



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

Decision

Dispute Codes:

MNR, OPR, MNSD, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an Order of Possession based on the Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent dated May 9, 2012, a monetary order for rent owed and an order to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim.

Both parties appeared at the hearing and gave evidence.

Issue(s) to be Decided

The issues to be determined based on the testimony and the evidence are:

Whether or not the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession based on the 10-Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent

Whether or not the landlord is entitled to monetary compensation for rental arrears owed and loss of rent

Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted into evidence a copy of the 10-Day Notice to End Tenancy dated May 9, 2012 with effective date of May 19, 2012, a copy of the tenant's ledger and a copy of the tenancy agreement. The landlord testified that the tenancy began on August 1, 2009, at which time the tenant paid a security deposit of \$537.50. The landlord testified that the tenant fell into arrears for rent in May, but subsequently paid \$400.00 of the \$1,057.00 rent owed for May 2012 leaving \$675.00 still outstanding. The landlord testified that the tenant failed to pay \$1,075.00 rent owed for June 2012 and the accrued arrears had now reached \$1,750.00 which is being claimed. The landlord testified that the tenant has not vacated the unit and the landlord has requested an Order of Possession.

The tenant testified that the rent shortfall occurred due to her circumstances and that she would be paying the total amount in full and catch up on all arrears.

Analysis

In regard to the rental arrears, I find that section 26 of the Act states that rent must be paid when it is due, under the tenancy agreement, whether or not the landlord complies with the Act, the regulations or the tenancy agreement.

Through testimony from both parties it has been established that the tenant did not pay the rent when it was due. When a tenant fails to comply with section 26, section 46 of the Act then permits the landlord to end the tenancy by issuing a Ten-Day Notice effective on a date that is not earlier than 10 days after the date the tenant receives it.

This section of the Act also provides that within 5 days after receiving a notice under this section, the tenant may either pay the overdue rent, in which case the notice has no effect, or dispute the notice by making an application for dispute resolution. In this instance I find that the tenant did neither.

In this instance I find that the tenant was in arrears at the time the Notice was served on and the tenant did not pay the arrears within 5 days.

The Ten-day Notice includes written instructions on page 2 informing the tenant about how and when a tenant may dispute the notice if the claim is not being accepted.

I find that section 46(5) of the Act provides that if a tenant does not pay the rent or make an application for dispute resolution in accordance with the above, then the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ends on the effective date of the notice, and must vacate the rental unit to which the notice relates by that date.

Based on the testimony of the landlord, I find that the tenant was served with a Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by posting it on the door. The tenant has not paid all of the arrears and did not apply to dispute the Notice and is therefore conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the Act to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice. Based on the above facts I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession.

I find that the landlord has established a total monetary claim of \$1,800.00 comprised of \$1,750.00 accrued rental arrears and the \$50.00 fee paid by the landlord for this application. I order that the landlord retain the tenant's security deposit of \$537.50 in partial satisfaction of the claim leaving a balance due of \$1,262.50.

Conclusion

I hereby issue an Order of Possession in favour of the landlord effective two days after service on the tenant. This order must be served on the Respondent and is final and binding. If necessary it may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

I hereby grant the Landlord an order under section 67 for \$1,262.50. This order must be served on the Respondent and is final and binding. If necessary it may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an order of that Court.

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 26, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch