



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute codes OPR MNR / CNR

Introduction

This hearing was convened in response to cross-applications by the parties pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”) for Orders as follows:

Landlord:

- an order of possession for failure to pay rent pursuant to section 55;
- a monetary order for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67;

Tenant:

- cancellation of the landlord’s 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for unpaid rent pursuant to section 46 (the 10 Day Notice);

The hearing was conducted by conference call. All named parties attended the hearing and were given a full opportunity to provide affirmed testimony and present evidence. The parties confirmed service of the respective applications for dispute resolution, including the notice of hearing and evidence on file.

Preliminary Issue – Amendment to Landlord’s Application

Section 64(3)(c) of the Act allows me to amend an application for dispute resolution.

At the hearing, the landlord testified that the tenant had not yet vacated the rental unit and therefore asked to amend his claim to include outstanding rent for the months of November and December 2019. Although the tenants did not have prior notice of this claim, I find that the tenants should reasonably have known that the landlord would suffer this loss if the tenant neither paid rent nor vacated the rental unit. I therefore allowed the landlord’s request for an amendment.

Issues

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession for unpaid rent or should the 10 Day Notice be cancelled?

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary award for unpaid rent?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy originally began on September 1, 2017. The lease was renewed beginning January 1, 2019 with a monthly rent of \$900.00 payable on the 1st day of each month. The tenants paid a security deposit of \$450.00 at the start of the tenancy which the landlord continues to hold.

The landlord testified the tenant failed to pay the \$890.00 for September 2019 and \$900.00 for October 2019 rent. The landlord testified that on October 10, 2019 he personally served the tenants with the 10 Day Notice.

The landlord testified that the tenant did not pay the outstanding rent amount of \$1790.00 as indicated on the 10 Day Notice within five days of service of the Notice. The landlord testified the tenants have not paid any rent since.

The tenants acknowledged service of the 10 Day Notice. The tenant D.M. testified that the rent has been paid in full in cash. The tenant did not provide any details with respect to dates and times of payment or any cash receipts in support.

Analysis

I am satisfied that the tenants were personally served with the 10 Day Notice on October 10, 2019.

Section 46 of the Act requires that upon receipt of a 10 Day Notice the tenant must, within five days, either pay the full amount of the arrears indicated on the Notice or dispute the Notice by filing an Application for Dispute Resolution with the Residential Tenancy Branch.

Section 26 of the Act requires that 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.

Although the tenant filed an application for dispute resolution within the time limit permitted under the Act, I find the tenants application must be dismissed as the tenant failed to provide sufficient evidence in support of paying the rent in full within 5 days after receiving the notice nor did the tenant have a right under this Act to deduct all or a portion of the rent.

Section 55(1) of the Act states that if a tenant applies to dispute a landlord's notice to end tenancy and their Application for Dispute Resolution is dismissed or the landlord's notice is upheld the landlord must be granted an order of possession if the notice complies with all the requirements of Section 52 of the Act.

I find that the 10 Day Notice issued by the landlord complies with the requirements of Section 52 of the Act, accordingly, the landlord is granted an Order of Possession pursuant to section 55 of the Act.

I find that the tenant was obligated to pay monthly rent in the amount of \$900.00 but failed to pay rent in the amount of \$890.00 for September 2019, and \$900.00/month for October 2019 to December 2019. I accept the landlord's claim for outstanding rent of \$3590.00.

The landlord continues to hold a security deposit of \$450.00. Although the landlord's application does not seek to retain the security deposit, using the offsetting provisions of section 72 of the Act, I allow the landlord to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the monetary award.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to a Monetary Order in the amount of \$3140.00.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on the tenant. Should the tenant(s) fail to comply with this Order; this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Pursuant to section 67 of the *Act*, I grant the landlord a Monetary Order in the amount of \$3140.00. Should the tenant fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed in the Small Claims Division of the Provincial 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: December 09, 2019

Residential Tenancy Branch