



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

Dispute codes      OP MNR MNSD FF

### Introduction

This hearing dealt with an application by the landlord for an order of possession and a monetary order. Although served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing in person on May 18, 2012 the tenant did not appear.

### Issues

Is the landlord entitled to the requested orders?

### Background and Evidence

This tenancy began on January 2, 2012. The rent is \$850.00 due in advance on the first day of each month. On May 18, 2012 the tenant was served with a Notice to End Tenancy for non-payment of rent. The tenant has not paid the outstanding rent and did not file an application to dispute the Notice.

The landlord claims that the current amount of rent outstanding is \$1,700.00.

### Analysis

The landlord has requested an order of possession and a monetary order. I shall deal with each of these requests in turn.

Order of Possession - 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, as in the present case, 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 the landlord is entitled to an order of possession.

Monetary Order – The landlord has claimed unpaid rent in the total amount of \$1,700.00. The landlord's original application requested a monetary order in the amount of \$850.00 in unpaid rent for May but since the time the application was filed the tenant has continued to reside in the rental unit and has failed to pay rent again for the

month of June. As a result the landlord is now seeking a total monetary order of \$1,700.00. The Act and the tenancy agreement require that the tenant pay the rent when it is due. I am therefore satisfied that the landlord has established this claim.

### Conclusion

I find that the landlord is entitled to an order for 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 \$1,750.00 comprised of \$1,700.00 in unpaid rent and the \$50.00 fee paid by the landlord for this application. Accordingly, I order the tenant to pay to the landlord the sum of \$1,750.00. 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*.