

Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

<u>Dispute Codes</u> OPR, MNR

<u>Introduction</u>

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 two signed Proofs of Service of the Notices of Direct Request Proceeding which declare that on April 13, 2017, the landlords sent the tenants the Notices of Direct Request Proceeding by registered mail to the rental unit. The landlords provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipts containing the Tracking Numbers to confirm these mailings. Based on the written submissions of the landlords and in accordance with sections 89 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenants have been deemed served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on April 18, 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 Proofs of Service of the Notices of Direct Request Proceeding served to the tenants;

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- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlords on September 14, 2016 and the tenants on October 21, 2016, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,200.00, due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on October 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 March 2017, and posted to the tenants' door on March 11, 2017, with a stated effective vacancy date of March 2017, for \$3,600.00 in unpaid rent.

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 date the 10 Day Notice was issued is incomplete. The landlords have indicated the month and year but did not provide the day the 10 Day Notice was signed. I also find that the effective date (the day when the tenants must move out of or vacate the site) on the 10 Day Notice is illegible.

I find that these omissions invalidate 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 March 2017, without leave to reapply.

The 10 Day Notice of March 2017 is cancelled and of no force or effect.

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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 March 2017 is dismissed, without leave to reapply.

The 10 Day Notice of March 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: April 19, 2017

Residential Tenancy Branch