



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding PSP Management Inc.
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

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). The landlord applied 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 April 23, 2014 the landlord served the tenant with notice of the direct request proceeding by registered mail. Section 90 of the Act states that a document is deemed to have been served five days after mailing.

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 a monetary order for unpaid rent?

Background and Evidence

The Landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- a copy of a residential tenancy agreement, signed by the tenant and the landlord on July 1, 2011, indicating a monthly rent of \$572.88 due on the first of each month;
- a copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities, issued on February 3, 2014, with an effective vacancy date of February 17, 2014, for failure to pay rent in the amount of \$2987.50 for rent that was due on February 1, 2014;

- a copy of the Proof of Service of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities, showing that the tenant was served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by registered mail sent on February 3, 2014; and
- a copy of the Landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution, filed April 22, 2014, in which the landlord claimed \$2987.50 in unpaid rent and indicated "tenant has not paid rent for 7 months @ 597.50."

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and I accept that the tenant has been served with the notice to end tenancy as declared by the landlord. The notice is deemed to have been received by the tenant on February 8, 2014.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay any rent owed within the five days granted under section 46(4) of the Act. 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.

I therefore find that the landlord is entitled to an order of possession.

In regard to the monetary claim, the landlord did not provide any evidence that the rent was increased in accordance with the Act from \$572.88, the amount set out in the tenancy agreement, to \$597.50, the amount noted in the landlord's details of dispute. I therefore find that in the absence of such evidence, I cannot grant a monetary order.

Conclusion

I grant the landlord an order of possession effective two days after service on the tenant. The tenant must be served with the order of possession. 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.

The landlord's monetary claim is dismissed with leave to reapply.

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 30, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

