



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SECOND SESSION

THIRTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE

Bill 7

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Act respecting the Régie du logement, the Jurors Act and other legislative provisions

Introduction

**Introduced by
Mr Paul Bégin
Minister of Justice**



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EXPLANATORY NOTES

This bill proposes to amend the Code of Civil Procedure principally to establish a simplified procedure by way of a declaration to govern all proceedings in which the amount claimed or the value of the object of the dispute does not exceed \$50,000.

Under the bill, the simplified procedure would also govern the recovery of a claim, irrespective of the amount involved, where the matter concerns

(a) the sale price of movable property;

(b) the price in a contract for services or of enterprise, a contract of leasing or a contract of carriage;

(c) claims related to a contract of employment, of lease, of deposit or of loan of money;

(d) the remuneration of a mandatary, a surety or an office holder for services rendered;

(e) bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes or acknowledgements of debt;

(f) taxes, rates and assessments imposed by or under any law of Québec.

Moreover, the general rules governing the institution of proceedings by way of a motion contained in articles 762 to 773 of the Code of Civil Procedure would apply to a greater number of judicial proceedings, and in particular to proceedings in respect of rights and obligations under a lease and of the divided co-ownership of an immovable and to suits for slander.

The bill proposes that the general rules governing the institution of proceedings by way of a motion also apply to certain proceedings

under particular statutes, for instance to proceedings to contest school board elections or to quash by-laws, resolutions or other proceedings in the municipal sector.

In addition, the bill abolishes the writ of summons, which commences proceedings in first instance, and replaces it by a notice accompanying the declaration. The bill proposes to empower the courts to split proceedings in matters of civil liability and determine whether the defendant is liable before determining the quantum of damages to compensate the plaintiff for the injury suffered.

Other measures contained in the bill tighten certain rules of the Code of Civil Procedure, in particular as regards frivolous or excessive proceedings, forced intervention, peremption of suit, seizure before judgment, sale under judicial authority and revocation of judgment in matters of small claims.

Lastly, the bill replaces the right to appeal pleno jure from decisions of the Régie du logement by a right to appeal on leave, and changes the mode of service under the Jurors Act from the use of certified or registered mail to the use of ordinary mail. The bill also contains consequential amendments.

LEGISLATION AMENDED BY THIS BILL:

- Code of Civil Procedure (R.S.Q., chapter C-25);
- Municipal Code of Québec (R.S.Q., chapter C-27.1);
- Act respecting school elections (R.S.Q., chapter E-2.3);
- Jurors Act (R.S.Q., chapter J-2);
- Act respecting the Régie du logement (R.S.Q., chapter R-8.1);
- Loan and Investment Societies Act (R.S.Q., chapter S-30);
- Act respecting the lands in the public domain (R.S.Q., chapter T-8.1);
- Courts of Justice Act (R.S.Q., chapter T-16).

Bill 7

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Act respecting the Régie du logement, the Jurors Act and other legislative provisions

THE PARLIAMENT OF QUÉBEC ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Article 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure (R.S.Q., chapter C-25) is repealed.

2. Article 35 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words "Saving the right of evocation provided for in article 32, and subject" in the first line by the word "Subject".

3. Article 39 of the said Code is replaced by the following article:

"39. Where in a district there is no judge or the judge is unable to act, the matters provided for by articles 211, 485, 489, 733, 734.0.1, 734.1, 753 and 834.1 may, by way of exception, be presented to the special clerk of the district. Where both the judge and the special clerk are absent or unable to act, such matters may be presented to a judge of another district, and a videoconference may be used.

No appeal lies from the decision made by the special clerk, but the decision may be revised without formality by the trial judge, on his own initiative or on application."

4. Article 44.1 of the said Code, amended by section 1 of chapter 28 of the statutes of 1994, is again amended by replacing the word "motion" in the first line of subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph by the word "application", and by replacing the words "In all cases" in the first line of the second paragraph by the words "Except in respect of applications for particulars".

5. Article 50 of the said Code is amended by replacing the word “writ” in the second line of the second paragraph by the words “written proceeding”.

6. The said Code is amended by inserting, after article 93, the following article:

“93.1 Where a provision of this Code requires that the parties’ proof be adduced by means of affidavits sufficiently detailed to establish all the facts necessary to support their pretensions, such affidavits may contain only relevant evidence that the affiant may swear to and that has not already been alleged in the motion.”

7. The heading of Section I of Chapter I of Title I of Book II of the said Code and articles 110 to 114 of the said Code are replaced by the following:

“SECTION I

“DECLARATION

“110. Unless otherwise provided, every judicial proceeding is introduced by a declaration.

“111. The declaration is prepared and signed by the plaintiff or his attorney.

The declaration must state the name, domicile and place of residence of the plaintiff and the name and last known place of residence of the defendant. It must also indicate in what capacity a party is named in the declaration if not in his personal capacity.

The object and causes of the proceeding must be stated in the declaration.

“112. The plaintiff prepares an original and at least two copies of his declaration and notice. On request and after payment of the court costs, the original is numbered by the clerk; the copies are certified true by the plaintiff or his attorney, and one copy is filed in the office of the court, opening the court record.

The attorney must enter his name and address on the original and on all the copies.

“113. In case of emergency, the original of the declaration may be filed with the clerk outside office hours even on a non-

juridical day, provided that the court costs are paid forthwith to the clerk, or to the person designated by him under the third paragraph of article 44, who must as soon as possible affix the seal to the copy left with him for the court record, after having entered thereon the date of payment and amount of the costs.

114. The clerk, upon proof that the original of a declaration has been lost or destroyed, may certify a copy to replace the original.”

8. Article 115 of the said Code is amended by replacing the word “writ” in the second line of the third paragraph by the word “declaration”, and by replacing, in the French text, the word “signifié” in the third line of the third paragraph by the word “signifiée”.

9. Article 117 of the said Code, amended by section 4 of chapter 28 of the statutes of 1994, is again amended

(1) by striking out the first paragraph;

(2) by striking out the words “writ or” in the third line of the second paragraph;

(3) by replacing the word “writ” in the last line of the second paragraph by the word “declaration”.

10. Articles 119 and 119.1 of the said Code are replaced by the following article:

119. The declaration must be accompanied with a notice to the defendant to appear within the time indicated to answer to the demand. The time limit is 10 days except where otherwise provided in this Code.

The notice must be set out in easily legible type, and contain the text appearing in Schedule I.”

11. Article 123 of the said Code is amended by replacing the word “writ” in the first line of the first paragraph by the word “declaration”.

12. Article 139 of the said Code is amended

(1) by replacing the words “writ of summons” in the first line of the first paragraph by the word “declaration”;

(2) by striking out the words “writ and” in the fourth line of the first paragraph;

(3) by replacing the words “writ of summons” in the third line of the fifth paragraph by the word “declaration”.

13. Article 143 of the said Code is amended

(1) by replacing the words “writ of summons” in the first and second lines by the word “declaration”;

(2) by replacing the words “a delay fixed, under penalty of the nullity of the writ” in the second and third lines by the words “the time fixed under pain of annulment of the declaration”.

14. The heading of Chapter II of Title I of Book II of the said Code, amended by section 5 of chapter 28 of the statutes of 1994, is replaced by the following heading:

“CHAPTER II

“FILING OF DECLARATION”.

15. Article 148 of the said Code is amended

(1) by striking out the words “writ and” in the second line of the first paragraph, and by replacing the word “their” in the same line by the word “its”;

(2) by striking out the words “writ and” in the second line of the second paragraph, and by replacing the word “their” in the third line of the same paragraph by the word “its”.

16. The heading of Chapter II of Title II of Book II of the said Code and articles 155 to 158 of the said Code are repealed.

17. Article 168 of the said Code, amended by section 7 of chapter 28 of the statutes of 1994, is again amended by striking out subparagraphs 6 and 7 of the first paragraph.

18. The said Code is amended by inserting, after article 168, the following article:

“**168.1** The defendant may also request that particulars necessary for the preparation of his defence be provided in respect

of any vague or ambiguous allegations of the demand; such a request does not suspend the proceedings.”

19. Article 199 of the said Code is amended by replacing the word “writ” in the first line by the word “declaration”.

20. Article 206 of the said Code is amended by striking out the words “the writ of summons and” in the second line.

21. Article 207 of the said Code is amended by striking out the words “the writ and” in the second line.

22. Article 217 of the said Code is amended by striking out the words “attached to the writ of summons” in the first line of the second paragraph.

23. Article 222 of the said Code is replaced by the following article:

“222. Unless the court decides otherwise, the principal action and the action in warranty form part of the same proceeding and must be heard jointly. They are decided in one and the same judgment.

The plaintiff in the principal action has an interest to make any useful intervention to ensure that the action in warranty does not cause undue delay in the proceedings.”

24. Article 265 of the said Code is replaced by the following article:

“265. Any proceeding will be declared perempted, upon the application of the defendant, six months after the last useful written proceeding is filed.”

25. Article 268 of the said Code is amended by replacing the figure “30” in the second line by the figure “10”.

26. Article 269 of the said Code is amended by replacing the word “year” in the second line of the first paragraph by the words “six months”.

27. The said Code is amended by inserting, after Chapter XI of Title IV of Book II, the following chapter:

“CHAPTER XII

“SPLIT PROCEEDINGS IN MATTERS OF CIVIL LIABILITY

“273.1 In matters of civil liability, the court may, by way of exception and on joint application of the parties, split the proceedings in order to determine whether the defendant is liable before determining the quantum of damages necessary to compensate the plaintiff for the injury suffered, where applicable.

The court takes into account, in particular, the relative complexity of the proof with respect to liability and the quantum of damages.

“273.2 No appeal lies from the judgment on an application for split proceedings; an appeal lies from the judgment on liability only where the judgment terminates the proceedings.”

28. Article 297 of the said Code is replaced by the following article:

“297. The bailiff who served the summons cannot testify to any facts or admissions which came to his knowledge after his being charged with service of the summons, except in relation to the service itself.”

29. The heading of Subsection 1 of Section 1 of Chapter I.1 of Title V of Book II of the said Code is amended by striking out the words “writ or”.

30. Article 331.2 of the said Code is amended by striking out the words “writ or” in the first line of the first paragraph.

31. Article 331.8 of the said Code is amended by striking out the words “writ or” in the first line of the first paragraph.

32. Article 406 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words “a writ, obtained in the same manner as a writ of summons” in the second line by the words “an order of the clerk, obtained upon oral request” and by replacing the word “writ” in the fourth line by the word “order”.

33. Article 408 of the said Code is amended by replacing the word “writ” in the second line of the first paragraph by the word “order”.

34. The heading of Title VI of Book II of the said Code is amended by replacing, in the French text, the word “ADJUDICATION” by the word “DÉCISION”.

35. The heading of Chapter I of Title VI of Book II of the said Code is amended by replacing, in the French text, the word “ADJUDICATION” by the word “DÉCISION”.

36. Article 448 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words “it for the decision of the court” in the third line by the words “the dispute to the court for decision”, and by replacing the word “factum” in the fourth line by the word “motion”.

37. Article 449 of the said Code is replaced by the following article:

“449. The motion must be accompanied by an affidavit stating that the dispute is real and that the facts which give rise to it are true.”

38. Article 450 of the said Code is replaced by the following article:

“450. The rules of Title II of Book V concerning certain proceedings relating to persons and property, adapted as required, apply to an application for a decision on a question of law.”

39. Article 451 of the said Code is replaced by the following article:

“451. A judgment rendered under this chapter has the same effects and is subject to the same remedies as any other final judgment.”

40. The said Code is amended by inserting, after article 481, the following Title:

“TITLE VIII

“SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE BY WAY OF A DECLARATION

“CHAPTER I

“GENERAL PROVISIONS

“481.1 Unless otherwise provided, the special rules contained in this Title apply to all proceedings in which the amount claimed or the value of the object of the dispute does not exceed \$50,000, excluding the interest accrued up to the date of the introduction of the proceeding and the indemnity referred to in article 1619 of the Civil Code of Québec.

