



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding Hollyburn Properties Limited and
[tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR-DR-PP, OPRM-DR, FFL

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 a signed Proof of Service Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on September 22, 2020, the landlord sent the tenant the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding by registered mail to the rental unit. The landlord provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipt containing the Tracking Number to confirm this mailing. Based on the written submissions of the landlord and in accordance with sections 89 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant is deemed to have been served with the Direct Request Proceeding documents on September 27, 2020, 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*?

Is the landlord entitled to recover the filing fee for this application pursuant to section 72 of the *Act*?

Background and Evidence

I have reviewed all written submissions and evidence before me; however, only the evidence and submissions relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this decision.

The landlord submitted the following relevant evidentiary material:

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and the tenant on July 11, 2013, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,150.00, due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on August 1, 2013;
- A copy of six Notice of Rent Increase forms showing the rent being increased from \$1,150.00 to the current monthly rent amount of \$1,367.00;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated September 2, 2020, for \$7,564.50 in unpaid rent. The 10 Day Notice provides 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 on the stated effective vacancy date of September 11, 2020;
- A copy of a Proof of Service Notice to End Tenancy form which was signed by the tenant and indicates that the 10 Day Notice was personally served to the tenant at 8:00 pm on September 2, 2020; and
- A Direct Request Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during the relevant portion of this tenancy.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and I find that the tenant was obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$1,367.00, as per the tenancy agreement and the Notices of Rent Increase.

In accordance with section 88 of the *Act*, I find that the tenant was duly served with the 10 Day Notice on September 2, 2020.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenant has failed to pay the rent owed in full within the five days granted under section 46(4) of the *Act* and did not dispute the 10 Day Notice within that five-day period.

Based on the foregoing, I find that the tenant is conclusively presumed under sections 46(5) and 53(2) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the corrected effective date of the 10 Day Notice, September 12, 2020.

Policy Guideline #52 provides the following information pertaining to the *COVID-19 Related Measures Act (the C-19 Act)*:

“If a tenant fails to pay one or more installments as required by a valid repayment plan or valid prior agreement, the landlord may end the tenancy by giving the tenant a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent.”

I find that, while the landlord submitted a copy of a repayment plan, the first repayment installment is not due until October 1, 2020.

I find that the 10 Day Notice includes affected rent owing from April 2020 to August 2020 and was issued on September 2, 2020, before the first repayment plan installment was due, which is not in accordance with Policy Guideline #52 and the *C19 Act*.

For this reason, I find I cannot consider the portion of the landlord's application for a Monetary Order for unpaid rent owing from April 2020 to August 2020.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a monetary award in the amount of \$1,367.00, the amount claimed by the landlord for unpaid rent owing for September 2020, as of the date of this application, September 16, 2020.

As the landlord was partially successful in this application, I find that the landlord is entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application.

Conclusion

I grant an Order of Possession to the landlord effective **two days after service of this Order** on the tenant. Should the tenant 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 sections 67 and 72 of the *Act*, I grant the landlord a Monetary Order in the amount of \$1,467.00 for rent owed for September 2020 and for the recovery of the filing fee for this application. 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 landlord's application for a Monetary Order for unpaid rent owing from April 2020 to August 2020 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: September 29, 2020

Residential Tenancy Branch