SUPERIOR COURT OF QUÉBEC

Superior Court Directives
Montreal Division

Updated to January 1, 2026

GENERAL DIRECTIVES

Purpose and scope

1. These directives were adopted pursuant to article 63 of the *Code of Civil Procedure* (C.C.P.).

2. These directives apply to all proceedings in civil, commercial, and family matters in the districts of the Montreal Division, in accordance with the guiding principles set out in the C.C.P.

Case protocol

3. The parties must establish a case protocol for any originating application in a contentious matter, subject to the special rules set out in article 141(2) C.C.P.

4. Triage indicators have been established with respect to article 150 C.C.P. to identify cases that should be examined by the court for case management purposes. These indicators are set out in Schedule Division 1.

5. The parties must use the case protocol forms for the Montreal Division (Schedule Division 2 for civil matters and Schedule Division 3 for family matters).

6. The court clerk must refuse a protocol proposal or a case protocol that does not comply with these forms.

7. In the first protocol, the first page of the form must be completed. This information is used to identify cases that could be subject to a case management conference.

8. To obtain authorization to file a written defence, the defendant must state the reasons why the case presents a high degree of complexity or the special circumstances that warrant it (art. 171 C.C.P.). The written defence must comply with the requirements of articles 99 and 102 C.C.P.

9. Certain joint applications made in the protocol by all parties may be decided without a hearing.

10. The time limit to set the case down for trial and judgment cannot be extended solely by consent of the parties.

11. Pre-trial examinations may be conducted only if they were provided for in the case protocol (art. 221 *C.C.P.*). In the protocol, the parties must specify the date, time, and terms of each pre-trial examination. The parties cannot set a deadline for such examinations.

Case management conference

12. Counsel for a party who is taking part in a case management conference must have actual knowledge of the case and be able to make admissions, give undertakings, and make any other decisions relating to the conduct of the proceedings. A party in default may be condemned to pay legal costs under article 342 C.C.P.

Application for special case management under article 157 C.C.P. or application under article 409.1 C.C.P.

13. The application is submitted by notice of case management.

Amended: February 10, 2025

14. The application must set out the grounds relating to the nature, character, or complexity of the case that justify special case management or handling by one and the same judge.

Amended: February 10, 2025

15. If the judge deems it appropriate on the basis of the record, in light of its probable course and the guiding principles of the *Code of Civil Procedure*, the judge refers the application to the coordinating judge, who will rule on it. Otherwise, the application is dismissed.

Amended: January 1, 2024
Amended: February 10, 2025

16. District coordinating judges have been designated by the Chief Justice to rule on these applications.

Amended: September 1, 2023

Cases fixed by preference

17. All applications to fix a case by preference must be submitted by notice of case management.

Amended: September 1, 2023

18. The application must state the grounds for fixing the case by preference. In particular, acceptable grounds include that the application is accompanied by an attestation issued by an accredited mediator or by an organization offering mediation in civil matters, confirming that the parties have entered into a private dispute prevention and resolution process, or evidence that the parties have agreed to a pre-court protocol.

Amended: July 1, 2024

18.1 If the judge finds that the case should be fixed by preference, the judge refers the case to the district coordinating judge for a ruling on the application. Otherwise, the application is dismissed.

Amended: January 1, 2024

19. The district coordinating judges have been designated by the Chief Justice to rule on these applications (section 27 of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters*).

Amended: September 1, 2023

Transfer of a case, trial, or application relating to the execution of a judgment to another district (article 48 C.C.P.)

19.1 An application for the transfer of a case, trial or application relating to the execution of a judgment to another district must be addressed to the Chief Justice.

Amended: February 10, 2025

19.2 The application must be notified to all counsel or parties to the case with a notice of presentation indicating that the application will be presented to the Chief Justice on a date determined by the Chief Justice's office. The application must be filed with the court office. A copy must be sent by e-mail to jugeenchef-cs@judex.qc.ca together with any affidavits and exhibits. The Chief Justice's office will contact counsel or the parties to let them know how the application will be heard.

Amended: July 1, 2024, addition of 19.1 and 19.2

Quarrelsome conduct

19.3 A person who has been prohibited by the Court from instituting a judicial application or from producing or presenting a pleading in a previously instituted proceeding without the prior authorization of the Chief Justice in view of their quarrelsome conduct, and who wishes to be so authorized, must address a written application to the Chief Justice in accordance with sections 68 et seq. of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters*.

19.4 The application for authorization, the affidavit in support thereof, the judicial application or pleading for which authorization is sought, the exhibits in support thereof, and the judgment by which the Court prohibited the person from instituting a judicial application or producing or presenting a pleading without the prior authorization of the Chief Justice must be sent by mail to: Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Palais de Justice de Montréal, 1 Notre-Dame Street East, Montreal, Quebec H2Y 1B6.

19.5 The application is adjudicated on the basis of the record, without a hearing. When an application is granted, the Chief Justice specifically identifies the judicial application that she is authorizing to be instituted or the pleading that she is authorizing to be produced or presented and determines any conditions applicable thereto. The original copy of the authorization is then sent by mail and must be attached to the judicial application or pleading thus authorized.

Amended: July 1, 2024, addition of 19.3 to 19.5

Filing of pleadings, exhibits, and other evidence

20. The parties must file their pleadings with the court office and pay any related costs and court office fees.

21. The minutes of notification must be inserted immediately before the back page of any pleading filed with the court office.

22. The parties may also file certain pleadings electronically with the Greffe numérique judiciaire du Québec (**GNJQ**) by following the instructions established by the Ministère de la Justice (link to GNJQ website) and complying with the time limits set out in the C.C.P.

23. The GNJQ cannot be used to file evidence (affidavits, exhibits, or other documents), with certain exceptions (link to GNJQ website).

24. The GNJQ cannot be used to file authorities.

25. Use of the GNJQ does not exempt the parties from filing the original of an exhibit when the C.C.P., the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters*, or the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in family matters* requires that the original of an exhibit be filed.

26. Sealed documents may not be filed using the GNJQ. Documents containing identifying information generally considered confidential must be filed with the court office by mail or in person.

27. Sealed documents must be filed in accordance with the following rules:

- letter-size (9 X 12) or legal-size (9 ½ X 14 ¾) envelope;
- an identifying label affixed to the front and back of the envelope marked “CONFIDENTIAL" or “SEALED" with the following information in block letters:
    i. file number;
    ii. filing date (to be completed by the court office or the court clerk);

iii. name of the person filing and the party they represent, if applicable;

iv. exhibit number and the nature of the document filed.

28. For applications to homologate an agreement, a draft agreement, or a transaction, the parties may file a reproduction by copy or information transfer instead of the original. However, if the information set out in the reproduction is disputed, the original or a copy that legally stands in lieu thereof must be filed.

Amended: September 1, 2023

29. Exhibits and other evidence must be filed with the court office at least 15 days before the scheduled trial date, or at least three working days before that date if the trial is to be held within 15 days. However, the court may also require that exhibits and other evidence be delivered to it within the time it specifies (art. 250 C.C.P.).

30. Exhibits must be paginated and preferably bound with tabs. They should not be put in ring binders, however, because this format prevents them from being placed in the filing system.

31. To use less paper and better manage the size of the files, the parties are encouraged to print their books of exhibits, books of authorities, expert reports, and any documents other than the pleadings in double-sided format.

32. The text of pleadings and affidavits must be single-spaced and in 12-point Arial font. If the text is handwritten, it must be legible.

Applications in the course of a proceeding

33. Only applications in the course of a proceeding for which notice has been given at least three working days before the date of presentation and that have been filed at the court office at least two working days before the scheduled presentation date (Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays are not considered working days) are placed on the roll (arts. 101(1) and 107(2) C.C.P.).

34. Applications must be accompanied by proof of notification, exhibits, and other documents that the party intends to invoke.

35. A party that opposes an application in the course of a proceeding and that intends to invoke documents (affidavits, exhibits) must notify them and file them with the court office no later than 12:00 p.m. on the working day preceding the date of presentation of the application, which must appear on the back of the document.

36. Requests to be added to the practice roll must be authorized by the special clerk or the judge sitting in the practice division.

37. When counsel or self-represented parties file a notice of presentation for an application already filed in the court record, they must identify the application in question and its sequence in the court ledger in the subject line of the notice.

38. The parties must complete a Joint declaration to fix a hearing (Schedule Division 4) if the hearing exceeds the duration stipulated in the directives for the district.

39. The hearing of a motion to dismiss (art. 51 C.C.P.) and an application to dismiss (art. 168 C.C.P.) may not exceed one day, unless authorized by a judge.

40. No case for which a hearing date has been set by the court or by means of a joint declaration may be postponed solely on the consent of the parties or by reason of their absence. If applicable, it is struck from the roll.

41. The application must comply with the requirements of article 99 C.C.P. and be supported by one or more affidavits when evidence of the alleged facts is not in the record (art. 101(3) C.C.P.).

42. Use of a notice of case management must be limited to cases where case management measures are required to move the file forward.

43. A notice of case management cannot be used to present an application specifically provided for in the C.C.P. This is the case, for example, for:

    (a) a stay of proceedings;

    (b) extension of the time limit for trial readiness.

Special rules applicable to applications for safeguard orders in family matters

44. No application for a safeguard order will be heard unless a period of 10 days has passed since the originating application was notified or served, whether said application is attached to or incorporated in the originating application. However, the court may shorten this time limit if circumstances warrant (art. 84 C.C.P.).

45. The facts alleged in support of an application for a safeguard order, attached to or incorporated in an originating application, may not exceed five pages. Alternatively, the facts in support of the application may be set out in an affidavit of up to five pages.

46. The grounds in support of the urgency must be specifically alleged.

47. The affidavit in response, of a maximum of five pages, and the exhibits of the party contesting the application must be notified and filed with the court office at least four days before the date of presentation. It must indicate the date of the application for a safeguard order in its title and the date of presentation on the back.

48. A reply affidavit, of a maximum of two pages, must be notified and filed with the court office no later than two days before the date of presentation. It must indicate the date of the application for a safeguard order in its title and the date of presentation on the back.

49. Each paragraph of an affidavit must state a single fact.

50. In the event that the application must be heard before the expiry of the ten-day time limit, the court will first ensure that the parties have had sufficient time to exchange affidavits and exhibits.

51. The court may make any order necessary to foster fair debate between the parties (arts. 20 and 49 C.C.P.) and the orderly conduct of proceedings, in accordance with the application of the rules set out in this section.

51.1 Any contested application for a safeguard order will be heard in person (counsel and parties) at the courthouse, unless authorized otherwise by the court.

Amended: July 1, 2024

Timetables and briefs for appeals from the Court of Québec, Youth Division

51.2 In the event of an appeal from a judgment rendered by the Court of Québec, Youth Division, the parties must proceed by notice of presentation in order to agree on a timetable for establishing the dates for filing their briefs, which must not exceed 20 pages.

Amended: January 1, 2026

51.3 In the event of an application for judicial review of a judgment rendered by the Court of Québec, Youth Division, the parties must comply with paragraphs 57 et seq. of these directives.

51.4 Given the nature of these cases, the parties may agree on a hearing date when filing the timetable, however, the parties must comply with the obligation to file briefs, unless excused from doing so by the court.

Amended: July 1, 2024, addition of 51.2 to 51.4

Objections

52. A debate on objections must be requested by a case management notice and cannot be fixed for a hearing unless a joint document is appended, grouping the questions and undertakings concerned by subject and commitments at issue and indicating the reasons in support of the objections and the time required for a ruling.

53. When the hearing exceeds the duration stipulated in the directives for the district, the parties must complete a Joint declaration to fix a hearing (Schedule Division 4).

Judge in chambers and duty judge

54. Judges in chambers hear any application that requires immediate intervention or that does not require the presentation of evidence (art. 69 C.C.P.). Except in special circumstances, the adverse party intending to present such an application must give sufficient notice to the party and indicate the room number, date, and time of presentation of the application.

55. A party intending to present such an application must first, when required, pay the legal costs (court stamp) and request that a file be opened at the court office.

Amended: July 1, 2024

55.1 The application is presented in person and heard according to the rules applicable to each district. In addition, when the Superior Court is not sitting, or when its staffing levels do not allow it to hear such an application, the application can only be presented in another district with the authorization of the coordinating judge of the district in which the proceedings are being brought.

Amended: July 1, 2024, addition of 55.1
Amended: February 10, 2025

56. A duty judge is assigned to hear applications requiring immediate intervention outside normal court hours, on weekends, and on holidays. The party must contact the security service of the Montreal courthouse at 514-393-2819.

Protection orders

56.1 When a provisional protection order is sought for a maximum of 10 days, it is presented before the judge sitting in chambers.

56.2 When the application is notified with a notice of presentation, it is presented in the practice division. The parties must agree on a timetable and file a

Joint declaration to fix a hearing (Schedule Division 4), once the case is ready for trial.

Amended: January 1, 2026, addition of 56.1 and 56.2

Judicial review

57. When the purpose of an application for judicial review is to verify the legality of a judgment or decision without evidence being adduced, the hearing can only be held if each party files a brief of no more than 10 pages.

