with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing by registered mail, sent on December 30, 2011. Under the Act, the Tenant was deemed served five days later, nevertheless, the Tenant did not appear at the hearing. I find the Tenant has been duly served in accordance with the Act.

I have reviewed all oral and written evidence before me that met the requirements of the rules of procedure. However, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this Decision.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Has the Tenant breached the Act or tenancy agreement, entitling the Landlord to an Order of Possession and monetary relief?

Background and Evidence

Based on the affirmed testimony of the Landlord, I find that the Tenant was served with a 10 day Notice to End Tenancy for non-payment of rent on December 19, 2011, by personal service.

The Notice informed the Tenant that the Notice would be cancelled if the rent was paid within five days. The Notice also explains the Tenant had five days to dispute the Notice.

Analysis

Based on the above, the testimony and evidence, and on a balance of probabilities, I find as follows:

The Tenant has not paid the outstanding rent and did not apply to dispute the Notice and is therefore conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the Act to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice, December 29, 2011. The Tenant has not left the rental unit and has failed to pay January 2012 rent.

Therefore, I find that the Landlord is entitled to an order of possession effective **two days** after service on the Tenant. This order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

I find that the Landlord has established a total monetary claim of **\$4,700.00** comprised of \$4,600.00 in unpaid rents and the \$100.00 fee paid by the Landlord for this application.

I order that the Landlord retain the deposit and interest of **\$850.00** in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the Landlord an order under section 67 for the balance due of **\$3,850.00**.

This order may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an order of that Court.

Conclusion

The Tenant failed to pay rent and did not file to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy. The Tenant is presumed under the law to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice to End Tenancy.

The Landlord is granted an Order of Possession, may keep the security deposit and interest in partial satisfaction of the claim and is granted a monetary order for the balance due.

This decision is final and binding on the parties, except as otherwise provided under the Act and 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 16, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch