



Dispute Resolution Services

Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

REVIEW CONSIDERATION DECISION

Pursuant to Division 2, Section 79(2) of the Residential Tenancy Act, SBC 2002, c. 78, as amended.

Introduction

A Dispute Resolution Hearing was held on August 21, 2013 and a decision an Order was issued on September 4, 2013.

Division 2, Section 79(2) under the *Residential Tenancy Act* says a party to the dispute may apply for a review of the decision. The application must contain reasons to support one or more of the grounds for review:

1. A party was unable to attend the original hearing because of circumstances that could not be anticipated and were beyond the party's control.
2. A party has new and relevant evidence that was not available at the time of the original hearing.
3. A party has evidence that the director's decision or order was obtained by fraud.

Issues

The issue is whether or not there is new and relevant evidence that was not available at the time of the original hearing.

Facts and Analysis

The application contains information under Reasons Number 2

The legal test for fresh evidence was referred to in *Gallupe v. Birch* (April 30, 1998) Doc. Victoria 972849 (BCSC), wherein the test established by *R. v. Palmer* [1980] 1 SCR 759 was approved, and is stated to be as follows:

1. 1. the evidence should generally not be admitted if, by due diligence, it could have been adduced at trial, provided that general principle will not be applied as strictly in a criminal case as in civil cases;...
2. 2. the evidence must be relevant in the sense that it bears upon a decisive or potentially decisive issue in the trial:
3. 3. the evidence must be credible in the sense that it is reasonably capable of belief, and it must be such that if believed it could reasonably, when taken with the other evidence adduced at trial, be expected to have affected the result.

The applicants have collected more evidence that was not presented at the original hearing; however more evidence is not necessarily new evidence.

In this case it is my finding that the applicants have not shown that the “new evidence” could not, with due diligence, have been presented at the original hearing.

This therefore is not considered new evidence, but just an attempt to re-argue the case and the review system is not an opportunity for the parties to re-argue their case.

The applicant has also argued that the Arbitrator's decision does not include some important information that was presented at the hearing, and makes statements that

they disagree with, however again this is not considered new evidence and is not grounds for review.

Decision

This application for a review hearing is dismissed

The decision made on September 4, 2013 stands.

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 03, 2013

Residential Tenancy Branch