



PLEASE NOTE

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This document is *not* the official version of the Act. The Act and the amendments as printed under the authority of the Queen's Printer for the province should be consulted to determine the authoritative statement of the law.

For more information concerning the history of this Act, please see the [Table of Public Acts](#).

If you find any errors or omissions in this consolidation, please contact:

Legislative Counsel Office
Tel: (902) 368-4291
Email: legislation@gov.pe.ca

CHAPTER E-11

EVIDENCE ACT

1. In this Act

Definitions

(a) “action” includes any civil proceeding, inquiry, arbitration and a prosecution for an offence committed against a statute of the province or against a bylaw or regulation made under the authority of a statute, and any other prosecution or proceeding authorized or permitted to be tried, heard, had or taken by or before a court under the law of the province;

action

(b) “cause” or “suit” includes action;

cause or suit

(c) “deed” means every deed or writing of whatsoever nature or kind relating to or affecting any interest in or title to land in the province, except a mortgage;

deed

(d) “mortgage” includes every mortgage, deed of further charge, assignment of mortgage, release of mortgage, certificate of satisfaction of mortgage, release of judgment lien, and any writing relating to or affecting any interest in or title to land in the province, in the nature of a mortgage or relating thereto. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.1.

mortgage

2. No person offered as a witness shall be excluded, by reason of any alleged incapacity from crime or interest, from giving evidence according to the practice of the court on the trial of any action, issue, matter, or proceeding, or on any inquiry arising in any suit, action or proceeding in any court, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.2.

Competency of witnesses, persons with criminal record

3. Every person offered as a witness shall be admitted to give evidence, notwithstanding that the person has an interest in the matter in question, or in the event of the trial of any issue, matter, question, or inquiry, or of the suit, action or proceeding in which he is offered as a witness, and notwithstanding that the person may have been previously convicted of any crime or offence. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.3.

Persons with an interest in the matter

4. On the trial of any action, issue, matter, or proceeding, or on any inquiry arising in any suit, action, or other proceeding in any court in this province or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence therein, the parties to the proceedings and the persons in whose behalf a suit, action, or other

Parties to proceedings & spouses competent & compellable

proceeding is brought or instituted, or imposed, or defended, and the husbands and wives of such parties and persons shall, except as hereinafter excepted be competent and compellable to give evidence according to the practice of the court on behalf of themselves, or of either or any of the parties to the said suit, action, or other proceeding. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.4.

Marital sexual
intercourse
evidence admissible

5. Without limiting the generality of section 4, a husband or wife may, in any action, give evidence that he or she did or did not have sexual intercourse with the other party to the marriage at any time or within any period of time before or during the marriage. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.5.

Incriminating
evidence, witness
not excused from

6. No witness shall be excused from answering any question upon the ground that the answer to the question may tend to criminate him, or may tend to establish his liability to a penalty or a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of any other person; but if with respect to any question the witness objects to answering upon the ground that his answer may tend to criminate him or may tend to establish his liability to a penalty or a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of any person, and if but for this section the witness would have been excused from answering the question, then, although the witness shall be compelled to answer, the answer so given shall not be used or receivable in evidence against him in any civil or criminal trial or other civil or criminal proceeding against him thereafter other than a prosecution for perjury. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.6.

Action for breach of
promise of marriage

7. The parties to an action for breach of promise of marriage are competent to give evidence in the action; but no plaintiff in such action shall recover a verdict unless his or her testimony is corroborated by some other material evidence in support of the promise. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.7.

Adultery
proceedings

8. The parties to a proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery and the husbands and wives of the parties are competent to give evidence in the proceedings; but in such case the husband or wife, if competent only under and by virtue of this Act shall not be liable to be asked or bound to answer any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery, unless he or she has already given evidence in the same proceeding in disproof of his or her alleged adultery. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.8.

Communication
during marriage,
disclosure

9. No husband is compellable to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during the marriage, and no wife shall be compellable to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.9.

10. On the trial of any proceeding, matter or question under any statute of this province the party opposing or defending, or the wife or husband of the party, is competent and compellable to give evidence therein. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.10.

Proceedings under provincial statutes

11. In any action or proceeding by or against the heirs, or personal representatives or their assigns of a deceased person, an opposite or interested party to the action shall not obtain a verdict, judgment or decision therein on his own evidence in respect of any matter occurring before the death of the deceased person, unless the evidence is corroborated by some other material evidence. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.11.

Action by or against heirs or personal representatives

12. In any action or proceeding by or against a person found by inquisition to be a mentally incompetent person, an opposite or interested party shall not obtain a verdict, judgment or decision therein on his own evidence, unless such evidence is corroborated by some other material evidence. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.12.

Action by or against person mentally incompetent

13. If any person called as a witness, or required or desiring to make an affidavit or deposition in a proceeding, or on an occasion wherein, or touching a matter respecting which an oath is required, whether on taking office or otherwise, refuses or is unwilling from alleged conscientious motives to be sworn, the court or a judge, or other presiding officer or person qualified to take affidavits or depositions upon being satisfied of the sincerity of the objection, may permit the person, instead of being sworn, to make his solemn affirmation or declaration in the words following,

Objection to taking oath, affirmation, or declaration

“I, A.B., do solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare that the taking of any oath is according to my religious belief unlawful, and I do also solemnly, sincerely and truly affirm and declare etc.”

which solemn affirmation and declaration is of the same force and effect as if the person had taken an oath in the usual form. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.13.

14. All courts, judges, justices, officers, commissioners, arbitrators or other persons having by law or consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, are hereby empowered to administer an oath, affirmation or declaration to all such witnesses as are legally called before them respectively. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.14.

Administer oaths, persons who may

15. A party producing a witness shall not be allowed to impeach his credit by general evidence of bad character; but he may contradict him by other evidence, or by leave of the judge in case the witness shall, in the opinion of the judge, prove adverse, prove that he has made at other times a statement inconsistent with his present testimony; but before that

General evidence of bad character, not admissible, exception

proof can be given the circumstances of the supposed statement, sufficient to designate the particular occasion, must be mentioned to the witness, and he must be asked whether or not he has made the statement. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.15.

Former statements
inconsistent with
testimony

16. If a witness upon cross-examination as to a former statement made by him, relative to the subject matter of the cause, and inconsistent with his present testimony, does not distinctly admit that he has made the statement, proof may be given that he did in fact make it, but before the proof can be given the circumstances of the supposed statement, sufficient to designate the particular occasion must be mentioned to the witness, and he must be asked whether or not he has made the statement. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.16.

Previous statements
made in writing

17. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing, relative to the subject matter of the cause, without the writing being shown to him, but if it is intended to contradict the witness by the writing, his attention must, before the contradictory proof can be given, be called to those parts of the writing which are to be used for the purpose of so contradicting him; but the judge at any time during the trial may require the production of the writing for his inspection; and he may thereupon make such use of it for the purpose of the trial as he shall think fit. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.17.

Conviction of
crimes, evidence as
to

18. A witness in any cause may be questioned as to whether he has been convicted of any crime, and upon being so questioned, if he either denies the fact or refuses to answer, the opposite party may prove the conviction, and a certificate, containing the substance and effect only (omitting the formal part) of the indictment and conviction for the offence purporting to be signed by the clerk of the court where the offender was convicted, or by the deputy of the clerk or officer (for which certificate a fee of twenty-five cents and no more shall be demanded or taken) shall, upon proof of the identity of the person, be sufficient evidence of the conviction without proof of the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed the same. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.18.

Attestation of
instruments, proof
of

19. It is not necessary to prove by the attesting witness any instrument to the validity of which attestation is not requisite, but any instrument may be proved by admission or otherwise as if there had been no attesting witness thereto. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.19.

Handwriting, proof

20. Comparison of a disputed handwriting with any writing proved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine may be made by witnesses, and the writings and the evidence of witnesses respecting the same may be

submitted to the court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing in dispute. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.20.

21. (1) In this section, “Imperial Parliament” means the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as constituted on April 20, 1939, or any former kingdom, which included England, whether known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or otherwise.

Imperial Parliament defined

(2) Judicial notice shall be taken of

Judicial notice of statutes

- (a) all Acts of the Imperial Parliament;
- (b) all Acts of the Parliament of Canada;
- (c) all ordinances made by the Governor in Council of the Government of Canada;
- (d) all ordinances made by the Governor in Council, Lieutenant Governor in Council, or administrator, or Commissioner in Council of any province, colony, or territory which, or some portion of which, forms part of Canada, and all Acts and ordinances of the legislature of, or other legislative body or authority competent to make laws for, any province, colony or territory;
- (e) all Acts and ordinances of the legislature of, or other legislative body or authority competent to make laws for, any dominion, empire, commonwealth, state, province, colony, territory, possession, or protectorate of Her Majesty.

(3) The provisions of this section apply with respect to dominions, empires, commonwealths, states, provinces, colonies, territories, possessions, and protectorates at any time heretofore existing or hereafter constituted, as well as to those now existing, and applies in respect of ordinances and Acts made or enacted before as well as to those made or enacted after the enactment of this section.

Application of section

(4) No order, conviction or other proceeding made by any justice or provincial court judge shall be quashed or set aside, and no defendant shall be discharged, by reason of any objection that evidence has not been given of a proclamation or order of the Governor General in Council or of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, or of any rules, regulations, or bylaws made by the Governor General in Council in pursuance of a statute of Canada or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council in pursuance of a statute of Prince Edward Island, or of the publication of proclamations, orders, rules, regulations or bylaws in the Canada Gazette or in the Gazette, respectively, and every proclamation, order, rule, regulation and bylaw and the publication thereof, shall be judicially noticed. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.21.

