

Nature and scope of the operations to update the
COMPILATION OF QUÉBEC LAWS AND REGULATIONS
and made necessary by the replacement of concepts predating
the new Code of Civil Procedure
[Laws]

Nature and scope of the operations to update the Compilation of Québec Laws and Regulations and made necessary by the replacement of concepts predating the new Code of Civil Procedure (Laws)

- Under section 783 of the Act to establish the new Code of Civil Procedure, Chapter 1 of the Statutes of Québec for 2014, I hereby table the consultation document illustrating the nature and scope of the updating operations made necessary by the replacement of concepts predating the new Code of Civil Procedure.
- The consultation document will also be published on the website of the Québec Official Publisher. Both the tabling and publication of the document must take place at least six months before the planned update, which will then become effective on the date of coming into force of the new Code.
- After 15 October 2015 deadline for submitting comments has passed, I will publish an information note, as required by section 4 of the Act respecting the Compilation of Québec Laws and Regulations, before publishing the compilation update integrating the changes made necessary.
- Interested persons wishing to comment on the matter are requested to submit their comments to Michel Paquette, Bureau de la sous-ministre, Ministère de la Justice, at 1200, route de l'Église, 9^e étage, Québec (Québec) G1V 4M1, or by e-mail to michel.paquette@justice.gouv.qc.ca

INFORMATION NOTE (LAWS)

Modifications under the second paragraph of section 3 of the Act respecting the Compilation of Québec laws and regulations

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
Agricultural Abuses Act	A-2	<p>22. (1) Any justice of the peace, before whom it is alleged that a dog is vicious or supposed to be attacked by hydrophobia, or is in the habit of attacking persons, or animals at large or in harness, without the limits of its master's property, may, after hearing the parties, order the owner or person keeping such dog to cause it to be confined for 40 days, or may order such dog to be killed, with costs against such owner or person.</p> <p>(2) If the owner or person keeping such dog permit it to go at large, or fail to kill it in contravention of the order of the justice, he shall be liable to a penalty of \$1 per day for each day during which the offence continues.</p> <p>(3) If it be proved that the dog has bitten any person outside the limits of his master's property, and that the dog is vicious, the justice of the peace shall order the owner or person keeping it to kill it.</p> <p>(4) It shall nevertheless be lawful to kill any dog which, without the limits of his master's property, pursues or is known to pursue and strangle sheep, or to apply to a judge, who may order the owner to kill such dog and to pay the costs.</p>	<p>22. (1) Any justice of the peace, before whom it is alleged that a dog is vicious or supposed to be attacked by hydrophobia, or is in the habit of attacking persons, or animals at large or in harness, without the limits of its master's property, may, after hearing the parties, order the owner or person keeping such dog to cause it to be confined for 40 days, or may order such dog to be killed, with legal costs against such owner or person.</p> <p>(2) If the owner or person keeping such dog permit it to go at large, or fail to kill it in contravention of the order of the justice, he shall be liable to a penalty of \$1 per day for each day during which the offence continues.</p> <p>(3) If it be proved that the dog has bitten any person outside the limits of his master's property, and that the dog is vicious, the justice of the peace shall order the owner or person keeping it to kill it.</p> <p>(4) It shall nevertheless be lawful to kill any dog which, without the limits of his master's property, pursues or is known to pursue and strangle sheep, or to apply to a judge, who may order the owner to kill such dog and to pay the legal costs.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act to promote access to justice through the establishment of the Service administratif de	A-2.02	5. If the parent fails to provide, within 30 days of the date of sending of the request referred to in the second paragraph of section 4, the information or documents that would allow SARPA to determine the parent's annual income, SARPA again	5. If the parent fails to provide, within 30 days of the date of sending of the request referred to in the second paragraph of section 4, the information or documents that would allow SARPA to determine the parent's annual income, SARPA again	

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rajustement des pensions alimentaires pour enfants		<p>notifies its request to the parent by registered or certified mail or by any other means that provides proof of the date of receipt of the request. If SARPA has such proof and the parent does not provide the information or documents within 10 days of the date of receipt of the request, the parent's annual income is determined, for the purposes of this Act, in accordance with the rules prescribed by government regulation.</p> <p>If SARPA's request is notified, as provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), by a bailiff who served it by leaving a copy intended for the parent on the premises, the parent is deemed to have received the request on the date indicated on the bailiff's certificate of service.</p>	<p>notifies its request to the parent by registered mail or by any other means that provides proof of the date of receipt of the request. If SARPA has such proof and the parent does not provide the information or documents within 10 days of the date of receipt of the request, the parent's annual income is determined, for the purposes of this Act, in accordance with the rules prescribed by government regulation.</p> <p>If SARPA's request is notified, as provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), by a bailiff who served it by leaving a copy intended for the parent on the premises, the parent is deemed to have received the request on the date indicated on the bailiff's certificate of service.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>10. SARPA recalculates child support in accordance with the rules for the determination of child support prescribed under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and in accordance with the terms prescribed by government regulation.</p> <p>The child support is recalculated as of the date of the application for recalculation, taking into account the changes in the income of either parent that was used to determine the support being recalculated. However, if the income increased before the date of the application, SARPA recalculates the child support as of a date not earlier than one year prior to the date of the application; regardless of the number of increases, the child support is recalculated for each period in which the income increased, only taking into account the increase relating to that period.</p>	<p>10. SARPA recalculates child support in accordance with the rules for the determination of child support prescribed under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and in accordance with the terms prescribed by government regulation.</p> <p>The child support is recalculated as of the date of the application for recalculation, taking into account the changes in the income of either parent that was used to determine the support being recalculated. However, if the income increased before the date of the application, SARPA recalculates the child support as of a date not earlier than one year prior to the date of the application; regardless of the number of increases, the child support is recalculated for each period in which the income increased, only taking into account the increase relating to that period.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
An Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal	A-2.1	<p>114. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse under articles 33 and 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Commission or any of its members acting in</p>	<p>114. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Commission or any of its members acting in their official</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p>

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information		<p>their official capacity.</p> <p>Two judges of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to this Act in relation to a document.</p>	<p>capacity.</p> <p>Two judges of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any judgment, decision, order or injunction rendered or granted contrary to this Act in relation to a document.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2 Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>147.1. The motion for leave to appeal from an interlocutory decision must specify the questions of law or jurisdiction that ought to be examined in appeal and the reason the interlocutory decision will not be remedied by the final decision and, after notice to the parties and to the Commission, be filed in the office of the Court of Québec within 10 days after the date on which the parties receive the Commission's decision.</p> <p>If the motion is granted, the judgment authorizing the appeal serves as a notice of appeal.</p>	<p>147.1. The application for leave to appeal from an interlocutory decision must specify the questions of law or jurisdiction that ought to be examined in appeal and the reason the interlocutory decision will not be remedied by the final decision and, after notice to the parties and to the Commission, be filed in the office of the Court of Québec within 10 days after the date on which the parties receive the Commission's decision.</p> <p>If the application is granted, the judgment authorizing the appeal serves as a notice of appeal.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>150. The filing of the notice of appeal or of the motion for leave to appeal from an interlocutory decision suspends the execution of the decision of the Commission until the decision of the Court is rendered. If it is an appeal from a decision ordering a public body to cease or refrain from doing something, the filing of the notice or motion does not suspend execution of the decision.</p>	<p>150. The filing of the notice of appeal or of the application for leave to appeal from an interlocutory decision suspends the execution of the decision of the Commission until the decision of the Court is rendered. If it is an appeal from a decision ordering a public body to cease or refrain from doing something, the filing of the notice or application does not suspend execution of the decision.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>152. The appeal is governed by articles 491 to 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), with the necessary modifications. The parties are not required, however, to file a statement of their claims.</p>	<p>152. The appeal is governed by articles 351 to 390 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), with the necessary modifications. The parties are not required, however, to file a statement of their claims.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>153. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed under the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), make the rules of practice judged necessary for the carrying out of this division.</p>	<p>153. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed under the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), make the regulations judged necessary for the carrying out of this division.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 13</p>

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Workers' Compensation Act	A-3	<p>21. (...) </p> <p>(3) Such notice may be served by delivering it at or sending it by registered or certified post addressed to the place of business or the residence of the employer, or, where the employer is a partnership or legal person, by delivering it at the office of the employer, or, if there are more offices than one, at any of the offices of such employer, or sending it by registered or certified post to any of such offices.</p> <p>(4) Where the benefit is payable out of the accident fund, such notice shall also be given to the Commission by delivering it at the office of the secretary or by sending it to him by registered or certified post addressed to his office.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>21. (...) </p> <p>(3) Such notice may be served by delivering it at the place of business or the residence of the employer, or may be notified by sending it by registered mail to either place, or, where the employer is a partnership or legal person, by delivering it at the office of the employer, or, if there are more offices than one, at any of the offices of such employer, or sending it by registered mail to any of such offices.</p> <p>(4) Where the benefit is payable out of the accident fund, such notice shall also be given to the Commission by delivering it at the office of the secretary or by sending it to him by registered mail addressed to his office.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>55. Reports to the Commission made by a physician, practitioner or expert are confidential. No person may give or receive written or verbal communication of a report or otherwise have access to it except for the purposes of the application of this Act or purposes of the examination of an application for review by a review board or of a hearing before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec, except with the express or implied authorization of the beneficiary, or on a court order.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the first paragraph, the Commission shall, if the employer so requires, communicate, to the physician designated by the employer, every report respecting an accident that he receives from a physician, practitioner or expert.</p> <p>Notwithstanding section 19 of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2), an institution</p>	<p>55. Reports to the Commission made by a physician, practitioner or expert are confidential. No person may give or receive written or verbal communication of a report or otherwise have access to it except for the purposes of the application of this Act or purposes of the examination of an application for review by a review board or of a hearing before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec, except with the express or implied authorization of the beneficiary, or on a court order.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the first paragraph, the Commission shall, if the employer so requires, communicate, to the physician designated by the employer, every report respecting an accident that he receives from a physician, practitioner or expert.</p> <p>Notwithstanding section 19 of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2), an institution</p>	

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		<p>within the meaning of that Act must send to the Commission or to a physician it designates, on request, a copy, extract or abstract of the file of an user if it is, in the opinion of the Commission, relevant to the rendering of a decision in respect of a claim. The same applies for an institution within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons (chapter S-5).</p> <p>A worker to whom the Commission refuses access to his medical file or written or verbal communication of it, may by summary motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court or the Court of Québec to obtain access to his file, or communication of it, as the case may be.</p>	<p>within the meaning of that Act must send to the Commission or to a physician it designates, on request, a copy, extract or abstract of the file of an user if it is, in the opinion of the Commission, relevant to the rendering of a decision in respect of a claim. The same applies for an institution within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons (chapter S-5).</p> <p>A worker to whom the Commission refuses access to his medical file or written or verbal communication of it may apply to a judge of the Superior Court or the Court of Québec to obtain access to his file, or communication of it, as the case may be.</p>	Art. 786
		<p>61.(1) <i>(Subsection repealed).</i></p> <p>(2) When the Commission, or any person designated by it, holds an inquiry at the chief-place of a judicial district, the sheriff shall supply premises for the holding of the inquiry.</p> <p>(3) When an inquiry is held in a place where there is a Court of Québec, the clerk of the court shall allow the Commission, or the person designated by the Commission, to use the premises intended for the Court of Québec, unless the court is then sitting therein.</p>	<p>61.(1) <i>(Subsection repealed).</i></p> <p>(2) When the Commission, or any person designated by it, holds an inquiry at the chief-place of a judicial district, the clerk shall supply premises for the holding of the inquiry.</p> <p>(3) When an inquiry is held in a place where there is a Court of Québec, the clerk of the court shall allow the Commission, or the person designated by the Commission, to use the premises intended for the Court of Québec, unless the court is then sitting therein.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>63.(1) Subject to section 70 and to the proceeding provided for in section 65, the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to examine into and determine all matters and questions arising under this Act and to dispose of any other matter or thing in respect of which any power, authority or discretion is conferred upon the Commission.</p> <p>Except on a matter of jurisdiction, no recourse under article</p>	<p>63.(1) Subject to section 70 and to the proceeding provided for in section 65, the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to examine into and determine all matters and questions arising under this Act and to dispose of any other matter or thing in respect of which any power, authority or discretion is conferred upon the Commission.</p> <p>Except on a matter of jurisdiction, no application for judicial</p>	Art 778, par. 11

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		<p>33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of the said Code shall lie, nor may any injunction be granted, against the Commission or its members in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, annul by summary procedure any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall lie, nor may any injunction be granted, against the Commission or its members in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by summary procedure any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 786
		<p>70.(1) Upon deposit in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district of Québec, or of the district in which the debtor has his domicile or place of business, of an authentic copy of a decision of the Commission, the Court may, upon a summary petition of the Commission or of any interested party, homologate the decision, with costs against the debtor; the decision becomes executory as any other judgment. During judicial holidays or out of term, the judge of the Superior Court has the same jurisdiction as the Court for the purposes of this section.</p> <p>The petition for homologation shall be served upon the party against whom the decision was rendered, in the same manner and time as an ordinary action in the Superior Court.</p> <p>Whenever, within the allotted time, the respondent files an appearance accompanied with an affidavit establishing that he has a <i>bona fide</i> contestation to offer, the petition, on application to that effect, shall be referred for hearing and adjudication to the Superior Court of the district of his domicile or place of business, as the case may be.</p>	<p>70.(1) Upon deposit in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district of Québec, or of the district in which the debtor has his domicile or place of business, of an authentic copy of a decision of the Commission, the Court may, upon application by the Commission or any interested party, homologate the decision which becomes executory as any other judgment, and order the debtor to pay legal costs. During judicial holidays or out of term, the judge of the Superior Court has the same jurisdiction as the Court for the purposes of this section.</p> <p>The application for homologation shall be served upon the party against whom the decision was rendered, in the same manner and time as an ordinary action in the Superior Court.</p> <p>Whenever, within the allotted time, the respondent files an answer to the summons accompanied with an affidavit establishing that he has a <i>bona fide</i> contestation to offer, the application for homologation, on application to that effect, shall be referred for hearing and adjudication to the Superior Court of the district of his domicile or place of business, as the case may be.</p>	<p>Art. 778. par. 11 Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 786</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 786</p>

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		<p>(2) The decision of the Commission shall be executory 15 days after the day on which it was homologated.</p> <p>(3) Judgments homologating decisions of the Commission shall be final and without appeal.</p>	<p>(2) The decision of the Commission shall be executory 15 days after the day on which it was homologated.</p> <p>(3) Judgments homologating decisions of the Commission shall be final and without appeal.</p>	
An Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases	A-3.001	<p>34. Where an establishment or part thereof is alienated or transferred otherwise than by judicial sale, the new employer assumes the obligations of the former employer under this Act toward the worker and, in respect of payment of the assessment due at the time of the alienation or transfer, toward the Commission.</p> <p>For the purposes of the first paragraph, the assessment due by the former employer on the date of the alienation or transfer includes the assessment that can be computed on the basis of wages paid by the former employer until that date and the rate applicable on that date under section 305 even if a notice of assessment has not been issued.</p> <p>Where an establishment is sold by judicial sale, the new employer assumes the obligations of the former employer under this Act toward the worker if the new employer carries on the same activities in the establishment as were carried on there before the sale.</p>	<p>34. Where an establishment or part thereof is alienated or transferred otherwise than by sale under judicial authority, the new employer assumes the obligations of the former employer under this Act toward the worker and, in respect of payment of the assessment due at the time of the alienation or transfer, toward the Commission.</p> <p>For the purposes of the first paragraph, the assessment due by the former employer on the date of the alienation or transfer includes the assessment that can be computed on the basis of wages paid by the former employer until that date and the rate applicable on that date under section 305 even if a notice of assessment has not been issued.</p> <p>Where an establishment is sold by sale under judicial authority, the new employer assumes the obligations of the former employer under this Act toward the worker if the new employer carries on the same activities in the establishment as were carried on there before the sale.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 14</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 14</p>
		<p>195. The Commission and the Minister of Health and Social Services shall make a standard agreement concerning all or part of the care and treatment provided by the institutions referred to in paragraph 2 of section 189; the standard agreement shall pertain to the dispensing of such care and treatment and shall specify, in particular, the amounts payable by the Commission for such care or treatments, the time within which they must be</p>	<p>195. The Commission and the Minister of Health and Social Services shall make a standard agreement concerning all or part of the care and treatment provided by the institutions referred to in paragraph 2 of section 189; the standard agreement shall pertain to the dispensing of such care and treatment and shall specify, in particular, the amounts payable by the Commission for such care or treatments, the time within which they must be</p>	

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		<p>provided by the institutions and the reports which must be filed with the Commission.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>An institution is deemed to accept to comply with the specific agreement unless it signifies its refusal to the Commission and to the agency or regional council, as the case may be, within the time allowed by the agreement, by means of a resolution of its board of directors; in the latter case, the institution shall be remunerated according to the standard agreement.</p> <p>For the territory to which Part IV.2 of the Act respecting health services and social services applies, the specific agreement shall be made with the institution having its head office in that territory.</p>	<p>provided by the institutions and the reports which must be filed with the Commission.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>An institution is deemed to accept to comply with the specific agreement unless it notifies its refusal to the Commission and to the agency or regional council, as the case may be, within the time allowed by the agreement, by means of a resolution of its board of directors; in the latter case, the institution shall be remunerated according to the standard agreement.</p> <p>For the territory to which Part IV.2 of the Act respecting health services and social services applies, the specific agreement shall be made with the institution having its head office in that territory.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>323.2. If an employer that is a legal person fails to pay an assessment, the employer's directors in office on the date of the default become solidarily liable with the employer for that assessment as well as any interest accrued and penalties incurred in relation to the assessment</p> <p>(1) if a writ of execution in respect of the employer is returned unfulfilled in whole or in part after a certificate of default is filed under section 322;</p> <p>(2) if a winding-up order is made against the employer or the employer becomes bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3) and a claim is filed; or</p>	<p>323.2. If an employer that is a legal person fails to pay an assessment, the employer's directors in office on the date of the default become solidarily liable with the employer for that assessment as well as any interest accrued and penalties incurred in relation to the assessment</p> <p>(1) if a notice of execution in respect of the employer is returned unfulfilled in whole or in part after a certificate of default is filed under section 322;</p> <p>(2) if a winding-up order is made against the employer or the employer becomes bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3) and a claim is filed; or</p> <p>(3) if the employer has instituted proceedings for its winding-</p>	Art. 778, par. 2

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		(3) if the employer has instituted proceedings for its winding-up or dissolution, or if it has been dissolved.	up or dissolution, or if it has been dissolved.	
		350. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no proceedings under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) nor any extraordinary recourse within the meaning of the said Code may be taken, nor any provisional remedy be ordered against the Commission by reason of an act performed or decision rendered pursuant to an Act under its administration.	350. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be taken, nor any provisional remedy be ordered against the Commission by reason of an act performed or decision rendered pursuant to an Act under its administration.	Art. 778, par. 11
An Act respecting the accreditation and financing of students' associations	A-3.01	12. A students' association intending to hold an accreditation poll shall send a notice to an accreditation agent appointed under section 19, indicating the place, date and time of the poll. The notice must have been sent by registered or certified mail or by any other means allowing proof of receipt, and must have been received by the accreditation agent not later than fifteen days before the first polling day. The accreditation agent shall then see that the poll is properly and regularly held. For that purpose, he may prescribe the polling procedure.	12. A students' association intending to hold an accreditation poll shall send a notice to an accreditation agent appointed under section 19, indicating the place, date and time of the poll. The notice must have been sent by registered mail or by any other means allowing proof of receipt, and must have been received by the accreditation agent not later than fifteen days before the first polling day. The accreditation agent shall then see that the poll is properly and regularly held. For that purpose, he may prescribe the polling procedure.	Art. 778, par. 10
		13. A students' association or students' association alliance may request accreditation by a written application to an accreditation agent. The application must be sent by registered or certified mail or by any other means allowing proof of receipt.	13. A students' association or students' association alliance may request accreditation by a written application to an accreditation agent. The application must be sent by registered mail or by any other means allowing proof of receipt.	Art. 778, par. 10
		26. Every student at an educational institution who is represented by an accredited students' association is deemed a member of the association, and every students' association represented by an accredited students' association alliance is deemed a member of the alliance. (...)	26. Every student at an educational institution who is represented by an accredited students' association is deemed a member of the association, and every students' association represented by an accredited students' association alliance is deemed a member of the alliance. (...)	

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		This section does not apply, however, to a student who serves notice in writing on the association representing him that he refuses to be a member of it, nor to an association which serves notice in writing on the students' association alliance representing it that it refuses to be a member of that alliance.	This section does not apply, however, to a student who sends notification in writing to the association representing him that he refuses to be a member of it, nor to an association which serves notice in writing on the students' association alliance representing it that it refuses to be a member of that alliance.	Art. 783
		<p>43. An appeal is brought by filing a written petition in appeal in the office of the Committee, within forty-five days after the date of the decision contested.</p> <p>The petition must briefly set forth the grounds on which it is based. The secretary shall transmit it without delay to the interested parties, including the accreditation agent who made the decision against which the appeal is brought.</p> <p>Filing of a petition in appeal does not suspend execution of the decision appealed from, unless the Committee decides otherwise.</p>	<p>43. An appeal is brought by filing a written application in appeal in the office of the Committee, within forty-five days after the date of the decision contested.</p> <p>The application must briefly set forth the grounds on which it is based. The secretary shall transmit it without delay to the interested parties, including the accreditation agent who made the decision against which the appeal is brought.</p> <p>Filing of an application in appeal does not suspend execution of the decision appealed from, unless the Committee decides otherwise.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>46. The Committee shall hear the appeal and render its decision in writing, giving reasons, within 45 days of the filing of the petition.</p> <p>However, if it orders a students' association to hold a poll or requires a students' association alliance to obtain new resolutions, its decision must also be rendered within 30 days after polling day or, as the case may be, after the expiry of the time for obtaining the resolutions.</p> <p>The secretary of the Committee shall transmit the decision to the interested parties without delay.</p>	<p>46. The Committee shall hear the appeal and render its decision in writing, giving reasons, within 45 days of the filing of the application.</p> <p>However, if it orders a students' association to hold a poll or requires a students' association alliance to obtain new resolutions, its decision must also be rendered within 30 days after polling day or, as the case may be, after the expiry of the time for obtaining the resolutions.</p> <p>The secretary of the Committee shall transmit the decision to the interested parties without delay.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		47. Except for a question of competence, no extraordinary recourse contemplated in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any	47. Except for a question of competence, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against an	Art. 778, par. 11

