



# Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## DECISION

Dispute Codes      OPR, MNR, FF

### Introduction

This matter dealt with an application by the Landlord for an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order for unpaid rent as well as to recover the filing fee for this proceeding.

The Landlord said he served the Tenant with the Application and Notice of Hearing (the "hearing package") on April 11, 2012 by registered mail to the rental unit address. Section 90(a) of the Act says that a document delivered by mail is deemed to be received by the recipient 5 days later. Based on the evidence of the Landlord, I find that the Tenant was served with the Landlord's hearing package as required by s. 89 of the Act and the hearing proceeded in the Tenant's absence.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

1. Does the Landlord have grounds to end the tenancy?
2. Are there rent arrears and if so, how much?

### Background and Evidence

This fixed term tenancy started on February 1, 2012 and expires on January 31, 2013. Rent is \$525.00 per month payable in advance on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of each month. The Landlord said the Tenant did not pay rent for March 2012 in full when it was due and as a result on March 5, 2012 he served the Tenant in person with a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities dated March 5, 2012. The Landlord said the Tenant has not paid the outstanding rent of \$262.00 for March 2012 and has not paid rent for April 2012.

### Analysis

Section 46(4) of the Act states that within 5 days of receiving a Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities, a Tenant must either pay the overdue rent or (if they believe the amount is not owed) apply for dispute resolution. If a Tenant fails to do either of these things, then under section 46(5) of the Act, they are conclusively presumed to

have accepted that the tenancy will end on the effective date of the Notice and they must vacate the rental unit at that time.

I find that the Tenant was served in person on March 5, 2012 with a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities. Consequently, the Tenant would have had to pay the outstanding rent alleged on the Notice no later than March 10, 2012 or apply to dispute that amount no later than March 12, 2012 (given that the 10<sup>th</sup> fell on a non-business day). In the absence of any evidence from the Tenant to the contrary, I find that the Tenant has not paid the overdue rent. I also find that the Tenant has not applied for dispute resolution. Consequently, I find pursuant to s. 55(2)(b) of the Act that the Landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession to take effect 2 days after service of it on the Tenant.

I also find that the Landlord is entitled to recover rent arrears for March 2012 in the amount of \$262.00 and for April 2012 in the amount of \$525.00 as well as the \$50.00 filing fee for this proceeding.

### Conclusion

An Order of Possession effective 2 days after service of it on the Tenant and a Monetary Order in the amount of **\$837.00** have been issued to the Landlord. A copy of the Orders must be served on the Tenant; the Order of Possession may be enforced in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and the Monetary Order may be enforced in the Provincial (Small Claims) Court of British Columbia.

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: May 02, 2012.

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Residential Tenancy Branch