



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes:

OPC, MNR, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an application by the landlord pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* for an order of possession and for a monetary order for unpaid rent and the filing fee.

The landlord testified that he served the notice of hearing on the tenant in person, on January 29, 2013. Despite having been served the notice of hearing, the tenant did not attend the hearing. The landlord attended the hearing and was given full opportunity to present evidence and make submissions.

Issues to be decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession? Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order to recover unpaid rent and the filing fee?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy started on July 01, 2012. The monthly rent is \$550.00 due in advance on the first of each month.

The landlord testified that the tenant failed to pay rent for January 2013. On January 10, 2013, the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent. The dates on the notice to end tenancy and the proof of service conflicted with each other. The landlord verbally testified under oath and provided the correct dates

The tenant did not dispute the notice and also did not pay the outstanding rent. The tenant continues to occupy the rental unit and as of the date of the hearing owes the landlord a total of \$1,100.00 in unpaid rent for the months of January and February 2013.

The landlord is applying for a monetary order for this amount plus \$50.00 for the recovery of the filing fee. The landlord has also applied for an order of possession effective two days after service on the tenant.

Analysis

Based on the undisputed sworn testimony of the landlord, I accept the landlord's evidence in respect of the claim. The tenant received the notice to end tenancy on January 10, 2013 and did not make application, pursuant to Section 47 to set aside the notice to end a residential tenancy, and the time to do so has expired.

In these situations, the *Residential Tenancy Act* provides that the tenant has been deemed to have accepted the end of the tenancy on the date set out in the Notice. Pursuant to section 55(2) I am issuing a formal order of possession effective two days after service on the tenant. The Order may be filed in the Supreme Court for enforcement.

I find that the landlord is entitled to \$1,100.00 for unpaid rent. Since the landlord has proven his case, he is also entitled to the recovery of the filing fee of \$50.00. I grant the landlord an order under section 67 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* for the amount of \$1,150.00. This order may be filed in the Small Claims Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

Conclusion

I grant the landlord an order of possession effective two days after service on the tenant and a monetary order in the amount of **\$1,150.00**.

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: February 22, 2013

Residential Tenancy Branch

