



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding Greater Victoria Housing Society
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes OPR MNR MNSD MNDC FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an application by the landlord for an order of possession, a monetary order and an order to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim.

The landlord participated in the teleconference hearing, but the tenant did not call into the hearing. On October 9, 2013 the landlord served the tenant with the application for dispute resolution and notice of hearing by registered mail. Section 90 of the Act states that a document is deemed to have been served five days after mailing. I found that the tenant was deemed served with notice of the hearing on October 14, 2013, and I proceeded with the hearing in the absence of the tenant.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an order of possession?

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on May 1, 2012. Rent in the amount of \$700 is payable in advance on the first day of each month. At the outset of the tenancy, the landlord collected a security deposit from the tenant in the amount of \$350. The tenant failed to pay full rent for several months, and on September 6, 2013 the landlord served the tenant with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent. The tenant did not pay the full amount of outstanding rent, and as of November 19, 2013 the tenant was in arrears totalling \$1750.

Analysis

Based on the landlord's evidence I find that the tenant was served with a notice to end tenancy for non-payment of rent. The tenant has not paid the outstanding rent and has not applied for dispute resolution to dispute the notice and is therefore conclusively presumed to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the notice. Based on the above facts I find that the landlord is entitled to an order of possession.

As for the monetary order, I find that the landlord has established a claim for \$1750 in unpaid rent. The landlord is also entitled to recovery of the \$50 filing fee.

Conclusion

I grant the landlord an order of possession effective two days from service. The tenant must be served with the order of possession. Should the tenant fail to comply with the order, the order may be filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia and enforced as an order of that Court.

The landlord is entitled to \$1800. I order that the landlord retain the security deposit of \$350 in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the landlord an order under section 67 for the balance due of \$1450. This order may be filed in the Small Claims 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 19, 2013

Residential Tenancy Branch

