



# 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 an *ex parte* 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 based on unpaid rent.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on February 02, 2016, the landlord personally served the tenant the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding. The landlord had a witness and the tenant sign the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding to confirm personal service. Based on the written submission of the landlord and in accordance with section 89, I find that the tenant has been duly served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on February 02, 2016, the day it was personally served to them.

### Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent pursuant to sections 46 and 55 of the *Act*?

### Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of the Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding served to the tenant;
- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and the tenant on November 13, 2015, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,200.00, due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on December 01, 2015;
- A copy of a receipt dated February 01, 2016, for \$1,200.00 of rent, paid by the tenant, which the landlord has indicated is “for use and occupancy only”;
- A Monetary Order Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during this tenancy; and

- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated January 25, 2016, and personally handed to the tenant on January 25, 2016, with a stated effective vacancy date of February 03, 2016, for \$1,200.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the 10 Day Notice was personally handed to the tenant on January 25, 2016. The landlord had the tenant sign the Proof of Service Notice to End Tenancy to confirm personal service. The 10 Day Notice states that the tenant had five days from the date of service to pay the rent in full or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end.

### Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and in accordance with section 88 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant was duly served with the 10 Day Notice on January 25, 2016. I find that the tenant was obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$1,200.00, as per the tenancy agreement. I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay the rent owed in full within the 5 days granted under section 46(4) of the *Act* and did not dispute the 10 Day Notice within that 5 day period. Based on the foregoing, I find that the tenant is conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the corrected effective date of the 10 Day Notice, February 04, 2016. Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession for unpaid rent that was owed for January 2016 as of February 01, 2016.

### Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on the tenant. Should the tenant(s) fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

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: February 05, 2016

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Residential Tenancy Branch