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		injunction granted against an accreditation agent or the Accreditation Committee acting in his or its official capacity.	accreditation agent or the Accreditation Committee acting in his or its official capacity.	
An Act respecting the acquisition of farm land by non-residents	A-4.1	<p>25. Where the commission becomes aware that a person is contravening any provision of this Act, or the conditions of an order or of an authorization to acquire farm land, it may issue an order enjoining that person to cease the alleged contravention within a prescribed time.</p> <p>The order shall be served on the contravener in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>25. Where the commission becomes aware that a person is contravening any provision of this Act, or the conditions of an order or of an authorization to acquire farm land, it may issue an order enjoining that person to cease the alleged contravention within a prescribed time.</p> <p>The order shall be served on the contravener in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
		26. If a person fails to comply with an order of the commission issued under section 25, the Attorney General or the commission may, by a motion, obtain an order from a judge of the Superior Court enjoining that person to comply with the order of the commission, and ordering that on his default it may be carried out at his expense.	26. If a person fails to comply with an order of the commission issued under section 25, the Attorney General or the commission may, by an application, obtain an order from a judge of the Superior Court enjoining that person to comply with the order of the commission, and ordering that on his default it may be carried out at his expense.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>28. Where a person has made an acquisition of farm land in contravention of sections 8 to 11, the commission may, by order, to the extent that the right of action contemplated in section 27 is not exercised, enjoin that person to divest himself of that farm land within six months of the service of that order.</p> <p>If that person fails to comply with the order within the allotted time, the commission may, by motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court to obtain authorization for the judicial sale of the immovable. In such a case, articles 660 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, the claims of the prior and hypothecary creditors, and the fines, if any, due under section 31, shall be remitted to the contravener.</p>	<p>28. Where a person has made an acquisition of farm land in contravention of sections 8 to 11, the commission may, by order, to the extent that the right of action contemplated in section 27 is not exercised, enjoin that person to divest himself of that farm land within six months of the service of that order.</p> <p>If that person fails to comply with the order within the allotted time, the commission may apply to a judge of the Superior Court to obtain authorization to sell the immovable under judicial authority. In such a case, articles 704 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, the claims of the prior and hypothecary creditors, and the fines, if any, due under section 31, shall be remitted to the contravener.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 14 Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
Financial Administration Act	A-6.001	<p>SCHEDULE 2</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Fondation de la faune du Québec</p> <p>Fonds d'aide aux recours collectifs</p> <p>Héma-Québec</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>SCHEDULE 2</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Fondation de la faune du Québec</p> <p>Fonds d'aide aux actions collectives</p> <p>Héma-Québec</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 1
Tax Administration Act	A-6.002	<p>8.2. Notwithstanding any other Act, the Minister may, in order to conserve permanent proof of a document required for the purposes of a fiscal law, reproduce on photographic film any document produced by or on behalf of the Minister or any other person exercising the powers of the Minister, or by or on behalf of a person subject to a fiscal law under such a law, provided that the document has been reproduced faithfully in accordance with the directives prescribed by the Minister or by a person designated by him.</p> <p>The film or a duplicate copy thereof is authentic and has the same force as the original document reproduced, provided it is accompanied with the sworn statement of the person who supervised the reproduction of the document, attesting to the reliability of the reproduction process and of the reproduction itself.</p>	<p>8.2. Notwithstanding any other Act, the Minister may, in order to conserve permanent proof of a document required for the purposes of a fiscal law, reproduce on photographic film any document produced by or on behalf of the Minister or any other person exercising the powers of the Minister, or by or on behalf of a person subject to a fiscal law under such a law, provided that the document has been reproduced faithfully in accordance with the directives prescribed by the Minister or by a person designated by him.</p> <p>The film or a duplicate copy thereof is authentic and has the same force as the original document reproduced, provided it is accompanied with the affidavit of the person who supervised the reproduction of the document, attesting to the reliability of the reproduction process and of the reproduction itself.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>10.1. Where a person has given security in guarantee of the payment of an amount in dispute referred to in section 12.0.3, the person may apply in writing for the repayment or discharge of the portion of the security guaranteeing the amount in dispute</p> <p>(a) after 120 days have elapsed following notification of the</p>	<p>10.1. Where a person has given security in guarantee of the payment of an amount in dispute referred to in section 12.0.3, the person may apply in writing for the repayment or discharge of the portion of the security guaranteeing the amount in dispute</p> <p>(a) after 120 days have elapsed following the sending of the</p>	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>notice of objection and no decision under section 93.1.6 has been sent by the Minister; or</p> <p>(b) if the person brings an appeal or a summary appeal.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>notice of objection and no decision under section 93.1.6 has been sent by the Minister; or</p> <p>(b) if the person brings an appeal or a summary appeal.</p> <p>(...)</p>	harmonisation
		<p>13. When an amount exigible under a fiscal law is not paid, the Minister may issue a certificate attesting the exigibility of the debt and the amount owing; that certificate shall be proof of the exigibility of the debt.</p> <p>Such certificate may be issued by the Minister at any time as soon as the debt becomes exigible.</p> <p>When that certificate is filed in the office of the competent court, the clerk shall enter on the back of the certificate the date of its filing and shall render judgment in favour of the Agency for the amount contemplated in the certificate and for costs against the person bound to pay the debt concerned.</p> <p>Such judgment shall be equivalent to a judgment rendered by a competent court and shall have all effects thereof, except in respect of interest on the amount granted, which shall be computed at the rate fixed in section 28 and capitalized daily.</p>	<p>13. When an amount exigible under a fiscal law is not paid, the Minister may issue a certificate attesting the exigibility of the debt and the amount owing; that certificate shall be proof of the exigibility of the debt.</p> <p>Such certificate may be issued by the Minister at any time as soon as the debt becomes exigible.</p> <p>When that certificate is filed in the office of the competent court, the clerk shall enter on the back of the certificate the date of its filing and shall render judgment in favour of the Agency for the amount contemplated in the certificate and for legal costs against the person bound to pay the debt concerned.</p> <p>Such judgment shall be equivalent to a judgment rendered by a competent court and shall have all effects thereof, except in respect of interest on the amount granted, which shall be computed at the rate fixed in section 28 and capitalized daily.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>15. The Minister may, by notice served or sent by registered mail, require that a person who, by virtue of an existing obligation, is or will be bound to make a payment to a person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law, pay to the Minister, on behalf of the person's creditor, all or part of the amount that the person owes or will have to pay to the creditor, such payment to be made at the time the amount becomes payable to the creditor.</p>	<p>15. The Minister may, by notice served or notified by registered mail, require that a person who, by virtue of an existing obligation, is or will be bound to make a payment to a person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law, pay to the Minister, on behalf of the person's creditor, all or part of the amount that the person owes or will have to pay to the creditor, such payment to be made at the time the amount becomes payable to the creditor.</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The same rule applies in respect of a payment to be made to the secured creditor of a person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law where the payment, but for the security, would have to be made to such person.	The same rule applies in respect of a payment to be made to the secured creditor of a person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law where the payment, but for the security, would have to be made to such person.	
		<p>15.2. The Minister may, by notice served or sent by registered mail, require that a person other than a banking or financial institution who is to lend or advance an amount to a person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law or is to pay an amount for or in the name of this person, pay to the Minister, on behalf of such person, all or part of this amount.</p> <p>The first paragraph applies only if the person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law is or will be remunerated by the person other than a banking or financial institution or, where the latter person is a corporation, only if the person is not dealing at arm's length within the meaning of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3) with that person.</p>	<p>15.2. The Minister may, by notice served or notified by registered mail, require that a person other than a banking or financial institution who is to lend or advance an amount to a person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law or is to pay an amount for or in the name of this person, pay to the Minister, on behalf of such person, all or part of this amount.</p> <p>The first paragraph applies only if the person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law is or will be remunerated by the person other than a banking or financial institution or, where the latter person is a corporation, only if the person is not dealing at arm's length within the meaning of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3) with that person.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>15.2.1. A notice served or sent by the Minister under any of sections 15 and 15.2 remains valid and binding until release is given.</p> <p>Release is given by the Minister when the tax liability that is the subject of the notice is discharged in full or when all obligations toward the creditor of the addressee of the notice have been fulfilled.</p>	<p>15.2.1. A notice served or notified by the Minister under any of sections 15 and 15.2 remains valid and binding until release is given.</p> <p>Release is given by the Minister when the tax liability that is the subject of the notice is discharged in full or when all obligations toward the creditor of the addressee of the notice have been fulfilled.</p>	Art. 783
		15.3. Where monies belonging to a person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law have been seized according to law by a peace officer, in the course of administering or enforcing criminal law, and must be restored, the Minister may, by notice served or sent by registered mail, require that the person who holds these monies pay to the Minister, on behalf of the person	15.3. Where monies belonging to a person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law have been seized according to law by a peace officer, in the course of administering or enforcing criminal law, and must be restored, the Minister may, by notice served or notified by registered mail, require that the person who holds these monies pay to the Minister, on behalf of the	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law, all or part of the monies otherwise restorable, at the time they would otherwise be restored.	person owing an amount exigible under a fiscal law, all or part of the monies otherwise restorable, at the time they would otherwise be restored.	
		15.3.1. Upon receipt of a notice from the Minister served or sent by registered mail, the amount indicated in the notice as having to be paid to him becomes the property of the State and payment thereof to the Minister shall take priority over any other security granted in respect of the amount.	15.3.1. Upon receipt of a notice from the Minister served or notified by registered mail, the amount indicated in the notice as having to be paid to him becomes the property of the State and payment thereof to the Minister shall take priority over any other security granted in respect of the amount.	Art. 783
		15.7. Where the Minister wishes to send a notice to a person as provided for in sections 15 to 15.3 and that person is doing business under a name other than its own name, the notice is deemed to have been given to such person if it was addressed to the name the person has given itself or by which the person is generally known and the notice is deemed to have been served upon such person if it has been handed to a person of full age employed at the head office of the addressee or in one of the addressee's establishments in Québec or has been sent to the addressee by registered mail.	15.7. Where the Minister wishes to send a notice to a person as provided for in sections 15 to 15.3 and that person is doing business under a name other than its own name, the notice is deemed to have been given to such person if it was addressed to the name the person has given itself or by which the person is generally known and the notice is deemed to have been served upon such person if it has been handed to a person of full age employed at the head office of the addressee or in one of the addressee's establishments in Québec or has been notified to the addressee by registered mail.	Art. 783
		17. When the Minister has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has left or is about to leave Québec or dispose of his property to avoid payment of any duties, he may, before the day otherwise fixed for payment, by a notice served personally or sent to that person by registered mail, require payment of all the duties, interest and penalties owed by that person or which would be owed by him if the date of payment had occurred and they must be paid immediately, notwithstanding any other provision of a fiscal law. Notwithstanding the first paragraph, sections 10.1, 12.0.2, 12.0.3, 17.0.1 and 21.0.1 apply except where the Minister has legitimate reasons to believe that a person has left or is about to leave Québec.	17. When the Minister has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has left or is about to leave Québec or dispose of his property to avoid payment of any duties, he may, before the day otherwise fixed for payment, by a notice served personally or notified to that person by registered mail, require payment of all the duties, interest and penalties owed by that person or which would be owed by him if the date of payment had occurred and they must be paid immediately, notwithstanding any other provision of a fiscal law. Notwithstanding the first paragraph, sections 10.1, 12.0.2, 12.0.3, 17.0.1 and 21.0.1 apply except where the Minister has legitimate reasons to believe that a person has left or is about to leave Québec.	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>17.0.1. Notwithstanding sections 10.1, 12.0.2, 12.0.3 and 21.0.1, the Minister may apply to a judge acting in chambers of a court of competent jurisdiction for authorization</p> <p>(a) to refuse an application under section 10.1 for the repayment or discharge of security;</p> <p>(b) to immediately take any measure, including judicial seizure, to recover the unpaid amount, on the conditions that the judge considers reasonable in the circumstances;</p> <p>(c) to refuse an application under section 21.0.1 for a repayment;</p> <p>(d) to register a legal hypothec.</p> <p>The authorization may be granted <i>ex parte</i> in urgent circumstances. The judge shall grant the authorization if the judge is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that recovery may be in jeopardy. The motion shall be heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>17.0.1. Notwithstanding sections 10.1, 12.0.2, 12.0.3 and 21.0.1, the Minister may apply to a judge acting in chambers of a court of competent jurisdiction for authorization</p> <p>(a) to refuse an application under section 10.1 for the repayment or discharge of security;</p> <p>(b) to immediately take any measure, including judicial seizure, to recover the unpaid amount, on the conditions that the judge considers reasonable in the circumstances;</p> <p>(c) to refuse an application under section 21.0.1 for a repayment;</p> <p>(d) to register a legal hypothec.</p> <p>The authorization may be granted <i>ex parte</i> in urgent circumstances. The judge shall grant the authorization if the judge is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that recovery may be in jeopardy. The application shall be heard and decided by preference.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>17.0.2. The judge to whom a motion is made by the Minister under section 17.0.1 may grant the authorization even if no notice of assessment or determination has been sent to the person, if the judge is satisfied that receipt of the notice by the person would further jeopardize recovery of the amount.</p>	<p>17.0.2. The judge to whom an application is made by the Minister under section 17.0.1 may grant the authorization even if no notice of assessment or determination has been sent to the person, if the judge is satisfied that receipt of the notice by the person would further jeopardize recovery of the amount.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>17.0.3. The allegations contained in an affidavit produced in support of a motion under section 17.0.1 must contain reasons.</p>	<p>17.0.3. The allegations contained in an affidavit produced in support of an application under section 17.0.1 must contain reasons.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>17.0.4. The Minister shall serve an authorization granted ex parte under section 17.0.1, together with the motion and the affidavit, on the person concerned within three days after it is</p>	<p>17.0.4. The Minister shall notify an authorization granted ex parte under section 17.0.1, together with the application and the affidavit, to the person concerned within three days after it is</p>	Art. 783 Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>granted, except if the judge orders that it be served within some other time limit.</p> <p>For the purposes of section 17.0.2, the notice of assessment or determination shall be served at the same time as the authorization if the notice has not already been sent to the person.</p> <p>The authorization shall be served by registered mail or personal service. Another mode of service may also be authorized by the judge.</p>	<p>granted, except if the judge orders that it be notified within some other time limit.</p> <p>For the purposes of section 17.0.2, the notice of assessment or determination shall be notified at the same time as the authorization if the notice has not already been sent to the person.</p> <p>The authorization shall be notified by registered mail or by personal service. Another mode of notification may also be authorized by the judge.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art, 778. par. 10 Art. 783</p>
		<p>17.0.5. Within 30 days of service of an authorization granted <i>ex parte</i> under section 17.0.1, the person concerned may, by motion, apply for a review of the authorization to the court of competent jurisdiction. At least six days' notice must be given to the Minister before the date on which the motion is presented.</p> <p>The court may extend that time limit if the person demonstrates that it was impossible in fact for the person to act and that the application was made as soon as circumstances permitted.</p> <p>The motion shall be heard and decided by preference. The court may confirm, vacate or vary the authorization and make any order it considers expedient.</p> <p>The judgment is without appeal.</p>	<p>17.0.5. Within 30 days of notification of an authorization granted <i>ex parte</i> under section 17.0.1, the person concerned may apply for a review of the authorization to the court of competent jurisdiction. At least six days' notice must be given to the Minister before the date on which the application is presented.</p> <p>The court may extend that time limit if the person demonstrates that it was impossible in fact for the person to act and that the application was made as soon as circumstances permitted.</p> <p>The application shall be heard and decided by preference. The court may confirm, vacate or vary the authorization and make any order it considers expedient.</p> <p>The judgment is without appeal.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>17.7. A notice of non-renewal of a permit issued under a fiscal law must be transmitted to its holder by registered mail or personal service within the 60 days preceding the date of expiry of the permit.</p>	<p>17.7. A notice of non-renewal of a permit issued under a fiscal law must be notified to its holder by registered mail or be served by personal service within the 60 days preceding the date of expiry of the permit.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>17.8. The suspension of a registration certificate or permit issued under a fiscal law, or the suspension of a certificate issued under section 26.1 of the Fuel Tax Act (chapter T-1) is effective from the date of service of the decision upon the holder. The decision must be served by personal service or by registered mail.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Québec may authorize a mode of service different from those provided for in the first paragraph.</p>	<p>17.8. The suspension of a registration certificate or permit issued under a fiscal law, or the suspension of a certificate issued under section 26.1 of the Fuel Tax Act (chapter T-1) is effective from the date of notification of the decision to the holder. The decision must be notified by personal service or by registered mail.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Québec may authorize a mode of notification different from those provided for in the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>17.9. The revocation of a registration certificate or permit issued under a fiscal law, or the revocation of a certificate issued under section 26.1 of the Fuel Tax Act (chapter T-1), is effective from the date of service of the decision upon the holder.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the first paragraph, in the cases described in subparagraphs b, c and j to p of the first paragraph of section 17.5 and in the case described in section 17.6, revocation is effective only upon the expiry of 15 days from service upon the holder of the decision to suspend where the holder has not made representations within six days from receipt of the decision. Revocation is effected by operation of law.</p> <p>In all cases, the decision to revoke shall be served by personal service or by registered mail.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Québec may authorize a mode of service different from those provided for in the third paragraph.</p> <p>The holder shall return the registration certificate, permit or certificate to the Minister immediately after being served.</p>	<p>17.9. The revocation of a registration certificate or permit issued under a fiscal law, or the revocation of a certificate issued under section 26.1 of the Fuel Tax Act (chapter T-1), is effective from the date of notification of the decision to the holder.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the first paragraph, in the cases described in subparagraphs b, c and j to p of the first paragraph of section 17.5 and in the case described in section 17.6, revocation is effective only upon the expiry of 15 days from notification to the holder of the decision to suspend where the holder has not made representations within six days from receipt of the decision. Revocation is effected by operation of law.</p> <p>In all cases, the decision to revoke shall be notified by personal service or by registered mail.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Québec may authorize a mode of notification different from those provided for in the third paragraph.</p> <p>The holder shall return the registration certificate, permit or</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
			certificate to the Minister immediately after being notified.	Art. 783
		<p>17.9.1. On receiving notice from the Minister of Health and Social Services pursuant to section 60 of the Tobacco Act (chapter T-0.01), the Minister shall suspend, with regard to retail sales of tobacco in an establishment within the meaning of the Tobacco Tax Act(chapter I-2), the registration certificate issued to a person under the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1).</p> <p>The suspension shall take effect on the lapse of 15 days from the date of service of the notice of suspension. Service of the notice may be effected by a peace officer, by a bailiff, or by registered mail.</p>	<p>17.9.1. On receiving notice from the Minister of Health and Social Services pursuant to section 60 of the Tobacco Act (chapter T-0.01), the Minister shall suspend, with regard to retail sales of tobacco in an establishment within the meaning of the Tobacco Tax Act(chapter I-2), the registration certificate issued to a person under the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1).</p> <p>The suspension shall take effect on the lapse of 15 days from the date of notification of the notice of suspension. Notification of the notice may be effected by service by a peace officer or a bailiff, or by registered mail.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>21.0.1. Where a person has paid sums in relation to the payment of an amount in dispute referred to in section 12.0.3, the person may apply in writing for the repayment of the portion of the sums paid in relation to the amount in dispute</p> <p>(a) after 120 days have elapsed following notification of the notice of objection and no decision under section 93.1.6 has been sent by the Minister; or</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>21.0.1. Where a person has paid sums in relation to the payment of an amount in dispute referred to in section 12.0.3, the person may apply in writing for the repayment of the portion of the sums paid in relation to the amount in dispute</p> <p>(a) after 120 days have elapsed following the sending of the notice of objection and no decision under section 93.1.6 has been sent by the Minister; or</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>24.0.1. Where a corporation has omitted to remit to the Minister an amount referred to in section 24 or to deduct, withhold or collect an amount that it was required to deduct, withhold or collect under a fiscal law, or to pay its employer's contribution under the Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan (chapter R-9), the Act respecting parental insurance (chapter A-29.011), the Act respecting labour standards (chapter N-1.1), the Act to promote workforce skills development and recognition (chapter D-8.3) or the Act respecting the Régie de</p>	<p>24.0.1. Where a corporation has omitted to remit to the Minister an amount referred to in section 24 or to deduct, withhold or collect an amount that it was required to deduct, withhold or collect under a fiscal law, or to pay its employer's contribution under the Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan (chapter R-9), the Act respecting parental insurance (chapter A-29.011), the Act respecting labour standards (chapter N-1.1), the Act to promote workforce skills development and recognition (chapter D-8.3) or the Act respecting the Régie de</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>l'assurance maladie du Québec (chapter R-5), its directors in office on the date of the omission shall become solidary debtors with the corporation for that amount and for interest and penalties related thereto in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) where the writ of execution in respect of the corporation is returned unfulfilled in whole or in part following a judgment rendered under section 13;</p> <p>(b) where the corporation is subject to a winding-up order or becomes bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3) and where a claim is filed;</p> <p>(c) where the corporation has instituted proceedings for its liquidation or dissolution, or where it has been dissolved.</p> <p>In addition, if a corporation has obtained an amount as a net tax refund within the meaning of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1) without being entitled to the amount and the corporation has omitted to remit the amount to the Minister, its directors in office on the date on which it obtained the refund become solidary debtors with the corporation for that amount and for the related interest and penalties in the cases described in the first paragraph.</p> <p>Sections 1005 to 1014, 1051 and 1052 of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3) apply, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>l'assurance maladie du Québec (chapter R-5), its directors in office on the date of the omission shall become solidary debtors with the corporation for that amount and for interest and penalties related thereto in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) where the notice of execution of a seizure of movable property in respect of the corporation is returned unfulfilled in whole or in part following a judgment rendered under section 13;</p> <p>(b) where the corporation is subject to a winding-up order or becomes bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3) and where a claim is filed;</p> <p>(c) where the corporation has instituted proceedings for its liquidation or dissolution, or where it has been dissolved.</p> <p>In addition, if a corporation has obtained an amount as a net tax refund within the meaning of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1) without being entitled to the amount and the corporation has omitted to remit the amount to the Minister, its directors in office on the date on which it obtained the refund become solidary debtors with the corporation for that amount and for the related interest and penalties in the cases described in the first paragraph.</p> <p>Sections 1005 to 1014, 1051 and 1052 of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3) apply, with the necessary modifications.</p>	Art. 778, par. 2
		<p>28.0.1. Where a person avails himself of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) which relate to voluntary deposit, interest shall be computed at the rate provided for in article 644 of that Code.</p>	<p>28.0.1. Where a person avails himself of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) which relate to voluntary deposit, interest shall be computed at the rate provided for in article 774 of that Code.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>30.4. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision, where a person required to deduct, withhold, collect or pay an amount under a fiscal law files or has filed a proposal or notice of intention to file such a proposal pursuant to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter B-3), the Minister may issue an order to change any remittance, payment or reporting period otherwise provided for by a fiscal law in respect of an amount which the person is required to deduct, withhold, collect or pay, and determine any incidental terms and conditions.</p> <p>The order shall be communicated to the person by means of a notice sent by registered mail and shall be valid for a period not exceeding that of the proposal.</p> <p>Such an order may be amended or cancelled at any time.</p>	<p>30.4. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision, where a person required to deduct, withhold, collect or pay an amount under a fiscal law files or has filed a proposal or notice of intention to file such a proposal pursuant to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter B-3), the Minister may issue an order to change any remittance, payment or reporting period otherwise provided for by a fiscal law in respect of an amount which the person is required to deduct, withhold, collect or pay, and determine any incidental terms and conditions.</p> <p>The order shall be communicated to the person by means of a notice notified by registered mail and shall be valid for a period not exceeding that of the proposal.</p> <p>Such an order may be amended or cancelled at any time.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>34. (1) Every person who carries on a business or is bound under a fiscal law to deduct, withhold or collect an amount must keep registers, including an annual inventory in the prescribed manner, at his establishment, at his residence or at any other place designated by the Minister.</p> <p>The registers and the supporting documents that support the information contained in the registers must be kept in the appropriate form and, where applicable, in the manner the Minister determines and communicates in a writing sent by registered mail or personal service which directs the person concerned to comply therewith, and must contain the information necessary to establish any amount that must be deducted, withheld, collected or paid under a fiscal law. (...)</p>	<p>34. (1) Every person who carries on a business or is bound under a fiscal law to deduct, withhold or collect an amount must keep registers, including an annual inventory in the prescribed manner, at his establishment, at his residence or at any other place designated by the Minister.</p> <p>The registers and the supporting documents that support the information contained in the registers must be kept in the appropriate form and, where applicable, in the manner the Minister determines and communicates in a writing notified by registered mail or personal service which directs the person concerned to comply therewith, and must contain the information necessary to establish any amount that must be deducted, withheld, collected or paid under a fiscal law. (...)</p>	Art. 783
		35. Where a person does not keep appropriate registers, the	35. Where a person does not keep appropriate registers, the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Minister may, in a writing sent by registered mail or personal service, direct the person to keep the registers specified by the Minister, and the person must comply with such obligation.	Minister may, in a writing notified by registered mail or personal service, direct the person to keep the registers specified by the Minister, and the person must comply with such obligation.	Art. 783
		<p>35.4. A person referred to in this division who has notified a notice of objection in respect of an assessment or who is a party to an appeal under a fiscal law shall, until the time provided for in sections 93.1.10 and 93.1.13 to appeal has expired or until the appeal is disposed of and, where applicable, until the time for filing any further appeal has expired or until any further appeal is disposed of,</p> <p>(a) preserve the registers or supporting documents necessary for examination of the objection or appeal; and</p> <p>(b) if the person preserves the registers or supporting documents on electronic or computerized medium, preserve them in intelligible form on the same medium.</p>	<p>35.4. A person referred to in this division who has filed a notice of objection in respect of an assessment or who is a party to an appeal under a fiscal law shall, until the time provided for in sections 93.1.10 and 93.1.13 to appeal has expired or until the appeal is disposed of and, where applicable, until the time for filing any further appeal has expired or until any further appeal is disposed of,</p> <p>(a) preserve the registers or supporting documents necessary for examination of the objection or appeal; and</p> <p>(b) if the person preserves the registers or supporting documents on electronic or computerized medium, preserve them in intelligible form on the same medium.</p>	Terminological harmonization
		35.5. The Minister may require a person referred to in section 35.1, by means of a notice served on him or sent by registered mail, to keep the documents he indicates for such period as he may determine.	35.5. The Minister may require a person referred to in section 35.1, by means of a notice served on him or notified by registered mail, to keep the documents he indicates for such period as he may determine.	Art. 783
		39. For the administration and enforcement of a fiscal law, in particular for the recovery of an amount owed by a person under such a law, the Minister may, by a formal demand delivered by registered mail or personal service, require from any person, whether or not the person is liable to pay a duty, that the person file by registered mail or personal service, within a reasonable time fixed in the demand: (...)	39. For the administration and enforcement of a fiscal law, in particular for the recovery of an amount owed by a person under such a law, the Minister may, by a formal demand notified by registered mail or personal service, require from any person, whether or not the person is liable to pay a duty, that the person file by registered mail or personal service, within a reasonable time fixed in the demand: (...)	Art. 783
		39.1. Where a person has not complied with a formal demand in respect of information or a document, any court shall, on	39.1. Where a person has not complied with a formal demand in respect of information or a document, any court shall, on	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>motion of the Minister, prohibit the introduction of such information or document unless the person establishes that the formal demand was unreasonable under the circumstances.</p>	<p>application by the Minister, prohibit the introduction of such information or document unless the person establishes that the formal demand was unreasonable under the circumstances.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>39.2. Where a person has not provided access, assistance, information, documents or things even if the person is required to do so under section 38 or 39, the Minister may make an application to a judge of the Court of Québec acting in chambers and that judge may, notwithstanding section 61.1, order the person to provide the access, assistance, information, documents or things to the Minister or make such order as the judge deems proper in order to remedy the failure which is the subject of the application if the judge is satisfied that</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The order is sent to the person by registered mail or personal service, unless it is made from the bench in the person's presence.</p> <p>An order may be appealed from to the Court of Appeal with leave of a judge of that court. However, an appeal does not suspend the execution of the order unless the judge seized of the appeal decides otherwise. The judgment is without appeal.</p>	<p>39.2. Where a person has not provided access, assistance, information, documents or things even if the person is required to do so under section 38 or 39, the Minister may make an application to a judge of the Court of Québec acting in chambers and that judge may, notwithstanding section 61.1, order the person to provide the access, assistance, information, documents or things to the Minister or make such order as the judge deems proper in order to remedy the failure which is the subject of the application if the judge is satisfied that</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The order is notified to the person by registered mail or personal service, unless it is made from the bench in the person's presence.</p> <p>An order may be appealed from to the Court of Appeal with leave of a judge of that court. However, an appeal does not suspend the execution of the order unless the judge seized of the appeal decides otherwise. The judgment is without appeal.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>40. A judge of the Court of Québec may, on an application <i>ex parte</i> following an information laid in writing and under oath by an employee of the Agency, for all purposes respecting the application of a fiscal law, authorize in writing any employee of the Agency, or any other person whom the judge designates, to enter and search, by force if need be, any place to search for any thing that may afford evidence of an offence against a fiscal law or a regulation made by the Government under a fiscal law or that is being or has been used in the commission of the offence,</p>	<p>40. A judge of the Court of Québec may, on an application <i>ex parte</i> following an information laid in writing and under oath by an employee of the Agency, for all purposes respecting the application of a fiscal law, authorize in writing any employee of the Agency, or any other person whom the judge designates, to enter and search, by force if need be, any place to search for any thing that may afford evidence of an offence against a fiscal law or a regulation made by the Government under a fiscal law or that is being or has been used in the commission of the offence,</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>and to seize and remove any such thing; the employee or the person authorized under this section may call upon the assistance of a peace officer.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The search may not commence before 7:00 a.m. or after 8:00 p.m. or on a non-judicial day, without the written authorization of the judge who authorized the search. Nor may it commence more than 15 days after being authorized.</p>	<p>and to seize and remove any such thing; the employee or the person authorized under this section may call upon the assistance of a peace officer.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The search may not commence before 7:00 a.m. or after 8:00 p.m. or on a holiday, without the written authorization of the judge who authorized the search. Nor may it commence more than 15 days after being authorized.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5</p>
		<p>40.1.1. A judge of the Court of Québec may, on an <i>ex parte</i> application following an information laid in writing and under oath by an employee of the Agency authorized by regulation, issue an authorization in writing permitting any employee of the Agency to use any investigative technique or procedure or do anything described by the judge that would, if not so authorized, constitute an unreasonable search or seizure in respect of a person or a person's property; the employee so authorized may call upon the assistance of a peace officer.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Where the judge who grants an authorization to enter and search covertly or any other judge having jurisdiction to grant such an authorization is satisfied, on an <i>ex parte</i> application made on the basis of an affidavit submitted in support of an application for extension of the period referred to in the seventh paragraph, that the interests of justice warrant the granting of the application, the judge may grant an extension, or a subsequent extension, of the period, but no extension may exceed one year.</p>	<p>40.1.1. A judge of the Court of Québec may, on an <i>ex parte</i> application following an information laid in writing and under oath by an employee of the Agency authorized by regulation, issue an authorization in writing permitting any employee of the Agency to use any investigative technique or procedure or do anything described by the judge that would, if not so authorized, constitute an unreasonable search or seizure in respect of a person or a person's property; the employee so authorized may call upon the assistance of a peace officer.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Where the judge who grants an authorization to enter and search covertly or any other judge having jurisdiction to grant such an authorization is satisfied, on an <i>ex parte</i> application made on the basis of an affidavit submitted in support of an application for extension of the period referred to in the seventh paragraph, that the interests of justice warrant the granting of the application, the judge may grant an extension, or a subsequent extension, of the period, but no extension may exceed one year.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The execution of an authorization issued under this section may not commence more than 15 days after it is issued or end more than 30 days after the expiry of that 15-day period. However, where the judge is satisfied, on an <i>ex parte</i> application made on the basis of an affidavit submitted in support of an application for extension to complete the execution of the authorization, that the interests of justice warrant the granting of the application, the judge may grant an extension of not more than 30 days. The execution of the authorization may not commence, without the written authorization of the judge who granted it, before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m., or on a non-judicial day.</p> <p>The authorization provided for in this section may be obtained by telewarrant in accordance with the procedure set out in the Code of Penal Procedure, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>The execution of an authorization issued under this section may not commence more than 15 days after it is issued or end more than 30 days after the expiry of that 15-day period. However, where the judge is satisfied, on an <i>ex parte</i> application made on the basis of an affidavit submitted in support of an application for extension to complete the execution of the authorization, that the interests of justice warrant the granting of the application, the judge may grant an extension of not more than 30 days. The execution of the authorization may not commence, without the written authorization of the judge who granted it, before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m., or on a holiday.</p> <p>The authorization provided for in this section may be obtained by telewarrant in accordance with the procedure set out in the Code of Penal Procedure, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5</p>
		<p>41. The Minister may, for any purpose relating to the application or enforcement of a fiscal law, authorize a person, whether or not he is an employee of the Agency, to make any inquiry which he considers necessary into anything relating to the application or enforcement of a fiscal law.</p> <p>No extraordinary recourse provided for in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against such person acting within the limits of his mandate.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the second paragraph.</p>	<p>41. The Minister may, for any purpose relating to the application or enforcement of a fiscal law, authorize a person, whether or not he is an employee of the Agency, to make any inquiry which he considers necessary into anything relating to the application or enforcement of a fiscal law.</p> <p>No application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against such person acting within the limits of his mandate.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to the second paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>50. The person objecting or his client may, within 14 days of</p>	<p>50. The person objecting or his client may, within 14 days of</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the date on which the parcel has been entrusted to the clerk, apply by motion to a judge of the Superior Court sitting in chambers to decide as to the confidential nature of the document.</p> <p>A notice of at least three days must be given before the presentation of such motion, to the Minister and the client concerned and, as the case may be, to the person objecting.</p>	<p>the date on which the parcel has been entrusted to the clerk, apply to a judge of the Superior Court sitting in chambers to decide as to the confidential nature of the document.</p> <p>A notice of at least three days must be given before the presentation of such application, to the Minister and the client concerned and, as the case may be, to the person objecting.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>51. The judge shall fix, by order, the date of the hearing of the motion on a day that must not be later than 21 days following the date of presentation of the motion.</p> <p>A copy of such order shall be served upon the Minister within six days after the date on which it was rendered.</p>	<p>51. The judge shall fix, by order, the date of the hearing of the application on a day that must not be later than 21 days following the date of presentation of the application.</p> <p>A copy of such order shall be served upon the Minister within six days after the date on which it was rendered.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>52. The motion shall be heard <i>in camera</i>.</p> <p>The judge shall decide the question summarily; he may examine the document concerned, hear testimony and render any order that he considers necessary. He shall decide as to the manner in which the document must be disposed of. He shall set out concisely the reasons for his decision as to the nature of the document without however revealing its details.</p> <p>If the advocate, notary or client are in default to present the motion provided for in section 50 within the prescribed time limit or to proceed with the motion, the judge shall order that the document be handed to the Minister.</p>	<p>52. The application shall be heard <i>in camera</i>.</p> <p>The judge shall decide the question summarily; he may examine the document concerned, hear testimony and render any order that he considers necessary. He shall decide as to the manner in which the document must be disposed of. He shall set out concisely the reasons for his decision as to the nature of the document without however revealing its details.</p> <p>If the advocate, notary or client are in default to present the application provided for in section 50 within the prescribed time limit or to proceed with the application, the judge shall order that the document be handed to the Minister.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>61.1. Where a person has been convicted by a court of an offence under any of sections 60 to 61.0.0.1, the court may make such order as it deems proper in order to remedy the failure sanctioned by the offence.</p>	<p>61.1. Where a person has been convicted by a court of an offence under any of sections 60 to 61.0.0.1, the court may make such order as it deems proper in order to remedy the failure sanctioned by the offence.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Prior notice of the application for an order shall be served by the prosecutor on the person who could be compelled under such an order, unless the person is in the presence of the judge. The prior notice may be given with the statement of offence, specifying that the application for an order is to be made at the time of the judgment.</p> <p>The order is sent to the person by registered mail or personal service, unless it is made from the bench in the person's presence.</p>	<p>Prior notice of the application for an order shall be served by the prosecutor on the person who could be compelled under such an order, unless the person is in the presence of the judge. The prior notice may be given with the statement of offence, specifying that the application for an order is to be made at the time of the judgment.</p> <p>The order is notified to the person by registered mail or personal service, unless it is made from the bench in the person's presence.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>68.1. In addition to any recourse specially provided for any contravention of a fiscal law, the Minister may apply to a judge of the Superior Court to pronounce, against any person who keeps an establishment or carries on an activity for which a certificate, permit, or registration number is required, without holding such a certificate or permit still in force or without being duly registered, an injunction ordering the closing of the establishment, the ceasing of the activity or the ceasing of the activity and the closing of any establishment in which that person carries on that activity, until such time as a certificate or permit is issued to him or a registration number is assigned to him and all the costs are paid.</p> <p>An application under the first paragraph shall be made by means of a motion that is heard and decided by preference. The motion is governed by the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applicable to motions made during proceedings, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>The judge before whom the application for an injunction is presented may make any other order that he considers necessary to carry out the order of injunction.</p>	<p>68.1. In addition to any recourse specially provided for any contravention of a fiscal law, the Minister may apply to a judge of the Superior Court to pronounce, against any person who keeps an establishment or carries on an activity for which a certificate, permit, or registration number is required, without holding such a certificate or permit still in force or without being duly registered, an injunction ordering the closing of the establishment, the ceasing of the activity or the ceasing of the activity and the closing of any establishment in which that person carries on that activity, until such time as a certificate or permit is issued to him or a registration number is assigned to him and all the costs are paid.</p> <p>An application under the first paragraph shall be heard and decided by preference. The application is governed by the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applicable to applications made during proceedings, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>The judge before whom the application for an injunction is presented may make any other order that he considers necessary to carry out the order of injunction.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...)	(...)	
		77. The Agency shall be represented, for all purposes, by the advocate appearing in its name and the latter need not prove his quality.	77. The Agency shall be represented, for all purposes, by the advocate filing a representation statement in its name and the latter need not prove his quality.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>78.2. Where an employee has served a statement of offence to a person referred to in the second paragraph of section 78.1, a notice informing the person who committed the offence of the service of the statement must be sent to him by registered mail, to the residence or establishment of the addressee or, in the case of a corporation, to its head office, one of its establishments or the establishment of one of its agents.</p> <p>A notice sent in accordance with the first paragraph shall not have the effect of extending, restricting or altering any time limit prescribed by a fiscal law or by the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1) for the carrying out of a thing or for the filing of any document or proceeding prescribed by such a law.</p>	<p>78.2. Where an employee has served a statement of offence on a person referred to in the second paragraph of section 78.1, a notice informing the person who committed the offence of the service of the statement must be notified to him by registered mail, to the residence or establishment of the addressee or, in the case of a corporation, to its head office, one of its establishments or the establishment of one of its agents.</p> <p>A notice sent in accordance with the first paragraph shall not have the effect of extending, restricting or altering any time limit prescribed by a fiscal law or by the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1) for the carrying out of a thing or for the filing of any document or proceeding prescribed by such a law.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		<p>80. (1) Where a fiscal law or a regulation made under such a law provides for personal service of a document, service may be made by leaving the original of the document with the person for whom it is intended by an employee of the Agency or by a bailiff. Such service may be made by handing the original of the document to him in person, wherever he may be, or it may be made at his domicile, by leaving the original at his domicile or residence, with a reasonable person residing therein.</p> <p>Where the service is made by an employee, he shall prepare an affidavit attesting:</p> <p>(a) that the document concerned has been served;</p>	<p>80. (1) Where a fiscal law or a regulation made under such a law provides for personal service of a document, service may be made by leaving the original of the document with the person for whom it is intended by an employee of the Agency or by a bailiff. Such service may be made by handing the original of the document to him in person, wherever he may be, or it may be made at his domicile, by leaving the original at his domicile or residence, with a reasonable person residing therein.</p> <p>Where the service is made by an employee, he shall prepare an affidavit attesting:</p> <p>(a) that the document concerned has been served;</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(b) the date, place and name of the person upon whom service has been made.</p> <p>That affidavit shall be accepted, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as proof of personal service of the document.</p> <p>Where service is made by a bailiff, the certificate of service of the bailiff must be accepted, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as proof of personal service of the document.</p> <p>(2) Where a fiscal law or a regulation made under such a law provides for the service or sending of a document by registered mail, such service or sending may also be made by certified mail or in the manner provided in subsection 1.</p>	<p>(b) the date, place and name of the person upon whom service has been made.</p> <p>That affidavit shall be accepted, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as proof of personal service of the document.</p> <p>Where service is made by a bailiff, the certificate of service of the bailiff must be accepted, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as proof of personal service of the document.</p> <p>(2) Where a fiscal law or a regulation made under such a law provides for the notification or sending of a document by registered mail, such notification or sending may be made in the manner provided in subsection 1.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>87. The date of sending of any notice of assessment, notice attesting that no duty is payable or decision of the Minister under section 93.1.6 is presumed to be the date of that notice or decision.</p> <p>Where a person to whom a notice of assessment was directed has not received the notice, the person may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec in order that this failure be remedied, and, if the judge is satisfied, by evidence that the judge considers to be conclusive, that the notice of assessment was not received by the person to whom it was directed and that the person has thus suffered prejudice which is otherwise irreparable, the judge shall order the Minister to serve a certified copy of the notice upon that person.</p> <p>Such assessment is then deemed to have been made on the</p>	<p>87. The date of sending of any notice of assessment, notice attesting that no duty is payable or decision of the Minister under section 93.1.6 is presumed to be the date of that notice or decision.</p> <p>Where a person to whom a notice of assessment was directed has not received the notice, the person may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec in order that this failure be remedied, and, if the judge is satisfied, by evidence that the judge considers to be conclusive, that the notice of assessment was not received by the person to whom it was directed and that the person has thus suffered prejudice which is otherwise irreparable, the judge shall order the Minister to notify a certified copy of the notice to that person.</p> <p>Such assessment is then deemed to have been made on the</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		original date of the notice, but the delays provided by the fiscal laws in respect of the date of a notice of assessment or of the mailing of such a notice begin to run from the date of the service contemplated in the second paragraph.	original date of the notice, but the delays provided by the fiscal laws in respect of the date of a notice of assessment or of the mailing of such a notice begin to run from the date of the notification contemplated in the second paragraph.	Art. 783
		<p>93. Despite any provision to the contrary, any person having a remedy against the Minister, the Agency or the State in relation to or as a result of the application or enforcement of a fiscal law shall direct it against the Agency, under the designation “Agence du revenu du Québec”, except if the remedy is exercised as a result of the application by the Régie des rentes du Québec of Division II.11.2 of Chapter III.1 of Title III of Book IX of Part I of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3).</p> <p>Any proceeding to which the Agency is a party shall be served upon the Agency at the Montréal or Québec office of its legal department, by leaving a copy of the proceeding with a person in charge of that office.</p> <p>The return of service must mention the name of the person with whom the copy of the proceeding was left.</p>	<p>93. Despite any provision to the contrary, any person having a remedy against the Minister, the Agency or the State in relation to or as a result of the application or enforcement of a fiscal law shall direct it against the Agency, under the designation “Agence du revenu du Québec”, except if the remedy is exercised as a result of the application by the Régie des rentes du Québec of Division II.11.2 of Chapter III.1 of Title III of Book IX of Part I of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3).</p> <p>Any proceeding to which the Agency is a party shall be notified in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure to the Agency at the Montréal or Québec office of its legal department, by leaving a copy of the proceeding with a person in charge of that office.</p> <p>The return of service must mention the name of the person with whom the copy of the proceeding was left.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Terminological harmonization</p>
		<p>93.1.1. A person may object to an assessment under a fiscal law by notifying to the Minister, on or before the day that is 90 days after the day of sending of the notice of assessment, a notice of objection setting out the reasons for the objection and all relevant facts.</p> <p>In the case of a premium relating to the eligible wages of a person to whom section 51 of the Act respecting parental insurance (chapter A-29.011) applies, to the business income of a self-employed worker or to the eligible remuneration of a family-type resource or intermediate resource, issued under</p>	<p>93.1.1. A person may object to an assessment under a fiscal law by filing with the Minister, on or before the day that is 90 days after the day of sending of the notice of assessment, a written notice of objection setting out the reasons for the objection and all relevant facts.</p> <p>In the case of a premium relating to the eligible wages of a person to whom section 51 of the Act respecting parental insurance (chapter A-29.011) applies, to the business income of a self-employed worker or to the eligible remuneration of a family-type resource or intermediate resource, issued under</p>	Terminological harmonization

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Chapter IV of that Act, an assessment under sections 220.2 to 220.13 of the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1), an assessment under the Taxation Act (chapter I-3), an assessment issued pursuant to section 83 of the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1), an assessment relating to an amount payable under section 34.1.1, 37.6 or 37.17 of the Act respecting the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec (chapter R-5), an assessment relating to self-employed earnings or earnings as a family-type resource or an intermediate resource under the Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan (chapter R-9), an assessment relating to an additional contribution payable under section 88.2 of the Educational Childcare Act (chapter S-4.1.1), or an assessment under sections 358 to 360 of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1), an individual or a testamentary trust may also object to an assessment for a taxation year within one year after the individual's filing-due date, within the meaning of section 1 of the Taxation Act, for that year.	Chapter IV of that Act, an assessment under sections 220.2 to 220.13 of the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1), an assessment under the Taxation Act (chapter I-3), an assessment issued pursuant to section 83 of the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1), an assessment relating to an amount payable under section 34.1.1, 37.6 or 37.17 of the Act respecting the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec (chapter R-5), an assessment relating to self-employed earnings or earnings as a family-type resource or an intermediate resource under the Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan (chapter R-9), an assessment relating to an additional contribution payable under section 88.2 of the Educational Childcare Act (chapter S-4.1.1), or an assessment under sections 358 to 360 of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1), an individual or a testamentary trust may also object to an assessment for a taxation year within one year after the individual's filing-due date, within the meaning of section 1 of the Taxation Act, for that year.	
		93.1.3. Where a person has not objected to an assessment within the time specified in section 93.1.1 and not more than one year has elapsed after the expiry of that time, the person may apply in writing to the Minister for an extension, setting out the reasons why the notice of objection was not notified within the specified time.	93.1.3. Where a person has not objected to an assessment within the time specified in section 93.1.1 and not more than one year has elapsed after the expiry of that time, the person may apply in writing to the Minister for an extension, setting out the reasons why the notice of objection was not filed within the specified time.	Terminological harmonization
		93.1.4. The Minister shall, with dispatch, consider every application filed with the Minister under section 93.1.3, grant or refuse the application and notify the person of the decision. The application shall be granted if the person demonstrates that it was impossible in fact for that person to act and that the application was filed as soon as circumstances permitted.	93.1.4. The Minister shall, with dispatch, consider every application filed with the Minister under section 93.1.3, grant or refuse the application and send the decision to the person. The application shall be granted if the person demonstrates that it was impossible in fact for that person to act and that the application was filed as soon as circumstances permitted.	Terminological harmonization

