

RULE 70**DIVORCE ACTIONS****APPLICATION OF RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE**

70.01 All the Rules of Civil Procedure that apply in a proceeding apply in a divorce action, with necessary modifications, except where Rules 70.02 to 70.28 provide otherwise.

DEFINITIONS

70.02 In Rules 70.03 to 70.28,

- (a) "Act" means the *Divorce Act*;
- (b) "child of the marriage" has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act;
- (c) "contact order" has the same meaning as in section 16.5(1) of the Act;
- (d) "designated authority" has the same meaning as in section 18 of the Act;
- (e) "designated jurisdiction" has the same meaning as in section 18 of the Act;
- (f) "financial statement" means one or more of Forms 70 I(A) through 70 I(D) that is directed to be filed by a judge or the Rules;
- (g) "order assignee" has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Act;
- (h) "parenting order" has the same meaning as in section 16.1 of the Act;
- (i) "responsible authority" has the same meaning as in section 18 of the Act;
and
- (j) "uncontested action" means an action in which the respondent has failed to deliver an answer or the answer has been withdrawn or struck out.

PETITION**General**

- 70.03** (1) The originating process for the commencement of a divorce action is a petition for divorce (Form 70 A), varied as the circumstances of the proceeding require, except as provided by paragraph 70.09(6) (counterpetition against person not already a party (Form 70 B)).
- (2) A certificate of the marriage from Vital Statistics (P.E.I.), or the equivalent thereof from another jurisdiction, shall be filed with the petition for divorce before a petition is issued, unless the petition states that it is impossible to obtain the certificate.
- (3) The party commencing the action is called the petitioner and the opposite party is called the respondent.
- (4) The petition shall be signed, sealed and dated by the registrar and shall then be deemed to be issued.

- (5) The original petition shall be filed with the registrar at the time of issuing.

Person Alleged to Have Been Involved in Adultery

- (6) In a petition in which it is alleged that the respondent spouse has committed adultery, it is not necessary to set out the name of the other person alleged to have been involved.

Joint Petition for Divorce

- (7) Spouses may commence a divorce action jointly without a respondent.

Claim for Relief

- (8) A petition that contains a claim for support or division of property shall set out the nature and amount of relief claimed.

Joinder of Claim

- (9) Any claim for relief under the *Children's Law Act* or under any Act, providing for spousal or child support, may be joined with a proceeding for divorce provided that the claim is specifically pleaded.
- (10) Unless the court determines otherwise, a petition shall have the effect of raising all issues concerning or in any way relating to the matters for which relief is specifically sought notwithstanding that an issue is not specifically referred to in the petition and the court may make any judgment or order which the justice of the case may require.

SERVICE OF PETITION

Manner of Service

- 70.04** (1) A petition shall be served on the respondent personally or in accordance with subrules 16.03 (2) to (4) (acceptance of service by a lawyer, service by mail with acknowledgement of receipt card), unless the court makes an order under Rule 16.04 for substituted service or dispensing with service.
- (2) A person who effects personal service of a petition shall
- (a) ask the respondent to complete and sign the acknowledgement of service on the back of the petition and shall sign as witness to the respondent's signature, or record the fact that the respondent declined to sign the acknowledgement of service, as the case may be; or
- (b) file an affidavit of service in accordance with Rule 16.09(1).

Person Alleged to Have Been Involved in Adultery

- (3) If a petition sets out the name of a person alleged to have been involved in adultery with the respondent, it shall be served on the person, unless the court orders otherwise, by any method authorized by Rule 16 for service of an originating process, or by mailing a copy of the petition to the person at their last known address.

Petitioner not to Effect Personal Service

- (4) A petition that is served personally shall be served by someone other than

the petitioner.

Service Outside Prince Edward Island

- (5) A petition may be served outside Prince Edward Island without a court order.

Substituted Service by Advertisement

- (2) Where substituted service of a petition by advertisement in a newspaper is ordered by the court, the advertisement shall be in Form 70 C.

TIME FOR SERVICE OF PETITION

70.05 A petition shall be served within six months after it is issued or within such further time as the court may allow on an ex parte motion made before or after the expiration of the time for service.

PLEADINGS

- 70.06** (1) In a divorce action, pleadings shall consist of the petition (Form 70 A), answer (Form 70 D) and reply (Form 70 E), if any.
- (2) In a counterpetition, pleadings shall consist of the counterpetition (Form 70 B), answer to counterpetition (Form 70 F) and reply to answer to counterpetition (Form 70 G), if any.
- (3)(a) Within 45 days of the filing of the answer, the case management coordinator shall set a date for a case management conference with a judge;
- (b) Following each case management conference, the court shall provide to the parties a case management conference report which shall include any directions provided by the judge at the case management conference.

