

DECISION

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 the landlord's 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 (\$1,750.00)
- authorization to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenants pursuant to section 72 of the Act (\$100.00)

Service of Notice of Dispute Resolution Proceeding - Direct Request

The landlord submitted a copy of two witnessed Proof of Service Notice of Direct Request Proceeding forms which declare that on October 7, 2022 they personally served each tenant the Notice of Dispute Resolution Proceeding - Direct Request (Proceeding Package). In accordance with section 89(1) of the Act and based on the written submissions and evidence of the landlord:

- I find that tenant B.K. was served on October 7, 2022, in person.
- I find that tenant N.B. was served on October 7, 2022, in person.

Issues to be decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession based on unpaid rent?

Is the landlord entitled to a Monetary Order for unpaid rent? (\$1,750.00)

Is the landlord entitled to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenants? (\$100.00)

Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted the following evidentiary material:

- a copy of a residential tenancy agreement which was signed by the landlord and the tenants on December 12, 2020, indicating a monthly rent of \$1,750.00, due on the first day of the month, for a tenancy commencing on January 1, 2021;
- a copy of a 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent or Utilities (the 10 Day Notice) dated September 12, 2022, for \$1,750.00 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 25, 2022;
- a copy of a witnessed Proof of Service Notice to End Tenancy form which indicates that the 10 Day Notice was served to the tenants by leaving a copy in the tenants' mailbox on September 12, 2022; and;
- a copy of a Direct Request Worksheet showing the rent owing during the relevant period.

Analysis

Is the landlord 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 in accordance with sections 88 and 90 of the Act, I find that the 10 Day Notice was served on September 12, 2022 and is deemed to have been received by the tenants on September 15, 2022, three days after it was left in the tenants' mailbox.

I find that the tenants were obligated to pay the monthly rent in the amount of \$1,750.00, as per the tenancy agreement.

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 sections 46(5) of the Act to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the 10 Day Notice, September 25, 2022.

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

Is the landlord 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 landlord has established a claim for unpaid rent owing for September 2022.

Therefore, I find the landlord is entitled to a monetary award in the amount of \$1,750.00, the amount claimed by the landlord, for unpaid rent owing for September 2022.

Is the landlord entitled to recover the filing fee for this application from the tenants?

As the landlord was successful in their 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 (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.

Pursuant to sections 67 and 72 of the Act, I grant the landlord a Monetary Order in the amount of **\$1,850.00** for rent owed for September 2022, 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(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 15, 2022

Residential Tenancy Branch