



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes: OPR, 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 served the notice of hearing on the tenant on June 03, 2016, in person. 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 landlord testified that the tenancy started in May 2014. The monthly rent is \$1,350.00 due in advance on the first of each month and does not include utilities. The tenant is required to pay \$122.75 per month for utilities

The landlord stated that the tenant failed to pay full rent for January, March and April 2016. On April 12, 2016, the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent, in person. The tenant did not dispute the notice and continued to occupy the rental unit without paying rent.

As of the date of the hearing the tenant owed the landlord rent and utilities for five months in the total amount of \$7,363.75. The landlord is applying for a monetary order for this amount plus \$100.00 for the recovery of the filing fee. The landlord has also applied for a property management fee in the amount of \$1,000.00 and 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 April 12, 2016 and did not pay outstanding rent nor did the tenant make application, pursuant to Section 46 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 \$7,363.75 for unpaid rent and utilities. Since the landlord has proven his case, he is also entitled to the recovery of the filing fee of \$100.00. The legislation does not permit me to award any litigation related costs other than the filing fee and accordingly the landlord's claim for property management fees is dismissed.

Overall the landlord has established a claim for \$7,463.75. I grant the landlord an order under section 67 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* for this amount. 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 **\$7,363.75**.

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: June 17, 2016

Residential Tenancy Branch