ANSWER

Time for Delivery of Answer

- 70.07** (1) A respondent who wishes to oppose a claim made in the petition shall deliver an answer,
- (a) within twenty days after service of the petition, where the respondent is served in Prince Edward Island;
- (b) within forty days after service of the petition, where the respondent is served elsewhere in Canada or in the United States of America; or
- (c) within sixty days after service of the petition, where the respondent is served anywhere else,
- except as provided in subrule (3), 19.01(5) (late delivery of defence) or 70.10(2) (counterpetition against petitioner and non-party).

Notice of Intent to Defend

- (2) A respondent served with a petition who intends to defend the action may deliver a notice of intent to defend (Form 70 H) within the time prescribed for delivery of the answer.

- (3) A respondent who delivers a notice of intent to defend within the prescribed time is entitled to ten days, in addition to the time prescribed by subrule (1), within which to deliver an answer.

Discontinuance of Intent to Defend and/or Answer

- (4) A respondent who has delivered a notice of intent to defend or an answer may file a notice of discontinuance of intent to defend or a notice of discontinuance of answer anytime before the date for trial and the action shall then continue as an uncontested action.

REPLY

70.08 A reply, if any, shall be delivered within ten days after service of the answer.

COUNTERPETITION

Where Available

- 70.09** (1) A respondent who claims any relief against the petitioner, other than dismissal of the action and costs, shall do so by way of counterpetition.
- (2) A respondent who counterpetitions against the petitioner may join as a respondent to the counterpetition any other person, whether a party to the main action or not, who is a necessary or proper party to the counterpetition.

Person Alleged to Have Been Involved in Adultery

- (3) Subrules 70.03(6) and 70.04(3) (naming and service of person alleged to have been involved in adultery) apply, with necessary modifications, to a counterpetition.

Counterpetition to be in Same Document as Answer

- (4) A respondent shall include the counterpetition (Form 70 B) and the answer in a single document entitled an answer and counterpetition.

Claim for Relief

- (5) A counterpetition that contains a claim for support or division of property shall set out the nature of relief claimed.

Counterpetition to be Issued where Respondent to Counterpetition not Already Party to Main Action

- (6) Where a person who is not already a party to the main action is made a respondent to the counterpetition, the answer and counterpetition,
- (a) shall be issued,
- (i) within the time prescribed by Rule 70.07 for the delivery of an answer in the main action, or at any time before the respondent is noted in default, or
- (ii) subsequently with leave of the court; and
- (b) shall contain a second title of proceeding showing who is petitioner by counterpetition and who are respondents to the counterpetition.

Service Outside Prince Edward Island

- (7) A counterpetition may be served outside Prince Edward Island without a court order.

TIME FOR DELIVERY OR SERVICE OF ANSWER AND COUNTERPETITION

Where all Parties are Parties to the Main Action

- 70.10** (1) Where a counterpetition is only against the petitioner, or only against the petitioner and another person who is already a party to the main action, the answer and counterpetition shall be delivered within the time prescribed by Rule 70.07 for the delivery of the answer in the main action, or at any time before the respondent has been noted in default.

Where New Party is Brought In

- (2) Where a counterpetition is against the petitioner and a respondent to the counterpetition who is not already a party to the main action, the answer and counterpetition shall be served, after it has been issued, on the parties to the main action and, together with all the pleadings previously delivered in the main action, on the respondent to the counterpetition who is not already a party to the main action, and shall be filed with proof of service,
- (a) within thirty days after the answer and counterpetition is issued or at any time before the respondent is noted in default; or
- (b) subsequently with leave of the court.
- (3) An answer and counterpetition need not be served personally on any person who is a party to the main action, except where a respondent to the counterpetition is also a respondent in the main action and has failed to deliver a notice of intent to defend or an answer in the main action, in which case the respondent shall be served in the manner prescribed by subrule 70.04(1), whether or not the respondent has been noted in default in the main action.

AMENDING ANSWER TO ADD COUNTERPETITION

- 70.11** (1) A respondent who has delivered an answer that does not contain a counterpetition and who wishes to counterpetition only against the petitioner, or only against the petitioner and another person who is already a party to the main action, may amend the answer in accordance with Rules 26.02 and 26.03 in order to add the counterpetition, and Rule 26.05 (responding to amended pleading) applies to the amended answer and counterpetition.
- (2) A respondent referred to in subrule (1) who wishes to counterpetition against the petitioner and another person who is not already a party to the main action may, with leave of the court, have the registrar issue an amended answer and counterpetition, and Rule 26.05 (responding to amended pleading) applies to the amended answer and counterpetition.

ANSWER TO COUNTERPETITION

By Petitioner and Other Party to Main Action

- 70.12** (1) The petitioner and any other respondent to a counterpetition who is already a party to the main action shall deliver an answer to counterpetition (Form 70 F) within twenty days after service of the counterpetition.
- (2) Where the petitioner delivers a reply in the main action, the answer to counterpetition and the reply shall be included in a single document entitled a reply and answer to counterpetition.

By Respondent added by Counterpetition

- (3) A respondent to a counterpetition who is not already a party to the main action shall deliver an answer to counterpetition (Form 70 F),
- (a) within twenty days after service of the answer and counterpetition, where the respondent to the counterpetition is served in Prince Edward Island,
 - (b) within forty days after service of the answer and counterpetition, where the respondent to the counterpetition is served elsewhere in Canada or in the United States of America; or
 - (c) within sixty days after service of the answer and counterpetition, where the respondent to the counterpetition is served anywhere else, except as provided in subrule (5) or 19.01(5) (late delivery of defence).
- (4) Where a respondent to a counterpetition who is not already a party to the main action is served with a counterpetition and intends to defend the action, the respondent may deliver a notice of intent to defend (Form 70 H) within the time prescribed for delivery of the answer to counterpetition.
- (5) A respondent to a counterpetition who delivers a notice of intent to defend within the prescribed time is entitled to ten days, in addition to the time prescribed by subrule (3), within which to deliver an answer to counterpetition.

REPLY TO ANSWER TO COUNTERPETITION

- 70.13** A reply to answer to counterpetition (Form 70 G), if any, shall be delivered within ten days after service of the answer to counterpetition.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Where Required

- 70.14** (1) The petitioner and the respondent shall file financial statements as directed by the case management conference judge or the pre-motion conference judge, which shall include the specific form or forms to be filed [Form 70 I(A), 70 I(B), 70 I(C), and/or 70 I(D)], and the required time for filing.
- (2) Revoked.

Waiver of Financial Statements

- (2) Subrule (1) does not apply in respect of a claim for support under the Act if both spouses have filed a waiver of financial statements (Form 70 J),

but the spouses may not waive the obligation to deliver financial statements in respect of a claim under the *Family Law Act*.

~~Registrar to Refuse Documents Unless Accompanied by Financial Statements~~

- (4) Revoked.

Respondent Must File Even When Not Defending

- (5) A respondent spouse who does not intend to defend a claim for support or division of property shall nevertheless deliver such financial information as is required by the court but the failure of the respondent spouse to do so does not prevent the petitioner from setting the action down for trial or moving for judgment.

Order to Require Delivery

- (6) Where a respondent spouse fails to deliver a financial statement as directed by a case management conference judge or pre-motion conference judge, or otherwise as directed by the Rules, the court may, on motion without notice, make an order requiring the delivery of a financial statement within a specified time.
- (7) If a claim is made in the action for custody of a child, the court may order the parties to deliver financial statements within a specified time.

Particulars of Financial Statement

- (8) Where a financial statement lacks particularity a spouse may demand particulars and if the other spouse fails to supply them within seven days the court may, on such terms as are just,
- (a) order particulars to be delivered within a specified time; or
 - (b) strike out the financial statement and order that a new financial statement be delivered within a specified time.

Sanctions for Failure to Deliver Financial Statement or to Give Particulars

- (9) Where a spouse fails to comply with an order to deliver a financial statement, a new financial statement or particulars,
- (a) the court may dismiss the spouse's action or strike out the spouse's answer; and
 - (b) a judge may make a contempt order against the spouse.

Cross-examination on Financial Statement

- (10) A spouse may cross-examine the other spouse on their financial statement.
- (11) A cross-examination on a financial statement may be used,
- (a) on a motion for interim relief; and
 - (b) at trial, in the same manner as an examination for discovery.

- (12) A spouse who has set the action down for trial or who has consented to the action being placed on a trial list may not cross-examine before trial on the other spouse's financial statement without leave of the court, but is not relieved of the obligation imposed by subrules (13) to (15).

Duty to Correct Financial Statement and Answers on Cross-examination

- (13) A spouse who has delivered a financial statement and subsequently discovers,
- (a) that any information in the financial statement or answer on cross-examination on it was incorrect or incomplete when made; or
 - (b) that there has been a material change in any information contained in it,
- shall forthwith provide information concerning the change or correction in writing to the other spouse, and subrules 31.09(2) and (3) (correcting answers and sanction for failure to correct) apply, with necessary modifications.

- (14) Revoked.

Financial Statement

- (15) Revoked.

INTERIM RELIEF

Notice of Motion

- 70.15** (1) A notice of motion for interim relief shall set out the precise relief sought.
- (1.1) Unless subrule (2.1) applies, the notice of motion shall state that the motion will be heard on a date and time to be fixed.

