



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes:

OPC, MNR, MNDC, 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 notice of hearing was served on the tenant on December 28, 2012 by registered mail. The landlord filed a tracking number. 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 November 01, 2009. The monthly rent is \$980.00 due in advance on the first of each month. The tenant pays \$20.00 for parking. A term in the tenancy agreement requires the tenant to pay a late fee of \$25.00 for rent paid after the 6th of each month.

The landlord testified that the tenant failed to pay rent for December 2012. On December 07, 2012, the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent.

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 \$2,050.00 which consists of \$1,960.00.00 in unpaid rent, \$40.00 for parking and \$50.00 for late fees.

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 December 07, 2012 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 \$1,960.00 for unpaid rent, \$40.00 for parking and \$50.00 for late fees. Since the landlord has proven her case, she 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 \$2,100.00. 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 **\$2,100.00**.

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: January 24, 2013

Residential Tenancy Branch

