

## **DECISION**

### **Introduction**

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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 the landlords' Application for Dispute Resolution (Application) for:

- an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent pursuant to sections 46 and 55 of the Act
- a Monetary Order for unpaid rent pursuant to section 67 of the Act (\$2,200.00)
- authorization to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenant pursuant to section 72 of the Act (\$100.00)

### **Service of Notice of Dispute Resolution Proceeding - Direct Request**

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The landlords submitted two signed Proof of Service Landlord's Notice of Direct Request Proceeding forms which declares that each tenant was served with the Notice of Dispute Resolution Proceeding - Direct Request (Proceeding Package) in accordance with section 89 of the Act. The landlords had the tenants and a witness sign the Proof of Service Landlord's Notice of Direct Request Proceeding forms to confirm this service. Based on the written submissions of the landlord:

- I find that Tenant M.J. was duly served the Proceeding Package on October 21, 2022, in person.
- I find that Tenant A.W. was duly served the Proceeding Package on October 21, 2022, in person.

### **Issue(s) to be decided**

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Are the landlords entitled to an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent?

Are the landlords entitled to a Monetary Order for unpaid rent? (\$2,200.00)

Are the landlords entitled to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenant? (\$100.00)

## **Background and Evidence**

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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 landlords submitted the following evidentiary material:

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlords and the tenants on October 2, 2020, indicating a monthly rent of \$2,200.00, due on the first day of the month for a tenancy commencing on October 15, 2020;
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent (the 10 Day Notice) dated September 3, 2022, for \$2,200.00 in unpaid rent. The 10 Day Notice provides 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 on the stated effective vacancy date of September 20, 2022;
- A copy of a Proof of Service Notice to End Tenancy form which was signed by Tenant M.J. and indicates that the 10 Day Notice was served to the tenants in person on September 3, 2022;
- A Direct Request Worksheet showing the rent owing and paid during the relevant portion of this tenancy.

## **Analysis**

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### **Are the landlords entitled to an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent?**

Section 46 of the Act requires that upon receipt of a 10 Day Notice the tenant must, within five days, either pay the full amount of the arrears as indicated on the 10 Day Notice or dispute the 10 Day Notice by filing an Application for Dispute Resolution with the Residential Tenancy Branch. If the tenant does not pay the arrears or dispute the 10 Day Notice they are conclusively presumed to have accepted the end of the tenancy pursuant to section 46(5) of the Act.

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and I find that the tenants were obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$2,200.00, as per the tenancy agreement.

In accordance with section 88 of the Act, I find that the 10 Day Notice was duly served to the tenants on September 3, 2022.

I accept the evidence before me that the tenants have 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 tenants are conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the Act to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the 10 Day Notice, September 20, 2022.

Therefore, I find that the landlords are entitled to an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent, pursuant to sections 46 and 55 of the Act.

### **Are the landlords entitled to a Monetary Order for unpaid rent?**

Section 26 of the Act requires a tenant to pay rent to the landlord, regardless of whether the landlord complies with the Act, regulations or tenancy agreement, unless the tenant has a right to deduct all or a portion of rent under the Act.

Based on the evidence before me, I find that the landlords have established a claim for unpaid rent owing for September 2022.

Therefore, I find the landlords are entitled to a monetary award in the amount of \$2,200.00, the amount claimed by the landlords for unpaid rent, pursuant to section 67 of the Act.

### **Are the landlords entitled to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenant?**

As the landlords were successful in their application, I find that the landlords are entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this application.

## **Conclusion**

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I grant an Order of Possession to the landlords **effective two (2) days after service of this Order on the tenant(s)**. Should the tenant(s) or anyone on the premises fail to comply with this Order, this Order may be filed and enforced as an Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

I grant the landlords a Monetary Order in the amount of **\$2,300.00** for rent owed for September 2022, and for the recovery of the filing fee for this application. The landlords are provided with this Order in the above terms and the tenant(s) must be served with **this Order** as soon as possible. Should the tenant(s) 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.

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: November 28, 2022

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Residential Tenancy Branch