Pre-motion Conference

- (2) Prior to the hearing of the motion and prior to the filing of affidavits in support of the motion, a pre-motion conference shall be held before a judge of the court to consider whether any or all of the issues raised by the motion or the action can be settled or resolved on an interim or final basis.
- (2.1) Subrule (2) does not apply:
- (a) to applications and motions made pursuant to the *Victims of Family Violence Act*, unless the parties consent to a pre-motion conference; and
 - (b) where the court, at the request of one or more of the parties, has waived the requirement for a pre-motion conference.
- (2.2) A notice of pre-motion conference (Form 70 AA) and a pre-motion conference memorandum (Form 70 BB or Form 70 BB.1 for contact orders only) shall be served together with the notice of motion.
- (2.3) The party making the motion shall serve and file, with proof of service,

a copy of the notice of motion, a copy of the notice of pre-motion conference (Form 70 AA), and a copy of the pre-motion conference memorandum (Form 70 BB or Form 70 BB.1 for contact orders only) at least ten days before the hearing of the pre-motion conference. Where service is effected outside of Prince Edward Island, the material shall be served and filed, with proof of service, at least twenty days before the hearing of the pre-motion conference.

- (2.4) The responding party shall serve and file, with proof of service, a copy of the responding party's pre-motion conference memorandum at least four days before the hearing of the pre-motion conference.
- (2.5) Where a party fails to file material required for the pre-motion conference, or files material late, or fails to appear at the hearing of the pre-motion conference, the court may grant all or part of the relief sought in the motion, costs, or such other relief as is just in the circumstances.
- (2.6) Statements made by the parties at the hearing of the pre-motion conference shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed to the judge hearing the motion.
- (2.7) Following each pre-motion conference, the court shall provide to the parties a pre-motion conference report which shall include any directions provided by the judge at the pre-motion conference.
- (3) Unless otherwise ordered at the hearing of the pre-motion conference, costs of a pre-motion conference shall be assessed as part of the costs of the motion or action.
- (4) A judge who conducts a pre-motion conference under subrule (2) shall not preside at a motion, trial, a reference in the action or a motion for judgment, except
 - (a) where the pre-motion conference has resolved all the issues and the parties consent to the judge presiding at a motion for judgment; or
 - (b) where the respondent party has failed to appear at the hearing of the pre-motion conference and the judge, after considering all of the circumstances, grants an order arising from the pre-motion conference on such terms as is just.

Note: Parties should refer to Practice Note 41 regarding pre-motion conferences for additional information.

Written Proposal for Settlement and Costs of Interim Motion

- (5) In exercising their discretion concerning costs, the judge who hears a motion for interim relief shall take into account any written proposal for settlement of the motion or the failure to make such a proposal.

Failure to Comply with Interim Order

- (6) Where a party fails to comply with an order for interim relief and the court is satisfied that the party is able to comply with the order, the court may postpone the trial of the action or strike out any pleading or affidavit of the party in default.

Setting Aside Varying or Amending Interim Orders

- (7) A person who is affected by an order for interim relief may, after the expiration of six months from the granting of the order for interim relief, move to set aside, vary or amend the order for interim relief.
- (8) On a motion under subrule (7), the court may set aside, vary or amend the order for interim relief on such terms as are just.

Counter-Motion for Interim Relief

- (9) Where a notice of motion has been served and the responding party also wishes to make a motion for interim relief, the responding party shall serve and file a notice of motion setting out the precise relief sought and the court may hear the motion at the same place and time.

CHILDREN AND DIRECTOR OF CHILD PROTECTION'S REPORT**Application of Rule**

- 70.16** (1) Subrules (2) to (13) apply where there is a child of the marriage within the meaning of s. 2 of the Act.

Children to be Identified

- (2) The name and birth date of every child of the marriage shall be set out in the petition or counterpetition.

Service of Notice of Proceedings on the Director of Child Protection

- (3) Where a parenting order or a contact order is claimed, the party making the claim shall serve the petition, counterpetition, notice of application or counter-application, as the case may be, on the Director of Child Protection in accordance with Rule 16, and file proof of service with the court. The Director of Child Protection shall forward a letter to the registrar, with a copy to counsel for the parties, indicating whether or not the Director intends to investigate the matter.

Notice of Intention to Investigate and Report

- (4) Where the Director of Child Protection intends to investigate and report to the court concerning a claim for a parenting order or contact order, the Director shall serve notice of that intention (Form 70 M) on the parties and shall file a copy of the notice with proof of service.
- (5) Service of the notice on a party who has been noted in default shall be effected by mail addressed to the party at their last known address, unless the court orders otherwise.

Service of Subsequent Documents on the Director of Child Protection

- (6) A party who subsequently serves an answer, reply, or notice of motion that relates to a parenting order or contact order shall also serve it on the Director of Child Protection within the time prescribed for service on the other parties.
- (6.1) A party shall also serve the Director of Child Protection with such other documents as directed by the Court.

Discovery by Director of Child Protection

- (7) Where the Director of Child Protection has served notice, the Director has the right to discovery in respect of any matter that relates to a parenting order or contact order.

Service of Report

- (8) The Director of Child Protection shall serve the report of the Director on the parties interested in a parenting order or contact order within sixty days after serving notice under subrule (4), and shall then forthwith file a copy of the report and supporting affidavit, if any, with proof of service.
- (9) Subrule (5) applies, with necessary modifications, to service of the report.

