



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding SUTTON GROUP WEST COAST  
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

## **DECISION**

Dispute Codes      OPR, MNR, FF

### Introduction

This hearing was convened by way of conference call in response to the landlord's application for an Order of Possession for unpaid rent or utilities; for a Monetary Order for unpaid rent or utilities; and to recover the filing fee from the tenant for the cost of this application.

Service of the hearing documents, by the landlord to the tenant, was done in accordance with section 89 of the *Act*; served by registered mail on March 04, 2016. Canada Post tracking numbers were provided by the landlord in 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?
- Is the landlord entitled to a Monetary Order for unpaid rent?

### Background and Evidence

The landlord testified that this month to month tenancy started on an unknown date as this information was not passed onto the new owner of the property when they purchased it with the tenant residing in the unit. Rent for this unit is \$1,400.00 per month due on the 1<sup>st</sup> of each month.

The landlord testified that the tenant failed to pay all the rent due for November, 2015 leaving an unpaid balance of \$700.00. No rent was paid for December, 2015 or January, 2016. The landlord issued a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for unpaid rent (the Notice) on January 28, 2016. This was posted on the tenant's door and was deemed to have been served three days after posting. The tenant had five days to either pay the outstanding rent, apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end on February 10, 2016, 2014. The tenant did not pay the outstanding rent or file an application to dispute the Notice. No further rent has been received from the tenant; however, the landlord only seeks to recover the amount of \$3,500.00.

The landlord requested an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order for the unpaid rent and the filing fee of \$100.00.

### Analysis

I have carefully considered all the evidence before me, including the sworn testimony of the landlord. I refer the parties to s. 26 of the *Act* which 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.*

I am satisfied from the evidence before me that the tenant has not complied with s. 26 of the *Act* and has failed to pay rent since November, 2015. Consequently I find the landlord has established their claim to recover the unpaid rent of **\$3,500.00** and will receive a Monetary Order pursuant to s. 67 of the *Act*.

As the landlord has been successful in this matter, the landlord is also entitled to recover the **\$100.00** filing fee for this proceeding pursuant to s. 72(1) of the *Act*.

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. As this Notice was posted on the tenant's door it was deemed served three days after posting on January 30, 2016. The tenant did not pay all 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. As this date has since passed I grant the landlord an Order of Possession effective two days after service 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 **\$3,600.00** pursuant to s. 67 and 72(1) of the *Act*. The Order must be served on the tenant; if the tenant fails to comply with the Order, The Order is enforceable through the Provincial (Small Claims) Court as an Order of that Court.

I HEREBY ISSUE an Order of Possession in favor of the landlord, effective two days after service upon the tenant. This Order must be served on the tenant; if the tenant fails to comply with the Order, the Order 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: April 20, 2016

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Residential Tenancy Branch