



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR

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 landlords for an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent and a Monetary Order.

The landlords submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on March 6, 2017, the landlords sent the tenant the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by registered mail to the rental unit. The landlords provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipt containing the Tracking Number to confirm this mailing. Based on the written submissions of the landlords and in accordance with sections 89 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant has been deemed served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on March 11, 2017, the fifth day after their registered mailing.

Issue(s) to be Decided

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

Are the landlords entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67 of the *Act*?

Background and Evidence

The landlords 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 indicating a monthly rent of \$950.00, due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on August 1, 2016;
- A Monetary Order Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during the relevant portion of this tenancy; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated February 20, 2017, and posted to the tenant's door on February 20, 2017, with a stated effective vacancy date of March 15, 2017, for \$2,250.00 in unpaid rent.

Witnessed documentary evidence filed by the landlords indicates that the 10 Day Notice was posted to the tenant's door at 4:00 pm on February 20, 2017.

Analysis

Section 52 of the *Act* provides the following requirements regarding the form and content of notices to end tenancy:

52 *In order to be effective, a notice to end a tenancy must be in writing and must*

*(a) **be signed** and dated by the landlord or tenant giving the notice,*

(b) give the address of the rental unit,

(c) state the effective date of the notice,...and

(e) when given by a landlord, be in the approved form...

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and I find that the 10 Day Notice is not signed by the landlord. I find that this omission invalidates the 10 Day Notice as the landlords have not complied with the provisions of section 52 of the *Act*.

Therefore, I dismiss the landlords' application to end this tenancy and obtain an Order of Possession on the basis of the 10 Day Notice of February 20, 2017, without leave to reapply.

The 10 Day Notice of February 20, 2017 is cancelled and of no force or effect.

For the same reasons identified in the 10 Day Notice the landlords' application for a Monetary Order is dismissed, with leave to reapply.

Conclusion

The landlords' application for an Order of Possession on the basis of the 10 Day Notice of February 20, 2017, is dismissed, without leave to reapply.

The 10 Day Notice of February 20, 2017, is cancelled and of no force or effect.

This tenancy continues until it is ended in accordance with the *Act*.

I dismiss the landlords' application for a Monetary Order, 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: March 14, 2017

Residential Tenancy Branch