


[Français](#)

Class Proceedings Act, 1992

S.O. 1992, CHAPTER 6

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Definitions

1 In this Act,

“common issues” means,

- (a) common but not necessarily identical issues of fact, or
- (b) common but not necessarily identical issues of law that arise from common but not necessarily identical facts; (“questions communes”)

“court” means the Superior Court of Justice but does not include the Small Claims Court; (“tribunal”)

“defendant” includes a respondent; (“défendeur”)

“plaintiff” includes an applicant. (“demandeur”) 1992, c. 6, s. 1; 2006, c. 19, Sched. C, s. 1 (1).

Section Amendments with date in force (d/m/y) [+]

Plaintiff's class proceeding

2 (1) One or more members of a class of persons may commence a proceeding in the court on behalf of the members of the class. 1992, c. 6, s. 2 (1).

Motion for certification

(2) A person who commences a proceeding under subsection (1) shall make a motion to a judge of the court for an order certifying the proceeding as a class proceeding and appointing the person representative plaintiff. 1992, c. 6, s. 2 (2).

Idem

(3) A motion under subsection (2) shall be made,

- (a) within ninety days after the later of,
 - (i) the date on which the last statement of defence, notice of intent to defend or notice of appearance is delivered, and
 - (ii) the date on which the time prescribed by the rules of court for delivery of the last statement of defence, notice of intent to defend or a notice of appearance expires without its being delivered; or
- (b) subsequently, with leave of the court. 1992, c. 6, s. 2 (3).

Defendant's class proceeding

3 A defendant to two or more proceedings may, at any stage of one of the proceedings, make a motion to a judge of the court for an order certifying the proceedings as a class proceeding and appointing a representative plaintiff. 1992, c. 6, s. 3.

Classing defendants

4 Any party to a proceeding against two or more defendants may, at any stage of the proceeding, make a motion to a judge of the court for an order certifying the proceeding as a class proceeding and appointing a representative defendant. 1992, c. 6, s. 4.

Certification

5 (1) The court shall certify a class proceeding on a motion under section 2, 3 or 4 if,

- (a) the pleadings or the notice of application discloses a cause of action;
 - (b) there is an identifiable class of two or more persons that would be represented by the representative plaintiff or defendant;
 - (c) the claims or defences of the class members raise common issues;
 - (d) a class proceeding would be the preferable procedure for the resolution of the common issues; and
 - (e) there is a representative plaintiff or defendant who,
 - (i) would fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class,
 - (ii) has produced a plan for the proceeding that sets out a workable method of advancing the proceeding on behalf of the class and of notifying class members of the proceeding, and
 - (iii) does not have, on the common issues for the class, an interest in conflict with the interests of other class members.
- 1992, c. 6, s. 5 (1).

Idem, subclass protection

(2) Despite subsection (1), where a class includes a subclass whose members have claims or defences that raise common issues not shared by all the class members, so that, in the opinion of the court, the protection of the interests of the subclass members requires that they be separately represented, the court shall not certify the class proceeding unless there is a representative plaintiff or defendant who,

- (a) would fairly and adequately represent the interests of the subclass;
 - (b) has produced a plan for the proceeding that sets out a workable method of advancing the proceeding on behalf of the subclass and of notifying subclass members of the proceeding; and
 - (c) does not have, on the common issues for the subclass, an interest in conflict with the interests of other subclass members.
- 1992, c. 6, s. 5 (2).

Evidence as to size of class

(3) Each party to a motion for certification shall, in an affidavit filed for use on the motion, provide the party's best information on the number of members in the class. 1992, c. 6, s. 5 (3).

Adjournments

(4) The court may adjourn the motion for certification to permit the parties to amend their materials or pleadings or to permit further evidence. 1992, c. 6, s. 5 (4).

Certification not a ruling on merits

(5) An order certifying a class proceeding is not a determination of the merits of the proceeding. 1992, c. 6, s. 5 (5).

