

RULE 42

CERTIFICATE OF PENDING LITIGATION

ISSUING OF CERTIFICATE

Court Order Required

- 42.01** (1) A certificate of pending litigation (Form 42A) under section 36 of the *Supreme Court Act* may be issued by the registrar only under an order of the court.

Claim for Certificate to be in Originating Process

- (2) A party who seeks a certificate of pending litigation shall include a claim for it in the originating process or pleading that commences the proceeding, together with a description of the land in question sufficient for registration.

Motion Without Notice

- (3) A motion for an order under subrule (1) may be made without notice.

Order to be Served Forthwith

- (4) A party who obtains an order under subrule (1) shall forthwith serve it, together with a copy of the notice of motion and all affidavits and other documents used at the hearing of the motion, on all parties against whom an interest in land is claimed in the proceeding.

DISCHARGE OF CERTIFICATE

- 42.02** (1) An order discharging a certificate of pending litigation under subsection 36(6) of the *Supreme Court Act* may be obtained on motion to the court.

Factum

- (2) Each party to a motion under subrule (1) shall, unless the motion is made on consent, serve on every other party a factum consisting of a concise statement, without argument, of the facts and law relied on by the party, and file it, with proof of service, in the court office where the motion is to be heard, not later than noon on the day before the hearing.

R. 42.02

Rule 42.02 (Also Note: s.36(6) of the Supreme Court Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap S-10)

Ellis et al. v. Island Beach Properties Inc. Et al. (1991), 85 Nfld. & P.E.I.R. 35 (P.E.I.S.C.-T.D.)

Land charged by the certificate was desirable for cottage or resort development. The Court ordered the Certificate be vacated on the condition that the net proceeds from the sale of any part of the land be paid to the prothonotary pending the resolution of the litigation.

Rational Development Co. Ltd. v. McQuaid (1991), 94 Nfld. & P.E.I.R. 289 (P.E.I.S.C.-T.D.)

Considering a number of factors, including the fact damages were claimed as an alternate remedy by the plaintiff and the harm to the defendant if the certificate were left in place, the court ordered the certificate which charged that part of the land upon which the defendant had constructed buildings, be discharged.