Evidence of proclamation not required

22. (1) In this section

Definitions

British possession	(a) “British possession” means any dominion of Her Majesty exclusive of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Canada;
dominion	(b) “dominion” includes kingdom, empire, republic, commonwealth, state, province, territory, possession and protectorate and, where parts of a dominion are under both a central and a local legislature, includes both parts under the central legislature and each part under a local legislature;
federal	(c) “federal” as applied to state documents means of or pertaining to the Government of Canada;
foreign state	(d) “foreign state” includes every dominion other than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada or a British possession;
imperial	(e) “imperial”, as applied to state documents, means of or pertaining to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as constituted on April 20, 1939, or any former kingdom which included England, whether known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or otherwise;
legislature	(f) “legislature” includes any legislative body or authority competent to make laws for a Dominion;
provincial	(g) “provincial” as applied to state documents, means of or pertaining to any province, colony, or territory which, or some portion of which, forms part of Canada, and “province” when used in respect of federal or provincial state documents has a corresponding meaning;
Queen’s Printer	(h) “Queen’s Printer” includes government printer or other official printer;
state document	(i) “state document” includes any Act or ordinance enacted or made or purporting to have been enacted or made by a legislature, and any order, regulation, notice, appointment, warrant, license, certificate, letters patent, official record, rule of court, or other instrument issued or made or purporting to have been issued or made under the authority of any Act or ordinance so enacted or made, or purporting to have been enacted or made, and any official gazette, journal, proclamation, treaty, or other public document or act of state issued or made or purporting to have been issued or made.
Application of section	(2) The definitions in subsection (1) apply in respect of dominions, kingdoms, empires, republics, commonwealths, states, provinces, territories, colonies, possessions, and protectorates at any time heretofore

existing or hereafter constituted as well as to those now existing and this section applies accordingly.

(3) The existence and the whole or any part of the contents of any imperial state document may be proved in any of the following modes: Proof of state documents

- (a) in the same manner as the same may be provable in any court in England;
- (b) by the production of a copy of the Canada Gazette or a volume of the Statutes of Canada purporting to contain a copy of or an extract from the same or a notice thereof;
- (c) by the production of a copy thereof or an extract therefrom purporting to be printed by, or for, or by authority of, the Canadian Government Printing Bureau or for any province of Canada;
- (d) by the production of a copy thereof or an extract therefrom purporting to be certified as a true copy or extract by the minister or head, or by the deputy minister or deputy head, of any department of the Imperial Government or purporting to be an exemplification thereof under the Imperial Great Seal;
- (e) by the production of a copy thereof or an extract therefrom purporting to be certified as a true copy or extract by the custodian of the original document or the public records from which the copy or extract purports to be made.

(4) The existence and the whole or any part of the contents of any federal or provincial state document may be proved in any of the following modes: Proof of federal and provincial state documents

- (a) by the production of a copy of the Canada Gazette or of the official gazette for any province or of a volume of the Statutes of Canada or of the legislature of any province purporting to contain a copy of the state document or an extract therefrom or a notice thereof;
- (b) by the production of a copy thereof or an extract therefrom purporting to be printed by, or for, or by authority of, the Queen's Printer for Canada or for any province;
- (c) by the production of a copy thereof or an extract therefrom, whether printed or not, purporting to be certified as a true copy or extract by the minister or head or the deputy minister or deputy head of any department of the Government of Canada or of any province, or by the custodian of the original document or the public records from which the copy or extract purports to be made, or purporting to be an exemplification of the state document under the Great Seal of Canada or of any province.

Proof of state documents of a British possession or foreign state

(5) The existence and the whole or any part of the contents of any state document of a British possession or foreign state may be proved in any of the following modes:

(a) by the production of a copy thereof or an extract therefrom purporting to be printed by, or for, or by the authority of, the legislature, government, or Queen's Printer, of the British possession or of the foreign state;

(b) by the production of a copy thereof or an extract therefrom whether printed or not, purporting to be certified as a true copy or extract by the minister or head, or the deputy minister or deputy head, of any department of government of the British possession or of the foreign state, or by the custodian of the original document or the public records from which the copy or extract purports to be made, or purporting to be an exemplification of the state document under the Great Seal or other state seal of the British possession or of the foreign state.

Proof of signature and official position unnecessary

(6) It is not necessary to prove the signature or official position of the person by whom any copy or extract that is tendered in evidence under this section purports to be certified, or to prove that the original document or the public records from which the copy or extract purports to be made were deposited or kept in the custody of the person so certifying; and where a copy or extract that is tendered in evidence under this section purports to be printed by, or for, or under the authority of a legislature or government, or of a Queen's Printer, it is not necessary to prove the authority, status, or official position of the legislature or government, or of the Queen's Printer. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.22.