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		assessment or determination or where the person's time for notifying a notice of objection or for filing an appeal in respect of an earlier assessment or determination had not expired.	assessment or determination or where the person's time for filing a notice of objection or for filing an appeal in respect of an earlier assessment or determination had not expired.	Terminological harmonization
		<p>93.1.9.1. A person may, within 90 days after the date of sending of the notice provided for in any of sections 985.4.3, 985.6 to 985.8.1, 985.8.5, 985.8.6, 985.23.9, 999.3, 999.3.1 and 1064 of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3), object to the notice by notifying a notice of objection to the Minister, setting out the reasons for the objection and all the relevant facts. Sections 93.1.3 to 93.1.7, 93.1.9 and 93.1.14 apply, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>Despite the first paragraph, no notice of objection may be notified in respect of a decision refusing registration as a charity or refusing to designate a registered charity, within the meaning of section 1 of the Taxation Act or of a decision revoking such a registration if the applicant or the charity is the subject of a certificate referred to in subsection 3 of section 168 of the Income Tax Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. 1 (5th Suppl.)).</p>	<p>93.1.9.1. A person may, within 90 days after the date of sending of the notice provided for in any of sections 985.4.3, 985.6 to 985.8.1, 985.8.5, 985.8.6, 985.23.9, 999.3, 999.3.1 and 1064 of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3), object to the notice by filing a notice of objection with the Minister, setting out the reasons for the objection and all the relevant facts. Sections 93.1.3 to 93.1.7, 93.1.9 and 93.1.14 apply, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>Despite the first paragraph, no notice of objection may be filed in respect of a decision refusing registration as a charity or refusing to designate a registered charity, within the meaning of section 1 of the Taxation Act or of a decision revoking such a registration if the applicant or the charity is the subject of a certificate referred to in subsection 3 of section 168 of the Income Tax Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. 1 (5th Suppl.)).</p>	Terminological harmonization Terminological harmonization
		93.1.9.2. If a qualified donee, within the meaning of section 1 of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3), notified a notice of objection to a suspension provided for in section 999.3 or 999.3.1 of that Act, the donee may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec for a postponement of that portion of the period of suspension that has not elapsed until the time determined by the judge.	93.1.9.2. If a qualified donee, within the meaning of section 1 of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3), filed a notice of objection to a suspension provided for in section 999.3 or 999.3.1 of that Act, the donee may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec for a postponement of that portion of the period of suspension that has not elapsed until the time determined by the judge.	Terminological harmonization
		93.1.10. Where a person has notified a notice of objection under section 93.1.1, the person may appeal to the Court of Québec sitting for the district in which the person resides or for the district of Québec or of Montréal, according to the district in which the assessment would be appealable under article 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) if it were an appeal to the Court of Appeal, to have the assessment vacated or varied	93.1.10. Where a person has filed a notice of objection under section 93.1.1, the person may appeal to the Court of Québec sitting for the district in which the person resides or for the district of Québec or of Montréal, according to the district in which the assessment would be appealable under article 40 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) if it were an appeal to the Court of Appeal, to have the assessment vacated	Terminological harmonization Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>after either</p> <p>(a) the Minister has confirmed the assessment or reassessed; or</p> <p>(b) 90 days have elapsed in the case of an objection referred to in section 12.0.3, or 180 days have elapsed in the other cases, following notification of the notice of objection and no decision has been sent by the Minister by mail.</p> <p>A person who has objected to an assessment referred to in the second paragraph of section 93.1.2 or in the first paragraph of section 93.1.2.1 may appeal only in respect of the issues specified in the notice of objection.</p>	<p>or varied after either</p> <p>(a) the Minister has confirmed the assessment or reassessed; or</p> <p>(b) 90 days have elapsed in the case of an objection referred to in section 12.0.3, or 180 days have elapsed in the other cases, following the sending of the notice of objection and no decision has been sent by the Minister by mail.</p> <p>A person who has objected to an assessment referred to in the second paragraph of section 93.1.2 or in the first paragraph of section 93.1.2.1 may appeal only in respect of the issues specified in the notice of objection.</p>	Terminological harmonization
		<p>93.1.10.1. If a person notified a notice of objection under section 93.1.9.1, the person may appeal to the Court of Québec if the Minister</p> <p>(a) confirms a proposal, decision or designation in respect of which a notice was issued by the Minister under any of sections 985.4.3, 985.6 to 985.8.1, 985.8.5, 985.8.6, 985.23.9, 999.3, 999.3.1 and 1064 of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3), to a person that is or was registered or recognized as a registered Canadian amateur athletic association, a registered Québec amateur athletic association, a registered charity, a registered museum, a registered cultural or communications organization or a recognized political education organization, as the case may be, or is an applicant for registration or recognition as such; or</p> <p>(b) does not confirm or vacate that proposal, decision or designation within 180 days after a notice of objection has been notified by the person under section 93.1.9.1 in respect of that</p>	<p>93.1.10.1. If a person filed a notice of objection under section 93.1.9.1, the person may appeal to the Court of Québec if the Minister</p> <p>(a) confirms a proposal, decision or designation in respect of which a notice was issued by the Minister under any of sections 985.4.3, 985.6 to 985.8.1, 985.8.5, 985.8.6, 985.23.9, 999.3, 999.3.1 and 1064 of the Taxation Act (chapter I-3), to a person that is or was registered or recognized as a registered Canadian amateur athletic association, a registered Québec amateur athletic association, a registered charity, a registered museum, a registered cultural or communications organization or a recognized political education organization, as the case may be, or is an applicant for registration or recognition as such; or</p> <p>(b) does not confirm or vacate that proposal, decision or designation within 180 days after a notice of objection has been filed by the person under section 93.1.9.1 in respect of that</p>	<p>Terminological harmonization</p> <p>Terminological</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>proposal, decision or designation.</p> <p>The appeal provided for in the first paragraph may not be instituted after the expiry of 90 days following the day on which a decision under section 93.1.6 was mailed to the person.</p> <p>For the purposes of the first paragraph, “registered Canadian amateur athletic association”, “registered Québec amateur athletic association”, “registered charity”, “registered museum”, “registered cultural or communications organization” and “recognized political education organization” have the meaning assigned by section 1 of the Taxation Act.</p>	<p>proposal, decision or designation.</p> <p>The appeal provided for in the first paragraph may not be instituted after the expiry of 90 days following the day on which a decision under section 93.1.6 was mailed to the person.</p> <p>For the purposes of the first paragraph, “registered Canadian amateur athletic association”, “registered Québec amateur athletic association”, “registered charity”, “registered museum”, “registered cultural or communications organization” and “recognized political education organization” have the meaning assigned by section 1 of the Taxation Act.</p>	harmonization
		<p>93.1.13. No appeal under section 93.1.10 may be instituted after the expiry of 90 days following the day on which a decision under section 93.1.6 was mailed to the person.</p> <p>However, where the time specified in the first paragraph has expired and not more than one year has elapsed since the day of mailing of the decision referred to in section 93.1.6, a person may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec for an extension of the time limited by the first paragraph for appealing which may not go beyond the fifteenth day following the date of the judgment granting such extension.</p> <p>The application shall be granted if the person demonstrates that it was impossible in fact for that person to act and that the application was filed as soon as circumstances permitted.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is a final judgment of the Court of Québec within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>93.1.13. No appeal under section 93.1.10 may be instituted after the expiry of 90 days following the day on which a decision under section 93.1.6 was mailed to the person.</p> <p>However, where the time specified in the first paragraph has expired and not more than one year has elapsed since the day of mailing of the decision referred to in section 93.1.6, a person may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec for an extension of the time limited by the first paragraph for appealing which may not go beyond the fifteenth day following the date of the judgment granting such extension.</p> <p>The application shall be granted if the person demonstrates that it was impossible in fact for that person to act and that the application was filed as soon as circumstances permitted.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is a final judgment of the Court of Québec within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
		93.1.17. An appeal before the Court of Québec is brought by	93.1.17. An appeal before the Court of Québec is brought by	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>means of a motion in accordance with the ordinary procedure governing actions and applications in civil matters.</p> <p>Two or more assessments may be the subject of a single appeal. However, two or more persons appealing assessments may not join in the same appeal.</p>	<p>an application in accordance with the contentious proceedings governing actions and applications in civil matters.</p> <p>Two or more assessments may be the subject of a single appeal. However, two or more persons appealing assessments may not join in the same appeal.</p>	harmonisation
		<p>93.1.18. A fee in the amount determined by regulation must be paid to the clerk upon the filing of the motion.</p> <p>In no case may the Court compel an individual to pay any additional costs.</p>	<p>93.1.18. A fee in the amount determined by regulation must be paid to the clerk upon the filing of the application.</p> <p>In no case may the Court compel an individual to pay any additional costs.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>93.1.19.1. No case may be inscribed for judgment by default against the Agency before the lapse of 30 days after the expiry of the time fixed to appear.</p>	<p>93.1.19.1. No case may be set down for judgment by default against the Agency before the lapse of 30 days after the expiry of the time fixed to answer the summons.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		<p>93.1.19.2. Notice of inscription for judgment or for proof and hearing must be given to the Agency, when in default for failure to appear or to plead, at least 15 days prior to the date when such inscription is to be proceeded upon.</p>	<p>93.1.19.2. Notice of the case being set down for judgment or for trial must be given to the Agency, when in default for failure to answer the summons or to plead, at least 15 days prior to the date when such setting down is to be proceeded upon.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		<p>93.1.19.3. The Agency shall file a written defence and serve it within 60 days of the date indicated in the notice to the defendant provided for in article 119 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) accompanying the motion for appeal, unless the parties agreed, before the date indicated in the notice, on another time limit.</p>	<p>93.1.19.3. The Agency shall file a written defence and notify it within 60 days of the date set out in article 149 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) for the filing of a case protocol, unless the parties agreed, before the date indicated in the case protocol, on another time limit.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation
		<p>93.1.22. The clerk of the Court shall, within eight days from the decision on the appeal, send a copy of it, by registered mail, to the Minister and the person.</p> <p>A decision of the Court on an appeal is a final judgment of the Court of Québec within the meaning of the Code of Civil</p>	<p>93.1.22. The clerk of the Court shall, within eight days from the decision on the appeal, notify a copy of it to the Minister and the person.</p> <p>A decision of the Court on an appeal is a final judgment of the Court of Québec within the meaning of the Code of Civil</p>	Terminological harmonization Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Procedure (chapter C-25).	Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		<p>93.1.23. A final judgment of the Court of Québec rendered under this chapter is appealable.</p> <p>The appeal shall be brought, heard and decided in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), unless otherwise provided in this chapter.</p> <p>Where, upon an appeal brought by the Minister otherwise than by means of an incidental appeal, the amount of tax in controversy is not more than \$2,000, the Court of Appeal, when deciding the appeal, shall grant to the respondent the reasonable and justified expenses incurred by the respondent in respect of that appeal.</p>	<p>93.1.23. A final judgment of the Court of Québec rendered under this chapter is appealable.</p> <p>The appeal shall be brought, heard and decided in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), unless otherwise provided in this chapter.</p> <p>Where, upon an appeal brought by the Minister otherwise than by means of an incidental appeal, the amount of tax in controversy is not more than \$2,000, the Court of Appeal, when deciding the appeal, shall grant to the respondent the reasonable and justified expenses incurred by the respondent in respect of that appeal.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>93.9. Upon a motion filed before the hearing with a judge of the Court of Québec by one of the parties, a summary appeal may be entered on the roll of the Court of Québec to be continued in accordance with the procedure provided in Chapter III.2.</p> <p>Notwithstanding section 93.18, every party to the motion may be represented by an advocate.</p> <p>The motion is admissible, in regard to the Minister, only to the extent that the summary appeal could be brought by several persons concerned with the same series of transactions or events or if it bears on questions of fact or of law likely to affect any current or possible assessment, decision, determination or allocation.</p>	<p>93.9. Upon an application filed before the hearing with a judge of the Court of Québec by one of the parties, a summary appeal may be entered on the roll of the Court of Québec to be continued in accordance with the procedure provided in Chapter III.2.</p> <p>Notwithstanding section 93.18, every party to the application may be represented by an advocate.</p> <p>The application is admissible, in regard to the Minister, only to the extent that the summary appeal could be brought by several persons concerned with the same series of transactions or events or if it bears on questions of fact or of law likely to affect any current or possible assessment, decision, determination or allocation.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		93.14. Upon receipt of a summary appeal, the clerk shall immediately send two copies thereof to the Minister who shall then send to him without delay a copy of the notice of	93.14. Upon receipt of a summary appeal, the clerk shall immediately send two copies thereof to the Minister who shall then send to him without delay a copy of the notice of	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		assessment, of the notice of objection and of the notification , and a copy of any other necessary document.	assessment, of the notice of objection and of the Minister's decision , and a copy of any other necessary document.	Terminological harmonization
		<p>93.16.1. The clerk may, at the request of a party, summon the witnesses whom the party indicates.</p> <p>The parties and witnesses may be summoned by a writ of subpoena served by registered mail, with an acknowledgement of receipt or a notice of delivery.</p>	<p>93.16.1. The clerk may, at the request of a party, summon the witnesses whom the party indicates.</p> <p>The parties and witnesses may be summoned by a subpoena notified to them by registered mail, with an acknowledgement of receipt or a notice of delivery.</p>	Art. 835 Art. 778, par. 2
		<p>93.31. Unless judgment is rendered in open court in the presence of the parties, the clerk serves a copy of the judgment upon each party by registered mail.</p> <p>The copy of the judgment is certified by the clerk and the original is kept in the office of the court.</p>	<p>93.31. Unless judgment is rendered in open court in the presence of the parties, the clerk notifies a copy of the judgment to each party.</p> <p>The copy of the judgment is certified by the clerk and the original is kept in the office of the court.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>93.34. The judgment disposing of the motion adjudicates as to the costs, those of the witnesses, and, subject to section 93.27, those of the experts. The costs of the witnesses cannot exceed those fixed in the tariff under article 321 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Only those witnesses whom the judge indicates are entitled to taxation.</p>	<p>93.34. The judgment disposing of the application adjudicates as to the costs, those of the witnesses, and, subject to section 93.27, those of the experts. The costs of the witnesses cannot exceed those fixed in the regulation under article 273 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Only those witnesses whom the judge indicates are entitled to the indemnities and allowances.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonization Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation
Individual and Family Assistance Act	A-13.1.1	64. When an adult, or a member of the adult's family, is a creditor of support, the adult must inform the Minister, in the manner prescribed by regulation, of any judicial proceeding concerning the obligation of support at least five days before the date the application is presented to the court. The adult must also inform the Minister of the submission or receipt of an application regarding support under the Act respecting the reciprocal issue and enforcement of support orders (chapter O-1.2), at least five days before the submission or not later than	64. When an adult, or a member of the adult's family, is a creditor of support, the adult must inform the Minister, in the manner prescribed by regulation, of any judicial proceeding concerning the obligation of support at least five days before the date the application is presented to the court. The adult must also inform the Minister of the submission or receipt of an application regarding support under the Act respecting the reciprocal issue and enforcement of support orders (chapter O-1.2), at least five days before the submission or not later than	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>five days after the receipt of such an application, as the case may be.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>In any proceeding for the fixation or variation of support payments, the court may, of its own motion, implead the Minister, or the Minister may, ex officio and without notice, intervene at any time and take part in the proof and hearing.</p>	<p>five days after the receipt of such an application, as the case may be.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>In any proceeding for the fixation or variation of support payments, the court may, of its own motion, implead the Minister, or the Minister may, ex officio and without notice, intervene at any time and take part in the trial.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting assistance and compensation for victims of crime	A-13.2.1	<p>not into force</p> <p>145. Income replacement indemnities are deemed to be the salary of the claimant and may be seized as a debt for support in accordance with the second paragraph of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), adapted as required. They are, however, exempt from seizure in respect of any other debt.</p> <p>All other indemnities paid under this Title are exempt from seizure.</p>	<p>not into force</p> <p>145. Income replacement indemnities are deemed to be the salary of the claimant and may be seized as a debt for support in accordance with articles 694 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), adapted as required. They are, however, exempt from seizure in respect of any other debt.</p> <p>All other indemnities paid under this Title are exempt from seizure.</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting legal aid and the provision of certain other legal services	A-14	<p>4.7. In matters other than criminal or penal matters, where the case is brought or will be brought before a court, legal aid shall be granted</p> <p>(1) for any family case to which Title IV of Book V of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, subject to paragraph 1.1;</p> <p>(1.1) to provide parties with the professional services of an advocate for the purpose of obtaining a judgment on an agreement, submitted in a joint application for the review of a judgment, which settles all matters relating to child custody or</p>	<p>4.7. In matters other than criminal or penal matters, where the case is brought or will be brought before a court, legal aid shall be granted</p> <p>(1) for any family case to which Title II of Book V of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, subject to paragraph 1.1;</p> <p>(1.1) to provide parties with the professional services of an advocate for the purpose of obtaining a judgment on an agreement, submitted in a joint application for the review of a judgment, which settles all matters relating to child custody or</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>all matters relating to either child support alone or child and spousal support;</p> <p>(2) for any case relating to the survival of the obligation to provide support, based on Chapter V of Title III of Book III of the Civil Code;</p> <p>(3) for any case relating to tutorship to a minor, protective supervision of a person of full age or a mandate given in anticipation of the mandator's incapacity, or for any case based on article 865.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>all matters relating to either child support alone or child and spousal support;</p> <p>(2) for any case relating to the survival of the obligation to provide support, based on Chapter V of Title III of Book III of the Civil Code;</p> <p>(3) for any case relating to an absentee, tutorship to a minor, protective supervision of a person of full age or a protection mandate;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 6 Art. 782</p>
		<p>4.8. No legal aid shall be granted</p> <p>(1) to the plaintiff in any defamation or libel case;</p> <p>(2) for any case relating to an election, public consultation or referendum;</p> <p>(3) for a motion based on Chapter II of Title VI of Book V of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25);</p> <p>(4) to the plaintiff in any action for damages for breach of promise of marriage or civil union; or</p> <p>(5) to the plaintiff in any action for damages for alienation of affections.</p>	<p>4.8. No legal aid shall be granted</p> <p>(1) to the plaintiff in any defamation or libel case;</p> <p>(2) for any case relating to an election, public consultation or referendum;</p> <p>(3) for an application for judicial review under subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of article 529 and in articles 532 to 535 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01);</p> <p>(4) to the plaintiff in any action for damages for breach of promise of marriage or civil union; or</p> <p>(5) to the plaintiff in any action for damages for alienation of affections.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p>
		<p>(before s. 5) § 3. — Effects of legal aid as regards payment of fees and costs</p>	<p>(before s. 5) § 3. — Effects of legal aid as regards payment of fees and legal costs</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>5. Subject to the contribution that may be required under the regulations, a person eligible under the first paragraph of section 4 to whom legal aid is granted is dispensed from payment of:</p> <p>(a) judicial fees and extrajudicial fees of an advocate or notarial fees for professional services to the recipient rendered under this Act by the advocate or notary assigned to him, and expenses of the advocate or notary;</p> <p>(b) notwithstanding any Act inconsistent herewith, court costs, including those exigible by the Gouvernement du Québec, and the duties a registrar collects;</p> <p>(c) fees and expenses of a bailiff or stenographer who acts as such on behalf of the recipient; and</p> <p>(d) fees and costs of experts who, with the prior authorization of the director general, act for the recipient.</p> <p>However, in the cases determined in the regulations, the cost of the legal aid received shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Division VI.1.</p>	<p>5. Subject to the contribution that may be required under the regulations, a person eligible under the first paragraph of section 4 to whom legal aid is granted is dispensed from payment of:</p> <p>(a) professional fees of an advocate or notarial fees for professional services to the recipient rendered under this Act by the advocate or notary assigned to him, and expenses of the advocate or notary;</p> <p>(b) notwithstanding any Act inconsistent herewith, court costs, including those exigible by the Gouvernement du Québec, and the duties a registrar collects;</p> <p>(c) fees and expenses of a bailiff or stenographer who acts as such on behalf of the recipient; and</p> <p>(d) fees and costs of experts who, with the prior authorization of the director general, act for the recipient.</p> <p>However, in the cases determined in the regulations, the cost of the legal aid received shall be recovered in accordance with the provisions of Division VI.1.</p>	Art. 778, par. 4
		<p>8. A recipient who fails in the action is not exempt from condemnation to costs in favour of the adverse party or payment of them.</p> <p>When costs are awarded against the adverse party of a recipient, and such adverse party is not a recipient, the costs are taxed as if there had been no legal aid.</p>	<p>8. A recipient who fails in the action is not exempt from condemnation to legal costs in favour of the adverse party or payment of them.</p> <p>When legal costs are awarded against the adverse party of a recipient, and such adverse party is not a recipient, the legal costs are taxed as if there had been no legal aid.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>9. The costs taxed in respect of interlocutory judgments rendered in a case where one party receives legal aid are</p>	<p>9. The costs taxed in respect of judgments rendered in the course of a proceeding in a case where one party receives legal</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		exigible only at the same time as those awarded by the final judgment.	aid are exigible only at the same time as those awarded by the final judgment.	
		<p>69. The director general shall refuse to issue a certificate of eligibility to a person otherwise eligible when, because of the basis of his right and the amount in dispute, any advocate not employed by a centre would agree to act as counsel and make, in accordance with subsection 3 of section 126 of the Act respecting the Barreau du Québec (chapter B-1), an express agreement respecting extrajudicial fees.</p> <p>However, if the applicant fails to collect an amount equivalent to what his advocate would have been paid had the applicant received legal aid, and if the director general considers it warranted by the circumstances, legal aid may be granted to him, after deducting any amount collected, retroactively from the date of the application refused under the first paragraph.</p> <p>Where legal aid is granted under this section because the judgment cannot be executed, the centre is subrogated in the rights of the applicant against the adverse party for the amount of the aid granted. The claim of the centre is paid in preference to that of the applicant.</p>	<p>69. The director general shall refuse to issue a certificate of eligibility to a person otherwise eligible when, because of the basis of his right and the amount in dispute, any advocate not employed by a centre would agree to act as counsel and make, in accordance with subsection 3 of section 126 of the Act respecting the Barreau du Québec (chapter B-1), an express agreement respecting professional fees.</p> <p>However, if the applicant fails to collect an amount equivalent to what his advocate would have been paid had the applicant received legal aid, and if the director general considers it warranted by the circumstances, legal aid may be granted to him, after deducting any amount collected, retroactively from the date of the application refused under the first paragraph.</p> <p>Where legal aid is granted under this section because the judgment cannot be executed, the centre is subrogated in the rights of the applicant against the adverse party for the amount of the aid granted. The claim of the centre is paid in preference to that of the applicant.</p>	Art. 778, par. 4
		<p>76. Subject to section 75, the written application for review or contestation must contain a summary statement of the reasons invoked and shall be sent by registered or certified mail to the chairman of the Commission.</p> <p>If need be, a copy of the application must be sent to the advocate or notary who is entrusted with rendering professional services to the recipient.</p>	<p>76. Subject to section 75, the written application for review or contestation must contain a summary statement of the reasons invoked and shall be sent by registered mail to the chairman of the Commission.</p> <p>If need be, a copy of the application must be sent to the advocate or notary who is entrusted with rendering professional services to the recipient.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
Sustainable Forest Development Act	A-18.1	103.8. The arbitration referred to in subparagraph 1 of the third paragraph of section 103.7 is governed by Book VII of the	103.8. The arbitration referred to in subparagraph 1 of the third paragraph of section 103.7 is governed by Title II of Book	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or in accordance with a decision-making and dispute-settlement mechanism the Minister may impose on all the guarantee and permit holders concerned.</p> <p>However, if the guarantee and permit holders concerned have already agreed on another mechanism, one of them may, with the Minister's consent and in accordance with the mechanism, submit the dispute to arbitration under those terms.</p> <p>The decisions made under a decision-making and dispute-settlement mechanism operate as stipulations agreed upon by the parties with regard to the object of the dispute.</p>	<p>VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) or in accordance with a decision-making and dispute-settlement mechanism the Minister may impose on all the guarantee and permit holders concerned.</p> <p>However, if the guarantee and permit holders concerned have already agreed on another mechanism, one of them may, with the Minister's consent and in accordance with the mechanism, submit the dispute to arbitration under those terms.</p> <p>The decisions made under a decision-making and dispute-settlement mechanism operate as stipulations agreed upon by the parties with regard to the object of the dispute.</p>	
		<p>152. Within 90 days after receiving the agency's plan, the council of the regional county municipality concerned must give the agency its opinion on whether or not the plan is consistent with the objectives of its land use planning and development plan.</p> <p>The secretary-treasurer serves on the agency, within the time provided for in the first paragraph, a certified copy of the resolution stating this opinion.</p> <p>If the council of the regional county municipality fails to send its opinion to the agency within the time provided for in the first paragraph, the agency's plan is deemed to be consistent with the objectives of the land use planning and development plan.</p> <p>The agency's plan is also deemed to be consistent with those objectives from the date on which the regional county municipality, in accordance with the first paragraph, issues an opinion to that effect.</p>	<p>152. Within 90 days after receiving the agency's plan, the council of the regional county municipality concerned must give the agency its opinion on whether or not the plan is consistent with the objectives of its land use planning and development plan.</p> <p>The secretary-treasurer notifies to the agency, within the time provided for in the first paragraph, a certified copy of the resolution stating this opinion.</p> <p>If the council of the regional county municipality fails to send its opinion to the agency within the time provided for in the first paragraph, the agency's plan is deemed to be consistent with the objectives of the land use planning and development plan.</p> <p>The agency's plan is also deemed to be consistent with those objectives from the date on which the regional county municipality, in accordance with the first paragraph, issues an opinion to that effect.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
An Act respecting land use planning and development	A-19.1	<p>2.6. The council of the responsible body shall initiate the process by adopting a draft strategic vision statement.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the adoption of the draft statement, the secretary shall serve on the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the draft statement and of the resolution adopting it.</p>	<p>2.6. The council of the responsible body shall initiate the process by adopting a draft strategic vision statement.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the adoption of the draft statement, the secretary shall notify to the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the draft statement and of the resolution adopting it.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>2.21. The strategic vision statement comes into force on the passage of the resolution adopting it.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the coming into force of the statement, the secretary shall serve on the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the statement and of the resolution adopting it.</p>	<p>2.21. The strategic vision statement comes into force on the passage of the resolution adopting it.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the coming into force of the statement, the secretary shall notify to the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the statement and of the resolution adopting it.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>37. If, at the expiration of 45 days following the sending of the plan or program contemplated in section 33 or 34 or of a by-law contemplated in section 102, the certificate of conformity has not been issued, the municipality which sent the plan, program or by-law for approval by the council of the regional county municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of conformity.</p> <p>The clerk or secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall serve on the Commission a certified copy of the resolution by which the assessment is requested and of the plan or by-law concerned. He shall serve a certified copy of the resolution on the regional county municipality. The copy served on the Commission must be received by it within 15 days after the expiry of the time prescribed in the first paragraph.</p>	<p>37. If, at the expiration of 45 days following the sending of the plan or program contemplated in section 33 or 34 or of a by-law contemplated in section 102, the certificate of conformity has not been issued, the municipality which sent the plan, program or by-law for approval by the council of the regional county municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of conformity.</p> <p>The clerk or secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall notify to the Commission a certified copy of the resolution by which the assessment is requested and of the plan or by-law concerned. He shall notify a certified copy of the resolution to the regional county municipality. The copy notified to the Commission must be received by it within 15 days after the expiry of the time prescribed in the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>38. Within 45 days following the service of the application, the Commission must give an assessment based solely on whether or not the plan or program contemplated in section 33 or 34 or</p>	<p>38. Within 45 days following the notification of the application, the Commission must give an assessment based solely on whether or not the plan or program contemplated in</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the by-law contemplated in section 102 is consistent with the objectives of the RCM plan and with the complementary document. (...)	section 33 or 34 or the by-law contemplated in section 102 is consistent with the objectives of the RCM plan and with the complementary document. (...)	
		49. As soon as practicable after the adoption of the draft by-law, the secretary shall serve on the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the draft by-law and of the resolution adopting it.	49. As soon as practicable after the adoption of the draft by-law, the secretary shall notify to the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the draft by-law and of the resolution adopting it.	Art. 783
		50. In the interval between the adoption of the draft by-law and the adoption of the by-law, the council of the responsible body may request the Minister's opinion on the proposed amendment. The secretary shall serve on the Minister a certified copy of the resolution setting out the request. The Minister shall notify the responsible body in writing of the date on which the Minister received the copy of the resolution.	50. In the interval between the adoption of the draft by-law and the adoption of the by-law, the council of the responsible body may request the Minister's opinion on the proposed amendment. The secretary shall notify to the Minister a certified copy of the resolution setting out the request. The Minister shall notify the responsible body in writing of the date on which the Minister received the copy of the resolution.	Art. 783
		51. Within 60 days after receiving the copy of a resolution requesting the Minister's opinion, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the consistency of the proposed amendment with government policy directions. If the opinion of the Minister raises objections to the proposed amendment, it must include reasons. The Minister shall serve the opinion on the responsible body.	51. Within 60 days after receiving the copy of a resolution requesting the Minister's opinion, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the consistency of the proposed amendment with government policy directions. If the opinion of the Minister raises objections to the proposed amendment, it must include reasons. The Minister shall notify the opinion to the responsible body.	Art. 783
		53.6. As soon as practicable after the adoption of the by-law amending the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan, the secretary shall serve on the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the by-law and of the resolution adopting it.	53.6. As soon as practicable after the adoption of the by-law amending the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan, the secretary shall notify to the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the by-law and of the resolution adopting it.	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The Minister shall notify the responsible body in writing of the date on which the Minister received the copy of the by-law.	The Minister shall notify the responsible body in writing of the date on which the Minister received the copy of the by-law.	
		<p>53.7. Within 60 days after receiving the copy of the by-law amending the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the consistency of the amendment with government policy directions. If, under subparagraph 7 of the first paragraph of section 6, the amending by-law delimits a mining incompatible territory within the meaning of section 304.1.1 of the Mining Act (chapter M-13.1), or modifies the boundaries of such a territory, the Minister's opinion must state that the proposed amendment is inconsistent with government policy directions if the Minister has received from the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife an opinion, with reasons, stating that the proposed amendment is inconsistent with a government policy direction drawn up for the purpose of establishing such a territory. The opinion of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife must be received by the Minister not later than the 30th day after the day the latter requested the former's opinion in accordance with section 267.</p> <p>If the opinion states that the proposed amendment is not consistent with government policy directions, it must include reasons. In that case, the Minister may, in the opinion, require the responsible body to replace the by-law.</p> <p>The Minister shall serve the opinion on the responsible body. If the opinion states that the proposed amendment is not consistent with government policy directions, the Minister shall send a copy to every partner body.</p>	<p>53.7. Within 60 days after receiving the copy of the by-law amending the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the consistency of the amendment with government policy directions. If, under subparagraph 7 of the first paragraph of section 6, the amending by-law delimits a mining incompatible territory within the meaning of section 304.1.1 of the Mining Act (chapter M-13.1), or modifies the boundaries of such a territory, the Minister's opinion must state that the proposed amendment is inconsistent with government policy directions if the Minister has received from the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife an opinion, with reasons, stating that the proposed amendment is inconsistent with a government policy direction drawn up for the purpose of establishing such a territory. The opinion of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife must be received by the Minister not later than the 30th day after the day the latter requested the former's opinion in accordance with section 267.</p> <p>If the opinion states that the proposed amendment is not consistent with government policy directions, it must include reasons. In that case, the Minister may, in the opinion, require the responsible body to replace the by-law.</p> <p>The Minister shall notify the opinion to the responsible body. If the opinion states that the proposed amendment is not consistent with government policy directions, the Minister shall send a copy to every partner body.</p>	Art. 783
		53.9. The by-law amending the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan comes into force on the day the Minister serves an opinion on the responsible body declaring that the by-law is consistent	53.9. The by-law amending the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan comes into force on the day the Minister notifies an opinion to the responsible body declaring that the by-law is	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		with government policy directions or, in the absence of an opinion, at the expiry of the period prescribed in section 53.7.	consistent with government policy directions or, in the absence of an opinion, at the expiry of the period prescribed in section 53.7.	
		<p>53.11.2. When the council of a metropolitan community adopts a draft by-law amending its metropolitan plan, it shall also adopt a document specifying the nature of the amendments a regional county municipality will be required to make to the RCM plan should the metropolitan plan be so amended. A certified copy of the document shall be served on the Minister and sent to every partner body at the same time as the draft by-law.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>53.11.2. When the council of a metropolitan community adopts a draft by-law amending its metropolitan plan, it shall also adopt a document specifying the nature of the amendments a regional county municipality will be required to make to the RCM plan should the metropolitan plan be so amended. A certified copy of the document shall be notified to the Minister and sent to every partner body at the same time as the draft by-law.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 783
		<p>53.11.4. When the council of a regional county municipality adopts a draft by-law amending its RCM plan, it shall also adopt a document specifying the nature of the amendments a municipality will be required to make to its planning program, its zoning, subdivision and building by-laws and any of its by-laws under Divisions VII to XI of Chapter IV should the RCM plan be so amended. The document shall also specify the nature of the amendments a municipality will be required to make to its by-law under section 116 or identify every municipality that, in such a case, will be required to adopt a by-law under that section. A certified copy of the document shall be served on the Minister and sent to every partner body at the same time as the draft by-law.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>53.11.4. When the council of a regional county municipality adopts a draft by-law amending its RCM plan, it shall also adopt a document specifying the nature of the amendments a municipality will be required to make to its planning program, its zoning, subdivision and building by-laws and any of its by-laws under Divisions VII to XI of Chapter IV should the RCM plan be so amended. The document shall also specify the nature of the amendments a municipality will be required to make to its by-law under section 116 or identify every municipality that, in such a case, will be required to adopt a by-law under that section. A certified copy of the document shall be notified to the Minister and sent to every partner body at the same time as the draft by-law.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 783
		<p>53.11.8. If the council of the metropolitan community withholds approval of the by-law, the council of the regional county municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the by-law with the metropolitan plan.</p>	<p>53.11.8. If the council of the metropolitan community withholds approval of the by-law, the council of the regional county municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the by-law with the metropolitan plan.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The secretary of the regional county municipality shall serve a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the by-law concerned on the Commission and on the metropolitan community.</p> <p>The copies sent to the Commission must be received within 45 days after a copy of the resolution withholding approval of the by-law is sent to the regional county municipality.</p>	<p>The secretary of the regional county municipality shall notify a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the by-law concerned to the Commission and to the metropolitan community.</p> <p>The copies sent to the Commission must be received within 45 days after a copy of the resolution withholding approval of the by-law is sent to the regional county municipality.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>53.12. If the Government has approved an amendment to the land use plan for the lands in the domain of the State situated in the territory of a responsible body in accordance with section 25 of the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1), the Minister, if of the opinion that the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan is not consistent with the amended land use plan, may request that the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan be amended.</p> <p>The Minister shall in that case serve an opinion on the responsible body, giving reasons and stating what amendments must be made to the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan to bring it into conformity with the land use plan.</p> <p>Within 90 days after service of the Minister's opinion, the council of the responsible body shall adopt a by-law amending the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan so as to take account of the Minister's opinion. Sections 48 to 53.4 do not apply to the by-law if it amends the metropolitan plan and the RCM plan only to the extent necessary to take account of the Minister's opinion. For the purposes of sections 53.7 to 53.9, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the conformity of the proposed amendment with the land use plan. If the Minister requests the</p>	<p>53.12. If the Government has approved an amendment to the land use plan for the lands in the domain of the State situated in the territory of a responsible body in accordance with section 25 of the Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1), the Minister, if of the opinion that the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan is not consistent with the amended land use plan, may request that the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan be amended.</p> <p>The Minister shall in that case notify an opinion to the responsible body, giving reasons and stating what amendments must be made to the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan to bring it into conformity with the land use plan.</p> <p>Within 90 days after notification of the Minister's opinion, the council of the responsible body shall adopt a by-law amending the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan so as to take account of the Minister's opinion. Sections 48 to 53.4 do not apply to the by-law if it amends the metropolitan plan and the RCM plan only to the extent necessary to take account of the Minister's opinion. For the purposes of sections 53.7 to 53.9, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the conformity of the proposed amendment with the land use plan. If the Minister requests the</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		amendment of both a metropolitan plan and an RCM plan applicable to part of the territory of the metropolitan community concerned, sections 53.11.7 to 53.11.14 do not apply to the by-law amending the RCM plan that the council of the regional county municipality adopts to comply with the request. (...)	amendment of both a metropolitan plan and an RCM plan applicable to part of the territory of the metropolitan community concerned, sections 53.11.7 to 53.11.14 do not apply to the by-law amending the RCM plan that the council of the regional county municipality adopts to comply with the request. (...)	
		<p>55. The revision period of the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan begins on the fifth anniversary of the coming into force of the current metropolitan plan or RCM plan, as the case may be.</p> <p>However, the council of the responsible body may have the revision period begin before the date provided in the first paragraph.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the passage of the resolution by which the council makes a decision under the second paragraph, the secretary shall serve on the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the resolution.</p>	<p>55. The revision period of the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan begins on the fifth anniversary of the coming into force of the current metropolitan plan or RCM plan, as the case may be.</p> <p>However, the council of the responsible body may have the revision period begin before the date provided in the first paragraph.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the passage of the resolution by which the council makes a decision under the second paragraph, the secretary shall notify to the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the resolution.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>56.3. Within two years after the beginning of the revision period, the council of the responsible body shall adopt a first draft of the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan, designated as the “first draft”.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the adoption of the first draft, the secretary shall serve on the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the draft and of the resolution adopting it.</p> <p>The Minister shall notify the responsible body in writing of the date on which the Minister received the copy of the first draft.</p>	<p>56.3. Within two years after the beginning of the revision period, the council of the responsible body shall adopt a first draft of the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan, designated as the “first draft”.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the adoption of the first draft, the secretary shall notify to the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the draft and of the resolution adopting it.</p> <p>The Minister shall notify the responsible body in writing of the date on which the Minister received the copy of the first draft.</p>	Art. 783
		56.4. Within 120 days after receiving a copy of the first draft of	56.4. Within 120 days after receiving a copy of the first draft of	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the revised RCM plan or within 180 days after receiving a copy of the first draft of the revised metropolitan plan, the Minister shall serve on the responsible body an opinion stating the government policy directions that concern its territory.	the revised RCM plan or within 180 days after receiving a copy of the first draft of the revised metropolitan plan, the Minister shall notify to the responsible body an opinion stating the government policy directions that concern its territory.	Art. 783
		<p>56.6. After the consultation period on the first draft, the council of the responsible body shall adopt, with or without changes, a second draft of the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan for public consultation, designated as the “second draft”. However, if the Minister, in accordance with section 56.4, has served on the responsible body an opinion mentioning objections to the first draft, the second draft must contain all the changes needed to remove the reasons for the objections.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>56.6. After the consultation period on the first draft, the council of the responsible body shall adopt, with or without changes, a second draft of the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan for public consultation, designated as the “second draft”. However, if the Minister, in accordance with section 56.4, has notified to the responsible body an opinion mentioning objections to the first draft, the second draft must contain all the changes needed to remove the reasons for the objections.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 783
		<p>56.13. After the consultation period concerning the draft, the council of the responsible body shall adopt a by-law establishing a revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan, with or without changes.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the adoption of the by-law establishing the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan, the secretary shall serve on the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the by-law and of the resolution adopting it</p> <p>The Minister shall notify the responsible body in writing of the date on which the Minister received the copies of the by-law and of the resolution.</p>	<p>56.13. After the consultation period concerning the draft, the council of the responsible body shall adopt a by-law establishing a revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan, with or without changes.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the adoption of the by-law establishing the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan, the secretary shall notify to the Minister, and send to every partner body, a certified copy of the by-law and of the resolution adopting it</p> <p>The Minister shall notify the responsible body in writing of the date on which the Minister received the copies of the by-law and of the resolution.</p>	Art. 783
