



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 November 02, 2023, by registered mail and provided 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 April 01, 2021. The monthly rent is \$1,200.00 due in advance on the first of each month. The landlord testified that the tenant failed to pay full rent for August 2022 and owed \$600.00. On August 12, the landlord served the tenant with a ten-day notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent, by posting the notice on the door. The tenant did not dispute the notice and continued to occupy the rental unit without paying rent.

The tenant further failed to pay rent for September and October. In November 2022, the tenant paid rent in the amount of \$800.00. The landlord testified that the tenant did not pay rent since then and as of the date of this hearing, the tenant owed \$7,000.00 in unpaid rent. The landlord stated that he served the tenant with notices to end tenancy every month since August 2022 and filed proof of service into evidence. The tenant did not dispute any of the notices and continued to occupy the rental unit. As of the date of the hearing the tenant owed the landlord a total of \$7,000.00 in unpaid rent.

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 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 multiple notices to end tenancy and failed to pay rent or 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 \$7,000.00 for unpaid rent. Since the landlord has proven his case, 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 the amount of \$7,100.00. 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 **\$7,100.00**.

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: February 03, 2023

Residential Tenancy Branch