These special rules also apply to the recovery of a claim, irrespective of the amount in issue, in any matter concerning

(a) the sale price of movable property;

(b) the price in a contract for services or of enterprise, a contract of leasing or a contract of carriage;

(c) claims related to a contract of employment, of lease, of deposit or of loan of money;

(d) the remuneration of a mandatary, a surety or an office holder for services rendered;

(e) bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes or acknowledgements of debt;

(f) taxes, rates and assessments imposed by or under any law of Québec.

“481.2 Where the parties or their attorneys have used dilatory or excessive means to avoid the application of the simplified procedure, in particular by overstating the amount in issue, the court may, on an application, impose a penalty pursuant to the Tariff of Court Costs in Civil Matters and Court Office Fees, without prejudice to the damages that may be awarded in reparation of the injury suffered by another party in accordance with article 75.2.

Furthermore, the plaintiff or his attorney may not recover any costs, unless the court is convinced that it was reasonable that the

proceeding be introduced or continued according to the ordinary procedure.

“481.3 Either party to a proceeding introduced according to the provisions of this Title may request that the contestation and the proof and hearing be governed by the general rules of the ordinary procedure in first instance.

The court, on a motion, may order that the proceedings be continued according to the ordinary procedure if the complexity of the matter or special circumstances warrant it, in particular if there is a high risk that continuing the proceedings according to the simplified procedure would cause irreparable injury to one of the parties.

“481.4 Except as provided in this Title, such proceedings are governed by the general rules applicable to other proceedings under the provisions of Book II as they relate to the ordinary procedure in courts of first instance.

“CHAPTER II

“INTRODUCTION OF PROCEEDING AND APPEARANCE

“481.5 A proceeding is introduced by a declaration prepared and signed by the plaintiff or his attorney; the content of the declaration, including the description of the parties, must conform to the provisions of articles 110 to 119.

Copies of the exhibits in support of the demand, including expert reports, are attached to the declaration and served with it.

“481.6 The defendant must appear within 10 days after service of the declaration, by filing in the office of the court a written appearance signed by him or by his attorney.

However, the defendant is not in default if he appears after expiry of the time for appearance but before the expiry of the time for filing a defence, provided that the defence is filed with the written appearance.

“CHAPTER III

“PRELIMINARY EXCEPTIONS

“481.7 Within 10 days after expiry of the time for appearance, the defendant must present together any applications for intervention, dilatory or declinatory exceptions or exceptions to dismiss the action which he intends to urge against the declaration.

The defendant must file his defence within 10 days of the judgment on such applications and preliminary exceptions; no appeal lies from such decisions, unless they terminate the proceedings.

“CHAPTER IV

“EXAMINATIONS AND EXPERT OPINIONS

“481.8 No special pre-trial proceedings relating to production of evidence provided for in Chapter III of Title V of Book II are permitted, except on leave of the court.

The judge or clerk may, on application, appoint an expert or authorize the examination on discovery of the plaintiff or of his agent, employee or officer; the expert opinion must be produced or the examination on discovery must take place within the time for filing a defence.

At any stage of the proceedings, a party is foreclosed from producing the expert opinion or carrying out the examination on discovery if no expert opinion has been produced or no examination on discovery has taken place within 90 days after service of the declaration and notice.

“CHAPTER V

“CONTESTATION

“481.9 A defendant who has not filed any preliminary exceptions must file his defence within 20 days after expiry of the time fixed for appearance.

“481.10 Issue is joined by the demand and the defence. No answer is admissible, unless there is a cross demand.

A cross demand forms part of the defence and is subject to the same rules as the principal demand.

Where the amount of the cross demand exceeds the jurisdiction of the court, the court may reserve, for the time and on the conditions it determines, the right of the party to apply by motion to the competent court for adjudication on the amount in excess.

“CHAPTER VI

“INSCRIPTION

“**481.11** Inscription for proof and hearing must be effected not later than six months after service of the declaration and notice. Failing inscription within that time, the action is abandoned and the proceedings are perempted. Such time limit is imperative and its expiry entails forfeiture subject only to impossibility of acting.