		56.14. Within 120 days after receiving a copy of the by-law establishing the revised RCM plan or within 180 days after	56.14. Within 120 days after receiving a copy of the by-law establishing the revised RCM plan or within 180 days after	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>receiving a copy of the by-law establishing the revised metropolitan plan, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the consistency of the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan with government policy directions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The Minister shall serve the opinion on the responsible body. If the opinion states that the by-law establishing the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan is not consistent with government policy directions, the Minister shall send a copy to every partner body.</p>	<p>receiving a copy of the by-law establishing the revised metropolitan plan, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the consistency of the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan with government policy directions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The Minister shall notify the opinion to the responsible body. If the opinion states that the by-law establishing the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan is not consistent with government policy directions, the Minister shall send a copy to every partner body.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>56.15. If the opinion of the Minister states that the by-law establishing the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan is not consistent with government policy directions, the council of the responsible body must, within 120 days after service of the opinion, replace the by-law with another establishing a revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan that is consistent with those policy directions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(1) the one hundred and twentieth day after service of the new opinion;</p> <p>(2) the last day of the period determined by having the extension period or additional time granted by the Minister begin on the date of service of the new opinion.</p>	<p>56.15. If the opinion of the Minister states that the by-law establishing the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan is not consistent with government policy directions, the council of the responsible body must, within 120 days after notification of the opinion, replace the by-law with another establishing a revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan that is consistent with those policy directions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(1) the one hundred and twentieth day after notification of the new opinion;</p> <p>(2) the last day of the period determined by having the extension period or additional time granted by the Minister begin on the date of notification of the new opinion.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>56.16. If, on the expiry of the period applicable under section 56.15, the council of the responsible body has not adopted a by-law establishing a new revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan, the Government may, by order, amend the revised metropolitan</p>	<p>56.16. If, on the expiry of the period applicable under section 56.15, the council of the responsible body has not adopted a by-law establishing a new revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan, the Government may, by order, amend the revised metropolitan</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>plan or RCM plan on which the Minister gave an opinion to ensure that it is consistent with government policy directions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the order is made, the Minister shall serve a copy on the responsible body. The copy of the order shall stand in lieu of the original for the purpose of issuing certified copies of the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan.</p>	<p>plan or RCM plan on which the Minister gave an opinion to ensure that it is consistent with government policy directions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the order is made, the Minister shall notify a copy to the responsible body. The copy of the order shall stand in lieu of the original for the purpose of issuing certified copies of the revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>56.17. The revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan comes into force on the day of service on the responsible body of the Minister's opinion stating that the plan is consistent with government policy directions or, if the Minister did not give an opinion within the prescribed period, on the expiry of that period.</p> <p>However, a revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan amended by the Government comes into force on the date specified in the order made under section 56.16.</p>	<p>56.17. The revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan comes into force on the day of notification to the responsible body of the Minister's opinion stating that the plan is consistent with government policy directions or, if the Minister did not give an opinion within the prescribed period, on the expiry of that period.</p> <p>However, a revised metropolitan plan or RCM plan amended by the Government comes into force on the date specified in the order made under section 56.16.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>57.5. If the council of the metropolitan community withholds approval of the by-law, the council of the regional county municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the by-law with the metropolitan plan.</p> <p>The secretary of the regional county municipality shall serve a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the by-law concerned on the Commission and on the metropolitan community.</p> <p>The copies sent to the Commission must be received within 45 days after a copy of the resolution withholding approval of the by-law is sent to the regional county municipality.</p>	<p>57.5. If the council of the metropolitan community withholds approval of the by-law, the council of the regional county municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the by-law with the metropolitan plan.</p> <p>The secretary of the regional county municipality shall notify a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the by-law concerned to the Commission and to the metropolitan community.</p> <p>The copies sent to the Commission must be received within 45 days after a copy of the resolution withholding approval of the by-law is sent to the regional county municipality.</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>58.4. If the council of the metropolitan community withholds approval of the resolution, the council of the regional county municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the RCM plan that is the subject of the resolution with the metropolitan plan.</p> <p>The secretary of the regional county municipality shall serve a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the RCM plan concerned on the Commission and on the metropolitan community.</p> <p>The copies sent to the Commission must be received within 45 days after a copy of the resolution by which the council of the metropolitan community withholds approval of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph of section 58.2 is sent to the regional county municipality.</p>	<p>58.4. If the council of the metropolitan community withholds approval of the resolution, the council of the regional county municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the RCM plan that is the subject of the resolution with the metropolitan plan.</p> <p>The secretary of the regional county municipality shall notify a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the RCM plan concerned to the Commission and to the metropolitan community.</p> <p>The copies sent to the Commission must be received within 45 days after a copy of the resolution by which the council of the metropolitan community withholds approval of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph of section 58.2 is sent to the regional county municipality.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>59.3. Where the council of the regional county municipality withholds approval of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph of section 59.1 or fails to give its opinion within the period prescribed in section 59.2, the council of the municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the program or of the by-law which is the subject of the resolution with the objectives of the RCM plan and the provisions of the complementary document.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall serve on the Commission a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment, accompanied with the program or by-law concerned. He shall serve a certified copy of the resolution on the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The copy served on the Commission must be received by it</p>	<p>59.3. Where the council of the regional county municipality withholds approval of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph of section 59.1 or fails to give its opinion within the period prescribed in section 59.2, the council of the municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the program or of the by-law which is the subject of the resolution with the objectives of the RCM plan and the provisions of the complementary document.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall notify to the Commission a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment, accompanied with the program or by-law concerned. He shall notify a certified copy of the resolution to the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The copy notified to the Commission must be received by it</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		within 15 days after a copy of the resolution in which the council of the regional county municipality withholds approval of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph of section 59.1 is transmitted or, as the case may be, after the expiry of the period prescribed in section 59.2.	within 15 days after a copy of the resolution in which the council of the regional county municipality withholds approval of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph of section 59.1 is transmitted or, as the case may be, after the expiry of the period prescribed in section 59.2.	
		<p>64. The council of the responsible body may, by by-law, exercise its powers under section 62 or under the first paragraph of section 63.</p> <p>It may also, by the same by-law, prescribe special rules in the matters of zoning, subdivision or building and of issuance of permits and certificates. For that purpose, the third paragraph of section 62 and sections 113, 115, 116 and 118 to 122 apply, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>Notwithstanding subparagraph <i>a</i> of subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of section 62, the council may avail itself, as regards an agricultural zone established under the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1), of any of the powers provided for in subparagraphs 3, 4, 4.1 and 5 of the second paragraph of section 113. In such a case, as soon as a notice of motion is given prior to the adoption of the by-law, the secretary shall send the Minister, by recommended or certified mail, a copy of the notice, of the minutes in which it is mentioned or, where applicable, of the notice referred to in the fourth paragraph of article 445 of the Municipal Code of Québec (chapter C-27.1).</p> <p>The council may make the designation provided for in the second paragraph of section 63. The officer designated shall be charged with issuing any permit required for the lifting of a prohibition and any permit or certificate required pursuant to</p>	<p>64. The council of the responsible body may, by by-law, exercise its powers under section 62 or under the first paragraph of section 63.</p> <p>It may also, by the same by-law, prescribe special rules in the matters of zoning, subdivision or building and of issuance of permits and certificates. For that purpose, the third paragraph of section 62 and sections 113, 115, 116 and 118 to 122 apply, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>Notwithstanding subparagraph <i>a</i> of subparagraph 1 of the second paragraph of section 62, the council may avail itself, as regards an agricultural zone established under the Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1), of any of the powers provided for in subparagraphs 3, 4, 4.1 and 5 of the second paragraph of section 113. In such a case, as soon as a notice of motion is given prior to the adoption of the by-law, the secretary shall send the Minister, by registered mail, a copy of the notice, of the minutes in which it is mentioned or, where applicable, of the notice referred to in the fourth paragraph of article 445 of the Municipal Code of Québec (chapter C-27.1).</p> <p>The council may make the designation provided for in the second paragraph of section 63. The officer designated shall be charged with issuing any permit required for the lifting of a prohibition and any permit or certificate required pursuant to</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the by-law under the second paragraph of this section.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the adoption of the by-law, the secretary shall send a certified copy of the by-law and of the resolution adopting the by-law to the Minister and to every partner body.</p> <p>The Minister shall give notice in writing to the responsible body of the date on which he received the copy.</p>	<p>the by-law under the second paragraph of this section.</p> <p>As soon as practicable after the adoption of the by-law, the secretary shall send a certified copy of the by-law and of the resolution adopting the by-law to the Minister and to every partner body.</p> <p>The Minister shall give notice in writing to the responsible body of the date on which he received the copy.</p>	
		<p>65. Within 60 days after receiving a copy of the by-law, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the consistency of the by-law with government policy directions.</p> <p>If the opinion states that the by-law is not consistent with those policy directions, it must include reasons. In that case, the Minister may, in the opinion, request that the responsible body replace the by-law; the Minister may also set a time limit for the adoption of a replacement by-law.</p> <p>The Minister shall serve the opinion on the responsible body. In the case provided for in the second paragraph, the Minister shall send a copy of the opinion to every partner body.</p>	<p>65. Within 60 days after receiving a copy of the by-law, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the consistency of the by-law with government policy directions.</p> <p>If the opinion states that the by-law is not consistent with those policy directions, it must include reasons. In that case, the Minister may, in the opinion, request that the responsible body replace the by-law; the Minister may also set a time limit for the adoption of a replacement by-law.</p> <p>The Minister shall notify the opinion to the responsible body. In the case provided for in the second paragraph, the Minister shall send a copy of the opinion to every partner body.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>66. The by-law comes into force on the day an opinion attesting that it is consistent with the aims and projects referred to in section 65 is served on the responsible body by the Minister, or, failing such opinion, on the expiry of the period prescribed in the first paragraph of that section.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>66. The by-law comes into force on the day an opinion attesting that it is consistent with the aims and projects referred to in section 65 is notified to the responsible body by the Minister, or, failing such opinion, on the expiry of the period prescribed in the first paragraph of that section.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 783
		<p>79.19.1. When a notice of motion has been given in order to adopt or amend a by-law provided for in section 79.1, no permit or certificate may be granted by the regional county</p>	<p>79.19.1. When a notice of motion has been given in order to adopt or amend a by-law provided for in section 79.1, no permit or certificate may be granted by the regional county</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>municipality for carrying out work that will be prohibited if the by-law that is the subject of the notice of motion is adopted.</p> <p>When the notice of motion has been sent to the members of the council of the regional county municipality by registered or certified mail in accordance with the fourth paragraph of article 445 of the Municipal Code of Québec (chapter C-27.1), as of receipt of the notice, no permit or certificate may be granted by a local municipality for carrying out work that will be prohibited if the by-law that is the subject of the notice of motion is adopted, if an authenticated copy of the notice was also transmitted, in the same manner, to the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of each local municipality in whose territory such a prohibition is to apply.</p> <p>The first two paragraphs cease to be applicable on the day that is two months after the filing of the notice of motion in accordance with the first paragraph or the mailings under the second paragraph if the by-law is not adopted on that date, or, in the opposite case, on the day that is four months after the adoption of the by-law if it is not in force on that date.</p>	<p>municipality for carrying out work that will be prohibited if the by-law that is the subject of the notice of motion is adopted.</p> <p>When the notice of motion has been sent to the members of the council of the regional county municipality by registered mail in accordance with the fourth paragraph of article 445 of the Municipal Code of Québec (chapter C-27.1), as of receipt of the notice, no permit or certificate may be granted by a local municipality for carrying out work that will be prohibited if the by-law that is the subject of the notice of motion is adopted, if an authenticated copy of the notice was also transmitted, in the same manner, to the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of each local municipality in whose territory such a prohibition is to apply.</p> <p>The first two paragraphs cease to be applicable on the day that is two months after the filing of the notice of motion in accordance with the first paragraph or the mailings under the second paragraph if the by-law is not adopted on that date, or, in the opposite case, on the day that is four months after the adoption of the by-law if it is not in force on that date.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>109.8. Where the council of the regional county municipality withholds approval of a by-law or fails to give its opinion within the period prescribed in section 109.7, the council of the municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the by-law with the objectives of the RCM plan and the provisions of the complementary document.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall serve on the Commission a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the by-law concerned. The</p>	<p>109.8. Where the council of the regional county municipality withholds approval of a by-law or fails to give its opinion within the period prescribed in section 109.7, the council of the municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the by-law with the objectives of the RCM plan and the provisions of the complementary document.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall notify to the Commission a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the by-law concerned. The</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>clerk shall serve a certified copy of the resolution on the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The copy intended for the Commission must be received by it within 15 days after a copy of the resolution in which approval of the by-law is withheld is transmitted or, as the case may be, after the expiry of the period prescribed in section 109.7.</p>	<p>clerk shall notify a certified copy of the resolution to the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The copy intended for the Commission must be received by it within 15 days after a copy of the resolution in which approval of the by-law is withheld is transmitted or, as the case may be, after the expiry of the period prescribed in section 109.7.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>117.11. The Administrative Tribunal may, in a decision giving reasons, either confirm or set aside the value established by the appraiser and establish the value of the land concerned on the date of receipt by the municipality of the application for a building permit or of the plan relating to the cadastral operation authorized by the subdivision permit, as the case may be; it is not bound to establish a value between those submitted by the parties. It shall also rule on the costs.</p> <p>It shall, as soon as practicable, send a copy of its decision to the prothonotary.</p>	<p>117.11. The Administrative Tribunal may, in a decision giving reasons, either confirm or set aside the value established by the appraiser and establish the value of the land concerned on the date of receipt by the municipality of the application for a building permit or of the plan relating to the cadastral operation authorized by the subdivision permit, as the case may be; it is not bound to establish a value between those submitted by the parties. It shall also rule on the legal costs.</p> <p>It shall, as soon as practicable, send a copy of its decision to the prothonotary.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>137.4. Where the council of the regional county municipality withholds approval of the by-law or fails to give its opinion within the time prescribed in section 137.3, the council of the municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the by-law with the objectives of the RCM plan and the provisions of the complementary document.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall serve on the Commission a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the by-law concerned. He shall serve a certified copy of the resolution on the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The copy served on the Commission must be received by the</p>	<p>137.4. Where the council of the regional county municipality withholds approval of the by-law or fails to give its opinion within the time prescribed in section 137.3, the council of the municipality may apply to the Commission for an assessment of the conformity of the by-law with the objectives of the RCM plan and the provisions of the complementary document.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall notify to the Commission a certified copy of the resolution requesting the assessment and of the by-law concerned. He shall notify a certified copy of the resolution to the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The copy notified to the Commission must be received by the</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Commission within 15 days after a copy of the resolution in which approval of the by-law is withheld is transmitted or, as the case may be, the expiry of the period prescribed in section 137.3.	Commission within 15 days after a copy of the resolution in which approval of the by-law is withheld is transmitted or, as the case may be, the expiry of the period prescribed in section 137.3.	
		<p>145.41. A council of a municipality may, by by-law, set standards and prescribe measures for the occupancy and maintenance of buildings.</p> <p>If a building is decrepit or dilapidated, a municipality where a by-law under the first paragraph is in force may require that restoration, repair or maintenance work be carried out. The municipality must send the owner of the building a written notice indicating the work to be done to bring the building into conformity with the standards and measures prescribed by regulation and the time limit for carrying out the work. The municipality may grant additional time.</p> <p>If the owner fails to carry out the work, the Superior Court may, on a motion by the municipality, authorize the latter to carry it out and recover the cost from the owner. The motion is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The cost of such work constitutes a prior claim on the immovable on which the work is carried out in the same manner and with the same rank as the claims described in paragraph 5 of article 2651 of the Civil Code. The cost is secured by a legal hypothec on the immovable.</p>	<p>145.41. A council of a municipality may, by by-law, set standards and prescribe measures for the occupancy and maintenance of buildings.</p> <p>If a building is decrepit or dilapidated, a municipality where a by-law under the first paragraph is in force may require that restoration, repair or maintenance work be carried out. The municipality must send the owner of the building a written notice indicating the work to be done to bring the building into conformity with the standards and measures prescribed by regulation and the time limit for carrying out the work. The municipality may grant additional time.</p> <p>If the owner fails to carry out the work, the Superior Court may, on application by the municipality, authorize the latter to carry it out and recover the cost from the owner. The application is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The cost of such work constitutes a prior claim on the immovable on which the work is carried out in the same manner and with the same rank as the claims described in paragraph 5 of article 2651 of the Civil Code. The cost is secured by a legal hypothec on the immovable.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		148.0.18. The committee's decision concerning the demolition must be substantiated and immediately sent to every party concerned by registered or certified mail .	148.0.18. The committee's decision concerning the demolition must be substantiated and immediately sent to every party concerned by registered mail .	Art. 778, par. 10
		151. Where an intervention mentioned in section 150 is planned, the Minister shall serve an opinion on the responsible	151. Where an intervention mentioned in section 150 is planned, the Minister shall notify an opinion to the responsible	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>body describing the intervention.</p> <p>The opinion remains valid for three years after the date on which the intervention is deemed under section 157 to be in conformity with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law, and throughout the period during which the intervention continues after those three years, regardless of amendments made to the metropolitan plan, RCM plan or by-law coming into force before the end of the intervention. If the intervention does not begin within those three years and remains a project at the expiry of the three years, the Minister must serve a new opinion in respect of that intervention. The second paragraph of section 150, adapted as required, applies for the purposes of this paragraph.</p> <p>However, in the case of a construction which, under the Hydro-Québec Act (chapter H-5), requires prior authorization by the Government or, under the Act respecting the Régie de l'énergie (chapter R-6.01), requires authorization by the Régie de l'énergie, the three-year period prescribed in the second paragraph begins to run from the date on which the construction, deemed to be in conformity under section 157, is authorized.</p>	<p>body describing the intervention.</p> <p>The opinion remains valid for three years after the date on which the intervention is deemed under section 157 to be in conformity with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law, and throughout the period during which the intervention continues after those three years, regardless of amendments made to the metropolitan plan, RCM plan or by-law coming into force before the end of the intervention. If the intervention does not begin within those three years and remains a project at the expiry of the three years, the Minister must notify a new opinion in respect of that intervention. The second paragraph of section 150, adapted as required, applies for the purposes of this paragraph.</p> <p>However, in the case of a construction which, under the Hydro-Québec Act (chapter H-5), requires prior authorization by the Government or, under the Act respecting the Régie de l'énergie (chapter R-6.01), requires authorization by the Régie de l'énergie, the three-year period prescribed in the second paragraph begins to run from the date on which the construction, deemed to be in conformity under section 157, is authorized.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>152. The council of the responsible body shall, within 120 days after being served an opinion pursuant to section 151, give its opinion on the conformity of the planned intervention with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law.</p> <p>The secretary shall, within the time prescribed in the first paragraph, serve on the Minister a certified copy of the resolution stating the council's opinion.</p>	<p>152. The council of the responsible body shall, within 120 days after being notified an opinion pursuant to section 151, give its opinion on the conformity of the planned intervention with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law.</p> <p>The secretary shall, within the time prescribed in the first paragraph, notify to the Minister a certified copy of the resolution stating the council's opinion.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The Minister shall notify, in writing, the responsible body of the date on which he received the copy.	The Minister shall notify, in writing, the responsible body of the date on which he received the copy.	
		<p>153. If the opinion indicates that the planned intervention is not in conformity with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law, the Minister may, within 120 days after receipt of the copy of the resolution stating the council's opinion, request an assessment of conformity from the Commission or require that the council of the responsible body amend the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the by-law to ensure such conformity.</p> <p>If the Minister elects to request an assessment from the Commission, he shall serve his requests on the Commission within the period prescribed in the first paragraph and transmit a copy thereof to the responsible body.</p> <p>If the Minister elects to request an amendment to the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the by-law, the Minister shall serve on the responsible body, within the period prescribed in the first paragraph, a request with reasons, indicating the amendments that must be made to ensure conformity of the planned intervention with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the by-law. The Minister shall send a copy of the request to every municipality whose territory is situated within the territory of the responsible body.</p>	<p>153. If the opinion indicates that the planned intervention is not in conformity with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law, the Minister may, within 120 days after receipt of the copy of the resolution stating the council's opinion, request an assessment of conformity from the Commission or require that the council of the responsible body amend the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the by-law to ensure such conformity.</p> <p>If the Minister elects to request an assessment from the Commission, he shall notify his requests to the Commission within the period prescribed in the first paragraph and transmit a copy thereof to the responsible body.</p> <p>If the Minister elects to request an amendment to the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the by-law, the Minister shall notify to the responsible body, within the period prescribed in the first paragraph, a request with reasons, indicating the amendments that must be made to ensure conformity of the planned intervention with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the by-law. The Minister shall send a copy of the request to every municipality whose territory is situated within the territory of the responsible body.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>154. The Commission must give an assessment of the conformity of the planned intervention with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law within 60 days after receipt of a request under the second paragraph of section 153.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>154. The Commission must give an assessment of the conformity of the planned intervention with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law within 60 days after receipt of a request under the second paragraph of section 153.</p> <p>(...)</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Where the assessment indicates that the planned intervention is not in conformity with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the by-law, the Minister may, within 30 days after receipt of the copy of the assessment, request that the council of the responsible body amend the metropolitan plan, RCM plan or by-law to ensure its conformity. The third paragraph of section 153, adapted as required, applies in such a case as regards the time prescribed for serving the request.	Where the assessment indicates that the planned intervention is not in conformity with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the by-law, the Minister may, within 30 days after receipt of the copy of the assessment, request that the council of the responsible body amend the metropolitan plan, RCM plan or by-law to ensure its conformity. The third paragraph of section 153, adapted as required, applies in such a case as regards the time prescribed for notifying the request.	Art. 783
		<p>155. Within 90 days after service of the request in accordance with the third paragraph of section 153, the council of the responsible body must adopt a by-law to amend the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law to take account of the request.</p> <p>Sections 48 to 53.4 do not apply to a by-law which amends the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan only so as to take account of the request. For the purposes of sections 53.7 to 53.9 or 65 and 66, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the conformity of the planned intervention with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law, as amended by the by-law, even if the by-law is not in force.</p>	<p>155. Within 90 days after notification of the request in accordance with the third paragraph of section 153, the council of the responsible body must adopt a by-law to amend the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law to take account of the request.</p> <p>Sections 48 to 53.4 do not apply to a by-law which amends the metropolitan plan or the RCM plan only so as to take account of the request. For the purposes of sections 53.7 to 53.9 or 65 and 66, the Minister shall give an opinion as to the conformity of the planned intervention with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law, as amended by the by-law, even if the by-law is not in force.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>157. The planned intervention is deemed to be in conformity with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(3) upon the coming into force of a by-law amending the metropolitan plan, RCM plan or interim control by-law adopted either by the council of the responsible body to take into account a request from the Minister served under the third</p>	<p>157. The planned intervention is deemed to be in conformity with the metropolitan plan, the RCM plan or the interim control by-law,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(3) upon the coming into force of a by-law amending the metropolitan plan, RCM plan or interim control by-law adopted either by the council of the responsible body to take into account a request from the Minister notified under the third</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		paragraph of section 153 or by the Government in accordance with the sixth paragraph of section 156.	paragraph of section 153 or by the Government in accordance with the sixth paragraph of section 156.	
		161. A special planning zone order may be passed only if a draft order has been previously published in the Gazette officielle du Québec and served on each responsible body or municipality concerned.	161. A special planning zone order may be passed only if a draft order has been previously published in the Gazette officielle du Québec and notified to each responsible body or municipality concerned.	Art. 783
		164. The order comes into force on the date of its publication in the Gazette officielle du Québec or on any later date fixed therein. A copy of the order shall be served on each responsible body or municipality concerned.	164. The order comes into force on the date of its publication in the Gazette officielle du Québec or on any later date fixed therein. A copy of the order shall be notified to each responsible body or municipality concerned.	Art. 783
		165.4.7. Not later than the fifteenth day before the meeting, the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall post a notice of the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting at the office of the municipality and publish the notice in a newspaper in both the territory of the municipality and the territory of any other interested municipality, and send the notice, by recommended or certified mail , to the applicant and (...)	165.4.7. Not later than the fifteenth day before the meeting, the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality shall post a notice of the date, time, place and purpose of the meeting at the office of the municipality and publish the notice in a newspaper in both the territory of the municipality and the territory of any other interested municipality, and send the notice, by registered mail , to the applicant and (...)	Art. 778, par. 10
		165.4.11. The public consultation must be held by the regional county municipality whose territory includes that of the municipality if the council of the municipality adopts a resolution to that effect and sends an authenticated copy of the resolution and a copy of all the documents filed by the applicant in support of the application to the regional county municipality, by registered or certified mail , not later than 15 days after either the date on which the regional county municipality received a copy of the certificate or the written confirmation referred to in section 165.4.4 from the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks or the date	165.4.11. The public consultation must be held by the regional county municipality whose territory includes that of the municipality if the council of the municipality adopts a resolution to that effect and sends an authenticated copy of the resolution and a copy of all the documents filed by the applicant in support of the application to the regional county municipality, by registered mail , not later than 15 days after either the date on which the regional county municipality received a copy of the certificate or the written confirmation referred to in section 165.4.4 from the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks or the date on which the	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>on which the competent municipal officer informed the applicant of the admissibility of the application, whichever is later.</p> <p>In that case, within 30 days after receipt of the resolution referred to in the first paragraph, the meeting is held by a committee chaired by the warden and consisting of the mayor of the municipality and at least one other member of the council of the regional county municipality designated by the warden. It must be held in the territory of the municipality.</p> <p>If the warden or the mayor is also the applicant, the warden or the mayor is replaced by the deputy warden or the acting mayor, respectively.</p>	<p>competent municipal officer informed the applicant of the admissibility of the application, whichever is later.</p> <p>In that case, within 30 days after receipt of the resolution referred to in the first paragraph, the meeting is held by a committee chaired by the warden and consisting of the mayor of the municipality and at least one other member of the council of the regional county municipality designated by the warden. It must be held in the territory of the municipality.</p> <p>If the warden or the mayor is also the applicant, the warden or the mayor is replaced by the deputy warden or the acting mayor, respectively.</p>	
		<p>165.4.13. In the particular context of the application and in order to ensure the harmonious coexistence of hog farms and non-agricultural uses while promoting the development of hog farms, the council may issue the permit or certificate on one or more of the following conditions, or on all of them:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The holder of a permit or certificate subject to the condition set out in subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph must so notify, by recommended or certified mail, any person who, under an agreement, may spread liquid manure from the hog farm for which the permit or certificate has been issued, failing which the permit holder is liable for the payment of any fine imposed on that person. A copy of the notice must also be sent, in the same manner, to the municipality and to any other interested municipality.</p>	<p>165.4.13. In the particular context of the application and in order to ensure the harmonious coexistence of hog farms and non-agricultural uses while promoting the development of hog farms, the council may issue the permit or certificate on one or more of the following conditions, or on all of them:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The holder of a permit or certificate subject to the condition set out in subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph must so notify, by registered mail, any person who, under an agreement, may spread liquid manure from the hog farm for which the permit or certificate has been issued, failing which the permit holder is liable for the payment of any fine imposed on that person. A copy of the notice must also be sent, in the same manner, to the municipality and to any other interested municipality.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>165.4.14. Not later than the fifteenth day after the day the</p>	<p>165.4.14. Not later than the fifteenth day after the day the</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>notice is sent under section 165.4.10, the applicant may send the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy a request for conciliation, by registered or certified mail. The applicant must forward a copy of the request to the municipality within the same time and in the same manner.</p> <p>If the municipality has not received the copy within the time specified, the competent officer shall issue the permit or certificate on presentation of a certified copy of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph of section 165.4.9, if the applicable conditions among those set out in section 120 are satisfied.</p>	<p>notice is sent under section 165.4.10, the applicant may send the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy a request for conciliation, by registered mail. The applicant must forward a copy of the request to the municipality within the same time and in the same manner.</p> <p>If the municipality has not received the copy within the time specified, the competent officer shall issue the permit or certificate on presentation of a certified copy of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph of section 165.4.9, if the applicable conditions among those set out in section 120 are satisfied.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		226.1. The Government may, by regulation, prescribe rules of form for the preparation of a document that may or must, under this Act, be sent to or served on the Minister.	226.1. The Government may, by regulation, prescribe rules of form for the preparation of a document that may or must, under this Act, be sent to or notified to the Minister.	Art. 783
		<p>227. The Superior Court may, at the request of the Attorney General, the responsible body, the municipality or any other interested person, order the cessation of</p> <p>(1) a use of land or a structure incompatible with</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>227. The Superior Court may, on application by the Attorney General, the responsible body, the municipality or any other interested person, order the cessation of</p> <p>(1) a use of land or a structure incompatible with</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		227.1. The Superior Court may in addition, on the motion of the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks, make any order under section 227 where the use of land or a construction is inconsistent with a zoning by-law, subdivision by-law or building by-law relating to the protection of lakeshores, riverbanks, littoral zones or floodplains, or where the use of land or a structure is inconsistent with the provisions of a land rehabilitation plan approved under Division IV.2.1 of Chapter I of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).	227.1. The Superior Court may in addition, on application by the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks, make any order under section 227 where the use of land or a construction is inconsistent with a zoning by-law, subdivision by-law or building by-law relating to the protection of lakeshores, riverbanks, littoral zones or floodplains, or where the use of land or a structure is inconsistent with the provisions of a land rehabilitation plan approved under Division IV.2.1 of Chapter I of the Environment Quality Act (chapter Q-2).	Terminological harmonisation
		229. The Superior Court may, on a motion of the Attorney	229. The Superior Court may, on application by the Attorney	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>General, the responsible body, the municipality or any interested person, order the cessation of any use of land or of any construction undertaken contrary to section 162.</p> <p>It may also, in such a case, order, at the expense of the owner, the carrying out of the works required to bring the use of the land or the structure into conformity with section 162 or, if there is no other useful remedy, the demolition of the structure or the restoration of the land to its former condition.</p>	<p>General, the responsible body, the municipality or any interested person, order the cessation of any use of land or of any construction undertaken contrary to section 162.</p> <p>It may also, in such a case, order, at the expense of the owner, the carrying out of the works required to bring the use of the land or the structure into conformity with section 162 or, if there is no other useful remedy, the demolition of the structure or the restoration of the land to its former condition.</p>	harmonisation
		<p>231. Where a structure is in such a condition as to constitute a danger to persons or where it has lost one-half of its value through decay, fire or explosion, the Superior Court may, on a motion of the responsible body, of the municipality, or of any interested person, order the carrying out of the works required to ensure the safety of persons or, if there is no other useful remedy, the demolition of the structure. The court may order the owner or the person having custody of the structure to keep the structure under adequate surveillance until the imposed corrective measure has been carried out. It may authorize the responsible body or the municipality to ensure surveillance at the owner's expense if the owner or person having custody of the structure fails to comply with the court judgment.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>231. Where a structure is in such a condition as to constitute a danger to persons or where it has lost one-half of its value through decay, fire or explosion, the Superior Court may, on application by the responsible body, the municipality, or any interested person, order the carrying out of the works required to ensure the safety of persons or, if there is no other useful remedy, the demolition of the structure. The court may order the owner or the person having custody of the structure to keep the structure under adequate surveillance until the imposed corrective measure has been carried out. It may authorize the responsible body or the municipality to ensure surveillance at the owner's expense if the owner or person having custody of the structure fails to comply with the court judgment.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>232. A motion presented under sections 227 to 231 is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>Where the motion is for the carrying out of works or demolition, the court may, if the owner or the person having custody of the immovable fails to proceed therewith within the allotted time, authorize the responsible body or the municipality to proceed therewith at the expense of the owner of the</p>	<p>232. An application made under sections 227 to 231 is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>Where the application is for the carrying out of works or demolition, the court may, if the owner or the person having custody of the immovable fails to proceed therewith within the allotted time, authorize the responsible body or the municipality to proceed therewith at the expense of the owner of the</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		immovable.	immovable.	
		<p>234. Where this Act requires service, it may be made by a bailiff or by registered mail.</p> <p>Service by registered mail is deemed to have been made on the date of mailing.</p>	<p>234. Where this Act requires notification, it may be made by a bailiff or by registered mail.</p> <p>Notification by registered mail is deemed to have been made on the date of mailing.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>246.2. To the extent provided for in the second paragraph and in addition to any sending or service provided for in another provision of this Act, a municipal body must send another municipal body, at the request of the latter and free of charge, a certified copy of any document in its archives or any information it is authorized to communicate that is directly or indirectly related to the other body's exercise of a power under this Act.</p> <p>Certified copies or information may be sent under the first paragraph between a metropolitan community and a regional county municipality that is the responsible body with respect to an RCM plan applicable to part of the territory of the metropolitan community or between such a regional county municipality and a municipality to whose territory such an RCM plan applies.</p>	<p>246.2. To the extent provided for in the second paragraph and in addition to any notification or service provided for in another provision of this Act, a municipal body must send another municipal body, at the request of the latter and free of charge, a certified copy of any document in its archives or any information it is authorized to communicate that is directly or indirectly related to the other body's exercise of a power under this Act.</p> <p>Certified copies or information may be sent under the first paragraph between a metropolitan community and a regional county municipality that is the responsible body with respect to an RCM plan applicable to part of the territory of the metropolitan community or between such a regional county municipality and a municipality to whose territory such an RCM plan applies.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
Architects Act	A-21	<p>22. Actions instituted by architects to recover amounts due them for professional services are deemed matters which must be tried and decided by preference in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure.</p>	<p>22. Actions instituted by architects to recover amounts due them for professional services are deemed matters which must be tried and decided by preference in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
Archives Act	A-21.1	<p>34. If public archives are altered contrary to this Act, the person who has custody of them is bound to restore them to their former state, at his own expense, saving his right of action, if any, against the person who caused the alteration.</p> <p>On a motion by Bibliothèque et Archives nationales or any</p>	<p>34. If public archives are altered contrary to this Act, the person who has custody of them is bound to restore them to their former state, at his own expense, saving his right of action, if any, against the person who caused the alteration.</p> <p>On an application by Bibliothèque et Archives nationales or</p>	<p>Terminological</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		interested person, the Superior Court may order the person who has custody of the altered public archives to restore them to their original state or allow Bibliothèque et Archives nationales to do so at the expense of that person.	any interested person, the Superior Court may order the person who has custody of the altered public archives to restore them to their original state or allow Bibliothèque et Archives nationales to do so at the expense of that person.	harmonisation
Land Surveyors Act	A-23	<p>50. (1) A land surveyor may interrogate, under oath, any person whom he thinks capable of giving him information or is in possession of any writings, plans or documents touching on boundaries or limits of the land which he is employed to survey.</p> <p>(2) Any person who refuses to give information voluntarily or produce documents required may be compelled, by a writ of subpoena, to appear before the land surveyor at the time and place fixed in the writ, and to bring with him any writing, plan or document mentioned therein.</p> <p>Such writ shall be issued, at the request of the land surveyor, by the clerk of the Superior Court or the clerk of a Court of Québec in the district where the survey is carried out.</p> <p>It shall be served in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>(3) Any person so summoned, whose reasonable expenses have been paid or tendered, is deemed guilty of contempt of court if he refuses or neglects to appear.</p>	<p>50. (1) A land surveyor may interrogate, under oath, any person whom he thinks capable of giving him information or is in possession of any writings, plans or documents touching on boundaries or limits of the land which he is employed to survey.</p> <p>(2) Any person who refuses to give information voluntarily or produce documents required may be compelled, by a subpoena, to appear before the land surveyor at the time and place fixed in the subpoena, and to bring with him any writing, plan or document mentioned therein.</p> <p>Such subpoena shall be issued, at the request of the land surveyor, by the clerk of the Superior Court or the clerk of a Court of Québec in the district where the survey is carried out.</p> <p>It shall be served in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>(3) Any person so summoned, whose reasonable expenses have been paid or tendered, is deemed guilty of contempt of court if he refuses or neglects to appear.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 835 Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>52. (1) A land surveyor determining the boundaries shall, when he has finished his operations, draw up a minute declaring therein on pain of nullity:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(k) the date on which he draws up such minutes, the date and</p>	<p>52. (1) A land surveyor determining the boundaries shall, when he has finished his operations, draw up a minute declaring therein on pain of nullity:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(k) the date on which he draws up such minutes, the date and</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>place of the signature of the parties, if necessary, and the number he gives his minutes.</p> <p>Instead of recording the information contemplated in the above subparagraphs <i>e</i> and <i>h</i>, the land surveyor may annex to his minutes a copy of the report that he has prepared in accordance with article 789 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and refer to it.</p> <p>(2) A land surveyor shall not enter any interlineation or erase in the minutes or in the copies of the minutes.</p> <p>The number of words struck out and the number of marginal notes shall be mentioned in the minutes and each such mention shall be initialed by the land surveyor and the persons signing the minutes. On the copies, the words struck out and the marginal notes shall be initialed by the land surveyor on pain of nullity.</p>	<p>place of the signature of the parties, if necessary, and the number he gives his minutes.</p> <p>Instead of recording the information contemplated in the above subparagraphs <i>e</i> and <i>h</i>, the land surveyor may annex to his minutes a copy of the report that he has prepared in accordance with article 470 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and refer to it.</p> <p>(2) A land surveyor shall not enter any interlineation or erase in the minutes or in the copies of the minutes.</p> <p>The number of words struck out and the number of marginal notes shall be mentioned in the minutes and each such mention shall be initialed by the land surveyor and the persons signing the minutes. On the copies, the words struck out and the marginal notes shall be initialed by the land surveyor on pain of nullity.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>53. (1) The land surveyor shall have the minutes signed before him, by the parties if they are present, or by their authorized representatives if they are able and willing to sign.</p> <p>(2) The signature of any party to the minutes of a boundary determination may be affixed in the presence of a land surveyor other than the land surveyor who has drawn up the minutes. In such case, after signing by the party and immediately below, the land surveyor who has executed it must enter and sign an attestation of receipt of such signature before him and the date of receipt of such signature.</p> <p>(3) If the parties or their representatives are not present, or if they are unable or unwilling to sign, the land surveyor shall</p>	<p>53. (1) The land surveyor shall have the minutes signed before him, by the parties if they are present, or by their authorized representatives if they are able and willing to sign.</p> <p>(2) The signature of any party to the minutes of boundary-marking operations may be affixed in the presence of a land surveyor other than the land surveyor who has drawn up the minutes. In such case, after signing by the party and immediately below, the land surveyor who has executed it must enter and sign an attestation of receipt of such signature before him and the date of receipt of such signature.</p> <p>(3) If the parties or their representatives are not present, or if they are unable or unwilling to sign, the land surveyor shall</p>	Art. 778, par. 12