Dispute of Report

- (10) A party on whom the report is served may dispute a statement in it or in any supporting affidavit by serving a concise statement of the nature of the dispute on every other party interested in a parenting order or contact order and on the Director of Child Protection, and filing the statement, with proof of service, within fifteen days after service of the report.
- (11) Where the Director of Child Protection has served notice under subrule (4), the action shall not be tried and no motion for judgment shall be heard until,
 - (a) all disputes have been filed or the time for filing disputes has expired; or
 - (b) every party interested in a parenting order or contact order has filed a waiver (Form 70 N) of the right to dispute the report.

Court Appointment of Counsel for the Child

- (12) On motion of the Director of Child Protection, a judge shall designate a lawyer as counsel for the child and direct that such counsel may intervene for the purpose of protecting the interests of the child concerned.

~~Court Appointment of Queen's Proctor~~

- (13) Revoked.

NAMING PLACE OF TRIAL

- 70.17** The petitioner shall name in the petition the place of trial and the trial shall be held at the place named in the petition unless an order is made to change the place of trial under Rule 46.02.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE RESPECTING PRIOR PENDING PROCEEDINGS

70.18 No divorce action shall be tried and no motion for judgment in a divorce action shall be heard until the registrar has received and attached to the trial or motion record,

- (a) a certificate of the marriage, or equivalent thereof from another jurisdiction, unless the petition states that it is impossible to obtain a certificate; and
- (b) a certificate or report with respect to prior pending proceedings commenced by either spouse, issued under the *Regulations* to the *Divorce Act* after the petition was filed.

MOTION FOR JUDGMENT - UNCONTESTED PROCEEDING**Requisition and Notice of Motion**

- 70.19** (1) Where a respondent fails to deliver an answer within the prescribed time, the petitioner may, on filing proof of service of the petition, request the registrar to note the respondent in default and file a notice of motion for judgment in a divorce action and thereafter the respondent shall not deliver an answer without the consent of the petitioner or leave of the court.
- (2) Where a respondent has been noted in default, it shall not be necessary to give the respondent any notice of the date set for the hearing of the proceeding.
- (3) A requisition to note the respondent in default and a notice of motion for judgment in a divorce action shall be combined in Form 70 O.
- (4) The motion for judgment shall state whether the petitioner intends to present evidence to prove the claim by way of affidavit evidence or oral evidence.

Petitioner's Affidavit

- (5) The affidavit of the petitioner in support of the motion (Form 70 P) shall,
- (a) contain sufficient information for the court to satisfy itself that there is no possibility of the reconciliation of the spouses, or that the circumstances of the case are of such a nature that it would clearly not be appropriate to do so;
 - (b) confirm that all the information in the petition is correct, except as specified in the affidavit;
 - (c) if no certificate of marriage or equivalent thereof from another jurisdiction has been filed in the action, state,
 - (i) what efforts have been made to obtain a certificate and why it is impossible to obtain one,
 - (ii) the date and place of marriage, and
 - (iii) sufficient particulars to prove the marriage;

- (d) set out particulars of the grounds for divorce;
- (e) state that there has been no agreement, conspiracy, understanding or arrangement to which the petitioner is either directly or indirectly a party for the purpose of subverting the administration of justice, fabricating or suppressing evidence or deceiving the court;
- (f) if the petitioner is relying on the respondent's adultery or cruelty, state that the petitioner has not condoned or connived at the act or conduct complained of, or if there has been condonation or connivance, set out the circumstances that indicate that the public interest would be better served by granting the divorce;
- (g) provide particulars of the present and proposed arrangements for parenting time and decision-making responsibility in respect of each child of the marriage, if different from those set out in the petition;
- (h) if the petitioner claims support:
 - (i) provide particulars of the petitioner's and the children's needs;
 - (ii) provide particulars of the petitioner's and respondent's means, including proof of current income, and most recent Income Tax Return and Notice of Assessment/Reassessment, where available; and
 - (iii) set out particulars of any change in circumstances since any financial statements in the action were filed;
- (i) if the petitioner does not claim a division of property, confirm that the petitioner does not wish to claim a division of property at this time and state that the petitioner is aware that a claim for a division of property may be barred after the divorce;
- (j) if the petitioner wishes to include in the judgment provisions of a consent, settlement, separation agreement or previous court order, refer to the document as an exhibit and refer to the specific provisions to be included;
- (k) if the petitioner claims costs, set out sufficient facts to enable the court to determine whether costs should be awarded;
- (l) if the petitioner seeks to have the divorce take effect earlier than thirty-one days after it is granted, set out the special circumstances that justify the earlier effective date, state that the spouses have agreed that no appeal will be taken from the judgment, and refer to the agreement as an exhibit;
- (m) provide the respondent's last known address and state the means by which the address is known;
- (n) if a divorce is sought on the basis of separation, contain information that the spouses have lived separate and apart for at least one year immediately preceding the determination of the divorce proceeding

and were living separate and apart at the commencement of the proceeding;

- (o) where a divorce is sought on the basis of physical or mental cruelty, contain information that the conduct of the respondent spouse has rendered continued cohabitation intolerable; and
- (p) where the divorce is sought on the basis of adultery, refer to the affidavit of the respondent spouse admitting adultery, with particulars of it, or such other information as may satisfy the court that the respondent has committed adultery.