Certain matters not bar to certification

6 The court shall not refuse to certify a proceeding as a class proceeding solely on any of the following grounds:

1. The relief claimed includes a claim for damages that would require individual assessment after determination of the common issues.
2. The relief claimed relates to separate contracts involving different class members.
3. Different remedies are sought for different class members.
4. The number of class members or the identity of each class member is not known.
5. The class includes a subclass whose members have claims or defences that raise common issues not shared by all class members. 1992, c. 6, s. 6.

Refusal to certify: proceeding may continue in altered form

7 Where the court refuses to certify a proceeding as a class proceeding, the court may permit the proceeding to continue as one or more proceedings between different parties and, for the purpose, the court may,

- (a) order the addition, deletion or substitution of parties;
- (b) order the amendment of the pleadings or notice of application; and
- (c) make any further order that it considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 7.

Contents of certification order

8 (1) An order certifying a proceeding as a class proceeding shall,

- (a) describe the class;
- (b) state the names of the representative parties;
- (c) state the nature of the claims or defences asserted on behalf of the class;
- (d) state the relief sought by or from the class;
- (e) set out the common issues for the class; and
- (f) specify the manner in which class members may opt out of the class proceeding and a date after which class members may not opt out. 1992, c. 6, s. 8 (1).

Subclass protection

(2) Where a class includes a subclass whose members have claims or defences that raise common issues not shared by all the class members, so that, in the opinion of the court, the protection of the interests of the subclass members requires that they be separately represented, subsection (1) applies with necessary modifications in respect of the subclass. 1992, c. 6, s. 8 (2).

Amendment of certification order

(3) The court, on the motion of a party or class member, may amend an order certifying a proceeding as a class proceeding. 1992, c. 6, s. 8 (3).

Opting out

9 Any member of a class involved in a class proceeding may opt out of the proceeding in the manner and within the time specified in the certification order. 1992, c. 6, s. 9.

Where it appears conditions for certification not satisfied

10 (1) On the motion of a party or class member, where it appears to the court that the conditions mentioned in subsections 5 (1) and (2) are not satisfied with respect to a class proceeding, the court may amend the certification order, may decertify the proceeding or may make any other order it considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 10 (1).

Proceeding may continue in altered form

(2) Where the court makes a decertification order under subsection (1), the court may permit the proceeding to continue as one or more proceedings between different parties. 1992, c. 6, s. 10 (2).

Powers of court

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), the court has the powers set out in clauses 7 (a) to (c). 1992, c. 6, s. 10 (3).

Stages of class proceedings

11 (1) Subject to section 12, in a class proceeding,

- (a) common issues for a class shall be determined together;
- (b) common issues for a subclass shall be determined together; and

(c) individual issues that require the participation of individual class members shall be determined individually in accordance with sections 24 and 25. 1992, c. 6, s. 11 (1).

Separate judgments

(2) The court may give judgment in respect of the common issues and separate judgments in respect of any other issue. 1992, c. 6, s. 11 (2).

Court may determine conduct of proceeding

12 The court, on the motion of a party or class member, may make any order it considers appropriate respecting the conduct of a class proceeding to ensure its fair and expeditious determination and, for the purpose, may impose such terms on the parties as it considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 12.

Court may stay any other proceeding

13 The court, on its own initiative or on the motion of a party or class member, may stay any proceeding related to the class proceeding before it, on such terms as it considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 13.

Participation of class members

14 (1) In order to ensure the fair and adequate representation of the interests of the class or any subclass or for any other appropriate reason, the court may, at any time in a class proceeding, permit one or more class members to participate in the proceeding. 1992, c. 6, s. 14 (1).

Idem

(2) Participation under subsection (1) shall be in whatever manner and on whatever terms, including terms as to costs, the court considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 14 (2).

Discovery**Discovery of parties**

15 (1) Parties to a class proceeding have the same rights of discovery under the rules of court against one another as they would have in any other proceeding. 1992, c. 6, s. 15 (1).

Discovery of class members with leave

(2) After discovery of the representative party, a party may move for discovery under the rules of court against other class members. 1992, c. 6, s. 15 (2).

Idem

(3) In deciding whether to grant leave to discover other class members, the court shall consider,

- (a) the stage of the class proceeding and the issues to be determined at that stage;
- (b) the presence of subclasses;
- (c) whether the discovery is necessary in view of the claims or defences of the party seeking leave;
- (d) the approximate monetary value of individual claims, if any;
- (e) whether discovery would result in oppression or in undue annoyance, burden or expense for the class members sought to be discovered; and
- (f) any other matter the court considers relevant. 1992, c. 6, s. 15 (3).

Idem

(4) A class member is subject to the same sanctions under the rules of court as a party for failure to submit to discovery. 1992, c. 6, s. 15 (4).

Examination of class members before a motion or application

16 (1) A party shall not require a class member other than a representative party to be examined as a witness before the hearing of a motion or application, except with leave of the court. 1992, c. 6, s. 16 (1).

Idem

(2) Subsection 15 (3) applies with necessary modifications to a decision whether to grant leave under subsection (1). 1992, c. 6, s. 16 (2).

Notice of certification

17 (1) Notice of certification of a class proceeding shall be given by the representative party to the class members in accordance with this section. 1992, c. 6, s. 17 (1).

Court may dispense with notice

(2) The court may dispense with notice if, having regard to the factors set out in subsection (3), the court considers it appropriate to do so. 1992, c. 6, s. 17 (2).

Order respecting notice

(3) The court shall make an order setting out when and by what means notice shall be given under this section and in so doing shall have regard to,

- (a) the cost of giving notice;
- (b) the nature of the relief sought;
- (c) the size of the individual claims of the class members;
- (d) the number of class members;
- (e) the places of residence of class members; and
- (f) any other relevant matter. 1992, c. 6, s. 17 (3).

Idem

(4) The court may order that notice be given,

- (a) personally or by mail;
- (b) by posting, advertising, publishing or leafleting;
- (c) by individual notice to a sample group within the class; or
- (d) by any means or combination of means that the court considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 17 (4).

Idem

(5) The court may order that notice be given to different class members by different means. 1992, c. 6, s. 17 (5).

Contents of notice

(6) Notice under this section shall, unless the court orders otherwise,

- (a) describe the proceeding, including the names and addresses of the representative parties and the relief sought;
- (b) state the manner by which and time within which class members may opt out of the proceeding;
- (c) describe the possible financial consequences of the proceeding to class members;
- (d) summarize any agreements between representative parties and their solicitors respecting fees and disbursements;
- (e) describe any counterclaim being asserted by or against the class, including the relief sought in the counterclaim;
- (f) state that the judgment, whether favourable or not, will bind all class members who do not opt out of the proceeding;
- (g) describe the right of any class member to participate in the proceeding;

- (h) give an address to which class members may direct inquiries about the proceeding; and
- (i) give any other information the court considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 17 (6).

Solicitations of contributions

(7) With leave of the court, notice under this section may include a solicitation of contributions from class members to assist in paying solicitor's fees and disbursements. 1992, c. 6, s. 17 (7).

Notice where individual participation is required

18 (1) When the court determines common issues in favour of a class and considers that the participation of individual class members is required to determine individual issues, the representative party shall give notice to those members in accordance with this section. 1992, c. 6, s. 18 (1).

Idem

(2) Subsections 17 (3) to (5) apply with necessary modifications to notice given under this section. 1992, c. 6, s. 18 (2).

Contents of notice

(3) Notice under this section shall,

- (a) state that common issues have been determined in favour of the class;
- (b) state that class members may be entitled to individual relief;
- (c) describe the steps to be taken to establish an individual claim;
- (d) state that failure on the part of a class member to take those steps will result in the member not being entitled to assert an individual claim except with leave of the court;
- (e) give an address to which class members may direct inquiries about the proceeding; and
- (f) give any other information that the court considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 18 (3).

Notice to protect interests of affected persons

19 (1) At any time in a class proceeding, the court may order any party to give such notice as it considers necessary to protect the interests of any class member or party or to ensure the fair conduct of the proceeding. 1992, c. 6, s. 19 (1).

