

PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS IN PENDING LITIGATION

RULE 40

INJUNCTIONS

HOW OBTAINED

40.01 An interlocutory injunction or mandatory order under sections 44 and 45 of the *Judicature Act* may be obtained on motion to a judge by a party to a pending or intended proceeding.

WHERE MOTION MADE WITHOUT NOTICE

Maximum Duration

40.02 (1) An injunction may be granted on motion without notice for a period not exceeding ten days.

Extension

(2) Where an injunction is granted on a motion without notice, a motion to extend the injunction may be made only on notice to every party affected by the order, unless the judge is satisfied that because a party has been evading service or because there are other exceptional circumstances, the injunction ought to be extended without notice to the party.

(3) An extension may be granted on a motion without notice for a further period not exceeding ten days.

Labour Injunctions Excepted

(4) Subrules (1) to (3) do not apply to a motion for an injunction in a labour dispute under section 45 of the *Judicature Act*.

UNDERTAKING

40.03 On a motion for an injunction, the moving party shall, unless the court orders otherwise, undertake to abide by any order concerning damages that the court may make if it ultimately appears that the granting of the order has caused damage to the responding party for which the moving party ought to compensate the responding party.

Early Dissolution of Injunction

40.04 On two days' notice or on such shorter notice as the court may prescribe an opposing party may apply for the dissolution or modification of an injunction obtained without notice.

FACTUM REQUIRED

- 40.05**
- (1) On a motion under rule 40.01, each party shall serve on every other party to the motion a factum consisting of a concise argument stating the facts and law relied on by the party.
 - (2) The moving party's factum shall be served at least four days before the hearing.
 - (3) The responding party's factum shall be served at least two days before the hearing.
 - (4) Each party's factum shall be filed, with proof of service, in the court office where the motion is to be heard, at least two days before the hearing.

Diversified Metal v. Trivett 2014 PESC 25

The defendant sought an order compelling the plaintiff to comply with an undertaking to pay any damages arising from the granting of an interlocutory injunction.

The Court denied the motion stating it is only after a full airing of the issues at trial and a determination of the plaintiff's ultimate success or failure that it would be appropriate for the Court to turn its attention as to whether the plaintiff ought to be held to the undertaking given and to determine what damages actually flow from the undertaking.