



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR

Introduction

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

Given the Landlord's signed proof of service, I find that the Landlord served each Tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding in person on January 20, 2016 in accordance with the Act.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the Landlord entitled to an Order of Possession?

Background and Evidence

In the Application made January 18, 2016 the Landlord provides the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Proceeding;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement signed by the Parties indicating a tenancy start date of October 31, 2014 and a monthly rent of \$750.00 due on the first day of the month;
- A Direct Request Worksheet showing unpaid rents from October 2015 and for January 2016 in the total amount of \$1,280.00;

- A copy of a 10 day notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent (the “Notice”) issued on January 9, 2016 with a stated effective vacancy date of January 19, 2016 for \$1,280.00 in unpaid rent due January 1, 2016; and
- A proof of service of the Notice showing that the Landlord served the Notice to the Tenant on January 9, 2016 in person.

Analysis

Section 46 of the Act provides that a tenant may, within 5 days after receiving a notice to end tenancy for unpaid rent, pay the overdue rent, in which case the notice has no effect, or dispute the notice by making an application for dispute resolution. Section 55 of the Act provides that a landlord may request an order of possession of a rental unit by making an application for dispute resolution where a notice to end the tenancy has been given by the landlord, the tenant has not disputed the notice by making an application for dispute resolution and the time for making that application has expired. Based on the submissions of the Landlord, I find that the Notice was received by the Tenant who has failed to pay the rent and has not made an application to dispute the Notice within the time required. I find therefore that the Landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the Landlord effective **two days after service** 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: January 28, 2016

