



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

A matter regarding BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSING MANAGEMENT
COMMISSION and [tenant name suppressed to protect privacy]

DECISION

Dispute Codes MNRL, FFL

Introduction

This hearing dealt with the Landlord's Application for Dispute Resolution filed under the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "*Act*"), made on March 3, 2020. The Landlord applied for a monetary order for unpaid rent, and to recover the filing fee paid for the application. The matter was set for a conference call.

The Landlord attended the hearing and was affirmed to be truthful in their testimony. As the Tenant did not attend the hearing, service of the Notice of Dispute Resolution Hearing was considered. Section 59 of the *Act* states that the respondent must be served with a copy of the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing. The Landlord testified the Application for Dispute Resolution and Notice of Hearing had been sent to the Tenant by registered mail on March 12, 2020, a Canada Post tracking number and a signed confirmation of delivery was provided as evidence of service. Section 90 of the *Act* determines that a document served in this manner is deemed to have been received five days later. I find that the Tenant has been duly served in accordance with the *Act*.

The Landlord was provided with the opportunity to present their evidence orally and in written and documentary form, and to make submissions at the hearing.

I have reviewed all oral and written evidence before me that met the requirements of the Rules of Procedure. However, only the evidence relevant to the issues and findings in this matter are described in this Decision.

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Issues to be Decided

- Is the Landlord entitled to a monetary order for rent?
- Is the Landlord entitled to the return for their filing fee for this application?

Background and Evidence

The tenancy agreement shows that the tenancy began on January 15, 2016, as a six-month fixed term tenancy that rolled into a month to month tenancy. The Landlord testified that rent in the amount of \$696.00 was to be paid by the first day of each month and that no security deposit had been collected for this tenancy. The Landlord submitted a copy of the tenancy agreement into documentary evidence.

The Landlord testified that this tenancy ended on February 27, 2019, the day that the tenant moved out and the move-out inspection was conducted. The Landlord submitted a copy of the condition inspection report into documentary evidence.

The Landlords testified that the Tenant has not paid the full rent for February 2019 and that there was an outstanding rent amount of \$623.00 for this tenancy. The Landlord is requesting a monetary order for the outstanding rent.

Analysis

Based on the evidence before me, the testimony of these parties, and on a balance of probabilities that:

Section 26(1) of the Act states that a tenant must pay the rent when it is due under the tenancy agreement.

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.*

(2) A landlord must provide a tenant with a receipt for rent paid in cash.

(3) Whether or not a tenant pays rent in accordance with the tenancy agreement, a landlord must not

(a) seize any personal property of the tenant, or

(b) prevent or interfere with the tenant's access to the tenant's personal property.

(4) Subsection (3) (a) does not apply if

(a) the landlord has a court order authorizing the action, or

(b) the tenant has abandoned the rental unit and the landlord complies with the regulations.

In this case, I accept the undisputed testimony of the Landlord that the rent was not paid in full for February 2020. I find that the Tenant breached section 26 of the *Act* when they did not pay the rent as required under the tenancy agreement.

Therefore, I find that the Landlord has established an entitlement to a monetary award in the amount of \$623.00 for the outstanding rent due for February 2019.

Section 72 of the *Act* gives me the authority to order the repayment of a fee for an application for dispute resolution. As the Landlord has been successful in their application, I find that the Landlord is entitled to recover the \$100.00 filing fee paid for this hearing.

I grant the Landlord a monetary order of \$723.00, consisting of \$623.00 in rent and the recovery of the \$100.00 filing fee for this hearing.

Conclusion

I find for the Landlord under sections 26, 65 and 72 of the *Act*. I grant the Landlord a **Monetary Order** in the amount of **\$723.00**. The Landlord is provided with this Order in the above terms, and the Tenant must be served with this Order as soon as possible. Should the Tenant 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: July 9, 2020

Residential Tenancy Branch