Respondent's Affidavit

- (6) An affidavit made by a respondent spouse in support of the motion (Form 70 Q) shall,
 - (a) state that the respondent is the petitioner's spouse;
 - (b) provide the respondent's address for service of the judgment;
 - (c) if the petitioner is relying on the respondent's adultery and the respondent is prepared to admit the adultery, state that the respondent is aware that the respondent is not obliged to give evidence that the respondent has committed adultery, but that the respondent is willing to give that evidence;
 - (d) contain the matters referred to in clauses (5)(a), (b), (f), (g), (h) and (i); and
 - (e) if the respondent does not claim a division of property, confirm that the respondent does not wish to claim a division of property at this time and state that the respondent is aware that a claim for a division of property may be barred after the divorce.

Where Counterpetitioner Moves for Judgment

- (7) If the motion for judgment is made by the counterpetitioner, subrules (5) and (6) (petitioner's and respondent's affidavits) apply and references to the petition and petitioner shall be deemed to be references to the counterpetition and counterpetitioner.

Affidavit of Person Involved in Adultery

- (8) Where a person with whom a respondent spouse is alleged to have committed adultery is prepared to admit the adultery and files an affidavit in support of the motion, the affidavit shall state that the person is aware that the person is not obliged to give evidence that the respondent spouse committed adultery with the person, but that the person is willing to give that evidence.

Oral Evidence at Hearing of Motion

- (9) Instead of or in addition to filing an affidavit in support of the motion, the petitioner or counterpetitioner may examine witnesses at the hearing of the motion and subrule 39.03(3) (leave to examine witness at hearing) does not apply.

Presence of lawyer

- (10) In an uncontested proceeding, where the information is to be presented by affidavit, the judge may,
- (a) grant a judgment without an appearance by a lawyer or the parties; or
 - (b) direct that the lawyer or the petitioner appear or that oral evidence be presented at the hearing.

Registrar to Present Motion to Judge

- (11) The registrar shall present the notice of motion and the evidence filed in support to a judge.
- (12) Before presenting the motion to a judge, the registrar shall examine the notice of motion, the evidence filed in support and the draft divorce judgment and shall complete a registrar's certificate (Form 70 R).

MOTION FOR JUDGMENT - CONTESTED PROCEEDING**Setting Down for Trial**

- (13) (a) Where an answer has been delivered, a date for trial of a proceeding shall not be assigned until a pre-trial conference is held unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- (b) The provisions of Rule 48 shall apply to the setting down for trial of a proceeding.

~~Draft Judgment—Contested or Uncontested~~

- (14) Revoked.

Judgment

- (15) Revoked.
- (16) Revoked.

ADJOURNMENT OF TRIAL**Resumption after Adjournment**

- 70.20** (1) Where a judge grants an adjournment of the trial under subsection 10(2) of the Act before hearing any evidence, a motion for resumption of the trial under subsection 10(3) of the Act may be made to any judge.
- (2) Where a judge grants an adjournment of the trial under subsection 10(2) of the Act after commencing the hearing of evidence, a motion for resumption of the trial under subsection 10(3) of the Act may be made only to the same judge.

Notice to Attorney General

- (3) The judge trying a divorce action may adjourn the trial for any reason to such time and place as is just and, in a proper case, may direct that the registrar forthwith give notice to the Attorney General of the proceeding, its state and the reasons of the judge for directing that notice be given.
- (4) Where notice is given, the Attorney General may appear by a lawyer on the adjourned trial and make submissions and otherwise participate in the proceeding to the extent that the judge allows.

REFERENCE TO A DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROFESSIONAL OR CLINICIAN

- 70.21** (1) A judge may on their own motion or, on consent of the parties, refer any question or issue arising in the action relating to a parenting order or contact order, or order for support to an individual who would qualify to be appointed

section 3 of the Family Law Act as a mediator;

- (a) under section 3 of the *Family Law Act* as a mediator;
 - (b) as a dispute resolution professional under section 13 of the *Children's Law Act*; or
 - (c) to provide an assessment under section 38 of the *Children's Law Act*.
- (2) Where a reference is directed under subrule (1), the family mediator or clinician shall inquire into the question or issue referred and shall make a report.
 - (3) The report of the family mediator or clinician shall be filed and upon an action either party may cross-examine the family mediator or clinician on the contents of their report.
 - (4) The judge may require the family mediator or clinician to give reasons for their findings or conclusions and may confirm the report in whole or in part or make such other order as is just.