“**481.12** In cases of failure to appear or to plead to the merits within the time fixed, the filing in the office of the court of the original of the declaration and of proof of its service serves as inscription for judgment by the clerk or inscription for proof and hearing before the court or the special clerk in accordance with articles 194 and 195.

“**481.13** As soon as issue is joined, the plaintiff must file in the office of the court the original of the declaration and proof of its service. Such filing serves as inscription for proof and hearing before the court.

“CHAPTER VII

“PROOF AND HEARING

“**481.14** The clerk keeps a special roll for proceedings introduced according to the simplified procedure by way of a declaration.

Where the rules of practice provide for the issue of a certificate of readiness, a declaration of inscription on the roll for hearing must be filed not later than 15 days after the filing of the original of the declaration and of proof of its service. The party to whom the declaration of inscription on the roll is served has 15 days in which to serve and file a declaration of inscription on the roll to the same effect, on pain of foreclosure.

“**481.15** The clerk fixes forthwith a date for proof and hearing; he gives notice to the parties at least 15 days before the date fixed for the hearing.

“481.16 In any matter of whatever nature, the judgment must be rendered within four months after being taken under advisement.

“481.17 The Government establishes, by regulation, a tariff of court costs that may prescribe different costs from those presently in force according to the class of action, or that may provide that court costs are established as a percentage of the amount involved in the proceeding.”

41. Article 553.2 of the said Code is amended by adding the words “other than a legal hypothec securing a claim arising out of a judgment” at the end of subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph.

42. Article 696 of the said Code is amended by inserting the words “legal hypothec securing the” after the words “affect the” in the first line of the second paragraph.

43. Article 724 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words “registered or certified” in the first line of the second paragraph by the word “ordinary”.

44. Article 738 of the said Code is amended by replacing the second paragraph by the following paragraph:

“The demand is presented to a judge who quashes the seizure if the allegations contained in the affidavit are insufficient. In the opposite case, the judge refers the motion to the court and, if expedient, revises the extent of the seizure and of the security and makes any other useful order for safeguarding the rights of the parties.”

45. Article 753.1 of the said Code is amended

(1) by replacing the words “writ has been issued” in the second line of the first paragraph by the words “declaration has been filed in the office of the court”;

(2) by striking out the words “the writ and” in the first line of the second paragraph;

(3) by replacing the words “writ if the writ has not been issued” in the first and second lines of the third paragraph by the words “declaration if the declaration has not been filed”, and by replacing the words “without the writ” in the third line of the same paragraph by the words “without the declaration”;

(4) by striking out the words “the writ and” in the third line of the third paragraph.

46. Article 756 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words “writ of summons” in the second line by the word “declaration”.

47. Article 762 of the said Code is amended

(1) by adding the words “, including suits for slander” at the end of subparagraph *b* of the second paragraph;

(2) by adding, at the end of the second paragraph, the following subparagraph:

“(f) applications relating to rights and obligations resulting from a lease.”

48. Article 763 of the said Code, amended by section 29 of chapter 28 of the statutes of 1994, is again amended by replacing the words “writ of summons” in the second paragraph by the word “declaration”.

49. Article 809 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words “are introduced by writ of summons; other applications relating to the partition of a succession or of other undivided property and those” in the first, second and third lines of the first paragraph by the words “, other applications relating to the partition of a succession or of other undivided property and applications”.

50. Article 812 of the said Code is replaced by the following article:

“**812.** All applications relating to the divided co-ownership of an immovable are introduced by way of a motion.”

51. Article 813 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words “writs of summons” in the fourth line of the second paragraph by the word “declarations”.

52. Article 813.6 of the said Code is amended

(1) by replacing the words “, where such is the case, state together a motion in evocation and” in the first and second lines of the first paragraph by the words “present together any”;

(2) by replacing the words “such motion and” in the first and second lines of the second paragraph by the word “the”.

53. Article 829 of the said Code is amended by striking out the words “; in that case, the clerk may issue the writ of summons only upon the filing of the authorization” in the second and third lines of the second paragraph.

54. Article 832 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words “writ of summons” in the second paragraph by the words “a declaration”.

55. Article 910 of the said Code is amended by striking out the second paragraph.

56. The said Code is amended by inserting, after Section III of Chapter X of Book VI, the following section:

“SECTION IV

“SPECIAL RULES GOVERNING SALES UNDER JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

“910.1 The person designated by the court to proceed with a sale under judicial authority prepares a scheme of collocation, according to the instructions of the judge and in accordance with articles 712 to 715. The person must notify the proposed scheme to the debtor, to the creditors whose names appear on the statement certified by the registrar and to the municipality and school board concerned.

“910.2 The designated person, on his own initiative or at the request of an interested person, may correct the proposed scheme of collocation upon determining that it contains an error. In that case, notification is repeated, and the time for contesting the proposed scheme begins to run anew from the date of such notification.

Any interested person may, by motion, contest the proposed scheme of collocation and ask that the court determine to whom the proceeds of the sale must be distributed. Such a remedy may be exercised within 15 days after the date of notification of the proposed scheme. The motion must be served on the person having prepared the proposed scheme, on the debtor and on every creditor whose name appears in the proposed scheme.

“910.3 If there has been no contestation within 30 days after notification of the proposed scheme of collocation, the person having

prepared the proposed scheme must distribute the proceeds of the sale as provided in the proposed scheme.

From the time of the sale until the distribution of proceeds, the proceeds of the sale must be conserved as provided in article 1341 of the Civil Code of Québec.”

57. Article 965 of the said Code is amended by inserting the words “or the special clerk, as the case may be,” after the word “judge” in the first line of the first paragraph.

58. Article 983 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words “from which the writ was issued” in the sixth line of the first paragraph by the words “where the declaration was filed”.

59. Article 984.1 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words “from which the writ was issued” in the fourth line of the first paragraph by the words “where the declaration was filed”.

60. Article 987 of the said Code is replaced by the following article:

“987. A motion in revocation must be made in writing and filed in the office of the court within 10 days of knowledge of the judgment.

Upon inspection of the motion, the judge or the clerk decides whether it is admissible; if he decides to admit it, compulsory execution is suspended, and the clerk gives notice to the person who obtained the judgment, in accordance with the procedure governing service of a copy of the motion, and indicates the date on which the motion will be referred to court for a decision on the merits, regarding both the motion in revocation and the dispute itself.”

61. Schedule 1 to Book X of the said Code is replaced by the following schedule:

“Schedule 1 (Articles 119 and 813.5)

“NOTICE TO DEFENDANT

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this action in the office of the (*Name of court*) of the judicial district of

To contest the plaintiff's allegations, you must first appear by filling out an appearance form at the office of the Court House of You may mandate a lawyer to represent you and act in your name.

(Proper box to be checked off by plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney.)

Civil matters

If you wish to contest the plaintiff's allegations, you must first appear at the office of the court within the following time limit:

Thereafter, you may contest the plaintiff's allegations within the legal time limits.

Family matters

If you wish to contest the plaintiff's allegations, you must do so within the same time limit within which you must appear, which is:

You will be given no extension beyond the time given for appearing.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that if you fail to appear or to contest the plaintiff's allegations within the time limit (s) fixed, the plaintiff may obtain a judgment in default against you. Moreover, if you do not appear, the plaintiff will not be required to inform you of any further proceedings."

62. Section 91 of the Act respecting the Régie du logement (R.S.Q., chapter R-8.1) is amended

(1) by inserting, at the beginning, the following paragraph:

"91. An appeal lies, on leave of a judge of the Court of Québec, from decisions of the Régie du logement when the matter at issue is one which ought to be submitted to the Court of Québec.";

(2) by replacing the words that precede paragraph 1 by the following words: "However, no appeal lies from decisions of the board concerning an application";

(3) by replacing the words “article 1656 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada” in the first and second lines of paragraph 4 by the words “articles 1907 and 1908 of the Civil Code of Québec.”

63. Section 92 of the said Act is replaced by the following section :

“92. The application for leave to appeal must be made at the office of the Court of Québec of the place where the dwelling is situated, and is presented by motion accompanied with a copy of the decision and of the documents of the contestation, if they are not reproduced in the decision.

