



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

### **Dispute Codes**

OPR, MNR

### **Introduction**

This matter was conducted 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 and a Monetary Order.

The Landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on November 28, 2012, the Landlord served the Tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by mailing the documents, by registered mail, to the Tenant at the rental unit. The Landlord provided the receipt and tracking number in evidence.

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

### **Issue(s) to be Decided**

Is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?

Is the Landlord entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent?

### **Background and Evidence**

The Landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Proceeding upon the Tenant;
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on December 2, 2006, indicating a monthly rent of \$795.00 due on the first day of the month; and

- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on November 16, 2012, with a stated effective vacancy date of November 26, 2012, for \$795.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the Landlord indicates that the rent remains unpaid. The documentary evidence indicates that the Landlord served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by posting the document to the Tenant's door on November 16, 2012, at 6:00 p.m. The Proof of Service document is signed by a witness.

The Notice states that the Tenant had five days to pay the rent or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end. 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 was served with Notice to End Tenancy by posting the Notice to the Tenant's door on November 16, 2012. Service in this manner is deemed to be effected 3 days after posting the document.

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*.

Section 53 of the *Act* provides that an incorrect end of tenancy date on a Notice to End Tenancy is deemed to be changed to the date that complies with the applicable Section. In this case, I find that the effective date of the Notice is November 29, 2012. 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 November 29, 2012.

Therefore, I find that the Landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order for unpaid rent in the amount of **\$795.00**.

### **Conclusion**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 55 of the *Act*, I hereby provide the Landlord an Order of Possession effective **two days after service** of the Order upon the Tenant. This Order may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 67 of the *Act*, I hereby provide the Landlord a Monetary Order in the amount of **\$795.00** for service upon the Tenant. This Order may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) 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: December 04, 2012.

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Residential Tenancy Branch