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		mention it. (4) The land surveyor is bound to require that all minutes of boundary determination prepared by him be registered in the land register and the registrar is bound to enter them in the register.	mention it. (4) The land surveyor is bound to require that all minutes of boundary-marking operations prepared by him be registered in the land register and the registrar is bound to enter them in the register.	Art. 778, par. 12
		56. (1) A land surveyor shall sign and preserve as minutes, the minutes of boundary determination and the other survey documents he prepares and shall protect them from any alteration or change. The assignee, custodian or provisional custodian of records shall also keep in good order and protect from any alteration or change the documents contained in any records of which he is the assignee, custodian or provisional custodian. (2) The board of directors may, by regulation, determine which documents must be preserved and the manner and duration of their preservation. Sections 95.2 and 95.3 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26) apply to such a regulation. (...)	56. (1) A land surveyor shall sign and preserve as minutes, the minutes of boundary-marking operations and the other survey documents he prepares and shall protect them from any alteration or change. The assignee, custodian or provisional custodian of records shall also keep in good order and protect from any alteration or change the documents contained in any records of which he is the assignee, custodian or provisional custodian. (2) The board of directors may, by regulation, determine which documents must be preserved and the manner and duration of their preservation. Sections 95.2 and 95.3 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26) apply to such a regulation. (...)	Art. 778, par. 12
An Act respecting prearranged funeral services and sepultures	A-23.001	51. Where an injunction granted under this Act is not complied with, a motion for contempt of court may be presented before the court of the place where the contempt was committed.	51. Where an injunction granted under this Act is not complied with, an application for contempt of court may be presented before the court of the place where the contempt was committed.	Terminological harmonisation
		55. If any rule set out in section 4 governing the making of contracts is not observed or if a contract does not meet the requirements as to tenor or form prescribed by this Act or the regulations, the buyer may apply for the nullity of the contract. The buyer may also, without prejudice to his claim for damages, apply for the nullity of the contract where the seller	55. If any rule set out in section 4 governing the making of contracts is not observed or if a contract does not meet the requirements as to tenor or form prescribed by this Act or the regulations, the buyer may apply for the nullity of the contract. The buyer may also, without prejudice to his claim for damages, apply for the nullity of the contract where the seller	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>has failed to comply with the obligation prescribed by section 6.</p> <p>The court shall grant the motion for nullity presented under this section unless the seller proves that the buyer suffered no prejudice from the fact that the obligation or one of the above mentioned rules or requirements was not complied with.</p>	<p>has failed to comply with the obligation prescribed by section 6.</p> <p>The court shall grant the application for nullity presented under this section unless the seller proves that the buyer suffered no prejudice from the fact that the obligation or one of the above mentioned rules or requirements was not complied with.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>80. Where a person repeatedly fails to comply with an obligation imposed on him by any of sections 3, 9, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27 and 86, the Attorney General may, after the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions has instituted penal proceedings, require from the Superior Court a writ of interlocutory injunction enjoining that person, or its directors, representatives or employees, to cease the commission of the offences alleged until final judgment in penal jurisdiction is rendered.</p> <p>After that judgment is rendered, the Superior Court shall render its judgment on the application for an injunction.</p>	<p>80. Where a person repeatedly fails to comply with an obligation imposed on him by any of sections 3, 9, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27 and 86, the Attorney General may, after the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions has instituted penal proceedings, require from the Superior Court an interlocutory injunction enjoining that person, or its directors, representatives or employees, to cease the commission of the offences alleged until final judgment in penal jurisdiction is rendered.</p> <p>After that judgment is rendered, the Superior Court shall render its judgment on the application for an injunction.</p>	Art. 778, par. 2
An Act respecting the civil aspects of international and interprovincial child abduction	A-23.01	<p>9. The Attorney General or a person designated by him may address a motion to a judge of the Superior Court or, in the absence of a judge responsible for rendering justice, to a clerk, for the purpose of ordering a person to furnish to the applicant the information in his possession and permitting, if need be, that that person be interrogated before the clerk as to the whereabouts of the child or the person with whom the child might be.</p> <p>This section applies notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of any general law or special Act providing for the confidentiality or non-disclosure of certain information or documents. However, it does not apply to a person who has</p>	<p>9. The Attorney General or a person designated by him may make an application to a judge of the Superior Court or, in the absence of a judge responsible for rendering justice, to a clerk, for the purpose of ordering a person to furnish to the applicant the information in his possession and permitting, if need be, that that person be interrogated before the clerk as to the whereabouts of the child or the person with whom the child might be.</p> <p>This section applies notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of any general law or special Act providing for the confidentiality or non-disclosure of certain information or documents. However, it does not apply to a person who has</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		received the information in the exercise of his profession and who is bound by professional secrecy towards the child or the person with whom the child might be.	received the information in the exercise of his profession and who is bound by professional secrecy towards the child or the person with whom the child might be.	
		10. On a motion by the Attorney General or a person designated by him, a judge of the Superior Court may issue a warrant ordering a peace officer to make the necessary inquiries in view of discovering the whereabouts of a child and take him without delay before the director of youth protection having jurisdiction in the district where the child is in order that the director exercise his responsibilities under the first paragraph of section 11.	10. On application by the Attorney General or a person designated by him, a judge of the Superior Court may issue a warrant ordering a peace officer to make the necessary inquiries in view of discovering the whereabouts of a child and take him without delay before the director of youth protection having jurisdiction in the district where the child is in order that the director exercise his responsibilities under the first paragraph of section 11.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>18. In order to obtain the forced return of a child, the Minister of Justice or the person claiming that there has been a breach of custody rights shall make an application by way of a motion to the Superior Court of the place where the child is or of another appropriate place according to the circumstances.</p> <p>The application is subject to the rules set forth in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) in respect of motions based on Book II of the Civil Code, to the extent that those rules are consistent with this Act.</p>	<p>18. In order to obtain the forced return of a child, the Minister of Justice or the person claiming that there has been a breach of custody rights shall make an application to the Superior Court of the place where the child is or of another appropriate place according to the circumstances.</p> <p>The application is subject to the rules set forth in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) in respect of applications based on Book II of the Civil Code, to the extent that those rules are consistent with this Act.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation
		19. Any judicial proceedings for the return of a child have precedence over all other matters as provided in article 861 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) for habeas corpus proceedings.	19. Any judicial proceedings for the return of a child have precedence over all other matters as provided in article 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) for habeas corpus proceedings.	Art. 782
		29. The Superior Court, before ordering the return of a child, may request that the applicant produce a decision or attestation from the authorities of the designated State in which the child is habitually resident that the removal or retention was wrongful, where such a decision or attestation may be obtained in that State.	29. The Superior Court, before ordering the return of a child, may request that the applicant produce a decision or attestation from the authorities of the designated State in which the child is habitually resident that the removal or retention was wrongful, where such a decision or attestation may be obtained in that State.	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The Superior Court may, upon the motion of an applicant wishing to obtain the return of a child to Québec, issue an attestation stating that the removal or retention was wrongful. The Minister of Justice shall so far as practicable assist applicants to obtain such an attestation.	The Superior Court may, on application by an applicant wishing to obtain the return of a child to Québec, issue an attestation stating that the removal or retention was wrongful. The Minister of Justice shall so far as practicable assist applicants to obtain such an attestation.	Terminological harmonisation
Automobile Insurance Act	A-25	<p>83.28. Income replacement indemnities are deemed to be the salary of the person receiving them and are seizable as a debt for support in accordance with the last paragraph of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), adapted as required. Such indemnities are unseizable in respect of any other debt.</p> <p>Every other indemnity paid under this title is unseizable.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>83.28. Income replacement indemnities are deemed to be the salary of the person receiving them and are seizable as a debt for support in accordance with articles 694 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), adapted as required. Such indemnities are unseizable in respect of any other debt.</p> <p>Every other indemnity paid under this title is unseizable.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 782
		83.31. A person whose application for review or proceeding before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec is allowed and who has filed a medical expert's written report in support of his petition is entitled to reimbursement of the cost of that report, up to the amount established by regulation.	83.31. A person whose application for review or proceeding before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec is allowed and who has filed a medical expert's written report in support of his application is entitled to reimbursement of the cost of that report, up to the amount established by regulation.	Terminological harmonisation
Deposit Insurance Act	A-26	<p>40.0.9. The Authority may, by a motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act or a regulation under this Act.</p> <p>The motion for an injunction constitutes an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, except that the Authority shall not be ordered to give security.</p>	<p>40.0.9. The Authority may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act or a regulation under this Act.</p> <p>The application for an injunction constitutes an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, except that the Authority shall not be ordered to give security.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
Health Insurance Act	A-29	7. A person who leaves Québec to settle in another country ceases, from his departure, to be a resident of Québec.	7. A person who leaves Québec to settle in another country ceases, from his departure, to be a resident of Québec.	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		A person who possesses the legal status of permanent resident of a country other than Canada is presumed not to be domiciled in Québec unless the person shows to the Board that he is domiciled in Québec and files a sworn statement to that effect with the Board in the form prescribed by the Board.	A person who possesses the legal status of permanent resident of a country other than Canada is presumed not to be domiciled in Québec unless the person shows to the Board that he is domiciled in Québec and files an affidavit to that effect with the Board in the form prescribed by the Board.	Terminological harmonisation
		26. An agreement shall not bind those professionals who inform the Board by registered or certified mail , in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, that they wish to become professionals who have withdrawn or non-participating professionals; such options shall take effect after the expiry of the period which is provided for in the agreement and which follows the sending of a notice for this purpose to the Board.	26. An agreement shall not bind those professionals who inform the Board by registered mail , in accordance with the provisions of the agreement, that they wish to become professionals who have withdrawn or non-participating professionals; such options shall take effect after the expiry of the period which is provided for in the agreement and which follows the sending of a notice for this purpose to the Board.	Art. 778, par. 10
		28. Any professional who has withdrawn from the application of an agreement may re-engage himself by notifying the Board of his intention, by registered or certified mail , according to the manner and within the period prescribed in the agreement or, failing an agreement, in accordance with the regulations. The same shall apply to a professional who has become a non-participating professional. Moreover, a professional who has withdrawn may become a non-participating professional, and <i>vice versa</i> , by the same procedure.	28. Any professional who has withdrawn from the application of an agreement may re-engage himself by notifying the Board of his intention, by registered mail , according to the manner and within the period prescribed in the agreement or, failing an agreement, in accordance with the regulations. The same shall apply to a professional who has become a non-participating professional. Moreover, a professional who has withdrawn may become a non-participating professional, and <i>vice versa</i> , by the same procedure.	Art. 778, par. 10
		59. Any person duly summoned to appear before a council of arbitration who refuses to attend or to testify may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	59. Any person duly summoned to appear before a council of arbitration who refuses to attend or to testify may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		60. Witnesses shall be entitled to the same taxation as witnesses before the Superior Court. Such taxation shall be payable by the party who summoned or examined them.	60. Witnesses shall be entitled to the same indemnity and allowances as witnesses before the Superior Court. Such amount shall be payable by the party who summoned or examined them.	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>61. The award of a council of arbitration must give reasons for the decision and be signed by its president and, if such council consists of several members, by the members who concur in it.</p> <p>A dissenting member may make a separate report.</p> <p>Failing unanimity or majority agreement, the report of the president shall constitute the award of the council.</p> <p>The clerk of the council shall send the award of the council to the parties by registered or certified mail.</p>	<p>61. The award of a council of arbitration must give reasons for the decision and be signed by its president and, if such council consists of several members, by the members who concur in it.</p> <p>A dissenting member may make a separate report.</p> <p>Failing unanimity or majority agreement, the report of the president shall constitute the award of the council.</p> <p>The clerk of the council shall send the award of the council to the parties by registered mail.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>63. The members, officers and employees of the Board and the members and employees of a revisory committee established under section 41 and of a council of arbitration contemplated by section 54 shall not reveal, otherwise than in accordance with article 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), information obtained for the carrying out of this Act.</p> <p>However, a person referred to in the first paragraph may, in order to prevent an act of violence, including a suicide, release information in accordance with the provisions of sections 59.1 and 60.1 of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information (chapter A-2.1).</p>	<p>63. The members, officers and employees of the Board and the members and employees of a revisory committee established under section 41 and of a council of arbitration contemplated by section 54 shall not reveal, otherwise than in accordance with article 283 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), information obtained for the carrying out of this Act.</p> <p>However, a person referred to in the first paragraph may, in order to prevent an act of violence, including a suicide, release information in accordance with the provisions of sections 59.1 and 60.1 of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information (chapter A-2.1).</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting insurance	A-32	<p>93.25. Any interested person may, upon payment of the fees prescribed by regulation, petition the Authority to order a mutual insurance association to change its name if the name is not in conformity with section 93.22.</p>	<p>93.25. Any interested person may, upon payment of the fees prescribed by regulation, apply to the Authority to order a mutual insurance association to change its name if the name is not in conformity with section 93.22.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>93.59. The minutes of the meeting of the board of directors at which a member is suspended or expelled shall set out the facts</p>	<p>93.59. The minutes of the meeting of the board of directors at which a member is suspended or expelled shall set out the facts</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>that gave rise to the decision.</p> <p>Within fifteen days of the decision, the mutual insurance association shall send to the member a notice setting out the reasons for the suspension or expulsion, by registered or certified mail.</p>	<p>that gave rise to the decision.</p> <p>Within fifteen days of the decision, the mutual insurance association shall send to the member a notice setting out the reasons for the suspension or expulsion, by registered mail.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>93.102. The minutes of the meeting at which a director is dismissed shall record the facts on which the decision is based.</p> <p>The mutual insurance association shall transmit to the director a substantiated notice of his dismissal, by registered or certified mail, within fifteen days of the decision.</p> <p>The association shall also transmit, as soon as possible, a notice of the dismissal by filing a declaration to that effect in accordance with the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1).</p>	<p>93.102. The minutes of the meeting at which a director is dismissed shall record the facts on which the decision is based.</p> <p>The mutual insurance association shall transmit to the director a substantiated notice of his dismissal, by registered mail, within fifteen days of the decision.</p> <p>The association shall also transmit, as soon as possible, a notice of the dismissal by filing a declaration to that effect in accordance with the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1).</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		93.131. Every decision of a federation regarding the admission or expulsion of a mutual insurance association shall be sent to it by registered or certified mail . The federation shall send a copy of the decision to the Authority as soon as possible.	93.131. Every decision of a federation regarding the admission or expulsion of a mutual insurance association shall be sent to it by registered mail . The federation shall send a copy of the decision to the Authority as soon as possible.	Art. 778, par. 10
		93.133. The decision of the Authority shall be substantiated and sent to the mutual insurance association and to the federation by registered or certified mail . The decision of the Authority is final.	93.133. The decision of the Authority shall be substantiated and sent to the mutual insurance association and to the federation by registered mail . The decision of the Authority is final.	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>93.201. Once the winding-up is in effect, every action or suit against the property of the federation in particular, by seizure by garnishment, seizure before judgment or seizure in execution, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The costs incurred by a creditor, after he has become aware of the winding-up, personally or through his attorney, shall not be</p>	<p>93.201. Once the winding-up is in effect, every action or suit against the property of the federation in particular, by seizure in the hands of a third person, seizure before judgment or seizure in execution, shall be suspended.</p> <p>The costs incurred by a creditor, after he has become aware of the winding-up, personally or through his attorney, shall not be</p>	Art. 778, par. 7