Amended: July 1, 2024

58. Failing agreement between the parties, the court sets the time limit for filing these briefs. A hearing date can only be set once all briefs have been filed and a Joint declaration to fix a hearing (Schedule Division 4) has been duly completed.

Amended: July 1, 2024

59. Each brief must include:

(a) a summary of the judgement to be reviewed or set aside;

(b) the issues;

(c) the standard of review;

(d) the grounds on which the impugned judgment should be reviewed, set aside, or upheld;

(e) a list of relevant authorities.

59.1 When an application for judicial review requires evidence to be adduced, the parties must establish a timetable for readying the case for trial by means of a Joint declaration to fix a hearing (Schedule Division 4).

Amended: July 1, 2024, addition of 59.1

Applications to authorize care

60. A person concerned by an application to authorize care must be heard in person by the court in order to make submissions, give their opinion, or be examined, before a judgment is rendered, subject to the exceptions provided for in article 391 C.C.P.

61. Other witnesses must also be heard in person, unless the court decides otherwise, in accordance with the conditions determined by the court, including those concerning the place from which the witness will testify and respect for decorum.

62. Exceptionally, the court may authorize the person concerned to be heard remotely if that person makes a duly reasoned request or if it is shown that their presence before the court could be harmful to their health or safety or to that of other persons.

63. For the court to authorize the person concerned to be heard remotely, it must also be shown that:

(a) a dedicated room will be made available to the person concerned for the entire duration of the virtual hearing to ensure the required decorum and confidentiality;

(b) high-quality, functional audiovisual equipment will be made available to the person concerned for the entire duration of the virtual hearing;

(c) the care team will ensure that, for the time of the hearing, the person's mental health symptoms will allow them to participate effectively in a virtual hearing;

(d) the right to dignity of the person concerned will be respected at all times during the virtual hearing, and in particular, they will be dressed appropriately;

(e) barring exceptional circumstances, counsel for the person concerned, if they are represented, will participate in the virtual hearing with their client.

Amended: September 1, 2023, addition of 60 to 63

Consolidated proceedings

64. Even when consolidated under article 210 C.C.P., each proceeding remains separate.

65. The parties must file a copy of the pleadings in each of the consolidated proceedings with the court office.

66. Should the parties fail to do so, the court office will record in the ledger only the first heading appearing in the pleading, which will then be filed in that case alone. The court will consider only the case in which the pleading was filed.

67. When required, the parties must pay the legal costs in each file (i.e., the stamp for requests for setting down due for each of the consolidated proceedings).

68. If a request for setting down for trial and judgment is filed regularly in only one proceeding, the sanction under article 177 C.C.P. applies to the other proceeding consolidated.

69. If cases are consolidated after a request for setting down for trial and judgment has been filed in one of the cases, a request for setting down must be filed in each of the other cases consolidated within the time limit set by the court.

Contempt of court

70. All pleadings seeking a citation for contempt must be accompanied by a draft order (Schedule Division 5).

71. The draft order must provide a detailed list of the nature of the alleged offence and the facts in support of the application and specify whether the person concerned is liable to one or more sanctions. The draft order must be submitted in a form suitable for signing as a judgment of the court.

72. Insofar as the order to appear is issued *ex officio* by the court, the court will record, in the minutes or in a written order, the same information that must be included in a draft order submitted by a party in accordance with section 70 above.

Readiness of the case

73. The request for setting down for trial and judgment (art. 174 C.C.P.) must be made using the form provided for this purpose (civil matters - Schedule Division 6; family matters - Schedule Division 7). The filing must be accompanied by payment of the related legal costs.

74. In other instances (art. 141(2) C.C.P., art. 154 C.C.P., s. 20(b)(iii) of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters*), the parties must file with the court office a Joint declaration to fix a hearing (Schedule Division 4).

Notice that a record is incomplete (NRI)

75. If the record is incomplete after the request for setting down for trial and judgment has been filed in accordance with art. 174 C.C.P., the parties are informed and have 30 days to correct the situation, failing which the record may be returned to the archives without further notice (s. 21(b) of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters*).

76. It is then up to the parties to reactivate the case by submitting a notice of case management after having remedied the default.

Provisional roll

77. Except for the districts of Saint-François, Bedford, Mégantic, Richelieu, and Saint-Hyacinthe, when the record is ready and the attestation that the record is complete has been issued, the master of the rolls prepares a list of cases that may be called on the provisional roll. The master of the rolls

sends the parties the extract relating to their case and then convenes them to a calling of the provisional roll (s. 22 of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in Civil Matters*).

78. Before appearing for the calling of the provisional roll, the parties must check their availability and, where applicable, that of their expert witnesses, so that the trial date can be fixed without delay.

79. Before the calling of the provisional roll, the parties must cooperate to shorten the trial. In particular, they must make any necessary admissions.

80. When a case is settled while it is on the provisional roll, the parties must inform the master of the rolls in writing as soon as possible and no later than three days before the date of the calling of the provisional roll.

81. Counsel taking part in the calling of the provisional roll must have actual knowledge of the case and be able to make admissions and any other decisions relating to the conduct of the proceedings. Failing this, the party in default may be condemned to pay legal costs pursuant to article 342 C.C.P.

82. The parties may be convened to a pre-trial conference to simplify the proceeding (art. 179 C.C.P.).

Special rules applicable to applications dealt with under the procedure for non-contentious proceedings

83. The provisions of Schedule I of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters* (chapter C-25.01, r. 0.2.1) and the special rules of procedure set out in the *Regulation to establish a pilot project relating to digital transformation of the administration of justice*, (2022) 154 G.O.Q. II, 3834, apply to applications dealt with under the procedure for non-contentious proceedings that fall under the pilot project established by this regulation and take precedence when they are incompatible with these directives.

In-person or remote submissions

83.1 …

Amended: January 1, 2026, deletion of 83.1

83.2 Any application, whether contested or not, that requires the presentation of evidence with witnesses, regardless of the stage of the proceedings, must be presented in person in a courtroom.

83.3 Any application, whether contested or not, that does not require the presentation of evidence with witnesses, regardless of the stage of the proceedings, may be presented in person or remotely, at the party's choice,

except in the following situations where the application must be presented in person:

(a) Applications presented before the judge sitting in chambers, with the exception of special methods of service;

(b) Contested applications for a safeguard order in family matters.

83.4 The parties may proceed remotely, in whole or in part, for any situation covered by the fourth paragraph of article 279 C.C.P. or for any situation in which the physical or psychological safety of one of the parties could be compromised by a courtroom appearance.

83.5 Unless otherwise specified, roll calls, case management conferences, and pre-trial conferences take place remotely.

83.6 When the parties agree that a witness will be heard remotely, they are not required to obtain the court's authorization.

83.7 A request for permission to derogate from these general rules must be made by e-mail to the attention of the district coordinating judge or the judge designated by them, stating the reasons. If the request is not by consent, the parties must communicate their positions in a joint e-mail. In all cases, the request must be sent at least three days before the hearing. The judge's decision may be made without further submissions.

83.8 In exercising their discretion as to the conduct of the hearing, the judge takes the following factors into consideration:

(a) The nature of the hearing;

(b) The complexity of the case and the nature of the rights asserted by the parties;

(c) The nature of the evidence presented;

(d) The expected duration of the hearing;

(e) The number of people taking part in the hearing;

(f) The presence of interpreters;

(g) Agreement of the parties;

(h) Location and time zone of the parties, counsel, and witnesses;

(i) Access to the necessary technology and the computer skills of the parties, counsel, and witnesses;

(j) The safety or vulnerability of a hearing participant;

(k) The ability to maintain the decorum and solemnity of the hearing;

(l) The trust of the participants or the public in the seriousness and fairness of the judicial process;

(m) The technological environment supporting court activities.

83.9 In all cases and notwithstanding the foregoing, the judge hearing an application, regardless of the stage of the proceedings, retains discretion and may depart from these general rules depending on the circumstances of the case.

Amended: January 1, 2026, addition of 83.2 to 83.9

84. …

85. …

Amended: January 1, 2026, deletion of 84 and 85

86. ...

87. ...

88. ...

Amended: July 1, 2024, deletion of 86 to 88

89. Counsel and unrepresented parties must comply with the communication and filing time limits set out in the *Code of Civil Procedure* and these directives.

90. Anyone participating in or attending a hearing remotely must follow the *Guidelines for the use of technology in the courtroom and for the conduct of remote participants in a hearing*.

91. Counsel and unrepresented parties must have at their disposal an electronic copy of the application, the evidence filed in support or contestation thereof, and the authorities, in order to provide them to the judge hearing the application, if necessary. Wherever possible, these documents should be in Word or PDF (OCR) format.[1]

92. The electronic transmission of pleadings and evidence does not exempt the parties from filing them with the court office in accordance with the provisions of the *Code of Civil Procedure* and these directives.

---

[1] Optical character recognition allowing keyword searches.

93. Persons testifying remotely must have with them copies of the exhibits and other documents relevant to their testimony.

Virtual access to hearings

93.1 When a hearing is held in person, the public may not attend virtually unless the court decides otherwise.

93.2 When all or part of a hearing is held virtually, the public may attend virtually using the Teams link provided by the Ministère de la Justice du Québec, subject to article 15 C.C.P. The presiding judge may restrict access or exclude persons if they deem this necessary to ensure the orderly conduct of the hearing and the fair administration of justice.

93.3 Pursuant to article 14 C.C.P., it is strictly forbidden to record, film, or share in any way whatsoever the sound and images of a hearing, on pain of being found in contempt of court.

Amended: January 1, 2026, addition of 93.1 to 93.3

Authorities

94. When the parties are authorized to communicate authorities electronically, they must be prepared in the following manner:

- a digital copy of the authorities in PDF (OCR) format, allowing keyword searches, must accompany the list of authorities;
- the relevant paragraphs or, failing that, pages must be indicated or cited in the list of authorities;
- when they are grouped together in a single PDF file, each authority must be identified by a bookmark.

Use of technology in the courtroom

95. The inappropriate use of electronic devices of any kind that hinder the conduct of the hearing or infringe the propriety of the court is prohibited (art. 37 of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters*).

96. No person may use an electronic device inside a courtroom or during a virtual hearing in such a way that the person:

(a) is having or appears to be having a conversation or is otherwise communicating using the device;

(b) is taking or appears to be creating an image, taking photographs, or making a recording.

97. Provided that it does not affect decorum, good order, the conduct of the proceedings, or the digital recording system, and respects the orders in force, counsel, a party, or an accredited journalist may:

(a) keep an electronic device on vibrate or mute;

(b) use an electronic device for the purposes of a case, in particular to take or consult notes, a calendar, scholarly commentary, legislation, or case law;

(c) broadcast or send text messages, e-mails, observations, information, and notes.

98. However, it is always prohibited to:

(a) use or have in one's possession any device likely to disrupt decorum or the conduct of a hearing, interfere with the recording system in any manner whatsoever, attempt to circumvent or breach an order, or obstruct the course of justice;

(b) make or answer a call using an electronic device;

(c) take photographs or audio or video recordings in the courtroom;

(d) send photographs or broadcast audio or video recordings made in the courtroom.

99. Electronic devices include cell phones, smartphones, smartwatches, electronic tablets, laptops, and similar equipment with one or more of the functions covered by these directives.

Communications with a judge or the court

100. Communications with a judge or the court should preferably be sent by e-mail, specifying the file number and the names of the parties in the subject line.

101. The parties should expect that the judge or court will open e-mail only during normal working hours.

102. When a party communicates with a judge or the court, it must copy the other parties.

103. The use of e-mail does not exempt a party from filing its pleadings, exhibits, and evidence with the court office in accordance with the rules set out in the *Code of Civil Procedure* and these directives.

104. When several parties are involved in the same case, they should consult each other to determine whether a single joint communication is sufficient to avoid the judge or court receiving a succession of e-mails.

Photographs and interviews

104.1 To ensure the fair administration of justice, the serenity of judicial hearings, and the respect of the rights of litigants and witnesses:

(a) It is prohibited to hinder or obstruct the free movement of users in public areas, in particular by stopping in front of someone or blocking their path;

(b) Pictures may only be taken and interviews may only be conducted in areas designated by pictograms in the public areas of courthouses;

(c) It is forbidden to pursue people with cameras or microphones in courthouses;

(d) No pictures may be taken or interviews conducted at the exits or in the vicinity of the courtrooms;

(e) However, asking a person leaving the courtroom to give an interview is permitted;

(f) When the person consents to an interview, media representatives and the person must go to the area designated by pictogram in the courthouse to take pictures and conduct interviews;

(g) Safety instructions and perimeters must be respected at all times;

(h) Any user may call on the courthouse security service to ensure compliance with these rules.

Amended: February 10, 2025, addition of 104.1 to 104.1(h)

SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE CHAMBER

105. To ensure the efficient use of resources, the parties must cooperate to submit to a settlement conference as soon as possible before the setting a trial date. If the trial date has been fixed, but exceptional circumstances warrant it, the parties must obtain a judge's authorization to hold such a conference.

106. Any application for a settlement conference must be made using the appropriate form (Schedule Division 8). It is the responsibility of the parties to file this form in the court record.

Amended: September 1, 2023

107. The parties must have exchanged all documents relevant to settlement of the dispute prior to sending their application for a settlement conference.

CLASS ACTION DIVISION

108. Applications for authorization to institute a class action must be accompanied by a notice of presentation that does not include a presentation date. The notice states the following:

> **TAKE NOTICE** that this application for authorization to institute a class action will be presented before the Superior Court at the _____ courthouse, located at _____, in the city and district of _____, on a date to be determined by the coordinating judge of the Class Action Division.

109. In addition to the requirements of section 55 of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters*, the parties or their counsel are required, when an application for authorization to institute a class action is filed or when they file a response related to such an application, to forward to the coordinating judge of the Class Action Division any other application for authorization or certification to institute a class action of which they are aware and which relates in whole or in part to the same subject matter or to a subject matter related to the application for authorization.

Application for a special mode of service

110. Any application for a special mode of service must be presented to the coordinating judge of the Class Action Division or, as the case may be, to the judge assigned to hear the case pursuant to article 572 C.C.P.

Special case management

111. An application for authorization to institute a class action is assigned to a judge, who is responsible for the special case management of the proceedings and hears and rules on all procedural matters relating to the application for authorization to institute a class action, in accordance with article 572 C.C.P.

112. Unless an exception is authorized by the court, the parties may file written submissions of no more than 10 pages on the preliminary arguments they intend to present or contest, including applications for leave to submit relevant evidence, in accordance with article 574(3) C.C.P.

113. Unless an exception is authorized by the court, the parties must file written submissions of no more than 30 pages for the hearing of the application for authorization to institute a class action. Where there are several defendants, the court may allow the plaintiff: (1) to have a plan of a length equivalent to the total length of the defendants' combined plans; or (2) to

have a response of a length equal to the total length of the defendants' combined plans (less than 30 pages). The aim is to achieve a balance between the application and the defence.

114. Written submissions and authorities must be filed within the time limit and in accordance with the terms established by the judge assigned to hear the case.

115. The judge may propose to the parties that judgment be rendered on a preliminary exception, an application for leave to present relevant evidence, or an application for approval of notice, solely on the basis of written submissions, without a hearing.

116. Unless justified by the circumstances, an application for authorization to institute a class action is heard within one year of its filing.

Exclusions

117. In addition to what is already provided for in article 580 C.C.P., after the expiry of the exclusion time limit, counsel for a party or a party who has knowledge of an exclusion formulated by a member must submit a copy of it to the case management judge as an attachment to an affidavit with the date of receipt.

Class action (merits stage)

118. If the application for authorization to institute a class action is granted and a class action is filed, the proceeding is an ordinary action for which special case management is assumed by the same judge who ruled on the application for authorization until the case is ready for trial.

119. The general application case protocol directives set out above also apply to class actions governed by articles 583 et seq. C.C.P.

120. If necessary, with the court’s authorization, the parties may adapt the steps or boxes in the case protocol form.

121. The judge may propose to the parties that judgment be rendered on a preliminary exception, an application to publish a notice, or an application on any case management issue solely on the basis of written submissions, without a hearing.

122. Barring exceptional circumstances, the trial of the class action is presided over by a judge other than the judge who assumed special management.

Central registry of class actions

123. Counsel for the parties must enter in the central registry of class actions all proceedings they file in the court record, including the following:

(a) the application for authorization to institute a class action;

(b) the originating application for the class action;

(c) applications and other pleadings filed in the course of proceedings;

(d) notices to members; and

(e) the administration report following the execution of a transaction or final judgment.

124. The author of a document is responsible for ensuring that it is diligently entered in the registry within five days of it being filed in the court record.

125. Counsel for the plaintiff is responsible for entering judgments rendered by the court in the registry within five days of their receipt.

Canadian Judicial Protocol for the Management of Multi-Jurisdictional Class Actions and the Provision of Class Action Notice (2018)

126. Although the Canadian Judicial Protocol for the Management of Multi-Jurisdictional Class Actions and the Provision of Class Action Notice (2018) is not mandatory, the court may, on request or on its own initiative, enjoin the parties to follow this protocol and make the necessary adjustments.

Communication with the court

127. The parties or their counsel may send a copy of a pleading or exhibit by e-mail to the judge assigned to hear the case. The assigned judge may require the parties to use this type of transmission by requesting a copy on word processing software, when available. In all cases, the author of the document must file the original pleading with the court office and notify the opposing party in accordance with the rules set out in the C.C.P.

128. Communication with the court must remain courteous and formal at all times. It should preferably be sent by e-mail, during normal business hours, except in emergencies. The parties should also expect the court to take cognizance of e-mails only during normal court hours.

129. When several attorneys are involved in the same case, they must consult each other to determine whether a single joint communication can be sent to the court by e-mail rather than several communications on the same subject. The court must not receive a succession of informal e-mails or be copied or identified as a co-addressee on communications between counsel, unless the designated judge indicates otherwise.

Out-of-court settlements

130. As part of the execution of a court-approved transaction, the parties must apply to the court for a closing judgment by presenting an application containing the following elements, or substantially based thereon:

1. On (date), the Court:

   (a) ordered the collective recovery of (amount) with individual liquidation and/or reparation in the amount of (detail the reparation and the amount); or

   (b) ordered the individual recovery of (amount) per class member; or

   (c) approved the transaction that provided for the payment of the amount of (amount and method of recovery) to the class members. A copy of the transaction is filed as Exhibit R-1.

2. Notices to members were distributed on (date) by the following means: (means of distribution).

3. The claim period ended on (date).

4. The report on administration report is filed as Exhibit R-■.

5. The number of claims is (number) and the number of members was determined to be (number). The number of rejected claims is (number).

6. The number of members who received direct compensation without having to submit a claim is (number).

7. The total amounts deducted from the recovery amount are as follows:

   (a) Legal costs, including the costs of notice and the remuneration of the person in charge of the liquidation or distribution: (detail the amounts);

   (b) Fees of counsel for the representative fixed by the court: (amount);

   (c) Disbursements of the representative fixed by the court: (amount).

8. The balance to be distributed to class members was (amount).

9. The sum distributed to class members is (amount).

Indicate any choices made by members (if different modalities available).

10. At the end of the distribution, the amount remaining was (amount).

    Indicate the reasons for any outstanding balance.

11. (If there were remaining funds) The remaining funds were paid as follows:

    Identify the recipient of the amount paid. Provide details if more than one recipient.

12. The amount withheld by the Fonds d'aide aux actions collectives under the *Regulation respecting the percentage withheld by the Fonds d'aide aux actions collectives* is (amount).

13. The amount of assistance reimbursed to the Fonds d'aide aux actions collectives is (amount) for fees and (amount) for disbursements, paid from the fees and disbursements already received.

14. If required by the court, the report of the rendering of account for the recipient of the remaining funds is filed as Exhibit R-■.

COMMERCIAL CHAMBER

Amended: January 1, 2026, addition of this section

131. All cases where the initial application is based principally, in whole or in part, on any of the following legislative provisions is a commercial case and is tried in the Commercial Chamber:

(a) Statutes of Canada:

- *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*;
- *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*;
- *Winding-up and Restructuring Act*;
- *Farm Debt Mediation Act*;
- *Banking Act*;
- *Canada Business Corporations Act*;
- *Commercial Arbitration Act* (e.g.: enforcement of awards).

(b) Statutes of Quebec:

- *Civil Code of Québec:*
  - ◊ articles 2230 et seq. (e.g.: dissolution and liquidation of partnerships);

- *Code of Civil Procedure*:
  - ◊ articles 645 et seq. (e.g.: homologation of an arbitration award);
  - ◊ articles 652 et seq. (e.g.: recognition and enforcement of arbitration awards made outside Quebec);
- *Winding-up Act*;
- *Business Corporations Act*;
- *Securities Act*;
- *Act respecting the regulation of the financial sector.*

(c) and any other case of a commercial nature, on a decision of the coordinating judge of the Commercial Chamber or any other judge designated by the coordinating judge of the Commercial Chamber, made on initiative or on application**.**

General provisions

132. Proceedings in the Commercial Chamber are governed by the procedure established by the specific statute and, in a suppletive manner, by the *Code of Civil Procedure,* the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters,* and the *Directives of the Superior Court for the Montreal Division*.

133. The registrar exercises jurisdiction under section 192 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* and, where applicable, under articles 70 to 74 of the *Code of Civil Procedure* in matters under the jurisdiction of the Commercial Chamber. As special clerk, they may homologate any agreement concerning the issuance or renewal of a safeguard order for a period not exceeding six months.

134. Except in July and August, gowns must be worn, even when counsel is participating remotely.

Pleadings and exhibits

135. In addition to the requirements of the specific statute, all pleadings must include, on the first page, under the words “Superior Court”, the words “Commercial Chamber”, and under this, a reference to the specific statute.

136. Any pleading that is related to or responds to another pleading must include, on the first page, under its title, the sequential number in the court ledger of that other pleading:

CONTESTATION (Related to pleading #)

137. It is up to the interested parties to consult the record or computerized court ledger to ensure the accuracy of the sequential number.

138. All applications, exhibits, and list of exhibits must be filed with the court office of the Commercial Chamber at least two working days before the date of presentation of the application.

139. Exhibits referred to in a pleading must not be attached to it but rather filed in a separate book, together with a list. All exhibits must be identified and paginated in accordance with section 18 of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters*.

140. Unless a judge or registrar orders otherwise, the clerk of the Commercial Chamber will refuse any pleading that does not comply with the directives and return it to the parties for correction.

141. The parties or their counsel may e-mail a copy of a pleading or exhibit to the judge or registrar hearing the case. Under no circumstances may such an e-mail be sent after 4:00 p.m. on the working day preceding the hearing date, unless authorized by the judge or registrar concerned. In all cases, the original of the pleading must be filed with the court office of the Commercial Chamber.

Judicial applications

142. All judicial applications must include a notice of presentation to the registrar.

143. If the application falls within the registrar's jurisdiction, they will rule on it. If not, the registrar will refer it to the judge.

144. An application for an oppression remedy is subject to the filing of a case protocol, using the case protocol in civil matters (Schedule Division 2), and a request for setting down for trial and judgment by joint declaration (Schedule Division 6). The duly completed and stamped request for setting down for trial and judgment must be accompanied by a notice of presentation in the practice division.

145. Any discrepancy in establishing the case protocol or the request for setting down may be subject to a case management notice.

146. Other applications to the Commercial Chamber are not subject to the filing of a case protocol or a request for setting down but will be put on the roll for a hearing on the merits only upon receipt of a Joint declaration to fix a hearing (Schedule Division 4).

Urgent applications

147. Any application concerning an urgent matter must be filed with the court office of the Commercial Chamber at least 24 hours before its presentation.

148. If the application falls within the registrar's jurisdiction, they will rule on it. If not, the registrar will refer it to a judge.

149. To ensure that a judge is available to hear an urgent application, the coordinating judge or registrar of the district concerned or, if the case is in the District of Montreal, the coordinating judge of the Commercial Chamber, must be informed at least 24 hours before the presentation of the application.

Incidental applications

150. Any incidental application must be notified and filed with the court office of the Commercial Chamber at least two working days before its presentation date.

151. When the length of a hearing will be more than one hour, the parties must complete a Joint declaration to fix a hearing (Schedule Division 4).

152. If the application falls within the registrar's jurisdiction, they will rule on it. If not, the registrar will refer it to a judge.

Fixing a hearing date

153. All hearings of three days or less are fixed by the registrar or master of the roll.

154. Any application for a hearing lasting more than three days is referred to the coordinating judge of the district concerned, or of the Commercial Chamber if the case is in the District of Montreal.

155. Any hearing of an application in the Commercial Chamber is subject to the filing, prior to the start of the hearing, of a joint table of admissions as to the chronology of the facts, indicating the facts that are disputed, and a joint list of issues that remain to be decided.

Objections

156. A debate on objections must be requested by way of a case management notice. It cannot be fixed for hearing unless a joint document is appended grouping the issues and undertakings concerned by subject and indicating the time required for a ruling.

Standard orders

157. Any application seeking one of the standard orders published on the website of the Barreau de Montréal must be accompanied by a version of the published standard order, and any discrepancies, deletions, or additions sought must be indicated. For the moment, the standard orders are:

- Interim and final orders under section192 of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* or under sections 414 et seq. of the *Business Corporations Act* (Quebec);
- Initial orders under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*;
- Claims and meetings procedure orders under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*;
- Approval and vesting orders under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* or the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*;
- Receivership orders under section 243 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*.

Case management notice

158. A case management notice must indicate the respective positions of the parties and be presented to the registrar, who will rule on it if the issues raised fall within their jurisdiction. If not, the registrar will refer the case management notice to a judge.

Application for special case management

159. An application for special case management must be made by a case management notice notified to all parties.

160. The application must state the reasons for special case management and include, if required, the case protocol.

161. The application is then referred to a judge.

162. If the judge finds, based on the record and in light of the likely conduct of the case, that the case could warrant special case management, the judge

submits the application to the coordinating judge of the district concerned or of the Commercial Chamber if the case is in the District of Montreal, for adjudication. Otherwise, the application is dismissed.

163. Applications for an arrangement under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* or an arrangement or reorganization under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* or the *Business Corporations Act* (Quebec) are first sent to the coordinating judge of the district concerned or of the Commercial Chamber if the case is in the District of Montreal, for the latter to appoint a case management judge.

164. The judge appointed to manage a case hears all preliminary and incidental applications. They may also preside over the hearing on the merits.

Postponements

165. All applications for postponement are dealt with in accordance with the directives of the district concerned.

166. Applications for postponement will be granted only if there are serious grounds and if the conditions are deemed appropriate. No application for postponement is granted solely on the basis of the consent of the parties.

Transfer in the event of insufficient resources

167. When a district's resources are insufficient to rule on an application or follow up a case, the district coordinator may, with the agreement of the coordinating judge of the Commercial Chamber, transfer an application or a complex commercial case to a judge of the Commercial Chamber.

168. The hearing and, where applicable, the case management take place in the District of Montreal, unless it is possible for the judge to proceed in the district concerned.

169. Should the case proceed in the District of Montreal, the hearings may be broadcast via Teams.

Procedures specific to bankruptcy

170. As provided for in section 11 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency General Rules,* all applications must be made by motion.

171. A motion must include, under its title, a reference to the specific sections of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* and the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency General Rules*.

172. The original motion, supporting affidavits, and proof of service must be filed with the court office of the Commercial Chamber at least two working days before the date of presentation.

173. The motion must be accompanied by a notice of presentation.

174. Upon presentation of the motion, if it falls within the registrar's jurisdiction, the registrar hears the parties or, as the case may be, sets the timetable to ready the case for trial and postpones the motion to a later date to fix a hearing date.

Filing of an application for a bankruptcy order

175. These proceedings are dealt with in accordance with section 43 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* and sections 69 and 70 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency General Rules*.

176. These proceedings cannot be served without the signature of the registrar and the seal of the court. To this end:

(a) The applicant creditor must make an appointment with the registrar at least 24 hours in advance by communicating by e-mail to the address provided in the directives for the district;

(b) At least 24 hours in advance, the applicant creditor must have sent to the registrar by e-mail to the same address a copy of the proceeding, the affidavit, the exhibits, and the search made with the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy;

(c) At the time of the appointment, the original and four copies of the motion, bearing the seal of the court office of the Commercial Chamber, must be provided to the registrar;

(d) Once the original and the four copies have been signed by the registrar, the applicant creditor must retrieve them to obtain a file number and pay the judicial fees.

Discharge of a bankrupt

177. The calling of the roll of applications for the discharge of bankrupts or oppositions are made in accordance with the directives for the district.

178. In the event that a creditor or the Superintendent of Bankruptcy opposes the discharge of a bankrupt, the parties must complete a Joint declaration to fix a hearing (Schedule Division 4).

Applications to the registrar in chambers

179. Applications for discharge by the trustee, the taxation of a bill of extra-judicial costs, and the taxation of a statement of receipts and disbursements will be dealt with by the registrar in chambers on the face of the record. These proceedings must be filed with the court office of the Commercial Chamber. Subject to the following, these applications must not be placed

on a roll:

(a) If the processing of the application raises questions, the registrar may, at their discretion, contact the applicant by telephone or e-mail, send them a notice of incomplete record, or ask them to submit a notice of presentation of their proceeding;

(b) In the event of contestation, the registrar will ask the applicant to issue a notice of presentation and to notify any contesting party.

Appeal of registrar's orders or decisions

180. No motion to appeal an order or decision of the registrar may be put on the roll unless the transcript of the hearing before the registrar, including the reasons for judgment, has been filed with the court office of the Commercial Chamber.

181. Before placing such a motion on the roll, the judge or registrar may require each party to file with the court office of the Commercial Chamber, within a specified time limit, a brief not exceeding 10 pages, including:

- a summary of the order or decision under appeal;
- the issue(s) in dispute;
- the grounds on which the appeal should (or should not) be allowed;
- the list of relevant authorities.

Certificate of non-appeal

182. Any application for a certificate of non-appeal of a decision, order, or judgment of the Commercial Chamber must be sent to the registrar of the district concerned with the subject line "Application for Certificate of Non-Appeal in File No. [500-11-...]". The statute concerned must be indicated in the application.

183. The application must be accompanied by a copy of the judgment in question. It is also recommended to provide a draft certificate of non-appeal in Word format to accelerate processing.

184. It is up to the applicant to ensure that appeal deadlines have expired in accordance with the applicable statute and that they have complied with these directives before making the application. Otherwise, the application will not be processed.

185. The registrar will inform the applicant when copies of the certificate of non-appeal are available.

DISTRICT-SPECIFIC DIRECTIVES

186. Districts have specific rules:

- Montreal
- Beauharnois
- Bedford (Cowansville)
- Bedford (Granby)
- Drummond
- Gatineau
- Iberville
- Joliette
- Labelle (Maniwaki)
- Labelle (Mont-Laurier)
- Laval
- Longueuil
- Megantic
- Pontiac (Campbell's Bay)
- Richelieu
- Saint-François
- Saint-Hyacinthe
- Terrebonne

COMMON LISTS OF CASE LAW

187. The common list of case law on judicial review, commercial matters (bankruptcy, restructuring, oppression), and class actions includes judgments frequently cited before the Superior Court in these matters.

188. The judgments included in these lists do not have to be reproduced in full in the book of authorities that must be filed prior to the hearing. However, if a party intends to cite one of the judgments that is part of the list, the

passage it relies on must be included, along with the preceding and following page, with reference to the common list of case law, and the passage cited must be highlighted.

189. For judgments that do not appear in the common list, the usual practice remains, and the judgment from which a passage is cited must be reproduced in full, indicating the relevant pages and highlighting the passages cited, in accordance with section 5 of the *Regulation of the Superior Court of Québec in civil matters*.

190. Please note that the judgments included in the common list of case law were selected based on certain criteria, including the number of times the judgments in question have been cited in other cases. The common lists do not constitute exhaustive lists of relevant judgments in a given area or an opinion in this respect.

Amended: September 1, 2023, addition of 132 to 135

Judicial review

Standard of review: determination and application

Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration) v. Vavilov, 2019 SCC 65.

Dunsmuir v. New Brunswick, 2008 SCC 9

Procedural fairness: standard of review and content

Baker v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration), [1999] 2 S.C.R. 817

2747-3174 Québec Inc. v. Québec (Régie des permis d'alcool), [1996] 3 S.C.R. 919

Ocean Port Hotel Ltd. v. British Columbia (General Manager, Liquor Control and Licensing Branch), 2001 SCC 52

Evidence on judicial review

Dupont c. Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, 2008 QCCA 2204

Time limit and discretionary nature of judicial review

Immeubles Port Louis Ltée v. Lafontaine (Village), [1991] 1 S.C.R. 326

Strickland v. Canada (Attorney General), 2015 SCC 37

Exhaustion of administrative process

Okwuobi v. Lester B. Pearson School Board; Casimir v.

Quebec (Attorney General); Zorrilla v. Quebec (Attorney General), 2005 SCC 16

Parry Sound (District) Social Services Administration Board v. O.P.S.E.U., Local 324, 2003 SCC 42

Judicial review of an interlocutory decision

Cégep de Valleyfield c. Gauthier-Cashman, [1984] C.A. 633

Stay of administrative decision

RJR - Macdonald Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), [1994] 1 S.C.R. 311

Manitoba (A.G.) v. Metropolitan Stores Ltd,[1987] 1 S.C.R. 110

Res judicata

Roberge v. Bolduc, [1991] 1 S.C.R. 374

Rocois Construction Inc. v. Québec Ready Mix Inc., [1990] 2 S.C.R. 440

Nasifoglu c. Complexe St-Ambroise inc., 2005 QCCA 559

Commercial, bankruptcy, and restructuring

(Presented in chronological order)

Husky Oil Operations Ltd. v. Minister of National Revenue, [1995] 3 S.C.R. 453

Restaurant Ocean Drive inc. c. Sam Levy & associés inc., [1998] R.J.Q. 30 (QC CA)

Bouchard c. Wilfrid Noël & Fils ltée, J.E. 2000-477 (QC CA)

First Vancouver Finance v. M.N.R., 2002 SCC 49

9076-3335 Québec inc. (Syndic de), [2003] R.J.Q. 2101 (QC CA)

91133 Canada ltée (Syndic de), [2003] R.J.Q. 753 (QC CA)

Lefebvre (Trustee of), 2004 SCC 63

Ouellet (Trustee of), 2004 SCC 64

D.I.M.S Constructions inc. (Trustee of) v. Quebec (Attorney General), 2005 SCC 52

Exode Automobile inc. (Syndic d'), 2005 QCCA 1208

GMAC Commercial Credit Corp. - Canada v. T.C.T. Logistics Inc., 2006 SCC 35

AXA Assurances inc. c. Immeubles Saratoga inc, 2007 QCCA 1807

Metcalfe & Mansfield Alternative Investments II Corp. (Re), 2008 ONCA 587

Caisse populaire Desjardins de l'Est de Drummond v. Canada, 2009 SCC 29

Century Services Inc. v. Canada (Attorney General), 2010 SCC 60

Dawson (Syndic de), 2011 QCCA 235

Newfoundland and Labrador v. AbitibiBowater Inc., 2012 SCC 67

Commission de la santé et de la sécurité du travail c. Dolbec Transport, 2012 QCCA 698

Canada (Procureur Général) c. Koch, 2012 QCCA 2207

Sun Indalex Finance, LLC v. United Steelworkers, 2013 SCC 6

Saskatchewan (Attorney General) v. Lemare Lake Logging Ltd., 2015 SCC 53

Arrangement relatif à Métaux Kitco inc., 2017 QCCA 268

Orphan Well Association v. Grant Thornton Ltd., 2019 SCC 5

9354-9186 Québec inc. v. Callidus Capital Corp., 2020 SCC 10

Chandos Construction Ltd. v. Deloitte Restructuring Inc., 2020 SCC 25

Séquestre de Media5 Corporation, 2020 QCCA 943

Arrangement relatif à Nemaska Lithium inc., 2020 QCCA 1488

Sherman Estate v. Donovan, 2021 SCC 25

Canada v. Canada North Group Inc., 2021 SCC 30

Montréal (City) v. Deloitte Restructuring Inc., 2021 SCC 53

Oppression

(Presented in chronological order)

Sulzer Medica AG c. Krela, J.E. 2003-45 (QC CA) (circumstances in which an oppression remedy is not appropriate).

Peoples Department Stores Inc. (Trustee of) v. Wise, 2004 SCC 68 (business judgment rule).

BCE Inc. v. 1976 Debentureholders, 2008 SCC 69

176283 Canada inc. c. St-Germain, 2011 QCCA 608 (concept of urgency).

Sawyer c. S. Teller ltée, 2011 QCCA 2389 (interim orders must not short-circuit the judgment on the merits).

Garage Technology Ventures Canada, s.e.c. (Capital Saint-Laurent s.e.c.) c. Léger, 2012 QCCA 1901 (availability of the remedy to the holder of a stock option).

Richthofen Management inc. c. Global Aviation Concept, 2014 QCCA 1103 (discretionary oppression orders).

Trackcom Systems International inc. c. Trackcom Systems inc., 2014 QCCA 1136 (investigative powers that constitute an exceptional measure).

Charland c. Lessard, 2015 QCCA 14 (proportionality in the context of an oppression remedy)

Mennillo v. Intramodal inc., 2016 SCC 51

Wilson v. Alharayeri, 2017 SCC 39

Class actions

Amex Bank of Canada v. Adams, 2014 SCC 56

Bank of Montreal v. Marcotte, 2014 CSC 55

Bisaillon v. Concordia University, 2006 SCC 19

Bou Malhab v. Diffusion Métromédia CMR inc., 2011 CSC 9

St. Lawrence Cement Inc. v. Barrette, 2008 SCC 64

Comité régional des usagers des transports en commun de Québec v. Quebec Urban Community Transit Commission, [1981] 1 S.C.R. 424

Dell Computer Corp. v. Union des consommateurs, 2007 SCC 34

Desjardins Financial Services Firm Inc. v. Asselin, 2020 SCC 30

Guimond v. Quebec (Attorney General), [1996] 3 S.C.R. 347

Imperial Tobacco Canada Ltd. c. Conseil québécois sur le tabac et la santé, 2019 QCCA 358

Infineon Technologies AG v. Option consommateurs, 2013 SCC 59

L'Oratoire Saint-Joseph du Mont-Royal v. J.J., 2019 SCC 35

Marcotte v. Fédération des caisses Desjardins du Québec, 2014 SCC 57

Marcotte v. Longueuil (City), 2009 SCC 43

Quebec (Public Curator) v. Syndicat national des employés de l'hôpital St-Ferdinand, [1996] 3 S.C.R. 211

Canada Post Corporation v. Lépine, 2009 SCC 16

Vivendi Canada Inc. v. Dell'Aniello, 2014 SCC 1

Western Canadian Shopping Centres Inc. v. Dutton, 2001 SCC 46

Ellis-Don Ltd. v. Ontario (Labour Relations Board), 2001 SCC 4

LIST OF SCHEDULES