

# **Dispute Resolution Services**

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding Gur Metro Holdings Ltd and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

## **DECISION**

<u>Dispute Codes</u> OPR, MNR, MNSD, FF

#### <u>Introduction</u>

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 retain the security deposit Section 38; and
- 4. An Order to recover the filing fee for this application Section 72.

I accept the Landlord's evidence that the Tenant was served with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by <u>registered mail</u> 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 March 1, 2011. Rent of \$840.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy, the Landlord collected \$420.00 as a security deposit and \$450.00 as a pet deposit from the Tenant. The Tenant failed to

pay rent for December 2013 and on December 16, 2013 the Landlord served the Tenant with a 10 day notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent (the "Notice") by posting the Notice on the door. The Tenant has not made an application for dispute resolution, has not paid the arrears and it was determined on January 1, 2013 that the Tenant was moved out of the unit on that date. No keys were returned. The Landlord claims \$840.00 for unpaid rent and withdraws the claim for parking of \$25.00 and the claim for the order of possession.

### <u>Analysis</u>

Section 26 of the Act provides that a tenant must pay rent when it is due under the tenancy agreement. Based on the Landlord's undisputed evidence I find that the Tenant has not paid the rent for December 2013 and that the Landlord has therefore established a monetary entitlement to \$840.00 in unpaid rent. The Landlord is entitled to recovery of the \$50.00 filing fee for a total monetary amount of **\$890.00**. Setting the security and pet deposit of \$870.00 plus zero interest off the entitlement leaves **\$20.00** owed by the Tenant to the Landlord.

#### Conclusion

I order that the Landlord retain the **deposit** and interest of \$870.00 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the Landlord an order under Section 67 of the Act for the balance due of **\$20.00**. 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: January 14, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch