



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, OPL

Introduction

This hearing was convened in response to an application by the Landlord pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”) for an Order of Possession.

I accept the Landlord’s evidence that the Tenant was served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by registered mail 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?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on November 1, 2011. Rent in the amount of \$650.00 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 \$200.00. The Tenant owes rental arrears for January 20-12 and failed to pay rent for February and March 2012. On March 2, 2012, the Landlord served the Tenant with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent by posting the notice on the door. The Tenant has not paid the rental arrears, has not filed an Application for Dispute Resolution and has not moved out of the unit. The Landlord requests only an Order of Possession.

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 and must move out of the unit.

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**.

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.

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: March 27, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch