



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes: OPR

This matter proceeded by way of Direct Request Proceeding, pursuant to section 55(4) of the Act, and dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an order of possession.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on July 04, 2014, the landlord personally served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding.

Issues to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession?

Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding;
- A copy of the residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on October 18, 2013, indicating that the tenant is obligated to pay \$900.00 in rent in advance on the first day of each month;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent issued on July 04, 2014, with a stated effective vacancy date of July 14, 2014, for \$1,690.00 in unpaid rent effective July 01, 2014, and
- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice to End Tenancy showing that the landlord personally served the notice to end tenancy on the tenant on July 04, 2014.

The Notice restates section 46(4) of the Act which provides that the tenant had 5 days to pay the rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution. The tenant did not apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within 5 days from the date of service and the landlord alleged that the tenant did not pay the full amount of rental arrears.

Analysis

I find that the tenant received the notice to end tenancy on July 04, 2014. I accept the landlord's evidence and I find that the tenant neither paid the full amount of rental arrears, nor applied to dispute the notice. The tenant is therefore conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the notice. I grant the landlord an **order of possession** which must be served on the tenant. Should the tenant fail to comply, the order may be filed for enforcement in the Supreme Court.

Conclusion

I hereby issue an **order of possession** in favour of the landlord effective not later than **two (2) days** after service on the tenant. This order must be served on the tenant. 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.

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: September 24, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

