



# 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; and
3. An Order to recover the filing fee for this application - Section 72.

I accept the Landlord’s evidence that the Tenant was personally served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing on June 6, 2013 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 May 18, 2013. Rent of \$1,300.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. The Tenant has not paid any security deposit. Rent for May 2013 was reduced to \$433.00 and the Tenant failed to pay this amount. On May 28, 2013 the Landlord served the Tenant with a 10 notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent

(the "Notice"). The Tenant further failed to pay rent for June 1, 2013 and the Landlord served another Notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent on June 2, 2013. The Tenant paid \$300.00 on June 5, 2013. The Tenant has not made an application for dispute resolution, has not paid the remaining arrears and has not moved out of the unit. The Landlord claims \$1,433.00 in rental arrears.

### Analysis

Section 46 of the Act requires that upon receipt of a 10 notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent (the "Notice") 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 valid Notice. 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 **\$1,433.00** in unpaid rent. The Landlord is entitled to recovery of the **\$50.00** filing fee for a total monetary amount of **\$1,483.00**.

### 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 grant the Landlord a monetary order under Section 67 of the Act for **\$1,483.00**. 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: July 04, 2013

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Residential Tenancy Branch