Certificates of marriage, baptism or burial, *prima facie* proof

23. A certificate of the marriage of any person married, or of the baptism of any person baptized, or of the burial of any person interred beyond the limits of this province under the hand of the clergyman, priest, or minister who officiated at the marriage, baptism or burial, or of the provincial court judge or other public officer before whom the marriage was contracted or celebrated, or an extract from any register kept for the registration of any marriages, baptisms or burials certified by the clergyman, priest, minister or public officer, being the legal custodian thereof, whenever offered in any court in this province, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, shall be taken and received as *prima facie* evidence of the contents thereof. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.23.

Certificate of death by Armed Forces of Canada

24. (1) The production of a certificate in writing, signed or purporting to be signed

(a) by the Adjutant General, Deputy Adjutant General or Officer in charge of Records, Department of National Defence, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces of Canada;

(b) by the Naval Secretary, Department of National Defence, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces of Canada;

(c) by the Chief of the Air Staff or the Director of Postings and Records, Department of National Defence, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces of Canada; or

(d) by any officer of the Armed Forces of Canada authorized so to sign, in the case of a member of any of the Armed Forces of Canada, stating that the person named in the certificate was a member of any of said Forces, and that he has been officially reported as dead, or presumed to be dead, shall, if it appears on the face of the certificate that the person signing is qualified as prescribed in clauses (a), (b), (c) or (d), as the case may be, be *prima facie* proof of the death of the person and of all facts stated in the certificate for any purpose to which the authority of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island extends, and also of the office, authority and signature of the person giving or making the certificate, without any proof of his appointment, authority or signature.

(2) Any act, omission or payment done or made in good faith upon any certificate fulfilling the requirements of subsection (1) shall be deemed to have been lawfully or properly done and made; any insurance company or other person making payment pursuant to a certificate shall be to such extent discharged from liability in respect to the payment. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.24.

Payments, etc. made on basis of certificate, liability

25. (1) An exemplification of a will under the seal of any court whether in this province or elsewhere in Her Majesty's Dominions, or in any foreign country wherein the original will may be of record, or under the signature of the judge, clerk or registrar of its court, or of the custodian of its will, or the probate of any will under the seal of any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be taken and received wherever offered in any court in this province, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence as *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the will, and of the contents thereof, and also of the death of the testator.

Exemplification of wills

(2) It is not necessary to prove any seal or the signature or authority of any officer affixed to any exemplification, probate, certificate or extract which by subsection (1) is made *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated, but the production of a document purporting to be sealed with a seal and to be signed by the officer shall be *prima facie* evidence of the seal and signature and of the authority of the officer purporting to have

Proof of signature or authority on exemplification

affixed the seal to such document or to have signed the same. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.25.

Register of British ships

26. Every register or declaration made in respect of any British ship in pursuance of any of the Acts relating to the registry of British ships may be proved in any court in this province, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence either by production of the original or by an examined copy thereof, or by a copy thereof purporting to be certified under the hand of the person having the charge of the original, and every register or copy of a register, and also every certificate of registry granted under any of the Acts relating to the registry of British ships, and purporting to be signed as required by law shall be received in evidence in any court in this province, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, as *prima facie* proof of all the matters contained or recited on the register, when the register or a copy thereof as aforesaid, is produced, and of all the matters contained or recited in or endorsed on the certificate of registry when the said certificate is produced. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.26.

Documents of public nature, copies or extracts provable

27. Whenever any book or other document is of such a public nature as to be admissible in evidence on its mere production from the proper custody, and no statute exists which renders its contents provable by means of a copy, any copy thereof or extract therefrom shall be admissible in evidence in any court in this province or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, if it is proven to be an examined copy or extract, or if it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the officer to whose custody the original is entrusted without any proof of the signature or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same and without further proof thereof, and the officer is hereby required to furnish such certified copy or extract to any person applying at a reasonable time for the same, upon payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding sixteen cents for every folio of ninety words. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.27.

Vote, proceeding or resolution of Executive Council re land titles

28. The transcript or copy of the record of any vote, resolution or proceeding of the Executive Council of this province relating to grants or titles to lands attested as a true copy or extract from such record, and purporting to be signed by the clerk of the council, shall be admitted and received in any court in this province, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated, and the clerk of the council shall upon application of any party or his attorney give a copy or extract of the record of any vote, resolution or proceedings of the

council relating to lands attested and signed by him, upon payment of the following fees: for every search, sixteen cents, for every authenticated copy, if under one hundred words, one dollar, if over one hundred words an additional sixteen cents for every hundred words over and above the first hundred words. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.28.

