



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes:

OPR, MNR, 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 personally served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing on February 20, 2013, in the presence of a witness, 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 December 15, 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, which the landlord is electing to keep and for administer at the end of the tenancy. The tenant failed to pay rent in the month of February, 2013 and on February 05, 2013 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 2013. The landlord's monetary claim is for the unpaid rent in the amount of \$1400.00.

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 the 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 \$1400.00 in unpaid rent. The landlord is also entitled to recovery of the \$50 filing fee, for a total entitlement of **\$1450.00**.

Calculation for Monetary Order

Rental Arrears	\$1400.00
Filing Fees for the cost of this application	50.00
Total Monetary Award	\$1450.00

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord **effective 2 days from the day it is served** on the tenant. 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 amount of **\$1450.00**. If necessary, this Order may be filed in the Small Claims Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

This Decision is final and binding on both parties.

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 13, 2013

Residential Tenancy Branch