Idem

(2) Subsections 17 (3) to (5) apply with necessary modifications to notice given under this section. 1992, c. 6, s. 19 (2).

Approval of notice by the court

20 A notice under section 17, 18 or 19 shall be approved by the court before it is given. 1992, c. 6, s. 20.

Delivery of notice

21 The court may order a party to deliver, by whatever means are available to the party, the notice required to be given by another party under section 17, 18 or 19, where that is more practical. 1992, c. 6, s. 21.

Costs of notice

22 (1) The court may make any order it considers appropriate as to the costs of any notice under section 17, 18 or 19, including an order apportioning costs among parties. 1992, c. 6, s. 22 (1).

Idem

(2) In making an order under subsection (1), the court may have regard to the different interests of a subclass. 1992, c. 6, s. 22 (2).

Statistical evidence

23 (1) For the purposes of determining issues relating to the amount or distribution of a monetary award under this Act, the court may admit as evidence statistical information that would not otherwise be admissible as evidence, including information derived from sampling, if the information was compiled in accordance with principles that are generally accepted by experts in the field of statistics. 1992, c. 6, s. 23 (1).

Idem

(2) A record of statistical information purporting to be prepared or published under the authority of the Parliament of Canada or the legislature of any province or territory of Canada may be admitted as evidence without proof of its authenticity. 1992, c. 6, s. 23 (2).

Notice

(3) Statistical information shall not be admitted as evidence under this section unless the party seeking to introduce the information has,

- (a) given reasonable notice of it to the party against whom it is to be used, together with a copy of the information;
- (b) complied with subsections (4) and (5); and
- (c) complied with any requirement to produce documents under subsection (7). 1992, c. 6, s. 23 (3).

Contents of notice

(4) Notice under this section shall specify the source of any statistical information sought to be introduced that,

- (a) was prepared or published under the authority of the Parliament of Canada or the legislature of any province or territory of Canada;
- (b) was derived from market quotations, tabulations, lists, directories or other compilations generally used and relied on by members of the public; or
- (c) was derived from reference material generally used and relied on by members of an occupational group. 1992, c. 6, s. 23 (4).

Idem

(5) Except with respect to information referred to in subsection (4), notice under this section shall,

- (a) specify the name and qualifications of each person who supervised the preparation of statistical information sought to be introduced; and
- (b) describe any documents prepared or used in the course of preparing the statistical information sought to be introduced. 1992, c. 6, s. 23 (5).

Cross-examination

(6) A party against whom statistical information is sought to be introduced under this section may require, for the purposes of cross-examination, the attendance of any person who supervised the preparation of the information. 1992, c. 6, s. 23 (6).

Production of documents

(7) Except with respect to information referred to in subsection (4), a party against whom statistical information is sought to be introduced under this section may require the party seeking to introduce it to produce for inspection any document that was prepared or used in the course of preparing the information, unless the document discloses the identity of persons responding to a survey who have not consented in writing to the disclosure. 1992, c. 6, s. 23 (7).

Aggregate assessment of monetary relief

24 (1) The court may determine the aggregate or a part of a defendant's liability to class members and give judgment accordingly where,

- (a) monetary relief is claimed on behalf of some or all class members;
- (b) no questions of fact or law other than those relating to the assessment of monetary relief remain to be determined in order to establish the amount of the defendant's monetary liability; and

- (c) the aggregate or a part of the defendant's liability to some or all class members can reasonably be determined without proof by individual class members. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (1).

Average or proportional application

- (2) The court may order that all or a part of an award under subsection (1) be applied so that some or all individual class members share in the award on an average or proportional basis. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (2).

Idem

- (3) In deciding whether to make an order under subsection (2), the court shall consider whether it would be impractical or inefficient to identify the class members entitled to share in the award or to determine the exact shares that should be allocated to individual class members. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (3).

Court to determine whether individual claims need to be made

- (4) When the court orders that all or a part of an award under subsection (1) be divided among individual class members, the court shall determine whether individual claims need to be made to give effect to the order. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (4).