The motion together with a notice of presentation must be served on the adverse party and filed in the office of the court within 30 days after the date of the decision. The motion must state the conclusions sought, and contain a brief statement by the applicant of the grounds he intends to rely on.

If the application is granted, the judgment authorizing the appeal shall serve as an inscription in appeal. The clerk of the Court of Québec shall transmit a copy of this judgment without delay to the board and to the parties and their attorneys.

The respondent may bring an appeal or an incidental appeal in the same manner and within the same time limit.”

64. Section 93 of the said Act is replaced by the following section :

“93. Such time limit is imperative and its expiry entails forfeiture of the right of appeal.

However, if a party dies before the expiry of the time limit and without having brought an appeal, the time limit to apply for leave to appeal does not run against the party’s legal representatives until the date on which the decision is served on them in accordance with article 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).

The time limit to apply for leave to appeal begins to run against a party condemned in default only once the time for applying for revocation of the decision has expired.”

65. Section 94 of the said Act is amended by inserting, after the first paragraph, the following paragraph :

“An application for leave to appeal does not suspend execution of the decision. However, where the decision of the board entails the eviction of the lessee or of the occupants, a motion may be filed with a judge of the Court of Québec for the suspension of execution of the decision if the applicant shows that execution would cause him serious prejudice and that he has filed an application for leave to appeal.”

66. Section 95 of the said Act is repealed.

67. Section 98 of the said Act is amended by replacing the words “the application again” in the first line by the words “evidence and representations only in relation to matters authorized by the leave to appeal,”.

68. Section 26 of the Jurors Act (R.S.Q., chapter J-2) is replaced by the following sections:

“**26.** A prospective juror is summoned by means of a summons sent to his last known residential or business address by ordinary mail or, if he may be reached in this manner, by fax machine or other electronic means.

“**26.1** A judge before whom a prospective juror is called to appear who finds that the prospective juror has failed to appear before him or has left the place of the hearing without having been released from the obligation of remaining in attendance may order that a new summons be served on the prospective juror by a peace officer or a bailiff or by registered mail, certified mail or priority post.”

69. Section 31 of the said Act is replaced by the following section:

“**31.** The sheriff shall rule on an application under section 29 and communicate his decision as soon as possible to the person concerned by the means he considers most appropriate.”

70. Section 32 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words “or 31” in the second line.

71. Article 690 of the Municipal Code of Québec (R.S.Q., chapter C-27.1) is amended

(1) by replacing the words “an ordinary action, and the proceedings are the same as in summary matters” in the first and

second lines of the first paragraph by the words “motion according to the special rules of articles 763 to 773 of the Code of Civil Procedure”;

(2) by striking out the words “for the writ of summons” in the second line of the third paragraph.

72. Section 178 of the Act respecting school elections (R.S.Q., chapter E-2.3) is amended by replacing the words “way of a writ to which is attached, to stand in lieu of a declaration,” in the first and second lines by the words “service of”.

73. Section 179 of the said Act is amended by replacing the words “ordinary rules” in the first line by the words “rules of Chapter I of Title II of Book V”.

74. Section 6 of the Loan and Investment Societies Act (R.S.Q., chapter S-30) is amended

(1) by replacing the word “process” in the second line of the second paragraph by the words “any written proceeding”;

(2) by replacing the word “process” in the fourth line of the said paragraph by the words “any written proceeding”.

75. Section 61 of the Act respecting the lands in the public domain (R.S.Q., chapter T-8.1), amended by section 30 of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1995, is again amended by striking out the words “as a writ in an action of ejectment or in a possessory action” in the second line of the second paragraph.

76. Section 224 of the Courts of Justice Act (R.S.Q., chapter T-16) is amended by inserting the words “civil penalties,” after the word “prescribe” in the second line of the first paragraph.

77. Proceedings in progress on (*insert here the date of the day preceding that of the coming into force of this Act*) remain governed by the ordinary procedure.

However, a party may request that a proceeding in progress on (*insert here the date of coming into force of this Act*) be continued according to the simplified procedure. The judge or clerk, after having ascertained the consent of the parties, shall grant the request provided no inscription has been filed in the record.

78. The provisions of this Act come into force on the date or dates to be fixed by the Government.