



# 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 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 despite the tenant having been served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by registered mail in accordance with Section 89 of the Residential Tenancy Act (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 May 05, 2011. Rent in the amount of \$1120 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. The tenant failed to pay rent in the month of February 2012 and on the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent. The tenant further failed to pay rent in the month of March 2012. The landlord testified that on this date the tenant paid the landlord \$1500 toward arrears of \$2240, which the landlord accepted for *use and occupancy only*. The landlord also claims late fees for February and March 2012 of \$20 per month respectively, as per the tenancy agreement. The quantum of the landlord's monetary claim is for outstanding arrears of rent and late fees of **\$780.00**.

### **Analysis**

Based on the landlord's testimony 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 paid all outstanding rent and has not applied for Dispute Resolution to dispute the notice and is therefore conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the notice.

Based on the above 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 **\$780.00** in unpaid rent and late fees. The landlord is also entitled to recovery of the **\$50** filing fee, for a total entitlement of **\$830.00**.

***Calculation for Monetary Order***

Rental Arrears – February and March 2012.	\$740.00
Filing Fees for the cost of this application	50.00
<b>Total Monetary Award</b>	<b>\$830.00</b>

**Conclusion**

**I grant** an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **2 days after the day it is served**. 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 grant** the landlord an order under Section 67 of the Act for the balance due of **\$830.00**. 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: March 05, 2012

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Residential Tenancy Branch