



# 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 a Direct Request Proceeding, pursuant to Section 55(4) of the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the “Act”) in response to a Landlord’s application 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 which declares that on July 15, 2014 the Landlord personally served the Tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding. Based on the written submissions of the Landlord, I find that the Tenant has been served with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding in accordance with Section 89(1) (a) of the Act.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent?  
Has the Landlord established a monetary claim against the Tenant for unpaid rent?

### Background and Evidence

The Landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement signed by the Landlord and the Tenant on May 28, 2014 for a tenancy commencing on June 1, 2014. The agreement requires rent to be paid by the Tenant in the amount of \$795.00 on the first day of each month;
- A copy of a two page 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities (the “Notice”) issued on July 9, 2014 with an effective vacancy date of July 19, 2014 due to \$795.00 in unpaid rent due on July 1, 2014;
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice stating the Landlord served the Notice to the Tenant on July 9, 2014. The Tenant signed the Proof of Service document acknowledging receipt of the Notice; and,

- The Landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution which was made on July 15, 2014 claiming \$795.00 of outstanding rent for July, 2014.

### Analysis

I have reviewed the documentary evidence and based on the Tenant's own signed acknowledgment, I accept that the Tenant was personally served with the Notice, which complied with the Act.

I accept the evidence before me that the Tenant has failed to dispute the Notice or pay the rent owed on the Notice within the five days provided under Section 46(4) of the Act. Therefore, 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. As a result, the Landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a Monetary Order for unpaid rent.

### Conclusion

For the reasons set out above, I hereby grant an Order of Possession in favor of the Landlord effective **2 days after service on the Tenant**. This order may then be filed and enforced in the Supreme Court as an order of that court.

I further grant a Monetary Order in the amount of **\$795.00** in favor of the Landlord pursuant to Section 67 of the Act. This order must be served on the Tenant and may then 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: July 18, 2014

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Residential Tenancy Branch