Procedures for determining claims

- (5) Where the court determines under subsection (4) that individual claims need to be made, the court shall specify procedures for determining the claims. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (5).

Idem

- (6) In specifying procedures under subsection (5), the court shall minimize the burden on class members and, for the purpose, the court may authorize,

- (a) the use of standardized proof of claim forms;
- (b) the receipt of affidavit or other documentary evidence; and
- (c) the auditing of claims on a sampling or other basis. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (6).

Time limits for making claims

- (7) When specifying procedures under subsection (5), the court shall set a reasonable time within which individual class members may make claims under this section. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (7).

Idem

- (8) A class member who fails to make a claim within the time set under subsection (7) may not later make a claim under this section except with leave of the court. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (8).

Extension of time

- (9) The court may give leave under subsection (8) if it is satisfied that,

- (a) there are apparent grounds for relief;
- (b) the delay was not caused by any fault of the person seeking the relief; and
- (c) the defendant would not suffer substantial prejudice if leave were given. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (9).

Court may amend subs. (1) judgment

- (10) The court may amend a judgment given under subsection (1) to give effect to a claim made with leave under subsection (8) if the court considers it appropriate to do so. 1992, c. 6, s. 24 (10).

Individual issues

- 25** (1) When the court determines common issues in favour of a class and considers that the participation of individual class members is required to determine individual issues, other than those that may be determined under section 24, the court may,

- (a) determine the issues in further hearings presided over by the judge who determined the common issues or by another judge of the court;
- (b) appoint one or more persons to conduct a reference under the rules of court and report back to the court; and
- (c) with the consent of the parties, direct that the issues be determined in any other manner. 1992, c. 6, s. 25 (1).

Directions as to procedure

(2) The court shall give any necessary directions relating to the procedures to be followed in conducting hearings, inquiries and determinations under subsection (1), including directions for the purpose of achieving procedural conformity. 1992, c. 6, s. 25 (2).

Idem

(3) In giving directions under subsection (2), the court shall choose the least expensive and most expeditious method of determining the issues that is consistent with justice to class members and the parties and, in so doing, the court may,

- (a) dispense with any procedural step that it considers unnecessary; and
- (b) authorize any special procedural steps, including steps relating to discovery, and any special rules, including rules relating to admission of evidence and means of proof, that it considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 25 (3).

Time limits for making claims

(4) The court shall set a reasonable time within which individual class members may make claims under this section. 1992, c. 6, s. 25 (4).

Idem

(5) A class member who fails to make a claim within the time set under subsection (4) may not later make a claim under this section except with leave of the court. 1992, c. 6, s. 25 (5).

Extension of time

(6) Subsection 24 (9) applies with necessary modifications to a decision whether to give leave under subsection (5). 1992, c. 6, s. 25 (6).

Determination under cl. (1) (c) deemed court order

(7) A determination under clause (1) (c) is deemed to be an order of the court. 1992, c. 6, s. 25 (7).

Judgment distribution

26 (1) The court may direct any means of distribution of amounts awarded under section 24 or 25 that it considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (1).

Idem

(2) In giving directions under subsection (1), the court may order that,

- (a) the defendant distribute directly to class members the amount of monetary relief to which each class member is entitled by any means authorized by the court, including abatement and credit;
- (b) the defendant pay into court or some other appropriate depository the total amount of the defendant's liability to the class until further order of the court; and
- (c) any person other than the defendant distribute directly to class members the amount of monetary relief to which each member is entitled by any means authorized by the court. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (2).

Idem

(3) In deciding whether to make an order under clause (2) (a), the court shall consider whether distribution by the defendant is the most practical way of distributing the award for any reason, including the fact that the amount of monetary relief to which each class member is entitled can be determined from the records of the defendant. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (3).

Idem

(4) The court may order that all or a part of an award under section 24 that has not been distributed within a time set by the court be applied in any manner that may reasonably be expected to benefit class members, even though the order does not provide for monetary relief to individual class members, if the court is satisfied that a reasonable number of class members who would not otherwise receive monetary relief would benefit from the order. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (4).

