



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

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 for unpaid rent.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on December 27, 2012 the landlord personally served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding at 10:00 p.m. at the rental unit.

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 and 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 Request;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on March 2, 2012, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,250.00 due on the 1st day of every month;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on December 17, 2012, with an unspecified effective date, for \$2,500.00 in unpaid rent as of December 1, 2012; and,
- A copy of a Proof of Service of the 10 Day Notice indicating the landlord personally served the tenant with the 10 Day Notice on December 17, 2012, at the rental unit, in the presence of a witness.

The 10 Day 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.

In the details of dispute the landlord states that the tenant failed to pay rent for November and December 2012.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the tenant has been served with a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy as declared by the landlord. Since the Notice did not specify the effective vacancy date the 10 Day Notice is automatically changed to reflect an effective date of December 27, 2012 pursuant to sections 46 and 53 of the Act.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay the rent owed in full or dispute the Notice within 5 days of receiving the Notice as permitted under section 46(4) of the Act. Accordingly, 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 tenancy ended December 27, 2012 and the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession effective two (2) days after service upon the tenant.

I find the landlord is entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent in the amount of \$2,500.00 for the months of November and December 2012. The landlord is provided a Monetary Order for this amount to serve upon the tenant. The Monetary Order may be filed in Provincial Court (Small Claims) to enforce as an Order of that court. The security deposit remains in trust to be administered in accordance with the Act.

Conclusion

The tenancy has ended and the landlord is provided an Order of Possession effective two (2) days after service upon the tenant. The landlord is provided a Monetary Order in the amount of \$2,500.00 to serve upon the tenant.

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: January 03, 2013.

Residential Tenancy Branch

