

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR

Introduction

This matter proceeded by way of Direct Request Proceeding, pursuant to section 55(4) of the Residential Tenancy Act (the "Act"), and dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the Landlord for an Order of Possession.

The Landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on June 21, 2012, the Landlord personally served the Tenant with Notice of Direct Request Proceeding.

Based on the written submissions of the Landlord, I find that the Tenant has been duly served with the Direct Request Proceeding Documents.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?

Background and Evidence

The Landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Proceeding;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the Parties on February 24, 2012, indicating a monthly rent of \$860.00 due on the first day of the month;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on June 2, 2012 with a stated effective vacancy date of June 15, 2012, for \$860.00 in unpaid rent; and

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice to End Tenancy showing that the Landlord served the Notice to End tenancy to the Tenant on June 2, 2012 by posting the Notice on the Tenant's door.

The Notice states that the Tenant had five days to pay the rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end from the service date. The Tenant did not apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within five days from the date of service.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the Tenant has been served with the Notice to End Tenancy as declared by the Landlord.

I accept the evidence before me that the Tenant has failed to pay the rent owed in full within the 5 days granted under section 46 (4) of the *Act*.

Based on the foregoing, I find that the Tenant is conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice. Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the Landlord effective **two days after service** on the Tenant. Should the Tenant fail to comply with the order, the order may be filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia 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: July 30, 2012.

Residential Tenancy Branch