Idem

(5) The court may make an order under subsection (4) whether or not all class members can be identified or all of their shares can be exactly determined. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (5).

Idem

(6) The court may make an order under subsection (4) even if the order would benefit,

- (a) persons who are not class members; or
- (b) persons who may otherwise receive monetary relief as a result of the class proceeding. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (6).

Supervisory role of the court

(7) The court shall supervise the execution of judgments and the distribution of awards under section 24 or 25 and may stay the whole or any part of an execution or distribution for a reasonable period on such terms as it considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (7).

Payment of awards

(8) The court may order that an award made under section 24 or 25 be paid,

- (a) in a lump sum, forthwith or within a time set by the court; or
- (b) in instalments, on such terms as the court considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (8).

Costs of distribution

(9) The court may order that the costs of distribution of an award under section 24 or 25, including the costs of notice associated with the distribution and the fees payable to a person administering the distribution, be paid out of the proceeds of the judgment or may make such other order as it considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (9).

Return of unclaimed amounts

(10) Any part of an award for division among individual class members that remains unclaimed or otherwise undistributed after a time set by the court shall be returned to the party against whom the award was made, without further order of the court. 1992, c. 6, s. 26 (10).

Judgment on common issues

27 (1) A judgment on common issues of a class or subclass shall,

- (a) set out the common issues;
- (b) name or describe the class or subclass members;
- (c) state the nature of the claims or defences asserted on behalf of the class or subclass; and
- (d) specify the relief granted. 1992, c. 6, s. 27 (1).

Effect of judgment on common issues

(2) A judgment on common issues of a class or subclass does not bind,

- (a) a person who has opted out of the class proceeding; or
- (b) a party to the class proceeding in any subsequent proceeding between the party and a person mentioned in clause (a). 1992, c. 6, s. 27 (2).

Idem

(3) A judgment on common issues of a class or subclass binds every class member who has not opted out of the class proceeding, but only to the extent that the judgment determines common issues that,

- (a) are set out in the certification order;
- (b) relate to claims or defences described in the certification order; and
- (c) relate to relief sought by or from the class or subclass as stated in the certification order. 1992, c. 6, s. 27 (3).

Limitations

28 (1) Subject to subsection (2), any limitation period applicable to a cause of action asserted in a class proceeding is suspended in favour of a class member on the commencement of the class proceeding and resumes running against the class member when,

- (a) the member opts out of the class proceeding;
- (b) an amendment that has the effect of excluding the member from the class is made to the certification order;
- (c) a decertification order is made under section 10;
- (d) the class proceeding is dismissed without an adjudication on the merits;
- (e) the class proceeding is abandoned or discontinued with the approval of the court; or
- (f) the class proceeding is settled with the approval of the court, unless the settlement provides otherwise. 1992, c. 6, s. 28 (1).

Idem

(2) Where there is a right of appeal in respect of an event described in clauses (1) (a) to (f), the limitation period resumes running as soon as the time for appeal has expired without an appeal being commenced or as soon as any appeal has been finally disposed of. 1992, c. 6, s. 28 (2).

Discontinuance, abandonment and settlement

29 (1) A proceeding commenced under this Act and a proceeding certified as a class proceeding under this Act may be discontinued or abandoned only with the approval of the court, on such terms as the court considers appropriate. 1992, c. 6, s. 29 (1).

Settlement without court approval not binding

(2) A settlement of a class proceeding is not binding unless approved by the court. 1992, c. 6, s. 29 (2).

Effect of settlement

(3) A settlement of a class proceeding that is approved by the court binds all class members. 1992, c. 6, s. 29 (3).

Notice: dismissal, discontinuance, abandonment or settlement

(4) In dismissing a proceeding for delay or in approving a discontinuance, abandonment or settlement, the court shall consider whether notice should be given under section 19 and whether any notice should include,

- (a) an account of the conduct of the proceeding;
- (b) a statement of the result of the proceeding; and
- (c) a description of any plan for distributing settlement funds. 1992, c. 6, s. 29 (4).

Appeals**Appeals: refusals to certify and decertification orders**

30 (1) A party may appeal to the Divisional Court from an order refusing to certify a proceeding as a class proceeding and from an order decertifying a proceeding. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (1).

Appeals: certification orders

(2) A party may appeal to the Divisional Court from an order certifying a proceeding as a class proceeding, with leave of the Superior Court of Justice as provided in the rules of court. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (2); 2006, c. 19, Sched. C, s. 1 (1).

Appeals: judgments on common issues and aggregate awards

(3) A party may appeal to the Court of Appeal from a judgment on common issues and from an order under section 24, other than an order that determines individual claims made by class members. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (3).

Appeals by class members on behalf of the class

(4) If a representative party does not appeal or seek leave to appeal as permitted by subsection (1) or (2), or if a representative party abandons an appeal under subsection (1) or (2), any class member may make a motion to the court for leave to act as the representative party for the purposes of the relevant subsection. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (4).

Idem

(5) If a representative party does not appeal as permitted by subsection (3), or if a representative party abandons an appeal under subsection (3), any class member may make a motion to the Court of Appeal for leave to act as the representative party for the purposes of subsection (3). 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (5).

Appeals: individual awards

(6) A class member may appeal to the Divisional Court from an order under section 24 or 25 determining an individual claim made by the member and awarding more than \$3,000 to the member. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (6).

Idem

(7) A representative plaintiff may appeal to the Divisional Court from an order under section 24 determining an individual claim made by a class member and awarding more than \$3,000 to the member. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (7).

Idem

(8) A defendant may appeal to the Divisional Court from an order under section 25 determining an individual claim made by a class member and awarding more than \$3,000 to the member. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (8).

Idem

(9) With leave of the Superior Court of Justice as provided in the rules of court, a class member may appeal to the Divisional Court from an order under section 24 or 25,

- (a) determining an individual claim made by the member and awarding \$3,000 or less to the member; or
- (b) dismissing an individual claim made by the member for monetary relief. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (9); 2006, c. 19, Sched. C, s. 1 (1).

Idem

(10) With leave of the Superior Court of Justice as provided in the rules of court, a representative plaintiff may appeal to the Divisional Court from an order under section 24,

- (a) determining an individual claim made by a class member and awarding \$3,000 or less to the member; or
- (b) dismissing an individual claim made by a class member for monetary relief. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (10); 2006, c. 19, Sched. C, s. 1 (1).

Idem

(11) With leave of the Superior Court of Justice as provided in the rules of court, a defendant may appeal to the Divisional Court from an order under section 25,

- (a) determining an individual claim made by a class member and awarding \$3,000 or less to the member; or
- (b) dismissing an individual claim made by a class member for monetary relief. 1992, c. 6, s. 30 (11); 2006, c. 19, Sched. C, s. 1 (1).

Section Amendments with date in force (d/m/y) [+]**Costs**

31 (1) In exercising its discretion with respect to costs under subsection 131 (1) of the *Courts of Justice Act*, the court may consider whether the class proceeding was a test case, raised a novel point of law or involved a matter of public interest. 1992, c. 6, s. 31 (1).

Liability of class members for costs

(2) Class members, other than the representative party, are not liable for costs except with respect to the determination of their own individual claims. 1992, c. 6, s. 31 (2).

Small claims

(3) Where an individual claim under section 24 or 25 is within the monetary jurisdiction of the Small Claims Court where the class proceeding was commenced, costs related to the claim shall be assessed as if the claim had been determined by the Small Claims Court. 1992, c. 6, s. 31 (3).

Fees and disbursements

32 (1) An agreement respecting fees and disbursements between a solicitor and a representative party shall be in writing and shall,

- (a) state the terms under which fees and disbursements shall be paid;
- (b) give an estimate of the expected fee, whether contingent on success in the class proceeding or not; and
- (c) state the method by which payment is to be made, whether by lump sum, salary or otherwise. 1992, c. 6, s. 32 (1).

Court to approve agreements

(2) An agreement respecting fees and disbursements between a solicitor and a representative party is not enforceable unless approved by the court, on the motion of the solicitor. 1992, c. 6, s. 32 (2).

Priority of amounts owed under approved agreement

(3) Amounts owing under an enforceable agreement are a first charge on any settlement funds or monetary award. 1992, c. 6, s. 32 (3).

Determination of fees where agreement not approved

(4) If an agreement is not approved by the court, the court may,

- (a) determine the amount owing to the solicitor in respect of fees and disbursements;
- (b) direct a reference under the rules of court to determine the amount owing; or
- (c) direct that the amount owing be determined in any other manner. 1992, c. 6, s. 32 (4).

Agreements for payment only in the event of success

33 (1) Despite the *Solicitors Act* and *An Act Respecting Champerty*, being chapter 327 of Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, a solicitor and a representative party may enter into a written agreement providing for payment of fees and disbursements only in the event of success in a class proceeding. 1992, c. 6, s. 33 (1).

Interpretation: success in a proceeding

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), success in a class proceeding includes,

- (a) a judgment on common issues in favour of some or all class members; and
- (b) a settlement that benefits one or more class members. 1992, c. 6, s. 33 (2).

Definitions

(3) For the purposes of subsections (4) to (7),

“base fee” means the result of multiplying the total number of hours worked by an hourly rate; (“honoraires de base”)

“multiplier” means a multiple to be applied to a base fee. (“multiplicateur”) 1992, c. 6, s. 33 (3).

Agreements to increase fees by a multiplier

(4) An agreement under subsection (1) may permit the solicitor to make a motion to the court to have his or her fees increased by a multiplier. 1992, c. 6, s. 33 (4).

Motion to increase fee by a multiplier

(5) A motion under subsection (4) shall be heard by a judge who has,

- (a) given judgment on common issues in favour of some or all class members; or
- (b) approved a settlement that benefits any class member. 1992, c. 6, s. 33 (5).

Idem

(6) Where the judge referred to in subsection (5) is unavailable for any reason, the regional senior judge shall assign another judge of the court for the purpose. 1992, c. 6, s. 33 (6).

Idem

(7) On the motion of a solicitor who has entered into an agreement under subsection (4), the court,

- (a) shall determine the amount of the solicitor's base fee;
- (b) may apply a multiplier to the base fee that results in fair and reasonable compensation to the solicitor for the risk incurred in undertaking and continuing the proceeding under an agreement for payment only in the event of success; and
- (c) shall determine the amount of disbursements to which the solicitor is entitled, including interest calculated on the disbursements incurred, as totalled at the end of each six-month period following the date of the agreement. 1992, c. 6, s. 33 (7).

Idem

(8) In making a determination under clause (7) (a), the court shall allow only a reasonable fee. 1992, c. 6, s. 33 (8).

Idem

(9) In making a determination under clause (7) (b), the court may consider the manner in which the solicitor conducted the proceeding. 1992, c. 6, s. 33 (9).

Motions

34 (1) The same judge shall hear all motions before the trial of the common issues. 1992, c. 6, s. 34 (1).

Idem

(2) Where a judge who has heard motions under subsection (1) becomes unavailable for any reason, the regional senior judge shall assign another judge of the court for the purpose. 1992, c. 6, s. 34 (2).

Idem

(3) Unless the parties agree otherwise, a judge who hears motions under subsection (1) or (2) shall not preside at the trial of the common issues. 1992, c. 6, s. 34 (3).

Rules of court

35 The rules of court apply to class proceedings. 1992, c. 6, s. 35.

Crown bound

36 This Act binds the Crown. 1992, c. 6, s. 36.

Application of Act

37 This Act does not apply to,

- (a) a proceeding that may be brought in a representative capacity under another Act;
- (b) a proceeding required by law to be brought in a representative capacity; and
- (c) a proceeding commenced before this Act comes into force. 1992, c. 6, s. 37.

38 Omitted (provides for coming into force of provisions of this Act). 1992, c. 6, s. 38.

39 Omitted (enacts short title of this Act). 1992, c. 6, s. 39.

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