29. Where documents are in the official possession, custody or power of a member of the Executive Council, or the head of a department of the civil service of this province, if the deputy head or other officer of the department has the documents in his personal possession and is called as a witness he shall be entitled, acting herein by the direction and on behalf of the member of the Executive Council or head of the department, to object to produce the document on the ground that they are privileged, and such objection may be taken by him in the same manner, and shall have the same effect as if such member of the Executive Council or head of the department were personally present and made the objection. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.29.

Documents in official possession of Executive Council objection to produce

30. (1) In this section

Definitions

(a) “bank” includes any branch, agency or office of the bank;

bank

(b) “court” means the court, judge, arbitrator or person before whom a legal proceeding is held or taken;

court

(c) “legal proceeding” means any civil proceeding or inquiry in which evidence is or may be given and includes an arbitration.

legal proceeding

(2) Subject to this section, a copy of an entry in any book or record kept in any bank, shall, in all legal proceedings, be received as *prima facie* evidence of such entry and of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded.

Bank records, proof

(3) A copy of an entry in a book or record referred to in subsection (2) shall not be received in evidence under this section unless it is first proved that the book or record was at the time of the making of the entry, one of the ordinary books or records of the bank, and that the entry was made in the usual and ordinary course of business, and that the book or record is in the custody or control of the bank, and that such copy is a true copy thereof; the proof may be given by the manager or accountant of the bank and may be given orally or by affidavit.

Preliminary proof required

(4) A bank or officer of a bank shall not, in any legal proceeding to which the bank is not a party, be compellable to produce any book or record, the contents of which can be proven under this section, or to appear as a witness to prove the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded, unless by order of a court or judge.

Legal proceedings where bank not party, records not compellable

Inspection of
personal bank
accounts

(5) On the application of any party to a legal proceeding, the court or judge may order that the party is at liberty to inspect and take copies of any entries in the books or records of a bank for the purposes of the proceeding; the person whose account is to be inspected shall be notified of the application at least two clear days before the hearing thereof, and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the court or judge that the person cannot be notified personally, the notice may be given by addressing the same to the bank.

Costs of application
under this section

(6) The costs of any application to a court under or for the purposes of this section, and the costs of anything done or to be done under an order of a court or judge made under or for the purpose of this section, shall be in the discretion of the court or judge which may order the same or any part thereof, to be paid to any party by the bank, where the same have been occasioned by any default or delay on the part of the bank; any order against a bank may be performed as if the bank was a party to the proceeding. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.30.

Definitions

31. (1) In this section

person

- (a) “person” includes
- (i) the government of Canada and of any province of Canada and any department, commission, board or branch of any of those governments,
 - (ii) a corporation, and
 - (iii) the heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives of a person;

photographic film

- (b) “photographic film” includes any photographic plate, microphotographic film and photostatic negative, and “photograph” has a corresponding meaning.

Prints of
photographic film

(2) Where a bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, receipt, instrument, agreement, document, plan or a record or book or entry therein kept or held by any person

- (a) is photographed in the course of an established practice of that person of photographing objects of the same or of a similar class in order to keep a permanent record thereof; and
- (b) is destroyed by or in the presence of the person or of one or more of his employees or delivered to another person in the ordinary course of business, or lost,

a print from the photographic film shall be admissible in evidence in all cases and for all purposes for which the object photographed would have been admissible.

(3) Where a bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, receipt, instrument, agreement or other executed or signed document was destroyed before the expiration of six years from

Limitation period on admissibility of film

(a) the date when in the ordinary course of business either the object or the matter to which it related ceased to be treated as current by the person having custody or control of the object; or

(b) the date of receipt by the person having custody or control of the object of notice in writing of any claim in respect of the object or matter prior to the destruction of the object,

whichever is the later date, the court may refuse to admit in evidence under this section a print from a photographic film of the object.

(4) Where the photographic print is tendered by a government or the Bank of Canada, subsection (3) does not apply.

Exception

(5) Proof of compliance with the conditions prescribed by this section may be given by any person having knowledge of the facts either orally or by affidavit sworn before a notary public and, unless the court otherwise orders, a notarial copy of any affidavit is admissible in evidence in lieu of the original affidavit. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.31.

Proof of compliance with section

32. (1) In this section

Definitions

(a) “business” includes every kind of business, profession, occupation, calling, operation or activity, whether carried on for profit or otherwise, including any activity carried on by any government, board, commission or agency of any government;

business

(b) “record” includes any information that is recorded or stored by means of any device.

record

(2) Any writing or record made of any act, transaction, occurrence or event is admissible as evidence of that act, transaction, occurrence or event if made in the usual and ordinary course of any business.

Admissibility of business records

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply unless the party tendering the writing or record has given at least seven days notice of his intention to all other parties in the proceeding, and any party to the proceeding is entitled to obtain from the person who has possession thereof production for inspection of the writing or record within five days after giving notice to produce the same.

Notice and production

(4) The circumstances of the making of such a writing or record, including lack of personal knowledge by the maker, may be shown to affect its weight, but do not affect its admissibility.

Surrounding circumstances

Common law rules as to admissibility and privilege not affected	(5) Nothing in this section affects the admissibility of any evidence that would be admissible apart from this section or makes admissible any writing or record that is privileged. 1983,c.13,s.1.
Medical reports	33. (1) Any medical report obtained by or prepared for a party to a proceeding and signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner licensed to practise in any part of Canada is, with the leave of the court and after at least ten days notice has been given to all other parties, admissible in evidence in the proceeding.
Notice and production	(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, a party to a proceeding is entitled to obtain the production for inspection of any report of which notice has been given under subsection (1) within five days after giving notice to produce the report.
Report required	(3) Except by leave of the judge presiding at the trial or hearing, a legally qualified medical practitioner who has medically examined any party to the proceeding shall not give evidence at the trial or hearing touching upon that examination unless a report thereof has been given to all other parties in accordance with subsection (1).
Costs may be awarded where doctor called unnecessarily	(4) Where a legally qualified medical practitioner has been required to give oral evidence in an action and the court is of the opinion that the evidence could have been produced as effectively by way of a medical report, the court may order the party that required the attendance of the medical practitioner to pay as costs therefor such sum as it considers appropriate. 1983,c.13,s.1.
Certificate of Registrar of motor vehicles	34. In any prosecution for an offence against a statute of this province or in any civil action or matter, the registration or non-registration of any motor vehicle, or the licensing of any driver or chauffeur, or the fact that a license or permit is suspended or cancelled or any fact which might be proved by production of the records kept in the Highway Safety Division of the Department of Transportation and Public Works under the provisions of the <i>Highway Traffic Act</i> R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. H-5, may be proved <i>prima facie</i> by a certificate purporting to be signed by the Registrar, and it shall not be necessary to prove the authenticity of such signature. and where the name in the certificate is the same as that of the person charged with an offence, it is <i>prima facie</i> evidence that he is the person named in the certificate; the party applying for the certificate shall pay to the Registrar the fee of one dollar. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.32; 1980,c.2,s.3.
Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes	35. All protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes shall be received in all courts and before all parties having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, as <i>prima facie</i>

evidence of the allegations of fact therein stated. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.33.

36. Any note, memorandum or certificate at any time made by a notary public in this province in his own handwriting, or signed by him at the foot or embodied in any protest, or in a regular register of official Acts kept by him shall be *prima facie* evidence in this province of the fact of any notice of non-acceptance or non-payment of any promissory note or bill of exchange, having been sent or delivered at the time and in the manner stated in such note, certificate or memorandum. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.34.

Certificate of notary public, *prima facie* proof of facts

37. The production of any protest on any promissory note or bill of exchange under the hand and seal of any notary public, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the making of such protest. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.35.

Idem

38. A copy of the registry of a deed or mortgage duly registered certified by a Registrar of Deeds may be received in any court in this province or before any person having by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, as *prima facie* evidence of the contents of the original, but the party proposing to give the copy in evidence shall satisfy the court or person before whom it is produced, by affidavit, that the original deed or mortgage is not under his control, and that he does not know where the same may be found. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.36.

Deeds or mortgages, proof of

39. Before a copy of a deed or mortgage is admitted in evidence, the party proposing to produce it shall give to the opposite party, his attorney or agent, at least seven days notice in writing of his intention, and shall accompany the notice with a copy of the certified copy, and of the affidavit, and the due service of the notice and copies may be proved by affidavit. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.37.

Notice of producing copy of deed or mortgage

40. A copy of the duplicate of any deed executed by the Commissioner of Public Lands and deposited in his office certified by him under his hand and seal, or certified by the assistant Commissioner of Public Lands under his hand and seal of the Commissioner of Public Lands, may be received as *prima facie* evidence of the due execution and of the contents of the original deed in all cases in which the original deed would be evidence, but before the copy shall be admitted in evidence, the party proposing to produce it shall comply with sections 38 and 39 as in the case of deeds or mortgages duly registered. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.38.

Commissioner of Public Lands, deeds issued by

Registration of
plans, admissibility

41. A copy of the registry of any plan annexed to or referred to in any deed or mortgage, duly registered, certified by a Registrar of Deeds, may be admitted in evidence in all cases in which a certified copy of such deed or mortgage may be given in evidence. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.39.

Certificate of
registration
endorsed on deeds

42. The certificate of registration endorsed on any deed or mortgage registered in an office for the registry of deeds for any county in this province, and purporting to be signed by the Registrar of Deeds for the county shall be taken and received in any court in this province, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear and receive evidence, as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated, and of the signature of the person by whom it purports to be signed; and, that he was at the time such certificate purports to have been signed the Registrar of Deeds for the said county. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.40.

