Summary of Proposed Changes to the *Rules of Civil Procedure* in Ontario

STAGE	CURRENT RULES	PROPOSED RULE CHANGES
Overall Timelines	 Dismissal of actions if not set down for trial within 5 years of issuing the claim, subject to extensions No standard timetable for litigation steps (production of documents, examinations for discovery, etc.) 	 Judicial conference within 1 year of issuing the claim Standard timetable for all steps before 1-year judicial conference (e.g., document production, witness statements, expert evidence timetable) Final Dispositive <u>Hearing to occur within 2 years</u> of commencement issuing the claim
Pre-Litigation	 No <i>Rules</i> requirements Addressed by case law (e.g., obtaining pre-litigation discovery (<i>Norwich</i>) orders) 	 Prescribed <u>"pre-litigation protocols" (PLPs)</u> starting with certain kinds of cases (e.g., personal injury) Codifying when pre-litigation discovery is available in the <i>Rules</i> Proposal to <u>increase Ontario's basic 2-year</u> limitation period to 3 years
Pleadings	Proceedings started as either actions (to proceed to trial) or originating applications (to proceed to a hearing on a paper record)	 All proceedings started using a single, online form Type of Dispositive Hearing (Summary Hearing on a paper record or Trial model "live evidence hearing") determined later "Presumptive Summary Proceedings" (similar to existing originating applications) which proceed to a Summary Hearing
Document Discovery	 For actions, parties produce all relevant documents within their power, possession, or control Documents referred to in a pleading produced on request For applications, evidence via affidavits and out of court cross-examinations 	 Initial Disclosure: Parties produce all non-public documents referred to in their pleading Primary Disclosure: Within 1 year all parties produce: Witness statements of all witnesses they plan to rely on Documents they rely on, and any "Adverse documents" they know about Proposed timetable for expert evidence Supplementary Disclosure: Parties exchange any additional requests for specific documents

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Oral Examinations	 In actions, oral examinations for discovery In applications, out of court cross- examinations of affiants 	 No oral examinations for discovery Limited written questions (interrogatories) to other parties
Expert Evidence	 Default exchange of expert reports within 90 or 60 days before pre-trial conference Expert qualifications and admissibility of expert evidence dealt with under case law 	 Defining categories of expert witnesses in the <i>Rules</i> (litigation experts, participant experts, and non-party experts) Codifying requirements for the admissibility of expert evidence in the <i>Rules</i> <u>Use of Joint Experts</u> retained by all parties Requiring opposing experts to meet before trial and prepare a joint report on areas of agreement and disagreement Agreed-upon schedule for the exchange of expert reports or timetable for exchange of expert reports set at Directions Conference
Judicial Conferences	 Judicial case conferences may be convened as needed Pre-trial conference to be held within 180 days after an action is set down for trial unless otherwise ordered 	 Scheduling Conference to be held within 1 year of commencement (or earlier if needed) <u>Directions Conference to be held within 1 year</u> of commencement if: The matter is going to a Summary Hearing; or A party seeks relief beyond merely scheduling <u>Directions Conference to deal with interlocutory disputes, the type of Dispositive Hearing, and orders governing expert evidence</u>, among other things
Motions	 Parties may bring motions as they see fit, subject to the <i>Rules</i> All motions commenced by Notice of Motion, with affidavit evidence and out of court cross-examinations if required In practice, some procedural and other issues dealt with at judicial case conferences, particularly on the Commercial List 	 No motions to be brought before a Directions Conference. The Directions Conference Judge may schedule further Directions Conference(s) or motion(s) Many issues previously resolved by <u>motions to be</u> <u>resolved in Directions Conferences</u> on limited records Different procedures for different types of relief: Procedural relief: Directions Conference (e.g., document production) More substantive relief: formal motion (e.g. a request for security for costs) Residual category: Directions Conference or in a formal motion (e.g. striking a claim, disputes about claims of privilege)

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Pre-Trial Procedures & Mediation	 Pre-Trial Conference before a judge, where the potential for settlement is discussed Mandatory mediation in certain areas (e.g., Toronto), and in certain types of actions (e.g., some estates matters) 	 Mandatory mediation out of court for all matters not proceeding to a Summary Hearing Trial Management Conference for all matters not proceeding to a Summary Hearing, with a prescribed checklist of items to be addressed Judicial settlement conferences in appropriate circumstances
Trial / Hearing	 For Originating Applications, a hearing on a paper record (with possibility of live evidence or the trial of an issue) For Actions, a trial with live evidence (with possibility for "hybrid trial" with some affidavit evidence) 	 Summary Hearing on a "Paper Record+", for summary proceedings, allowing the presiding judge the discretion to allow limited oral evidence if necessary Trial / live evidence hearing for other proceedings <u>Default elimination of live testimony in chief</u> at trial other than from parties
Post-Hearing Processes	 Costs awarded at judge's discretion based on factors set out in the <i>Rules</i> Enforcement of orders via enforcement mechanisms in the <i>Rules</i> (e.g., garnishment, seizure and sale, etc.) Appeals to Divisional Court or Court of Appeal based on nature of order 	 Costs: Defining "partial indemnity" (60% of actual fees) and "full indemnity" (100% of actual fees) costs scales in the <i>Rules</i> <u>Codifying which scale of costs are presumptively available</u>, with discretion for the presiding judge Enforcement: Simplifying processes and removing procedural barriers for writs of seizure and sale and garnishment Appeals: Codifying a <u>complete list of orders appealable</u> to the Court of Appeal <u>Relaxing the standard for granting leave to appeal</u> interlocutory orders to the Divisional Court