



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR, MNSD

Introduction

This hearing was convened by way of conference call in response to the landlords application for an Order of Possession for unpaid rent; for a Monetary Order for unpaid rent; a for an Order permitting the landlord to keep all or part of the tenants security deposit.

Service of the hearing documents, by the landlord to the tenant, was done in accordance with section 89 of the *Act*, sent via registered mail on September 21, 2012. Mail receipt numbers were provided in the landlord's documentary evidence. The tenant was deemed to be served the hearing documents on the fifth day after they were mailed as per section 90(a) of the *Act*.

The landlord appeared, gave sworn testimony, was provided the opportunity to present evidence orally, in writing, and in documentary form. There was no appearance for the tenant, despite being served notice of this hearing in accordance with the *Residential Tenancy Act*. All of the testimony and documentary evidence was carefully considered.

Issue(s) to be Decided

- Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession due to unpaid rent?
- Is the landlord entitled to a monetary Order to recover unpaid rent?
- Is the landlord entitled to keep the security deposit?

Background and Evidence

This fixed term tenancy started on September 01, 1991 and reverted to a month to month tenancy at the end of the fixed term. Rent for this unit is now \$847.00 per month and is due on the 1st of each month. The tenant paid a security deposit of \$271.00 on September 01, 1991.

The landlord testifies that the tenant failed to pay the rent for September, 2012 leaving an unpaid balance of \$847.00. The landlord issued a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for unpaid rent on September 10, 2012. This was posted to the tenants' door and was deemed to have been served three days after posting. This Notice stated that the tenant owed rent of \$1,544.00 which was due on September 01, 2012. The landlord has provided a copy of the rent ledger showing a shortfall of rent for previous months. The tenant had five days to either pay the outstanding rent or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end on September 23, 2012. The tenant did not pay the outstanding rent or dispute the Notice within five days. Since that time the tenant has failed to pay rent for October 2012. The total amount of outstanding rent is now \$2,391.00. The landlord has requested to amend the application to include unpaid rent for October as the tenant continues to reside in the unit.

The landlord requests an Order to retain the tenants' security deposit in partial payment towards the rent arrears. The landlord requests an Order of Possession to take effect as soon as possible

The landlord has provided a copy of the tenancy agreement and a copy of the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy.

Analysis

I have carefully considered all the evidence before me, including the sworn testimony of the landlord.

Section 26 of the Act states: *A tenant must pay rent when it is due under the tenancy agreement, whether or not the landlord complies with this Act, the regulations or the tenancy agreement, unless the tenant has a right under this Act to deduct all or a portion of the rent.*

Consequently, I find that the tenant has failed to pay rent owed up to September, 2012 of \$1,544.00 and October, 2012 of \$847.00 and the landlord is entitled to recover these rent arrears. I have allowed the landlord to amend this application to include unpaid rent for October, 2012 as the tenant continues to live in the rental unit and would be aware that rent is due on the first day of each month. Consequently, the landlord will receive a monetary award to the sum of **\$2,391.00**.

I order the landlords pursuant to s. 38(4)(b) of the *Act* to keep the tenant's security deposit of **\$271.00** and accrued interest of **\$89.83** in partial payment of the rent arrears.

I further find the landlord is entitled to recover the filing fee of **\$50.00** paid for this application from the tenant pursuant to s. 72(1) of the *Act*. The landlord will receive a Monetary Order pursuant to s. 67 of the *Act* for the balance owing as follows:

Outstanding rent	\$2,391.00
Filing fee	\$50.00
Less Security Deposit and accrued interest	(-\$360.83)
Total amount due to the landlords	2,080.17

I accept that the tenant was served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for unpaid rent, pursuant to section 88 of the *Residential Tenancy Act*. The Notice states that the tenant had five days to pay the rent or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end.

The tenant did not pay the outstanding rent within five days nor apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within five days.

Based on the foregoing, I find that the tenant is conclusively presumed, under section 46(5) of the *Act*, to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice and grant the landlord an order of possession pursuant to s. 55 of the *Act*.

Conclusion

I HEREBY FIND in favor of the landlord's monetary claim. A copy of the landlord's decision will be accompanied by a Monetary Order for **\$2,080.17**. The order must be served on the respondent and is enforceable through the Provincial Court as an order of that Court.

I HEREBY ISSUE an Order of Possession in favour of the landlord effective **two days after service upon the tenant**. This order must be served on the Respondent and may be filed in the Supreme Court 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: October 23, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch