



# 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.

The Landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on April 12, 2013, at 6:00 p.m., the Landlord served the Tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by registered mail to the Tenant at the rental unit. The Landlord provided a copy of the registered mail receipt and tracking numbers in evidence.

Based on the Landlord's written submissions, 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 April 2, 2012, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,050.00 due on the 31st day of the month; and

- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent which was issued on April 3, 2013, with no stated effective vacancy date, for \$1,050.00 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 April 3, 2013, at 9:00 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**

Section 52 of the Act states:

**52 In order to be effective, a notice to end a tenancy must** be in writing and must

- (a) be signed and dated by the landlord or tenant giving the notice,
- (b) give the address of the rental unit,
- (c) state the effective date of the notice,**
- (d) except for a notice under section 45 (1) or (2) [*tenant's notice*], state the grounds for ending the tenancy, and
- (e) when given by a landlord, be in the approved form.

(emphasis added)

The Notice to End Tenancy issued April 3, 2013, does not provide an effective date for the end of the tenancy, and therefore I find that the Notice to End Tenancy is not a valid notice.

Having found that the Notice is not a valid Notice to End the Tenancy, I dismiss the Landlord's application. The Landlord is at liberty to serve the Tenant with another Notice to End Tenancy which complies with the provisions of Section 52 of the Act.

### **Conclusion**

The Landlord's application is dismissed.

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: April 23, 2013

---

Residential Tenancy Branch

