



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding Waryam Mangment Ltd
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR, MNR

Introduction

This matter was conducted by way of Direct Request Proceeding, pursuant to Section 55(4) of the *Residential Tenancy Act (Act)*, and dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an order of possession and a monetary order due to unpaid rent.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on September 12, 2014 at 3:00 p.m. the landlord served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding personally and that this service was witnessed by a third party. Based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find that the tenant has been sufficiently served with the Dispute Resolution Direct Request Proceeding documents pursuant to the *Act*.

Issue(s) to be Decided

The issues to be decided are whether the landlord is entitled to an order of possession for unpaid rent and to a monetary order for unpaid rent, pursuant to Sections 46, 55, 67, and 72 of the *Act*.

Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following documentary evidence:

- A copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the parties on June 5, 2014 for a month to month tenancy beginning on June 4, 2014 for the monthly rent of \$700.00 due on the 1st of each month and a security deposit of \$350.00 was paid; and
- A copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent that was issued on September 5, 2014 with an effective vacancy date of September 5, 2014 due to \$700.00 in unpaid rent.

Documentary evidence filed by the landlord indicates the tenant failed to pay the full rent owed for the month of September 2014 and that the tenant was served the 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent by hand delivering a copy to the tenant and by

attaching a copy to the rental unit door on September 5, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. and that both of these methods of service were witnessed by a third party.

The Notice states the tenant had five days to pay the rent or apply for Dispute Resolution or the tenancy would end. The tenant did not pay the rent in full or apply to dispute the Notice to End Tenancy within five days.

Analysis

I have reviewed all documentary evidence and accept that the tenant has been served with notice to end tenancy as declared by the landlord. The notice is deemed to have been received by the tenant on September 5, 2014 (personally handed to tenant) and again on September 8, 2014 (posted to rental unit door) and the effective date of the notice is amended to September 15, 2014, pursuant to Section 53 of the *Act*. I accept the evidence before me that the tenant failed to pay the rent owed in full within the 5 days granted under Section 46(4) of the *Act*.

Based on the foregoing, I find the tenant is conclusively presumed under Section 46(5) of the *Act* to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice.

Conclusion

I find the landlord is entitled to an order of possession effective **two days after service on the tenant**. This order must be served on the tenant. If the tenant fails to comply with this order the landlord may file the order with the Supreme Court of British Columbia and be enforced as an order of that Court.

I find the landlord is entitled to monetary compensation pursuant to Section 67 and I grant a monetary order in the amount of **\$700.00** comprised of rent owed.

This order must be served on the tenant. If the tenant fails to comply with this order the landlord may file the order in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and be 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: September 15, 2014

Residential Tenancy Branch