Registration may be
proved in court

43. (1) A copy of any writing filed or registered pursuant to the *Assignment of Book Debts Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. A-21, the *Bills of Sale Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. B-3, the *Conditional Sales Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. C-15, or the *Corporation Securities Registration Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. C-26 may be proved in any court by the production of a copy thereof, certified under the hand of the person in whose office the writing is filed.

Copy issued by
Registrar

(2) A copy issued by the Registrar's office pursuant to the *Personal Property Security Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. P-3.1, shall be sufficient proof of the writing for the purposes of subsection (1).

Search results
certified by
Registrar

(3) Printed search results certified in the office of the Registrar under the *Personal Property Security Act* shall be receivable as evidence of the registration in accordance with section 48 of the *Personal Property Security Act*. 1997,c.33, Schedule.

Execution of deed
or mortgage non-
residents

44. Any deed or mortgage executed, or purporting to be executed, by any or all of the parties thereto outside the province, and having endorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, the certificate and affidavits or proof required for the registration thereof, and having endorsed thereon the Registrar's certificate of its due registration, shall be received in all courts in the province, and before all persons having by law or by consent of parties authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, as *prima facie* evidence of the due execution thereof by such of the parties thereto as appear thereby to have executed it outside the province. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.42.

- 45.** No deed or mortgage shall be inadmissible in evidence because it was not stamped for duty, according to the revenue laws of the place outside this province in which it was executed. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.43. Duty stamp,
absence of
- 46.** Proof of the handwriting of any clerk, shopman or servant or other person, of any entry in any original book or entry, made in the ordinary course of business, stating the delivery of goods, the payment of money or the performance of labor, shall, in the absence from this province of the clerk, shopman, servant or other person, be receivable as evidence of the delivery of the goods, the payment of the money and the performance of the labour, as if the clerk, shopman, servant or other person were dead. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.44. Delivery of goods,
payment of money
etc., proof of
signatures
- 47.** Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the general law of evidence, the books of any person may be produced in evidence to negate any transaction or payment alleged to have been carried out with or made to or by the person; and the evidence afforded by the production of the books, shall be given such weight as the court may think fit. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.45. Production of books
to negate
transaction
- 48.** Whenever it is necessary to prove a contract or engagement entered into by a corporation doing business in this province, not established or incorporated therein, it is only necessary for the party seeking to prove the contract or engagement, or to put it in evidence, to prove that the contract or engagement has been duly signed or issued by the accredited agent or officer of the corporation in this province and upon such proof having been given, the contract or engagement shall be admitted in evidence and shall be considered as duly proved without any further or other evidence of the execution thereof by the corporation. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.46. Contract or
engagement entered
by corporation,
proof
- 49.** Where an examination of a party or witness has been taken before a judge or other officer or person appointed to take the same, copies of the examination and depositions certified under the hand of the judge, officer or other person taking the same or the officer with whom they are filed, shall without proof of the signature be received and read in evidence saving all just exceptions. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.47. Examination of
party or witness,
copies filed
- 50.** The examination of any witness taken within or outside the province by virtue of any commission or order issued or made for that purpose, shall not be read in evidence at any trial or hearing without the consent of the party against whom it may be offered, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the judge or other person before whom the trial or hearing is had, that the witness is beyond the jurisdiction of the court, or dead, or unable from permanent sickness or infirmity, or other sufficient cause to Examinations,
admissibility
without consent of
opposite party

attend the trial, in any of those cases the examinations and depositions certified under the hand of the commissioner, prothonotary, or other person taking them, shall and may without proof of the signature on the certificate be received and read in evidence, saving all just exceptions. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.48.

Annexing to
commission,
requirement for

51. It is not necessary to annex to any commission issued for the examination of witnesses outside the province, or to the depositions or evidence taken thereunder, or to return with the same books of account, or books of original entries, but copies from the entries therein given in evidence, or extracts from the books certified by the commissioner as correct, are admissible and may be read in evidence on the trial without further proof, saving all just exceptions that might have been taken to the originals if produced and proved in the ordinary manner. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.49.

Examination of
absent or
absconding debtor,
proof of his
writings

52. Upon the examination of a witness in an action against an absent or absconding debtor, and on the trial of the action, copies of all letters and writings, written to the absent or absconding debtor or delivered to him, are admissible in evidence, without notice to produce the originals, if it is proven to the satisfaction of the judge trying the cause by evidence taken under commission or otherwise, that the copies are true copies of the originals, that the originals were delivered to or received by the absent or absconding debtor, or mailed properly addressed to him post-paid in time for him to receive the same in the ordinary course of the mail, before he left the place to which the letters or writings were so addressed, if the original letters or writings would be receivable in evidence if produced and proved. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.50.

Depositions of
witnesses, read in
evidence, how

53. The depositions of any witness taken by virtue of any commission or order issued or made in an action against an absent or absconding debtor, may be read in evidence at the trial under the like conditions as in other cases, without the consent of the defendant, if the commission or order appears to have been executed and returned as required by the Act under which the same was issued or made. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.51.

