



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

Dispute Codes      OPR-DR, OPRM-DR, FFL

### Introduction

This hearing dealt with the adjourned Direct Request Application by the Landlord filed under the Residential Tenancy Act (the “*Act*”) for an order of possession to enforce a 10-Day Notice for Unpaid Rent and Utilities (the Notice) issued on January 3, 2020, for a monetary order for unpaid rent, and to recover the filing fee paid for this application. The matter was set for a conference call.

The Landlord and their spouse (the “Landlord”) attended the hearing and were each affirmed to be truthful in their testimony. As the Tenant did not attend the hearing, service of the Notice of Dispute Resolution Hearing was considered. Section 59 of the *Act* states that the respondent must be served with a copy of the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing. The Landlord testified that they served the Application for Dispute Resolution to the Tenant by Canada Post registered mail, sent on February 5, 2021, a tracking number was provided as proof of service. I find that the Tenant has been duly served in accordance with the *Act*.

The Landlord was provided with the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form and to make submissions at the hearing.

I have reviewed all oral and written evidence before me that met the requirements of the Rules of Procedure. However, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this Decision.

### Issues to be Decided

- Is the Landlord entitled to an order of possession pursuant to section 46 of the *Act*?
- Is the Landlord entitled to a monetary order for unpaid rent?
- Is the Landlord entitled to the return of their filing fee?

### Background and Evidence

The tenancy agreement shows that this tenancy began September 1, 2020, as a one-year fixed term tenancy, that rolled into a month to month after the first year. Rent in the amount of \$1,900.00 was to be paid by the last day of each month. The Landlord testified that they collected a \$950.00 security deposit for this tenancy. The Landlord submitted a copy of the tenancy agreement into documentary evidence.

The Landlord testified that they served the Tenant with the Notice to End Tenancy on January 3, 2020, by posting it to the front door of the rental unit, with an effective date of January 16, 2020, and an outstanding rent amount of \$2,000.00. The Notice informed the Tenant of the right to dispute the Notice or pay the outstanding rent within five days after receiving it. The Notice also informed the Tenants that if an application to dispute the Notice or payment of the outstanding rent in full is not made within five days, the Tenants are presumed to have accepted the Notice and must move out of the rental unit on the date set out on page one of the Notice. The Landlord submitted a copy of the Notice into documentary evidence.

The Landlord testified that they did not receive notice that the Tenant had disputed their Notice to end the tenancy, and that they did not receive payment of the outstanding rent as indicated on the Notice. The Landlord testified that they had also included a \$100.00 late fee on the Notice but that they were now aware that they could not charge that amount and are not seeking to enforce that part of their Notice.

The Landlord testified that as of the date of this hearing, the Tenant had moved out of the rental unit. The Landlord testified that they no longer required an order of possession but that they are still seeking a Monetary Ordre for the outstanding rent for this tenancy.

### Analysis

Based on the above, the testimony and evidence, and on a balance of probabilities, I find as follows:

I accept the testimony of the Landlord that they served the Tenant with the Notice to end on January 3, 2020. Section 46 of the *Act* requires that upon receipt of a Notice to End Tenancy for Non-payment of Rent a tenant must, within five days, either pay the 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 the tenant

does not do either of these things, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice under section 46(5).

***Landlord's notice: non-payment of rent***

**46** (1) *A landlord may end a tenancy if rent is unpaid on any day after the day it is due, by giving notice to end the tenancy effective on a date that is not earlier than 10 days after the date the tenant receives the notice.*

(2) *A notice under this section must comply with section 52 [form and content of notice to end tenancy].*

(3) *A notice under this section has no effect if the amount of rent that is unpaid is an amount the tenant is permitted under this Act to deduct from rent.*

(4) *Within 5 days after receiving a notice under this section, the tenant may*  
*(a) pay the overdue rent, in which case the notice has no effect,*  
*or*  
*(b) dispute the notice by making an application for dispute resolution.*

(5) *If a tenant who has received a notice under this section does not pay the rent or make an application for dispute resolution in accordance with subsection (4), the tenant*

*(a) is conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ends on the effective date of the notice, and*  
*(b) must vacate the rental unit to which the notice relates by that date.*

I accept the testimony of the Landlord that the Tenant has moved out of the rental unit, and that they no longer require an order of possession for the rental unit. I find that this tenancy has ended and that the Tenant moved out in accordance with the Landlord's Notice.

I accept the undisputed testimony of the Landlord that the Tenant has not paid the outstanding rent for January 2020, for this tenancy. I find that the Landlord has proven their entitlement to a monetary award in the amount of \$1,900.000 in outstanding rent.

As the Landlord did not provide testimony as to the exact date the Tenant moved out of the rental unit, I decline to render a decision regarding rent for February 2020, and I grant the Landlord leave to reapply on that matter.

Additionally, section 72 of the *Act* gives me the authority to order the repayment of a fee for an application for dispute resolution. As the Landlord has been successful in their application, I find that the Landlord is entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for their application.

I grant the Landlord a monetary order in the amount of \$1,050.00, consisting of \$1,900.00 in unpaid rent, \$100.00 for the recovery of the filing fee, less the security deposit of \$950.00 that the Landlord is holding for this tenancy.

### Conclusion

I grant the Landlord a **Monetary Order** in the amount of **\$1,050.00**. The Landlord is provided with this Order in the above terms, and the Tenant must be served with this Order as soon as possible. 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: February 23, 2021

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Residential Tenancy Branch