



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding TOP VISION REALTY INC and
[tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes MNSD, OPR, MNDC, FF

Introduction

This hearing dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord filed under the Residential Tenancy Act (the “Act”), for an order of possession, for a monetary order for unpaid rent, for damages to the unit 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 August 9, 2019, a Canada post tracking number was provided as evidence of service.

Section 90 of the Act determines that a document served in this manner is deemed to have been served five days later. 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.

Preliminary matters

At the outset of the hearing the landlord's agent stated that the tenant vacated the rental unit on September 4, 2019, and do not need an order of possession.

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

A new tenancy agreement was entered into on November 1, 2018. Rent in the amount of \$3,400.00 was payable on the first of each month. The tenant paid a security deposit of \$1,100.00. The tenancy ended on September 4, 2019.

The landlord's agent testified that the tenant did not pay all rent for June 2019, and there was a balancing owing of \$400.00. The agent stated that the tenant paid no rent for July and August 2019 (\$6,800.00)

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

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.

...

I accept the undisputed evidence of the landlord's agent that the tenant failed to pay rent for June, July and August 2019. I find the tenant has breached section 26 of the Act and this caused losses to the landlord. Therefore, I find the landlord is entitled to recover unpaid rent in the amount of **\$7,200.00**.

I find that the landlord has established a total monetary claim of **\$7,300.00** comprised of the above described amount and the \$100.00 fee paid for this application.

I order that the landlord retain the security deposit of **\$1,100.00** in partial satisfaction of the claim and I grant the landlord an order under section 67 of the Act for the balance due of **\$6,200.00**.

This order may be filed in the Provincial Court (Small Claims) and enforced as an order of that Court. The **tenant is cautioned** that costs of such enforcement are recoverable from the tenant.

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: October 01, 2019

Residential Tenancy Branch