Previous
convictions,
procedure in court,
and proof:
provincial offences

54. (1) The procedure in every court, and before every provincial court judge and justice, with respect to previous convictions and the proof thereof shall be as follows:

(a) no information for an offence for which a greater punishment may be inflicted by reason of a previous conviction shall contain any reference to the previous conviction;

(b) upon the trial of any person for any such offence, if the accused is found guilty, the court, provincial court judge or justice shall then, and not before, if requested by the prosecutor or counsel for the Crown, ask the accused whether he was previously convicted, and if

the accused does not admit that he was previously convicted, evidence may be adduced to prove the previous conviction;

(c) if upon the hearing of any information for any such offence the court, provincial court judge or justice proceeds to hear and determine the case in the absence of the accused, the evidence may be adduced notwithstanding the absence;

(d) a copy of any summary conviction purporting to be signed by the clerk of the court or other officer having the custody of the records of the court, provincial court judge or justice by whom the conviction was made, or to which the summary conviction was returned, or by the deputy of the clerk or officer, shall, upon proof of the identity of the person convicted, be sufficient evidence of the conviction without proof of the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed it.

(2) This section does not apply to criminal law and procedure, nor to any other matter within the competence of the Parliament of Canada. R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. E-10, s.52. Application of section

55. (1) Notwithstanding any enactment or the rules of court, a court reporter, stenographer or other person authorized by a judge to record evidence, depositions and proceedings in an action may record them by any form of shorthand or by any device for recording sound of a type approved by the Attorney General. Production of transcript

(2) A transcript of the whole or any part of the evidence, depositions or proceedings recorded by a person referred to in subsection (1) and certified by that person or by another court reporter or stenographer is admissible in evidence as a correct record of the evidence, depositions or proceedings, subject to the correction of any errors certified by the presiding judge. Evidence

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (2), where Admissibility, transcript prepared by party

(a) evidence, depositions or proceedings before a court have been recorded by a sound recording device of a type approved under subsection (1);

(b) a transcript thereof, certified as a correct record thereof, has been prepared from that record for the purpose of an appeal by a party to the appeal;

(c) the transcript has been endorsed as accurate by the other parties to the appeal; and

(d) a copy of the transcript has been provided to the appeal court, that transcript is admissible in evidence as a correct record of the evidence, depositions and proceedings notwithstanding that the transcript was not prepared and certified by a person referred to in subsection (1).

Dispute <i>re</i> record	(4) Where any dispute arises with respect to the content of a transcript prepared under subsection (2), a party may apply to the trial judge to resolve the dispute and make the record.
Filing	(5) The records prepared pursuant to subsection (1) may be filed in the office of the registrar or other person having custody of the records of the court and shall not be removed except upon the order of a judge.
Destruction etc. of records	(6) At any time after the expiration of two years from the making of such records, a judge may, without notice to any person, order that the records be erased, cancelled, destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the judge may direct.
Fees	(7) The Attorney General may prescribe fees for recording services by a person referred to in subsection (1) who is not a civil servant. 1992,c.22,s.1; 1993,c.29,s.4; 1995,c.32,s.4; 1997,c.20,s.3; 2000,c.5,s.3.
Admissibility of secondary evidence of former trial	56. Where, by reason of the death, absence or inability to attend from any other cause, of a witness, it is necessary to give secondary evidence of the testimony of the witness, given on a former trial between the same parties, a transcript of the evidence taken by a person referred to in subsection 55(1) and certified by that person may be received in such cases where a judge's notes of evidence might be admitted. 1992,c.22,s.1.
"legal proceeding", defined	57. (1) In this section, "legal proceeding" means an action or proceeding in the provincial court for the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment to enforce an Act of the Legislature or to enforce a regulation made under an Act of the Legislature.
Disclosure under Supreme Court	(2) In any legal proceeding, an appeal lies at the instance of the Attorney General, or counsel instructed by the Attorney General for that purpose, to a judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court from an order for the disclosure of information made by a judge of the provincial court.
Application of subsection 2	(3) An order for the disclosure of information referred to in subsection (2) includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an order for the disclosure or production of documents; and (b) an order for the preparation of an inventory of documents.
Limitation period	(4) An appeal under subsection (2) must be brought within 10 days after the date of the order appealed from, or within such further time as a judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court considers appropriate in the circumstances.

(5) An appeal lies to the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court from an order of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court made under this section.

Appeal

(6) An appeal under subsection (5) must be brought within 10 days after the date of the order appealed from or within such further time as the Court of Appeal considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Limitation period
for appeal

(7) When an appeal is brought under subsection (2) or (5), the Trial Division of the Supreme Court or the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court, as the case may be, may order that the date of the appeal be expedited. 2002,c.6,s.1.

Date of appeal may
be expedited