

Form F86.1 (Rule 20-7)

Court File No.:

Court Registry:

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

Claimant:

Respondent:

LANGUAGE CHANGE AND CONFIRMATION — OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

[Rule 21-1 of the Supreme Court Family Rules applies to all forms.]

Filed by:[party].....

☐ Having made no previous choice, the[party]... is choosing to file documents, give evidence, or make submissions in the *[choose one of the following]*:

☐ English language

☐ French language

☐ English language and French language (bilingual).

OR

☐[Party]..... is changing their choice to file documents, give evidence, or make submissions in the English language, the French language or both official languages in these proceedings that was made in the following document filed on[date].....

☐ Notice of joint family claim

☐ Notice of family claim

☐ Response to family claim

☐ Counterclaim

☐ Response to counterclaim

☐ Petition to the court

☐ Response to petition.

....[Party]... is now choosing to file documents, give evidence, or make submissions in the *[choose one of the following]*:

☐ English language

☐ French language

☐ English language and French language (bilingual)

OR

[][Party]... confirms that for the [conference/hearing/trial]..... scheduled for[date]....., they will give evidence or make submissions in the[indicate official language].... language and if[name of other party]..... intends to proceed in the [other official language]..... language,[party]... will need [select one]:

[] consecutive interpretation services.

Or

[] simultaneous interpretation services.

Notice to the Party: As a party to a divorce case, you can request interpretation services to understand what is said in the other official language at the court hearing. You may choose between consecutive interpretation or simultaneous interpretation. If no selection is made, **consecutive interpretation** will be made available.

Consecutive interpretation means that the interpreter will translate after the person speaking is done a part of what they have to say. The person and the interpreter take turns speaking. This type of interpretation may allow parties, witnesses and legal advisors to better ensure the accuracy of the interpretation because they hear both what the person and the interpreter are saying. But, it does take more time than simultaneous interpretation.

Simultaneous interpretation means that the interpreter will translate what is being said at the same time as you are speaking. This type of interpretation is quicker but may be less accurate than consecutive interpretation because the interpreter is speaking at the same time as the person being interpreted.

For more information, please visit the Department of Justice website: <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/fl-df/language-linguistiques.html>

Date

.....

Signature of

[] filing person [] lawyer for filing
person

.....[type or print name].....