



# Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch  
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

## **DECISION**

**Dispute Codes**      **OPR-DR**

### **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 to obtain an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent.

This decision is written based on the Application for Dispute Resolution, evidence, and submissions provided by the landlord on August 24, 2022.

The landlord submitted a copy of a witnessed Proof of Service Notice of Direct Request Proceeding form which declares that on September 13, 2022, the landlord served the tenant the Notice of Dispute Resolution Proceeding - Direct Request by posting it to the door of the rental unit.

Based on the written submissions and evidence of the landlord and in accordance with sections 89(2) and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the Direct Request Proceeding documents were served on September 13, 2022 and are deemed to have been received by the tenant on September 16, 2022, the third day after they were posted to the door.

### **Issue 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 relevant evidentiary material:

- a copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and the tenant on March 14, 2018, indicating a monthly rent of \$955.00, due on the first day of each month for a tenancy commencing on March 1, 2018;
- a copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities (the “10 Day Notice”) dated August 11, 2022, for \$559.00 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 August 22, 2022;
- a copy of a Proof of Service Notice to End Tenancy form which indicates that the 10 Day Notice was sent to the tenant by registered mail on August 11, 2022. The landlord provided a copy of the Canada Post Customer Receipt containing the tracking number to confirm they served the tenant; and;
- a copy of a Direct Request Worksheet showing the rent owing during the relevant period.

### Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and in accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the *Act*, I find that the 10 Day Notice was served on August 11, 2022 and is deemed to have been received by the tenant on August 16, 2022, five days after it was mailed.

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, August 26, 2022.

Therefore, I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession.

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.

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: October 11, 2022

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Residential Tenancy Branch