



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

The landlord submitted two signed Proofs of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declare that on August 26, 2017, the landlord sent each of the tenants the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by registered mail to the rental unit. The landlord provided copies of the Canada Post Customer Receipts containing the Tracking Numbers to confirm these mailings. Based on the written submissions of the landlord and in accordance with sections 89 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that each of the tenants is deemed to have been served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on August 31, 2017, the fifth day after their registered mailing.

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*?

Is the landlord entitled to monetary compensation for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67 of the *Act*?

Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and Tenant E.J. (the tenant) only on December 02, 2016, indicating a monthly rent of

\$1,850.00, due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on November 15, 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 August 10, 2017, with a stated effective vacancy date of August 20, 2017, for \$1,850.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates that the 10 Day Notice was sent by registered mail to the tenants on August 10, 2017. The landlord provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipt containing the Tracking Number to confirm this mailing. The Notice states that the tenants 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 sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant(s) were deemed served with the 10 Day Notice on August 25, 2017, the fifth day after its mailing.

As the Direct Request process is an ex parte proceeding that does not allow for any clarification of the facts, there is a much higher burden placed on landlords in these types of proceedings than in a participatory hearing. The onus is on the landlord to present evidentiary material that does not lend itself to ambiguity or give rise to issues that may need further clarification beyond the purview of a Direct Request Proceeding.

Paragraph 12 (1) (b) of the Residential Tenancy Regulation establishes that a tenancy agreement is required to be “signed and dated by both the landlord and the tenant.”

I find that Tenant A.G. has not signed the tenancy agreement, which is a requirement of the direct request process. For this reason, the monetary portion of the landlord’s application naming Tenant A.G. as a respondent is dismissed without leave to reapply.

However I find that Tenant E.J. was obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$1,850.00, as per the tenancy agreement.

I accept the evidence before me that Tenant E.J. 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(s) are 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, August 25, 2017.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession, and a Monetary Order in the amount of \$1,850.00 against Tenant E.J., the amount claimed by the landlord for unpaid rent owing for August 2017 as of August 25, 2017.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on the tenant(s). 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.

Pursuant to section 67 of the *Act*, I grant the landlord a Monetary Order in the amount of \$600.00 against Tenant E.J. for rent owed for August 2017. The landlord is provided with this Order in the above terms and the tenant must be served with **this Order** as soon as possible. Should the tenant fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed in the Small Claims Division of the Provincial Court and enforced as an Order of that Court.

I dismiss the monetary portion of the landlord's application against Tenant A.G. without 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: September 07, 2017

Residential Tenancy Branch