CERTIFICATE OF DIVORCE

70.22 The registrar in the office where a divorce action was commenced shall issue a certificate of divorce (Form 70 T) when,

- (a) the divorce has taken effect;
- (b) a requisition (Form 70 U) has been filed with the registrar, accompanied by an affidavit (Form 70 V) sworn after the divorce took effect and stating that,
 - (i) no appeal from the divorce is pending, or any such appeal has been abandoned or dismissed, and
 - (ii) no order has been made extending the time for appealing from the divorce, or if any such order has been made, the extended time has expired without an appeal being taken; and
- (c) the registrar has searched the court records and ascertained that there is no indication that the affidavit is incorrect.

VARIATION OF FINAL ORDER FOR COROLLARY RELIEF

By Application

- 70.23** (1) A person who wishes to vary, suspend or rescind a final parenting order, contact order, or order for support under section 17 of the Act shall do so by notice of application.
- (1.1) Rule 70.15 (Interim Relief) applies, with necessary modifications, to applications under this Rule.
 - (1.2) Any application under section 17 of the Act must:
 - (a) in respect of a parenting order or support order, address questions 37 to 40 of the Petition for Divorce (Form 70 A) ("Other court proceedings or orders");
 - (b) include a statement by the party certifying that they are aware of their duties under sections 7.1 to 7.5 of the Act; and
 - (c) if the party has a lawyer, include a statement by the lawyer certifying that they have complied with section 7.7 of the Act.
 - (1.3) Any document that responds to an application under section 17 of the Act must:
 - (a) include a statement by the party certifying that they are aware of their duties under sections 7.1 to 7.5 of the Act; and
 - (b) if the party has a lawyer, include a statement by the lawyer certifying that they have complied with section 7.7 of the Act.

Filing of Financial Statement

- (2) Revoked.
- (3) Revoked.

- (4) Revoked.
- (5) Revoked.
- (6) Revoked.

Assigned Support Order

- (6.1) In an application under subrule (1) in respect of a support order that has at any time been assigned in accordance with subsection 20.1(1) or its predecessor of the Act,
 - (a) the applicant shall also serve the order assignee with the applicant's notice of application, affidavit in support and financial statement; and
 - (b) the respondent shall also serve the assignee with the respondent's notice of appearance, responding affidavit and financial statement.
- (6.2) On delivering a notice of appearance, the assignee becomes a respondent to the extent of its financial interest.
- (6.3) The assignee is not required to serve a financial statement.
- (6.4) If the applicant does not serve the assignee as required by subrule (6.1), the court may at any time, on motion by the assignee on notice to the parties to the application, set aside an order made in the application so far as it deals with an issue in which the assignee has a financial interest.
- (6.5) On a motion referred to in subrule (6.4), the burden of proving that the order should not be set aside is on the party who asked for the variation order.
- (6.6) If the order made in the application is set aside, the order assignee is entitled to costs of the motion to set aside, unless the court orders otherwise.

Contents of Affidavit in Support

- (7) An affidavit in support of the application shall set out,
 - (a) the place or habitual residence of the parties and the children of the marriage;
 - (b) the current marital status of the parties;
 - (c) particulars of the change in circumstances relied on;
 - (d) particulars of current arrangements for parenting time, decision-making responsibility, and contact in respect of a child and of any proposed change;
 - (e) particulars of current support arrangements and any proposed change;
 - (f) particulars of any arrears of support under an order or agreement;
 - (f.1) in an application to vary a support order, whether the support order was assigned and any particulars of the assignment known to the applicant; and
 - (g) particulars of any efforts made to mediate the matters in issue or of any assessment made in relation to a parenting order or contact order.

~~Interprovincial Variation~~

- (8) Revoked.
- (9) Revoked.
- (10) Revoked.
- (11) Revoked.
- (12) Revoked.
- (13) Revoked.

REGISTRATION OF ORDERS FROM OTHER PROVINCES

- 70.24** (1) An order under sections 15, 16 or 17 of the Act that was made by a court outside Prince Edward Island may be registered under paragraph 20(3)(a) of the Act by filing a certified copy with the registrar and the order shall then be entered as an order of the court.
- (2) The certified copy of the order may be filed with the registrar by forwarding it to the registrar by ordinary mail, accompanied by a written request that it be registered under paragraph 20(3)(a) of the Act.

COSTS

70.25 Revoked.

PROCEEDINGS BETWEEN PROVINCES AND BETWEEN A PROVINCE AND A DESIGNATED JURISDICTION TO OBTAIN, VARY, RESCIND OR SUSPEND SUPPORT ORDERS

Applications under section 17(1) of the *Divorce Act* if a former spouse resides in another province

Application by Prince Edward Island resident

- 70.26** (1) Unless the applicant elects to proceed under section 18.1 of the Act, an application by a Prince Edward Island resident to vary, suspend or rescind a support order under the Act where the other spouse habitually resides in another province shall be made in accordance with Rule 70.23.

