



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding PORTE REALTY LTD
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes:

OPR, MNR, MNSD, 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 retain the security deposit or pet deposit - Section 38
4. 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 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. The landlord advised the tenant still resides in the unit.

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 in April 2012. Rent in the amount of \$785.00 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 \$387.50 which the landlord retains in trust. The tenant failed to pay rent in the month of March 2014 and on March 04, 2014 the landlord personally served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent. The landlord's monetary claim is for the unpaid rent and a \$25.00 late fee as per the tenancy agreement. The landlord also seeks an Order of Possession.

Analysis

Based on the undisputed testimony and document evidence before me 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. I find that the landlord is entitled to an **Order of Possession**.

I also find that the landlord has established a monetary claim for unpaid rent and late fee of \$25.00. The landlord is also entitled to recovery of the \$50.00 filing fee. Any applicable security deposit will be off-set. Therefore, calculation for Monetary Order:

Unpaid rent	\$785.00
Late rent fee	25.00
Filing fee	50.00
<i>Less applicable security deposit</i>	<i>-387.50</i>
Total monetary award	\$472.50

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. 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 Order that the landlord retain the deposit the amount of \$387.50 in partial satisfaction of the claim and **I grant** the landlord an Order under Section 67 of the Act for the balance due of **\$472.50**. 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 25, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

