



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, MNSD, 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 - Section 67;
3. An Order to recover the filing fee for this application - Section 72.

I accept the Landlord’s evidence that the Tenant was served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by personal service on January 24, 2012 in accordance with Section 89 of the Act. The Tenant did not participate in the conference call hearing.

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 January 3, 2012. Rent in the amount of \$700.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy, the Landlord collected a security deposit from the Tenant in the amount of \$350.00. The Tenant paid \$200.00 towards January 2012 rent and failed to pay the remainder of the rent for the

month. On January 7, 2012 the Landlord served the Tenant with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent by giving the Notice to the Tenant in person. The Tenant has not paid the rental arrears, has not paid February 2012 rent, has not made an application for dispute resolution and has not moved out of the unit. The Landlord claims \$1,200.00 in rental arrears.

Analysis

Section 46 of the Act requires that upon receipt of a Notice to End Tenancy for non-payment of rent the tenant must, within five days, either pay the full amount of the arrears indicated on the Notice or dispute the notice by filing an Application for Dispute Resolution with the Residential Tenancy Branch. If the tenant does neither of these two things, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice.

Based on the Landlord's evidence 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 filed an application to dispute the notice and has not paid the outstanding rent. Given these 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 **\$1,200.00** in unpaid rent. The Landlord is also entitled to recovery of the \$50 filing fee, for a total entitlement of **\$1,250.00**. Setting the **security** deposit plus interest of \$350.00 off the entitlement leaves **\$900.00** owing by the Tenant to the Landlord.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the Landlord. 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 order that the Landlord retain the **deposit** and interest of \$350.00 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the Landlord an order under Section 67 of the Act

for the balance due of **\$900.00**. 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*.

Dated: February 14, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch