



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, 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;
3. A Monetary Order for compensation – Section 67;
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 registered mail in accordance with Section 89 of the Act. The Landlord and Tenant were each 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 following are agreed facts: The tenancy began on November 1, 2013. Rent of \$3,400.00 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy, the Landlord collected \$1,700.00 as a security deposit from the Tenant. The Tenant failed to pay rent for August, September, October, and November 2014 and on

November 14, 2014 the Landlord personally served the Tenant with a 10 day notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent (the "Notice"). The Tenant has not made an application for dispute resolution, has not paid the arrears, has not moved out of the unit and has not paid December 2014 rent.

The Landlord claims \$17,000.00 and an order of possession effective December 31, 2014.

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. Section 55 of the Act provides that a landlord may request an order of possession of a rental unit by making an application for dispute resolution where a notice to end the tenancy has been given by the landlord, the tenant has not disputed the Notice by making an application for dispute resolution and the time for making that application has expired.

Based on the undisputed evidence I find that the Tenant was given a valid Notice, 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 effective on or before December 31, 2014**. I also find that the Landlord has established a monetary claim for **\$17,000.00** in unpaid rent. The Landlord is entitled to recovery of the \$100.00 filing fee for a total monetary amount of **\$17,100.00**. Setting the security deposit of \$1,700.00 plus zero interest off the entitlement leaves **\$15,400.00** owed by the Tenant to the Landlord.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the Landlord effective 1:00 p.m. on December 31, 2014.

I order that the Landlord retain the **deposit** and interest of \$1,700.00 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the Landlord an order under Section 67 of the Act for the balance due of **\$15,400.00**. 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: December 17, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