Order assignee

- (2) In an application to vary, suspend, or rescind a support order where the respondent habitually resides in another province, the applicant shall contact the applicable social assistance authorities in that province to determine if there is an order assignee under subsection 20.1(1) of the Act. If so, the applicant shall serve the order assignee with a copy of all documents served on the respondent.

Opposition to variation if respondent resides in another province

- (3) Where a respondent who habitually resides in another province wishes to oppose an application under subsection 17(1)(a) of the Act and convert it to an application under section 18.1 of the Act, the respondent shall, within 40 days after being served with the application, file a Request for Conversion (Form 70 CC).
- (3.1) An order assignee may request to convert an application under subsection 17(1)(a) of the Act to an application under section 18.1 of the Act by filing a Request for Conversion (70 CC) within 40 days after being served with the application.

Automatic conversion to inter-jurisdictional application under section 18.1 of the *Divorce Act*

- (4) Where
- (a) an application is made under clause 17(1)(a) of the Act to vary a support order only;
 - (b) the respondent habitually resides in another province; and
 - (c) the respondent or the order assignee files a Request for Conversion (Form 70 CC) within the time set out in Rule 70.26(3);
- the court shall direct that the application be converted into an application under section 18.1 of the Act, and the registrar shall provide a copy of the application and the evidence in support of it to the designated authority in Prince Edward Island.

Process for support and parenting order variation if conversion request made by respondent who resides in another province

- (5) Where

- (a) an application is made under clause 17(1)(a) and (b) of the Act to vary a support order and a parenting order;
- (b) the respondent habitually resides in another province; and
- (c) the respondent or other assignee files a Request for Conversion (Form 70 CC) within the time set out in Rule 70.26(3);

the application under clause 17(1)(a) shall first proceed to the court in Prince Edward Island to determine whether the application to vary the support order should be converted into an application under section 18.1 of the Act.

- (5.1) Where the court determines that the request to vary the support order should not be converted into an application under section 18.1 of the Act, the court shall hear both the application to vary the support order and the application to vary the parenting order.

Notification of conversion of application

- (6) Where the application made by a Prince Edward Island resident under clause 17(1)(a) of the Act is converted into an application under section 18.1 of the Act, the designated authority shall inform the applicant of the conversion.

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 18.1 OF THE *DIVORCE ACT* BY A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RESIDENT

Application by Prince Edward Island resident

- 70.27** An application made by a Prince Edward Island resident under section 18.1 of the Act to obtain, vary, rescind or suspend a support order shall be made on the forms approved by the designated authority in Prince Edward Island and include all information specified on those forms.

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 18.1 OR 19 OF THE *DIVORCE ACT* BY A RESIDENT OF ANOTHER PROVINCE OR A DESIGNATED JURISDICTION

Application of Rule

- 70.28 (1)** This rule applies to
- (a) an application under section 18.1 of the Act received by the designated authority in Prince Edward Island from a designated authority in another province, and
 - (b) an application under section 19 of the Act received by the designated authority in Prince Edward Island from a responsible authority in a designated jurisdiction.

Applications under section 18.1 or 19 of *Divorce Act* from another province

- (2) An application under section 18.1 or 19 of the Act made by a habitual resident of another province or of a designated jurisdiction shall be accompanied by a copy of the divorce judgment and all applicable corollary relief orders.

Serving documents from outside Prince Edward Island

- (3) When the court receives an application under subrule (2) from the designated authority in Prince Edward Island, the registrar shall serve the respondent with
- (a) a copy of the application and all supporting documents received from the designated authority in Prince Edward Island;
 - (b) a notice to the respondent (Form 70 DD); and
 - (c) a notice of hearing (Form 70 EE).

Request for further evidence

- (4) Where the court makes an order that further evidence is required from the applicant, the registrar shall forward a copy of the order to the designated authority in Prince Edward

Island.

Receipt of further evidence

- (5) On receipt of the applicant's further evidence, the designated authority shall serve the respondent and file the evidence with the court.

Forwarding order to designated authority in Prince Edward Island

- (6) Where the court makes an order, the registrar shall forward a copy of the order to the designated authority in Prince Edward Island.

Reasons for decision refusing order

- (7) Where the court refuses to make a support order or an order varying, rescinding or suspending a support order, the registrar shall forward a copy of the court's reasons for decision to the designated authority in Prince Edward Island and to the respondent.

Matthews v. Gallant, 2015 PESC 12

In a case involving a claim for spousal support and retroactive spousal support, the Court reminded the parties of the necessity in filing timely and accurate financial statements. The Court cautioned that delays in the filing of sworn financial statements may result in the refusal to set a motion date, or in the case of a responding party, a much higher assessment of income than was earned. The Court denied the claim for spousal support.

A.C.H. v. L.R.H., 2010 PESC 28

The petitioner named Wells Fargo as a third party in a divorce proceeding. The proceeding was dismissed because Rule 70.06, relating to divorce proceedings, does not provide for third party procedure.

TARIFF C

Revoked.