



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute codes OPR MNR FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with the landlord's application pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the Act) for:

- an order of possession for unpaid rent pursuant to section 55;
- a monetary order for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67;
- authorization to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenant pursuant to section 72.

The hearing was conducted by conference call. The tenants did not attend this hearing, although I waited until 11:20 a.m. in order to enable the tenants to connect with this teleconference hearing scheduled for 11:00 a.m. The landlord attended the hearing and was given a full opportunity to be heard, to present evidence and to make submissions.

The landlord testified that on March 20, 2020, a copy of the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing was sent to the tenants by registered mail. In the hearing, the landlord provided a registered mail tracking number (RN497690148CA) in support of service.

Based on the above evidence, I am satisfied that the tenants were deemed served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Dispute Resolution Hearing pursuant to sections 89 & 90 of the Act. The hearing proceeded in the absence of the tenants.

Preliminary Issue – Amendment to Landlord's Application

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

At the hearing, the landlord testified that the tenants had not yet vacated the rental unit and therefore asked to amend his claim to include outstanding rent up until the date of the hearing. Although the tenants did not have prior notice of this claim, I find that the

tenant should reasonably have known that the landlord would suffer this loss if the tenants 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 pursuant to a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for unpaid rent (the 10 Day Notice)?

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

Is the landlord entitled to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenant?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy was already in place at the time the landlord took over management of the property in July 2019. The current monthly rent is \$1091.63 payable on the 1st day of each month.

The landlord submitted a copy of a 10 Day Notice dated February 12, 2020. The 10 Day Notice indicates an outstanding rent amount of \$1091.15 which was due on February 1, 2020. The 10 Day Notice provides that the tenants had five days from the date of service to pay the outstanding rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end on the stated effective date of the Notice.

The landlord testified that on February 12, 2020 he served the tenant with the 10 Day Notice by posting a copy to the door of the rental premises. A picture of the 10 Day Notice posted to the rental unit door was also submitted as proof.

The landlord testified that the tenant did not pay the outstanding amount of rent as indicated in the 10 Day Notice within five days of service of the Notice.

The landlord's amended monetary claim is for outstanding rent in the amount of \$2184.41 including rent for April 2020. The landlord submitted a rent ledger (which did not include April 2020 rent) in support.

Analysis

Section 46 of the Act requires that upon receipt of a Notice to End Tenancy for non-payment of rent 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. If, as in the present case, the tenant

does neither of these two things, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice.

I am satisfied that the tenants were deemed served with the 10 Day Notice on February 15, 2020, three days after its posting, pursuant to sections 88 & 90 of the Act. The tenants would have had until February 20, 2020 to pay the outstanding amount as per the 10 Day Notice which they failed to do.

I find that the 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.

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.

I accept the landlord's uncontested evidence and claim for outstanding rent of \$2184.41.

As the landlord was successful in this application, I find that the landlord is entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application for a total monetary award of \$2284.41.

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 \$2184.41. 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: April 21, 2020

Residential Tenancy Branch