



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DECISION

Dispute Codes MNRL-S, FFL

Introduction

This hearing dealt with the Landlord's adjourned Application for Dispute Resolution filed under the *Residential Tenancy Act* (the "Act"), made on October 6, 2020. The Landlord applied for a monetary order for unpaid rent, permission to retain the security deposit 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 February 1, 2021; 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 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.

Issues to be Decided

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

Background and Evidence

The tenancy agreement recorded that this tenancy began on August 15, 2018, as a one-year fixed term tenancy that rolled into a month-to-month tenancy at the end of the initial fixed term. Rent in the amount of \$2,750.00 is to be paid by the first day of each month, and that the Landlord had collected a \$1,350.00 security deposit at the outset of this tenancy. The Landlord submitted a copy of the tenancy agreement into documentary evidence.

The Landlord testified that the Tenant moved out of the rental unit on September 7, 2020, but that they had not paid the full rent for their tenancy.

The Landlord testified that there is \$3,570.97 outstanding in rent for this tenancy, consisting of \$200.00 in rent for July 2020, \$2,750.00 in rent for August 2020 and \$620.97 in rent for September 2020. 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 full rent has not been paid for July, August, and September 2020 for this tenancy. 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 \$3,570.97, comprised of \$200.00 in rent for July 2020, \$2,750.00 in rent for August 2020 and \$620.97 in rent for September 2020. I grant permission to the Landlord to retain the security deposit for this tenancy in partial satisfaction of this award.

I grant the Landlords a monetary order of \$2,220.97, consisting of \$3,570.97 in unpaid rent, less than \$1,350.00 in the security deposit the Landlord is holding for this tenancy.

Conclusion

I find for the Landlord under sections 26, 38 and 67 of the Act. I grant the Landlord a **Monetary Order** in the amount of **\$2,220.97**. 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: April 26, 2021

Residential Tenancy Branch