



Dispute Resolution Services

Page: 1

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes MNR, MNSD, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord filed under the Residential Tenancy Act (the “Act”), for a monetary order for unpaid rent, and for an order to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim.

The landlord’s agent attended the hearing. As the tenant did not attend the hearing, service of the Notice of Dispute Resolution Hearing was considered.

The Residential Tenancy Branch Rules of Procedure states that the respondent must be served with a copy of the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing.

The landlord’s agent testified the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing were sent by registered mail on June 12, 2015, and successfully delivered on June 16, 2015, a Canada post history was provided as evidence of service.

I find that the tenant has been duly served in accordance with the Act.

The landlord’s agent appeared gave testimony and was provided the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions at the hearing.

I have reviewed all evidence and testimony before me that met the requirements of the rules of procedure. I refer only to the relevant facts and issues in this decision.

Issues to be Decided

Is the landlord entitled to a monetary order for unpaid rent?

Is the landlord entitled to retain the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy began on December 1, 2013. Rent in the amount of \$725.00 was payable on the first of each month. The tenant paid a security deposit of \$362.50. The tenancy ended on May 21, 2015

The landlord's agent testified that the tenant failed to pay all rent for April 2015, and there was an outstanding amount of \$50.00 owed. The agent stated that the tenant then failed to pay any rent for May 2015. The agent stated on May 4, 2015, the tenant gave notice to end their tenancy and vacated the rental unit on May 21, 2015. The landlord seeks to recover unpaid rent for April 2015, and May 2015 in the amount of \$775.00.

Analysis

Based on the above, the testimony and evidence, and on a balance of probabilities, I find as follows:

In a claim for damage or loss under the Act or tenancy agreement, the party claiming for the damage or loss has the burden of proof to establish their claim on the civil standard, that is, a balance of probabilities. In this case, the landlord has the burden of proof to prove their claim.

Section 7(1) of the Act states that if a landlord or tenant does not comply with the Act, regulation or tenancy agreement, the non-comply landlord or tenant must compensate the other for damage or loss that results.

Section 67 of the Act provides me with the authority to determine the amount of compensation, if any, and to order the non-complying party to pay that compensation.

Rules about payment and non-payment of rent are defined in Part 2 of the Act.

Rules about payment and non-payment of rent

26 (1) *A tenant must pay rent when it is due under the tenancy agreement, whether or not the landlord complies with this Act, the regulations or the tenancy agreement, unless the tenant has a right under this Act to deduct all or a portion of the rent.*

...

The evidence of the landlord's agent was that the tenant did not pay all rent owed for April 2015 and did not pay any rent for May 2015. I find the tenant has breached section 26 of the Act when they failed to pay rent when due under the tenancy agreement and this caused losses to the landlord.

I find that the landlord has established a total monetary claim of **\$825.00** comprised of unpaid rent for April 2015, May 2015, and the \$50.00 fee paid for this application.

I order that the landlord retain the security deposit of **\$362.50** in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the landlord an order under section 67 of the Act for the balance due of **\$462.50**.

This order may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an order of that Court.

Conclusion

The landlord is granted a monetary order and may keep the security deposit in partial satisfaction of the claim and the landlord is granted a formal order for the balance due.

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 17, 2015

Residential Tenancy Branch

