



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding Vancouver Eviction Services
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes:

OPR, MNR, MNSD, MNDC, FF

Introduction

This hearing was convened in response to the Landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution, in which the Landlord has made application for an Order of Possession for Unpaid Rent, a monetary Order for unpaid rent, a monetary Order for money owed or compensation for damage or loss, to retain all or part of the security deposit, and to recover the filing fee from the Tenant for the cost of this Application for Dispute Resolution.

The Agent for the Landlord stated that the Application for Dispute Resolution, the Notice of Hearing, and several documents the Landlord wishes to rely upon as evidence were sent to each Tenant at the rental unit, via registered mail, on February 14, 2013. The Agent for the Landlord cited a Canada Post tracking number that corroborates this statement. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, I find that these documents have been served in accordance with section 89 of the *Residential Tenancy Act (Act)*, however neither Tenant appeared at the hearing.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent; to a monetary Order for unpaid rent/lost revenue; to keep all or part of the security deposit; and to recover the filing fee from the Tenant for the cost of the Application for Dispute Resolution, pursuant to sections 38, 55, 67, and 72 of the *Act*?

Background and Evidence

The Agent for the Landlord stated that this tenancy began on June 01, 2012; that the tenancy agreement requires the Tenant to pay monthly rent of \$750.00 by the first day of each month; that the Tenant paid a security deposit of \$375.00; and that the Tenant has not paid rent for January or February of 2013.

The Agent for the Landlord stated that another agent for the Landlord posted a Ten Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent, which had a declared effective date of February 03, 2013, at the rental unit on January 24, 2013. The Landlord submitted a

signed Proof of Service of the Ten Day Notice to End Tenancy, in which an agent for the Landlord declared that he posted the Notice on January 24, 2013.

Analysis

On the basis of the undisputed evidence, I find that the Tenant entered into a tenancy agreement with the Landlord that required the Tenant to pay monthly rent of \$750.00 by the first day of each month.

On the basis of the undisputed evidence, I find that the Tenant did not pay rent when it was due on January 01, 2013 or February 01, 2013. As the Tenant is required to pay rent pursuant to section 26(1) of the *Act*, I find that the Tenant must pay \$1,500.00 in outstanding rent to the Landlord.

If rent is not paid when it is due, a tenancy may be ended pursuant to section 46 of the *Act*. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, I find that a Ten Day Notice to End Tenancy, which directed the Tenant to vacate the rental unit by February 03, 2013, was posted at the rental unit on January 24, 2013.

Section 90 of the *Act* stipulates that a document that is posted is deemed to be received on the third day after it is posted. I therefore find that the Tenant received the Notice to End Tenancy on January 27, 2013.

Section 46(1) of the *Act* stipulates that a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy is effective ten days after the date that the tenant receives the Notice. As the Tenant is deemed to have received this Notice on January 27, 2013, I find that the earliest effective date of the Notice was February 06, 2013.

Section 53 of the *Act* stipulates that if the effective date stated in a Notice is earlier than the earliest date permitted under the legislation, the effective date is deemed to be the earliest date that complies with the legislation. Therefore, I find that the effective date of this Notice to End Tenancy was February 06, 2013.

Section 46 of the *Act* stipulates that a tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted the tenancy ends on the effective date of the Notice to End Tenancy if the tenant does not either pay the outstanding rent or file an Application for Dispute Resolution to dispute the Notice within five days of receiving the Notice to End Tenancy. In the circumstances before me I have no evidence that the Tenant exercised either of these rights and, pursuant to section 46(5) of the *Act*, I find that the Tenant accepted that the tenancy has ended. On this basis I find that the Landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession.

I find that the Landlord's application has merit and that the Landlord is entitled to recover the filing fee from the Tenant for the cost of this Application for Dispute Resolution.

Conclusion

I hereby grant the Landlord an Order of Possession that is effective two days after it is served upon the Tenant . This Order may be served on the Tenant, filed with the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and enforced as an Order of that Court.

I find that the Landlord has established a monetary claim, in the amount of \$1,550.00, which is comprised of \$1,500.00 in unpaid rent and \$50.00 in compensation for the filing fee paid by the Landlord for this Application for Dispute Resolution. The Landlord is hereby authorized to retain the Tenant's security deposit, in the amount of \$375.00, in partial satisfaction of the monetary claim.

Based on these determinations I grant the Landlord a monetary Order for the balance of \$1,175.00. In the event that the Tenant does not comply with this Order, it may be served on the Tenant, filed with the Province of British Columbia Small Claims 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: February 28, 2013

Residential Tenancy Branch