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>collocated out of the proceeds of the property of the federation which are distributed in consequence of the winding-up.</p> <p>A judge of the Superior Court for the district in which the head office of the federation is situated may, however, on the conditions that he considers suitable, authorize the instituting of an action or the continuance of any suit commenced.</p>	<p>collocated out of the proceeds of the property of the federation which are distributed in consequence of the winding-up.</p> <p>A judge of the Superior Court for the district in which the head office of the federation is situated may, however, on the conditions that he considers suitable, authorize the instituting of an action or the continuance of any suit commenced.</p>	
		<p>93.202. Every federation shall, within 10 days, give notice of the winding-up to the Authority which shall transmit it to the enterprise registrar who shall deposit it in the register. The federation shall also forward the notice to the Authority a certified copy of the winding-up resolution passed in accordance with section 93.200. A similar notice shall also be sent, within 10 days, by registered or certified mail, to each member and published in a daily newspaper circulating in the locality where the federation has its head office.</p> <p>The notice shall indicate that the winding-up of the federation entails that of the guarantee fund related to it; it also indicates the name and address of the liquidator or liquidators and the postal address where interested persons may send their claims.</p>	<p>93.202. Every federation shall, within 10 days, give notice of the winding-up to the Authority which shall transmit it to the enterprise registrar who shall deposit it in the register. The federation shall also forward the notice to the Authority a certified copy of the winding-up resolution passed in accordance with section 93.200. A similar notice shall also be sent, within 10 days, by registered mail, to each member and published in a daily newspaper circulating in the locality where the federation has its head office.</p> <p>The notice shall indicate that the winding-up of the federation entails that of the guarantee fund related to it; it also indicates the name and address of the liquidator or liquidators and the postal address where interested persons may send their claims.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>174.18. If the professional order fails to comply with the order of the Authority, the Authority may apply by motion to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction enjoining it to comply.</p> <p>The motion for injunction institutes the proceedings.</p> <p>The procedure provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies. However, the Authority is not required to give security.</p>	<p>174.18. If the professional order fails to comply with the order of the Authority, the Authority may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction enjoining it to comply.</p> <p>The application for an injunction institutes the proceedings.</p> <p>The procedure provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies. However, the Authority is not required to give security.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>207. Every legal person not constituted under an Act of Québec which does not have its head office in Québec shall, when applying for a licence, appoint a chief representative in Québec.</p> <p>The representative must be a person in authority who is resident in Québec.</p> <p>The legal person must facilitate access, at its head office and each of its establishments, to any information and documents the representative considers necessary for the carrying out of his or her functions.</p> <p>The representative shall also act as the attorney authorized to be served with the proceedings addressed to the legal person. However, where the representative is a legal person, any individual holding a managerial position with the legal person may be designated as attorney.</p>	<p>207. Every legal person not constituted under an Act of Québec which does not have its head office in Québec shall, when applying for a licence, appoint a chief representative in Québec.</p> <p>The representative must be a person in authority who is resident in Québec.</p> <p>The legal person must facilitate access, at its head office and each of its establishments, to any information and documents the representative considers necessary for the carrying out of his or her functions.</p> <p>The representative shall also act as the attorney authorized to receive service or notification of the proceedings addressed to the legal person. However, where the representative is a legal person, any individual holding a managerial position with the legal person may be designated as attorney.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>208. The power of attorney designating the chief representative shall</p> <p>(1) indicate his powers and their extent, in particular in respect of the other mandataries and intermediaries of the legal person in Québec;</p> <p>(2) mention the address of his establishment in Québec where proceedings addressed to the legal person may be served.</p> <p>The power of attorney shall be conferred pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of the legal person.</p>	<p>208. The power of attorney designating the chief representative shall</p> <p>(1) indicate his powers and their extent, in particular in respect of the other mandataries and intermediaries of the legal person in Québec;</p> <p>(2) mention the address of his establishment in Québec where proceedings addressed to the legal person may be served or notified.</p> <p>The power of attorney shall be conferred pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of the legal person.</p>	Art. 783
		325.2. The order of the Authority must state the reasons which	325.2. The order of the Authority must state the reasons which	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		support it, and shall be sent to all the persons to whom it applies. It shall also be sent to every director of the legal person or insurer concerned. The order shall become effective on the day it is served or on any later date indicated therein.	support it, and shall be sent to all the persons to whom it applies. It shall also be sent to every director of the legal person or insurer concerned. The order shall become effective on the day it is notified or on any later date indicated therein.	Art. 783
		<p>325.3. However, the Authority may, without prior notice, issue a provisional order valid for a period not exceeding 15 days if in its opinion any period of time allowed to the person concerned to present observations may be detrimental.</p> <p>Such an order must state the reasons on which it is based and shall become effective on the day it is served on the person to whom it applies. That person may, within six days of receiving the order, present observations to the Authority.</p>	<p>325.3. However, the Authority may, without prior notice, issue a provisional order valid for a period not exceeding 15 days if in its opinion any period of time allowed to the person concerned to present observations may be detrimental.</p> <p>Such an order must state the reasons on which it is based and shall become effective on the day it is notified to the person to whom it applies. That person may, within six days of receiving the order, present observations to the Authority.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>325.5. The Authority may, by a motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to the carrying out of this Act or the regulations.</p> <p>The motion for an injunction constitutes an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, except that the Authority shall not be required to give security.</p>	<p>325.5. The Authority may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to the carrying out of this Act or the regulations.</p> <p>The application for an injunction constitutes an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, except that the Authority shall not be required to give security.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Art. 782
		325.6. The Authority may, of its own motion and without notice, intervene in any civil action concerning a provision of this Act or the regulations to take part in the proof or hearing as if the Authority were a party thereto.	325.6. The Authority may, of its own motion and without notice, intervene in any civil action concerning a provision of this Act or the regulations to take part in the trial as if the Authority were a party thereto.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>358. The Authority may suspend or cancel the licence of any insurer</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(f) which omits to pay, within the 60 days following an offer of</p>	<p>358. The Authority may suspend or cancel the licence of any insurer</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(f) which omits to pay, within the 60 days following an offer of</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		discharge or a notice of non-payment served on the Authority, an indemnity requested in application of an insurance contract if the right to such indemnity or the amount of it is not contested or, in case of contestation, if a final judgment has declared it exigible; (...)	discharge or a notice of non-payment notified to the Authority, an indemnity requested in application of an insurance contract if the right to such indemnity or the amount of it is not contested or, in case of contestation, if a final judgment has declared it exigible; (...)	Art. 783
		394. As soon as the winding-up has been voted by the general meeting, every action or suit against the property of the legal person, particularly by seizure by garnishment , seizure before judgment or seizure in execution must be suspended. The costs incurred by a creditor, after he has become aware of the winding-up, particularly through his attorney, shall not be collocated out of the proceeds of the property of the legal person which are distributed in consequence of the winding-up. A judge of the Superior Court for the district in which the head office of the legal person is situated may, however, upon the conditions that he considers suitable, authorize the instituting of an action or the continuance of any suit commenced.	394. As soon as the winding-up has been voted by the general meeting, every action or suit against the property of the legal person, particularly by seizure in the hands of a third person , seizure before judgment or seizure in execution, must be suspended. The costs incurred by a creditor, after he has become aware of the winding-up, particularly through his attorney, shall not be collocated out of the proceeds of the property of the legal person which are distributed in consequence of the winding-up. A judge of the Superior Court for the district in which the head office of the legal person is situated may, however, upon the conditions that he considers suitable, authorize the instituting of an action or the continuance of any suit commenced.	Art. 778, par. 7
		406.2. Any insurer who, directly or indirectly, grants a rebate on the premium stipulated in an insurance policy to any person insured or applying for insurance, or agrees with that person on a method of payment of the premium other than the method set forth in the policy or who renders the making of a contract conditional upon the making of another contract is guilty of an offence. Moreover, a contract whereby a product is acquired conditionally upon the making of a contract may be cancelled within 10 days after the day it is made by notice sent by	406.2. Any insurer who, directly or indirectly, grants a rebate on the premium stipulated in an insurance policy to any person insured or applying for insurance, or agrees with that person on a method of payment of the premium other than the method set forth in the policy or who renders the making of a contract conditional upon the making of another contract is guilty of an offence. Moreover, a contract whereby a product is acquired conditionally upon the making of a contract may be cancelled within 10 days after the day it is made by notice sent by	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>registered or certified mail.</p> <p>The payment of benefits stipulated in a policy, the reduction granted to an insured for the acquisition of two or more financial products from that insurer or from the financial group of which he is a member, or the compensation paid to an employee by an insurer for services rendered as such, even if the employee is insured by his employer, does not constitute a rebate of premium to which the first paragraph applies.</p>	<p>registered mail.</p> <p>The payment of benefits stipulated in a policy, the reduction granted to an insured for the acquisition of two or more financial products from that insurer or from the financial group of which he is a member, or the compensation paid to an employee by an insurer for services rendered as such, even if the employee is insured by his employer, does not constitute a rebate of premium to which the first paragraph applies.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>413. Any proceeding against an insurer constituted under an Act other than an Act of Québec and not having its head office therein may be validly served upon the attorney designated by such insurer in accordance with section 207 at the address provided for in section 208.</p>	<p>413. Any proceeding against an insurer constituted under an Act other than an Act of Québec and not having its head office therein may be validly served on or notified to the attorney designated by such insurer in accordance with section 207 at the address provided for in section 208.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>414. Every document which is to be served under this Act may be sent by mail.</p> <p>Any document sent by registered or certified letter to the last known address of the person for whom it is intended is validly sent by mail.</p> <p>If the document is sent from a foreign country, the time limits shall begin to run only when it arrives at a post office situated in Canada.</p>	<p>414. Every document which is to be notified under this Act may be sent by mail.</p> <p>Any document sent by registered mail to the last known address of the person for whom it is intended is validly sent by mail.</p> <p>If the document is sent from a foreign country, the time limits shall begin to run only when it arrives at a post office situated in Canada.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>420. In addition to the regulatory powers conferred upon it by this Act, the Government may make regulations consistent with this Act to:</p> <p>(a) determine the qualifications required of any person applying for a licence, the conditions that such person must comply with and the information he must furnish;</p>	<p>420. In addition to the regulatory powers conferred upon it by this Act, the Government may make regulations consistent with this Act to:</p> <p>(a) determine the qualifications required of any person applying for a licence, the conditions that such person must comply with and the information he must furnish;</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(...)</p> <p>(<i>au</i>) prescribe the fees payable for a petition under section 93.25;</p> <p>(<i>av</i>) determine the policy that must be established by every insurer pursuant to section 285.29 or elements of such a policy.</p>	<p>(...)</p> <p>(<i>au</i>) prescribe the fees payable for an application under section 93.25;</p> <p>(<i>av</i>) determine the policy that must be established by every insurer pursuant to section 285.29 or elements of such a policy.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>424. The beneficiary governed by article 1029 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada and designated before 20 October 1976 is a revocable beneficiary within the meaning of this Act, except</p> <p>(a) the person designated irrevocably by a stipulation to that effect in the policy or in the document effecting the appointment;</p> <p>(b) the person designated under a contract in which the policyholder or participant has not reserved for himself the right of revocation if this beneficiary has served in writing upon the insurer, before 20 October 1976 or within 12 months after that date but before his revocation, notice of his intention to accept the stipulation in his favour.</p>	<p>424. The beneficiary governed by article 1029 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada and designated before 20 October 1976 is a revocable beneficiary within the meaning of this Act, except</p> <p>(a) the person designated irrevocably by a stipulation to that effect in the policy or in the document effecting the appointment;</p> <p>(b) the person designated under a contract in which the policyholder or participant has not reserved for himself the right of revocation if this beneficiary has notified in writing to the insurer, before 20 October 1976 or within 12 months after that date but before his revocation, notice of his intention to accept the stipulation in his favour.</p>	Art. 783
An Act to promote the capitalization of small and medium-sized businesses	A-33.01	<p>14. The body designated under section 1 may revoke a validation certificate granted in respect of a qualified investment if the qualified investor or the qualified legal person</p> <p>(1) contravenes the provisions of this Act or the regulations;</p> <p>(2) has furnished false information or documents;</p> <p>(3) has filed an application for the revocation of its validation certificate.</p>	<p>14. The body designated under section 1 may revoke a validation certificate granted in respect of a qualified investment if the qualified investor or the qualified legal person</p> <p>(1) contravenes the provisions of this Act or the regulations;</p> <p>(2) has furnished false information or documents;</p> <p>(3) has filed an application for the revocation of its validation certificate.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The notice of revocation of the validation certificate shall indicate the date of the revocation giving the reasons therefor and shall be sent to the head office of the qualified legal person by registered or certified mail .	The notice of revocation of the validation certificate shall indicate the date of the revocation giving the reasons therefor and shall be sent to the head office of the qualified legal person by registered mail .	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting the Autorité des marchés financiers	A-33.2	<p>18. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against any person authorized to carry out an inspection or conduct an investigation.</p> <p>Any judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>18. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against any person authorized to carry out an inspection or conduct an investigation.</p> <p>Any judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>19.5.1. A motion by the Authority for the appointment of a receiver must be served on the defendant at least 10 days prior to its presentation. The motion is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The motion is contested orally on the day of its presentation. The parties may adduce detailed affidavits in evidence to establish all the facts needed to support their allegations. The affidavits and all documents referred to must be served on the other party at least two clear juridical days before the day of presentation of the motion.</p>	<p>19.5.1. An application by the Authority for the appointment of a receiver must be served on the defendant at least 10 days prior to its presentation. The application is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The application is contested orally on the day of its presentation. The parties may adduce detailed affidavits in evidence to establish all the facts needed to support their allegations. The affidavits and all documents referred to must be served on the other party at least two clear working days before the day of presentation of the application.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 5 Terminological harmonisation</p>
		19.6. At the Authority's request, if it is imperative to do so, the Superior Court shall hear the motion without delay in the defendant's absence. The defendant has 10 days after an order is rendered to file a notice of contestation with the Court.	19.6. At the Authority's request, if it is imperative to do so, the Superior Court shall hear the application without delay in the defendant's absence. The defendant has 10 days after an order is rendered to file a notice of contestation with the Court.	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		At the Authority's request, the motion may be heard in private.	At the Authority's request, the application may be heard in private.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>19.17. Only the Authority may oppose the request and must do so by filing a notice of opposition with the Superior Court, together with a notice to the receiver, within 30 days after the notice referred to in section 19.16 is sent.</p> <p>The receiver shall request the Superior Court, within the 10 days after a notice of opposition is filed, to set a hearing date and shall give the Authority notice of the date.</p> <p>The Superior Court shall hear the parties' oral arguments on the notice of opposition on the day of the hearing and shall then proceed to the taxation of the fees and expenses.</p>	<p>19.17. Only the Authority may oppose the request and must do so by filing a notice of opposition with the Superior Court, together with a notice to the receiver, within 30 days after the notice referred to in section 19.16 is sent.</p> <p>The receiver shall request the Superior Court, within the 10 days after a notice of opposition is filed, to set a hearing date and shall give the Authority notice of the date.</p> <p>The Superior Court shall hear the parties' oral arguments on the notice of opposition on the day of the hearing and shall then determine the fees and expenses.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>34.1. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against the Authority.</p> <p>Any judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>34.1. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against the Authority.</p> <p>Any judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>63.1. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against a self-regulatory organization in the exercise of the powers delegated to it under this division.</p> <p>Any judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>63.1. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against a self-regulatory organization in the exercise of the powers delegated to it under this division.</p> <p>Any judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>104.1. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the board or a person or body referred to in section 104.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any decision rendered or order or injunction issued contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>104.1. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the board or a person or body referred to in section 104.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		115.19. The appeal is governed by articles 491 to 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), with the necessary modifications. However, the parties are required to file only two copies of the factum of their pretensions.	115.19. The appeal is governed by articles 351 to 390 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), with the necessary modifications. However, the parties are required to file only two copies of the factum of their pretensions.	Art. 782
		115.20. The rules of practice of the Court of Appeal in civil matters also apply, except that the secretary of the board is substituted for the clerk of the Superior Court.	115.20. The regulations of the Court of Appeal in civil matters also apply, except that the secretary of the board is substituted for the clerk of the Superior Court.	Art. 778, par. 13
An Act respecting the Barreau du Québec	B-1	<p>1. In this Act and in the by-laws made thereunder, unless the context requires a different meaning, the following words mean respectively:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(m) “judicial costs” or “costs”: costs provided for in the tariff, and taxable by the competent officer of a court;</p> <p>(n) “extrajudicial costs”: fees or costs which an advocate may charge for professional services or in addition to judicial costs, and which arise from the practice of the profession of advocate;</p>	<p>1. In this Act and in the by-laws made thereunder, unless the context requires a different meaning, the following words mean respectively:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(m) <i>(subparagraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(n) <i>(subparagraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(o) “stenography”: stenography or recording of depositions in conformity with article 300 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01);</p>	<p>Art. 815</p> <p>Art. 815</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(o) “stenography”: stenography or recording of depositions in conformity with article 324 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25);</p> <p>(p) “retired advocate”: a person entered on the Roll as a retired advocate; “advocate” includes “retired advocate”, unless otherwise provided by law.</p>	<p>(p) “retired advocate”: a person entered on the Roll as a retired advocate; “advocate” includes “retired advocate”, unless otherwise provided by law.</p>	
		<p>15. (1) The General Council may:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(3) The General Council, by by-law, must:</p> <p>(a) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(b) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(c) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(d) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(e) establish a register for wills, codicils and revocations of wills filed with advocates, determine the formalities thereof and the terms and conditions and the fees exigible for entries and searches;</p> <p>(f) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(g) establish a register for mandates given in anticipation of the mandator's incapacity pursuant to article 2166 of the Civil Code and filed with advocates, determine the formalities and conditions applicable thereto and the fees exigible for entries</p>	<p>15. (1) The General Council may:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(3) The General Council, by by-law, must:</p> <p>(a) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(b) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(c) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(d) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(e) establish a register for wills, codicils and revocations of wills filed with advocates, determine the formalities thereof and the terms and conditions and the fees exigible for entries and searches;</p> <p>(f) <i>(paragraph repealed)</i>;</p> <p>(g) establish a register for protection mandates pursuant to article 2166 of the Civil Code and filed with advocates, determine the formalities and conditions applicable thereto and the fees exigible for entries and searches.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 6</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		and searches.		
		18. The fact that the Bar gives information based on the registers established under subparagraphs <i>e</i> and <i>g</i> of subsection 3 of section 15, respecting wills, codicils and revocations of wills filed with advocates, or mandates given in anticipation of the mandator's incapacity and filed with advocates, shall not engage its responsibility for errors or omissions.	18. The fact that the Bar gives information based on the registers established under subparagraphs <i>e</i> and <i>g</i> of subsection 3 of section 15, respecting wills, codicils and revocations of wills filed with advocates, or protection mandates and filed with advocates, shall not engage its responsibility for errors or omissions.	Art. 778, par. 6
		24. (1) The executive director shall perform the duties prescribed by this Act and the by-laws and also those assigned to him by the General Council and the executive committee. He shall act under the authority of the executive committee and be responsible for the administration and operation of the Bar. He shall, in particular, (...) (2) He may receive any sworn statement and administer the oaths prescribed by this Act. (3) He shall forward each year to the secretary of each section the financial statements of the Bar as at 31 March.	24. (1) The executive director shall perform the duties prescribed by this Act and the by-laws and also those assigned to him by the General Council and the executive committee. He shall act under the authority of the executive committee and be responsible for the administration and operation of the Bar. He shall, in particular, (...) (2) He may receive any affidavit and administer the oaths prescribed by this Act. (3) He shall forward each year to the secretary of each section the financial statements of the Bar as at 31 March.	Terminological harmonisation
		45. (1) The General Council shall establish the committee for access to the profession and appoint its members, including the chair. The committee shall be composed of at least 10 members. The committee may sit in divisions consisting of three members, including the chair or a member designated by the chair to chair the division. The other two members are designated by the chair of the committee. The members of the committee may not be members of the disciplinary council. (2) The committee shall examine the record of every candidate for professional training, evaluation and entry on the Roll; it shall inquire as to whether the candidate has the required moral character, conduct, skills, knowledge and qualifications to practise the profession, and shall decide on his	45. (1) The General Council shall establish the committee for access to the profession and appoint its members, including the chair. The committee shall be composed of at least 10 members. The committee may sit in divisions consisting of three members, including the chair or a member designated by the chair to chair the division. The other two members are designated by the chair of the committee. The members of the committee may not be members of the disciplinary council. (2) The committee shall examine the record of every candidate for professional training, evaluation and entry on the Roll; it shall inquire as to whether the candidate has the required moral character, conduct, skills, knowledge and qualifications to practise the profession, and shall decide on his	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		admission. (3) The committee shall have, for its examination, all the powers of the Superior Court to compel, by summons signed by one of its members, the candidate, the witnesses for the candidate or any other person to appear, to answer under oath or to produce any document. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, with the necessary modifications, for the purposes of this subsection.	admission. (3) The committee shall have, for its examination, all the powers of the Superior Court to compel, by summons signed by one of its members, the candidate, the witnesses for the candidate or any other person to appear, to answer under oath or to produce any document. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, with the necessary modifications, for the purposes of this subsection.	Art. 782
		48. A candidate believing himself wronged by the decision of a committee contemplated in section 44 or 45, except in connection with the result of the professional training or the decisions of a committee referred to in section 44 for the purposes of a regulation under paragraph o of section 94 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26), may within 15 days of the decision appeal from it to the executive committee, and may appeal from the committee's decision to the Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code. The decision of the executive committee shall be served on the candidate in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	48. A candidate believing himself wronged by the decision of a committee contemplated in section 44 or 45, except in connection with the result of the professional training or the decisions of a committee referred to in section 44 for the purposes of a regulation under paragraph o of section 94 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26), may within 15 days of the decision appeal from it to the executive committee, and may appeal from the committee's decision to the Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code. The decision of the executive committee shall be served on the candidate in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		68. (1) The General Council and the councils of sections shall fix, according to their respective jurisdictions, the annual contributions payable by the members belonging to each category of members or to certain classes of members established according to the professional activities carried on, as they may determine. (2) These contributions shall be paid at the head office of the Bar not later than the first juridical day of the month of April or on any later dates fixed by the General Council, failing which	68. (1) The General Council and the councils of sections shall fix, according to their respective jurisdictions, the annual contributions payable by the members belonging to each category of members or to certain classes of members established according to the professional activities carried on, as they may determine. (2) These contributions shall be paid at the head office of the Bar not later than the first working day of the month of April that is not a Saturday or on any later dates fixed by the General	Art. 778, par. 5

