



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 recovery of the filing fee. Both parties attended this hearing and were given a full opportunity to be heard, to present affirmed testimony, to make submissions and to call witnesses. The parties represented themselves. The tenant was accompanied by her agent.

As both parties were in attendance, I confirmed service of documents. The tenant denied having received the landlord's evidence and stated that she had not filed any of her own. The landlord filed proof of service of evidence to the tenant. I find that the tenant was served with evidentiary materials in accordance with sections 88 and 89 of the *Act*.

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 in November 2019. The current monthly rent is \$1,750.00 due in advance on the first of each month. On March 05, 2020, the landlord served the tenant with a ten-day notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent in the amount of \$1,750.00, by posting the notice on the door of the rental unit. The tenant did not dispute the notice to end tenancy and continues to occupy the rental unit. The tenant agreed that at the time of the hearing she owed the landlord \$5,250.00 in unpaid rent.

The landlord is applying for an order of possession effective two days after service on the tenant and for a monetary order in the amount of \$5,250.00 for unpaid rent plus \$100.00 for the filing fee.

Analysis

Based on the sworn testimony of both parties, I accept the landlord's evidence in respect of the claim. The tenant is deemed to have received the notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent, on March 08, 2020 and did not full pay rent within five days of receiving the notice to end tenancy 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 further find that the landlord is entitled to \$5,250.00 for unpaid rent. Since the landlord has proven his claim, he is also entitled to the recovery of the filing fee of \$100.00. I grant the landlord an order under section 67 of the *Residential Tenancy Act* for \$5,350.00. 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 for **\$5,350.00**.

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: May 19, 2020

Residential Tenancy Branch