



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR MNR MNSD FF

Introduction

This hearing was convened as a result of the landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution. A participatory hearing was held on March 24, 2022. The landlord applied for the following relief, pursuant to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "Act"):

- an order of possession based off a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the Notice); and,
- a monetary order for unpaid rent or utilities.

The Landlord attended the hearing and provided affirmed testimony. The tenant did not attend the hearing. The Landlord testified that he sent the application package, along with his supporting evidence to the tenant on December 16, 2021, by registered mail. The Landlord provided tracking information to support this service. I find the Tenant is deemed to have received this package on December 21, 2021, the fifth day after its registered mailing, pursuant to Section 90 of the *Act*.

The Landlord was provided the opportunity to present evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions to me. 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.

Issue(s) to be Decided

1. Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession for unpaid rent or utilities?
2. Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order for unpaid rent or utilities?

Background and Evidence

The Landlord testified that rent, in the amount of \$1,050.00, is due on the first day of each month, and that he holds a security deposit of \$450.00. The Landlord explained that as of January 1, 2022, monthly rent was increased to \$1,065.00 per month.

The Landlord testified that he issued the Notice by posting it to the door of the rental unit on December 2, 2021. The amount owing at that time was \$2,100.00. The Landlord testified that the Tenant has not made any payments since that time, and now owes \$5,295.00 in rent for November 2021, December 2021, January 2022, February 2022, and March 2022, based on the above noted rent amounts, and the fact that no payments have been made since he paid rent in October 2021.

Analysis

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

Section 26 of the *Act* confirms that a tenant must pay rent when it is due unless the tenant has a right under the *Act* to deduct all or a portion of rent. When a tenant does not pay rent when due, section 46(1) of the *Act* permits a landlord to end the tenancy by issuing a notice to end tenancy. A tenant who receives a notice to end tenancy under this section has five days, under section 46(4) of the *Act*, after receipt to either pay rent in full or dispute the notice by filing an application for dispute resolution. When a tenant does not pay rent in full or dispute the notice, the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted the tenancy ends on the effective date of the notice, as per section 46(5) of the *Act*.

In this case, I find that the tenant owed past due rent at the time the Notice was issued. The Landlord posted the Notice to the Tenant's front door on December 2, 2021. Pursuant to section 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find the Tenant is deemed to have received the Notice on December 5, 2021, 3 days after it was posted.

The Tenant had 5 days to pay rent in full or file an application for dispute resolution. There is no evidence that the Tenant did either. As such, I find the tenant is conclusively presumed to have accepted the end of the tenancy, on the effective date of the notice. The Landlord is entitled to an order of possession, which will be effective two (2) days after it is served on the tenant.

Next, I turn to the Landlord's request for a Monetary Order for unpaid rent. After considering the evidence before me, as summarized above, I find there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the tenant owes and has failed to pay \$5,295.00 in past due rent.

The Landlord requested that they be able to retain the security deposit of \$450.00 to offset the amount of rent owed, and to recover the \$100 filing fee for this application.

Section 72 of the *Act* gives me authority to order the repayment of a fee for an application for dispute resolution. Since the agent was substantially successful in this hearing, I order the tenant to repay the \$100. Also, pursuant to sections 72 of the *Act*, I authorize that the security deposit, currently held by the Landlord, be kept and used to offset the amount of rent still owed by the Tenant. In summary, I grant the monetary order based on the following:

Claim	Amount
Cumulative unpaid rent as above	\$5,295.00
Other:	
Filing fee	\$100.00
Less:	
Security Deposit currently held by Landlord	(\$450.00)
TOTAL:	\$4,945.00

Conclusion

The landlord is granted an order of possession effective **two days after service** on the tenant. This order must be served on the tenant. If the tenant fails to comply with this order the landlord may file the order with the Supreme Court of British Columbia and be enforced as an order of that Court.

The landlord is granted a monetary order pursuant to Section 67 in the amount of **\$4,945.00**. This order must be served on the tenant. If the tenant fails to comply with this order the landlord may file the order in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and be 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: March 24, 2022

Residential Tenancy Branch