



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding GREATER VICTORIA HOUSING AUTHORITY
and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

Decision

Dispute Codes:

MNR, OPR, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an Order of Possession based on the Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent and a monetary order for rental arrears.

Although served with the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing by registered mail sent on October 21, 2013, neither tenant appeared and the hearing was held in the absence of the tenants.

Issue(s) to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to an Order of Possession based on the 10-Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent?

Is the landlord entitled to monetary compensation for rental arrears owed?

Background and Evidence

The landlord submitted into evidence a copy of the 10-Day Notice to End Tenancy dated October 7, 2013 with effective date of October 18, 2013, a copy of the tenancy agreement and proof of service. The landlord testified that the tenancy began on May 1, 2012, at which time the tenant paid a security deposit of \$550.00 and the current rent is \$1,115.00 per month. The landlord testified that the tenant failed to pay all of the rent accrued by October 1, 2013 and a 10-Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent was served in person on October 7, 2013.

The landlord stated that, after the 10-Day Notice was served, the tenant made partial payments of rent, but still owes \$515.00 in arrears, which is being claimed.

The landlord testified that the tenant did not dispute the Notice and has not vacated the unit. The landlord is therefore requesting an Order of Possession.

Analysis

Based on the testimony of the landlord, I find that the tenant was served with a Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent in person. The tenant has not paid the arrears and did not apply to dispute the Notice and is therefore conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the Act 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.

I find that the landlord has established a total monetary claim of \$565.00, comprised of \$515.00 accrued rental arrears and the \$50.00 fee paid by the landlord for this application. I order that the landlord retain the tenant's security deposit of \$550.00 in partial satisfaction of the claim leaving a balance due of \$15.00.

I hereby grant the Landlord an order under section 67 for \$15.00. This order must be served on the Respondent and is final and binding. If necessary it may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an order of that Court.

I hereby issue an Order of Possession in favour of the landlord effective two days after service on the tenant. This order must be served on the Respondent and is final and binding. If necessary it may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

Conclusion

The landlord's application is successful and the landlord is granted a monetary order for rental arrears and an Order of Possession.

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: December 02, 2013

Residential Tenancy Branch

