



# The progress of a file at the Tribunal administratif du logement

## Dispute

### Conciliation

This free service allows the parties to negotiate an agreement in the presence of an impartial third party, the conciliator. Participation is voluntary, to avoid having to go through a hearing. The process is confidential.

1

### Agreement

When the parties reach an agreement, they can have it ratified by the Tribunal, which then makes it public. Once the agreement is ratified, it has the same enforceability as a judgment rendered following a hearing. The file is then closed.

2

### Hearing

When no conciliation has taken place or no settlement has been reached following conciliation, the Tribunal holds a hearing. They are generally public.

Before the hearing, the Tribunal sends a notice by mail to all parties indicating the date, time and location of the hearing.

The hearing concerns only the facts contained in the request. This allows both parties to present all the evidence that supports their claims.

3

### Decision

The decision is not made immediately after the hearing. The judge has three months to do so. It will be sent by mail to all parties and then filed in the electronic file of the Tribunal.

The judge will only decide on things that have been asked of him and that have been brought to his attention. Please note that the applicant can withdraw at any time before the decision is made.

4

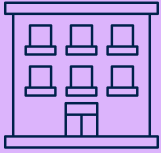


514-507-3054  
info@lecollectifjuridique.ca

Le  
Collectif  
juridique




level | égaliser



# Execution of a judgment from the Tribunal administratif du logement

## Contesting a decision

There are several ways to challenge a decision of the TAL. However, certain conditions must be met. At this point, it is appropriate to promptly consult an attorney to determine whether a contestation is possible.

- 
- 1- Correction
  - 2- Revocation
  - 3- Review
  - 4- Appeal at the Court of Québec

## Execution

Once the judge has made his or her decision, the parties have two choices: comply with the decision or challenge the decision if they have grounds to do so. If no one contests the decision, the execution stage begins. The party who is ordered to do something by the decision (for example, pay a sum of money or move out of their home) must cooperate with the other party and do what the decision orders.

The deadlines for voluntarily complying vary. Some decisions are executory from the moment the decision is rendered and others provide for a period of up to thirty days. The deadline is determined by the judge.

After the voluntary execution period, steps can be taken to force the execution of the decision. These steps are taken with a bailiff and can result in seizure or forced eviction, for example.

**Please note: If the decision terminates the lease and order eviction due to non payment of rent and the tenant has paid the rent due, fees and interest before the decision was rendered, the landlord can no longer initiate forced eviction procedures.**



514-507-3054  
info@lecollectifjuridique.ca

Le  
Co=ectif  
juridique

x

level | égaliser