



One of Canada's Top 10 Personal Injury Boutique Law Firms

INJURY LAWYERS

THE GOOD, THE BAD & THE UGLY OF ONTARIO AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE LAW

10 Things Every Ontarian Should Know

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THE GOOD

No-Fault Benefits

The Statutory Accident Benefits Schedule, also referred to as SABS, is a form of no-fault insurance coverage in Ontario. Certain benefits are available to any person injured in a car accident, regardless of who is at fault.

A Coming Increase to Funding for Ontario's Most Helpless

In the current government's spring budget, they proposed that Ontario raise the default benefit limit for catastrophic injuries to \$2 million from the current \$1 million.

Give Me a Minute, Officer

As of September 5, 2019, Ontario drivers can now carry electronic proof of their auto insurance on their smartphones or other devices.

THE BAD

The "Cap"

The Supreme Court of Canada imposed a \$100,000 cap on awards for non-pecuniary ("pain and suffering") damages in 1978. It was intended to put a lid on "widely extravagant" liability claims. That cap is indexed to inflation, so in today's dollars it is more than \$350,000.

The "Threshold"

Section 267.5(5) of the Insurance Act alleviates liability for damages for non-pecuniary ("pain and suffering") losses from a defendant in an MVA claim unless the injured person has sustained a

"permanent, serious impairment of an important physical, mental, or psychological function". Section 267.5(3) provides similar protection with respect to health care expenses.

The "Deductible"

The deductible for non-pecuniary ("pain and suffering") losses when a tort award does not exceed the monetary threshold is \$38,818.97 in the case of damages from January 1, 2019 until December 31, 2019.

The "Monetary Threshold"

The monetary threshold beyond which the deductible amount does not apply is \$129,395.49 in the case of damages for non-pecuniary ("pain and suffering") losses from January 1, 2019 until December 31, 2019.

THE UGLY

10 Days to Give Notice

If you are in a car accident where improper road signage or a lack of ploughing played a role, no legal action shall be brought for the recovery of damages unless the municipality is notified of the claim and injury within 10 days of its occurrence (s. 44(1), Municipal Act).

Ontario's Loser Pays System

In Ontario, the losing party in a legal action faces the possibility of being ordered to pay for some or all the winning party's legal costs and disbursements.

2-year Limitation Period

The Limitations Act establishes that you have exactly two years, starting from the day you suffered the loss, injury, or damage, to file a claim.

Disclaimer: The information presented here is not, nor is it intended to be, legal advice. You should consult a lawyer for advice regarding your individual situation.