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the member shall not be entered on the Roll. The General Council may determine the terms and conditions of payment of these contributions, as well as any related costs of administration.</p> <p>(3) The General Council may also impose a special contribution and fix the time for payment; failure to pay within such time shall entail the same penalties as a non-payment of annual contributions.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Council, failing which the member shall not be entered on the Roll. The General Council may determine the terms and conditions of payment of these contributions, as well as any related costs of administration.</p> <p>(3) The General Council may also impose a special contribution and fix the time for payment; failure to pay within such time shall entail the same penalties as a non-payment of annual contributions.</p> <p>(...)</p>	
		<p>70. (1) A person who ceases to be entered on the Roll may apply for re-entry by filling out the form furnished by the Bar and sending it to the executive director 45 days before the date on which he intends to again become a member in good standing of the Bar. He shall also deposit the amount of the contributions exigible for the current year, and the dues determined by the General Council, at the head office of the Bar.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(4) The executive committee shall examine the record of the applicant; it shall inquire as to whether the applicant has the required moral character, conduct, skills, knowledge and qualifications to be a member in good standing of the Bar and it shall decide on his admission. It shall hear the applicant, the witnesses for the applicant or any other person.</p> <p>The executive committee shall have, for its examination, all the powers of the Superior Court to compel, by summons signed by one of its members, the applicant, the witnesses for</p>	<p>70. (1) A person who ceases to be entered on the Roll may apply for re-entry by filling out the form furnished by the Bar and sending it to the executive director 45 days before the date on which he intends to again become a member in good standing of the Bar. He shall also deposit the amount of the contributions exigible for the current year, and the dues determined by the General Council, at the head office of the Bar.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(4) The executive committee shall examine the record of the applicant; it shall inquire as to whether the applicant has the required moral character, conduct, skills, knowledge and qualifications to be a member in good standing of the Bar and it shall decide on his admission. It shall hear the applicant, the witnesses for the applicant or any other person.</p> <p>The executive committee shall have, for its examination, all the powers of the Superior Court to compel, by subpoena signed by one of its members, the applicant, the witnesses for</p>	<p>Art. 835</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the applicant or any other person to appear, to answer under oath and to produce any document. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, adapted as required, for the purposes of this subsection.</p> <p>The executive committee, in rendering its decision, may impose on the applicant any conditions relating to the practice of the profession which it considers reasonable for the protection of the public.</p> <p>(5) An appeal lies to the Professions Tribunal from the decision of the executive committee, in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code (chapter C-26). The decision of the executive committee shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>the applicant or any other person to appear, to answer under oath and to produce any document. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, adapted as required, for the purposes of this subsection.</p> <p>The executive committee, in rendering its decision, may impose on the applicant any conditions relating to the practice of the profession which it considers reasonable for the protection of the public.</p> <p>(5) An appeal lies to the Professions Tribunal from the decision of the executive committee, in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code (chapter C-26). The decision of the executive committee shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>126.(1) Services justifying extrajudicial fees shall include, among others, attendances, travelling, notices, written and oral consultations, the examination, preparation, drafting, dispatch or delivery of any document, proceeding or record, and generally all other services required of an advocate.</p> <p>(2) <i>(Subsection repealed).</i></p> <p>(3) In the absence of an express agreement between the advocate and his client, an advocate shall be entitled to his extrajudicial costs on the basis of services rendered.</p>	<p>126.(1) Services justifying professional fees shall include, among others, attendances, travelling, notices, written and oral consultations, the examination, preparation, drafting, dispatch or delivery of any document, proceeding or record, and generally all other services required of an advocate.</p> <p>(2) <i>(Subsection repealed).</i></p> <p>(3) In the absence of an express agreement between the advocate and his client, an advocate shall be entitled to his fees and costs on the basis of services rendered.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 4</p> <p>Art. 818</p>
		<p>130. In addition to the exemptions mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), the records of an advocate, his account books, filing cabinets, law books and other documents</p>	<p>130. In addition to the exemptions mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), the records of an advocate, his account books, filing cabinets, law books and other</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		of a professional nature shall not be liable to seizure.	documents of a professional nature shall not be liable to seizure.	
Building Act	B-1.1	<p>125. Where a person against whom the Board has made an order refuses or neglects to comply, the Board or any interested party may move the Superior Court to issue an injunction compelling compliance.</p> <p>The court may in a fit case order that work be carried out at the expense of the person it names or authorize the Board to perform the work at that person's expense.</p>	<p>125. Where a person against whom the Board has made an order refuses or neglects to comply, the Board or any interested party may apply to the Superior Court for an injunction compelling compliance.</p> <p>The court may in a fit case order that work be carried out at the expense of the person it names or authorize the Board to perform the work at that person's expense.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>146. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no action under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code shall lie, nor may injunction be granted, against the Board in its official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on motion, summarily quash any writ issued or order or injunction granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>146. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall lie, nor may injunction be granted, against the Board in its official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily quash any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
Unclaimed Property Act	B-5.1	<p>35. For the purposes of this Act, any person authorized for that purpose by the Minister may, by a formal demand delivered by registered mail or personal service, require from any person, whether or not the person is subject to an obligation under this Act, that the person file by registered mail or personal service, within a reasonable time specified in the demand, information or documents, including a statement, return or report.</p> <p>The person to whom the demand is made must, within the specified time, comply with the demand, whether or not the person has already filed such a statement, return or report following a similar demand made under this Act.</p>	<p>35. For the purposes of this Act, any person authorized for that purpose by the Minister may, by a formal demand notified by registered mail or personal service, require from any person, whether or not the person is subject to an obligation under this Act, that the person file by registered mail or personal service, within a reasonable time specified in the demand, information or documents, including a statement, return or report.</p> <p>The person to whom the demand is made must, within the specified time, comply with the demand, whether or not the person has already filed such a statement, return or report following a similar demand made under this Act.</p> <p>The formal demand must mention the consequences of a</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The formal demand must mention the consequences of a failure to comply as set out in section 38.	failure to comply as set out in section 38.	
		38. If a person has not complied with a formal demand in respect of information or a document, any court must, on the motion of the Minister, prohibit the introduction of such information or document as evidence unless the person establishes that the formal demand was unreasonable under the circumstances.	38. If a person has not complied with a formal demand in respect of information or a document, any court must, on application by the Minister, prohibit the introduction of such information or document as evidence unless the person establishes that the formal demand was unreasonable under the circumstances.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>39. If a person has not provided access, information or documents as required under section 33 or 35, the authorized person referred to in section 33 or 35 may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec acting in chambers and that judge may, despite section 45, order the person to provide access, information or documents to the Minister, or may make such order as the judge deems proper in order to remedy the failure which is the subject of the application, if the judge is satisfied that</p> <p>(1) the person was required under section 33 or 35 to provide access, information or documents and did not do so; and</p> <p>(2) the professional secrecy to which advocates and notaries are bound cannot be invoked.</p> <p>A notice must be served on the person concerned at least five days before the application is heard.</p> <p>The order is sent to the person concerned by registered mail or personal service, unless it is made from the bench in the person's presence.</p> <p>The order may be appealed to the Court of Appeal, with</p>	<p>39. If a person has not provided access, information or documents as required under section 33 or 35, the authorized person referred to in section 33 or 35 may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec acting in chambers and that judge may, despite section 45, order the person to provide access, information or documents to the Minister, or may make such order as the judge deems proper in order to remedy the failure which is the subject of the application, if the judge is satisfied that</p> <p>(1) the person was required under section 33 or 35 to provide access, information or documents and did not do so; and</p> <p>(2) the professional secrecy to which advocates and notaries are bound cannot be invoked.</p> <p>A notice must be served on the person concerned at least five days before the application is heard.</p> <p>The order is notified to the person concerned by registered mail or personal service, unless it is made from the bench in the person's presence.</p> <p>The order may be appealed to the Court of Appeal, with</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		leave of a judge of that court. However, an appeal does not suspend the enforcement of the order, unless the judge seized of the appeal decides otherwise. The judgment cannot be appealed.	leave of a judge of that court. However, an appeal does not suspend the enforcement of the order, unless the judge seized of the appeal decides otherwise. The judgment cannot be appealed.	
		<p>45. When a person is convicted by a court of an offence under section 43 or 44, the court may make such order as it deems proper in order to remedy the failure constituting the offence.</p> <p>Prior notice of the application for such an order must be served by the prosecutor on the person who could be compelled under the order, unless the person is present before the judge. The prior notice may be given on the statement of offence, specifying that the application for such an order is to be made when the judgment is rendered.</p> <p>The order is sent to the person concerned by registered mail or personal service, unless it is made from the bench in the person's presence.</p>	<p>45. When a person is convicted by a court of an offence under section 43 or 44, the court may make such order as it deems proper in order to remedy the failure constituting the offence.</p> <p>Prior notice of the application for such an order must be served by the prosecutor on the person who could be compelled under the order, unless the person is present before the judge. The prior notice may be given on the statement of offence, specifying that the application for such an order is to be made when the judgment is rendered.</p> <p>The order is notified to the person concerned by registered mail or personal service, unless it is made from the bench in the person's presence.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>47. Despite any provision to the contrary, any person having a remedy against the Minister, the Agence du revenu du Québec or the State in relation to the Minister's provisional administration of property under the law must direct it against the Agence du revenu du Québec under the designation of “Agence du revenu du Québec”.</p> <p>Any proceeding to which the Agence du revenu du Québec is a party must be served upon Agence du revenu du Québec at the Montréal or Québec office of its legal department, by leaving a copy of the proceeding with a person in charge of that office.</p> <p>The return of service must mention the name of the person with whom the copy of the proceeding was left.</p>	<p>47. Despite any provision to the contrary, any person having a remedy against the Minister, the Agence du revenu du Québec or the State in relation to the Minister's provisional administration of property under the law must direct it against the Agence du revenu du Québec under the designation of “Agence du revenu du Québec”.</p> <p>Any proceeding to which the Agence du revenu du Québec is a party must be notified to the Agency in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure at the Montréal or Québec office of its legal department, by leaving a copy of the proceeding with a person in charge of that office.</p> <p>The return of service must mention the name of the person with whom the copy of the proceeding was left.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		48. The Agence du revenu du Québec is represented for all purposes by the advocate appearing in its name, and the advocate is not required to prove his or her capacity.	48. The Agence du revenu du Québec is represented for all purposes by the advocate filing a representation statement in its name, and the advocate is not required to prove his or her capacity.	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting tear bombs	B-6	<p>2. Every one who:</p> <p>(a) not having a permit still in force, possesses, elsewhere than in his residence, office or business establishment, or is carrying concealed on his person, a tear bomb; or</p> <p>(b) sells or, without lawful excuse, gives or lends a tear bomb to anyone not being the holder of a permit still in force; or</p> <p>(c) in the case of a sale of a tear bomb, neglects to make an entry of such sale, the date thereof, the name of the purchaser, the date and place of issue of the permit and the name of the issuer of the permit, or neglects to send a duplicate of such entry by registered or certified mail to the person who issued the permit, or neglects to endorse upon such permit the date and place of sale and the name of the vendor; or</p> <p>(d) issues a permit as provided in this Act, without lawful authority,</p> <p>is guilty of an offence against this Act and liable to the penalties hereinafter enacted.</p>	<p>2. Every one who:</p> <p>(a) not having a permit still in force, possesses, elsewhere than in his residence, office or business establishment, or is carrying concealed on his person, a tear bomb; or</p> <p>(b) sells or, without lawful excuse, gives or lends a tear bomb to anyone not being the holder of a permit still in force; or</p> <p>(c) in the case of a sale of a tear bomb, neglects to make an entry of such sale, the date thereof, the name of the purchaser, the date and place of issue of the permit and the name of the issuer of the permit, or neglects to send a duplicate of such entry by registered mail to the person who issued the permit, or neglects to endorse upon such permit the date and place of sale and the name of the vendor; or</p> <p>(d) issues a permit as provided in this Act, without lawful authority,</p> <p>is guilty of an offence against this Act and liable to the penalties hereinafter enacted.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting registry offices	B-9	12. To ensure the updating of municipal assessment rolls, copies of all applications, together with copies of the accompanying documents where the application is in the form of a summary, for the registration of any act listed below which has been registered in the land register concerning an immovable situated in the area of jurisdiction of a municipal	12. To ensure the updating of municipal assessment rolls, copies of all applications, together with copies of the accompanying documents where the application is in the form of a summary, for the registration of any act listed below which has been registered in the land register concerning an immovable situated in the area of jurisdiction of a municipal	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>body responsible for assessment shall be forwarded by the registrar to the municipal body within 15 days following the registration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— an act of abandonment of ownership;— a notice of change of name;— an act of partition of a succession;— a notice of the Minister of Revenue by which the State is declared the owner of an immovable without an owner;— minutes of boundary determination;— an act creating usufruct or emphyteusis; <p>(...)</p>	<p>body responsible for assessment shall be forwarded by the registrar to the municipal body within 15 days following the registration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— an act of abandonment of ownership;— a notice of change of name;— an act of partition of a succession;— a notice of the Minister of Revenue by which the State is declared the owner of an immovable without an owner;— minutes of boundary-marking operations;— an act creating usufruct or emphyteusis; <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 12
		<p>SCHEDULE I</p> <p>TARIFF OF FEES–LAND REGISTRATION</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>6.</p> <p>Despite sections 1 to 5, no fee is payable for the registration of</p> <p>(1) a change in the address or in the name of a person referred to in article 3022 of the Civil Code or the cancellation or reduction of the registration of a notice of address;</p>	<p>SCHEDULE I</p> <p>TARIFF OF FEES–LAND REGISTRATION</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>6.</p> <p>Despite sections 1 to 5, no fee is payable for the registration of</p> <p>(1) a change in the address or in the name of a person referred to in article 3022 of the Civil Code or the cancellation or reduction of the registration of a notice of address;</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(2) a list of immovables unsold at a sale for non-payment of immovable taxes;</p> <p>(3) a document evidencing the redemption of lots adjudicated at a sale for non-payment of immovable taxes;</p> <p>(4) a notice served under article 813.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25);</p> <p>(5) an action against the owner of an immovable involving a legal hypothec in favour of the participants in the construction or renovation of the immovable or involving a legal hypothec held by a syndicate of co-owners on a co-owner's fraction;</p> <p>(6) a list of immovables adjudicated at a sale for non-payment of immovable taxes;</p> <p>(7) a notice of a sheriff's sale;</p> <p>(8) a release from a sheriff's seizure;</p> <p>(9) a clerk's certificate attesting that an action has been discontinued;</p> <p>(10) a certificate of the Attorney General stating that a hypothec in favour of the State is extinguished or reduced; and</p> <p>(11) the abandonment or revocation of a real right of State resource development that is not exempt from registration.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>(2) a list of immovables unsold at a sale for non-payment of immovable taxes;</p> <p>(3) a document evidencing the redemption of lots adjudicated at a sale for non-payment of immovable taxes;</p> <p>(4) a notice notified under article 410 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01);</p> <p>(5) an action against the owner of an immovable involving a legal hypothec in favour of the participants in the construction or renovation of the immovable or involving a legal hypothec held by a syndicate of co-owners on a co-owner's fraction;</p> <p>(6) a list of immovables adjudicated at a sale for non-payment of immovable taxes;</p> <p>(7) (inoperative subparagraph);</p> <p>(8) (inoperative subparagraph);</p> <p>(9) a clerk's certificate attesting that an action has been discontinued;</p> <p>(10) a certificate of the Attorney General stating that a hypothec in favour of the State is extinguished or reduced; and</p> <p>(11) the abandonment or revocation of a real right of State resource development that is not exempt from registration.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 14 Art. 778, par. 14</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>7. The fee for statements certified by the registrar as provided for in the first paragraph of article 3019 of the Civil Code and article 704 of the Code of Civil Procedure is \$13 for the certified statement and \$13 for each copy of an application for registration that forms part of the statement, including the accompanying document if the application is in the form of a summary.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>7. The fee for statements certified by the registrar as provided for in the first paragraph of article 3019 of the Civil Code is \$13 for the certified statement and \$13 for each copy of an application for registration that forms part of the statement, including the accompanying document if the application is in the form of a summary.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>SCHEDULE II TARIFF OF FEES—REGISTER OF PERSONAL AND MOVABLE REAL RIGHTS</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>5. Despite sections 1 and 2, no fee is payable to register</p> <p>(1) a judgment notified by the court clerk under article 817.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25);</p> <p>(2) a marriage contract under article 442 of the Civil Code;</p> <p>(3) a correction with regard to the rights referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2; or</p> <p>(4) a cancellation or reduction of a registration.</p> <p>6. The fee for a statement of a particular entry, certified by the registrar and issued in accordance with article 3019 of the Civil Code, is \$5.05.</p>	<p>SCHEDULE II TARIFF OF FEES—REGISTER OF PERSONAL AND MOVABLE REAL RIGHTS</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>5. Despite sections 1 and 2, no fee is payable to register</p> <p>(1) a judgment notified by the court clerk under article 456 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01);</p> <p>(2) a marriage contract under article 442 of the Civil Code;</p> <p>(3) a correction with regard to the rights referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2; or</p> <p>(4) a cancellation or reduction of a registration.</p> <p>6. The fee for a statement of a particular entry, certified by the registrar and issued in accordance with article 3019 of the Civil Code, is \$5.05.</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...)	(...)	
An Act to establish a legal framework for information technology	C-1.1	<p>28. A document may be transmitted, sent or forwarded by any means appropriate to the medium, unless the exclusive use of a specific means of transmission is required by law.</p> <p>Where the law requires the use of mail, the requirement may be met by means of the technology appropriate to the medium of the document. Similarly, where the law requires the use of certified or registered mail, the requirement may be met, in the case of a technology-based document, by means of an acknowledgement of receipt in the appropriate medium signed by the recipient, or by any other agreed method.</p> <p>Where the law requires the transmission or reception of a document at a specific address, the address shall comprise, in the case of a technology-based document, an identifier specific to the location where the recipient may receive communication of such document.</p>	<p>28. A document may be transmitted, sent or forwarded by any means appropriate to the medium, unless the exclusive use of a specific means of transmission is required by law.</p> <p>Where the law requires the use of mail, the requirement may be met by means of the technology appropriate to the medium of the document. Similarly, where the law requires the use of registered mail, the requirement may be met, in the case of a technology-based document, by means of an acknowledgement of receipt in the appropriate medium signed by the recipient, or by any other agreed method.</p> <p>Where the law requires the transmission or reception of a document at a specific address, the address shall comprise, in the case of a technology-based document, an identifier specific to the location where the recipient may receive communication of such document.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec	C-2	<p>17. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised, nor any injunction granted against the Fund, the members of its board of directors acting in their official capacity, its wholly-owned subsidiaries or the members of their respective boards of directors acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul by a summary proceeding any decision made or order or injunction issued contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>17. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, nor any injunction granted against the Fund, the members of its board of directors acting in their official capacity, its wholly-owned subsidiaries or the members of their respective boards of directors acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by a summary proceeding any decision made or order or injunction issued contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
Charter of the French language	C-11	75. The Minister of Education, Recreation and Sports may empower such persons as he may designate to verify and decide on children's eligibility for instruction in English under any of	75. The Minister of Education, Recreation and Sports may empower such persons as he may designate to verify and decide on children's eligibility for instruction in English under any of	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>sections 73, 81, 85 and 86.1.</p> <p>In addition to the documents and information required by regulation, a person designated by the Minister may require a person to send the designated person, within a set time, any document or information relevant to the verification of a request made under this chapter. The designated person may also require that the documents or information be accompanied by a sworn statement of their veracity.</p>	<p>sections 73, 81, 85 and 86.1.</p> <p>In addition to the documents and information required by regulation, a person designated by the Minister may require a person to send the designated person, within a set time, any document or information relevant to the verification of a request made under this chapter. The designated person may also require that the documents or information be accompanied by an affidavit of their veracity.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>208. Any court of civil jurisdiction, on a motion by the Attorney General, may order the removal or destruction at the expense of the defendant, within eight days of the judgment, of any poster, sign, advertisement, bill-board or illuminated sign not in conformity with this Act.</p> <p>The motion may be directed against the owner of the advertising equipment or against whoever placed the poster, sign, advertisement, bill-board or illuminated sign or had it placed.</p>	<p>208. Any court of civil jurisdiction, on application by the Attorney General, may order the removal or destruction at the expense of the defendant, within eight days of the judgment, of any poster, sign, advertisement, bill-board or illuminated sign not in conformity with this Act.</p> <p>The application may be directed against the owner of the advertising equipment or against whoever placed the poster, sign, advertisement, bill-board or illuminated sign or had it placed.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
Charter of Ville de Lévis	C-11.2	51. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no action pursuant to article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be taken nor any extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code be exercised, and no provisional remedy may be ordered against the mediator-arbitrator appointed under section 48.	51. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, and no provisional remedy may be ordered against the mediator-arbitrator appointed under section 48.	Art. 778, par. 11
Charter of Ville de Longueuil	C-11.3	74. To ensure compliance with the planning program of the city of any concordance by-law within the meaning of sections 59.5, 110.4 and 110.5 of the Act respecting land use planning and development (chapter A-19.1), adopted by a borough council in accordance with section 71.1, sections 137.2 to 137.8 of that Act apply instead of section 137.10 to 137.14, with the necessary modifications.	74. To ensure compliance with the planning program of the city of any concordance by-law within the meaning of sections 59.5, 110.4 and 110.5 of the Act respecting land use planning and development (chapter A-19.1), adopted by a borough council in accordance with section 71.1, sections 137.2 to 137.8 of that Act apply instead of section 137.10 to 137.14, with the necessary modifications.	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Among the modifications required by the application of the first paragraph, the following modifications are applicable: the city council shall establish the rules governing the transmission of certified true copies of the by-laws and resolutions adopted by borough councils to the city council for examination, governing the means that may be used to serve those documents where those sections require such service on the regional county municipality and governing the dates on which those document are deemed to be transmitted or served; it also identifies the public officer responsible for issuing certificates of conformity.</p> <p>Sections 137.2 to 137.8 and 137.15 to 137.17 of the Act respecting land use planning and development also apply to any by-law referred to in section 72 adopted by a borough council, excluding a concordance by-law, with the necessary modifications and those referred to in the second paragraph.</p>	<p>Among the modifications required by the application of the first paragraph, the following modifications are applicable: the city council shall establish the rules governing the transmission of certified true copies of the by-laws and resolutions adopted by borough councils to the city council for examination, governing the means that may be used to notify those documents where those sections require such notification to the regional county municipality and governing the dates on which those document are deemed to be notified or served; it also identifies the public officer responsible for issuing certificates of conformity.</p> <p>Sections 137.2 to 137.8 and 137.15 to 137.17 of the Act respecting land use planning and development also apply to any by-law referred to in section 72 adopted by a borough council, excluding a concordance by-law, with the necessary modifications and those referred to in the second paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 783 Art. 783</p>
Charter of Ville de Montréal	C-11.4	56. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no action pursuant to article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be taken nor any extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code be exercised, and no provisional remedy may be ordered against the mediator-arbitrator appointed under section 53.	56. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, and no provisional remedy may be ordered against the mediator-arbitrator appointed under section 53.	Art. 778, par. 11
		<p>57.1.24. Despite any general law or special Act, the inspector general and the employees under his or her direction or the professionals under contract may not be compelled to give testimony relating to any information obtained in the performance of their duties or to produce any document containing such information.</p> <p>The inspector general and the employees under his or her direction may not be prosecuted for any act or omission in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p>	<p>57.1.24. Despite any general law or special Act, the inspector general and the employees under his or her direction or the professionals under contract may not be compelled to give testimony relating to any information obtained in the performance of their duties or to produce any document containing such information.</p> <p>The inspector general and the employees under his or her direction may not be prosecuted for any act or omission in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>No civil action may be instituted for the publication of a report of the inspector general prepared under this Act or the publication in good faith of an extract or summary of such a report.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the inspector general, the employees under his or her direction or the professionals under contract acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>No civil action may be instituted for the publication of a report of the inspector general prepared under this Act or the publication in good faith of an extract or summary of such a report.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the inspector general, the employees under his or her direction or the professionals under contract acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>119. Unless authorized by the Attorney General, no recourse provided in articles 33 or 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the city or the members of the council by reason of acts done by them when acting in their official capacities under this subdivision.</p>	<p>119. Unless authorized by the Attorney General, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the city or the members of the council by reason of acts done by them when acting in their official capacities under this subdivision.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p>
		<p>120. A judge of the Court of Appeal, upon a motion, may summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 119.</p>	<p>120. A judge of the Court of Appeal, on an application, may summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to section 119.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2</p>
		<p>133. For the purpose of ensuring conformity with the city's planning program of all concordance by-laws within the meaning of sections 59.5, 110.4 and 110.5 of the Act respecting land use planning and development (chapter A-19.1) which are adopted by a borough council, sections 137.2 to 137.8 of that Act apply in lieu of sections 137.10 to 137.14, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>133. For the purpose of ensuring conformity with the city's planning program of all concordance by-laws within the meaning of sections 59.5, 110.4 and 110.5 of the Act respecting land use planning and development (chapter A-19.1) which are adopted by a borough council, sections 137.2 to 137.8 of that Act apply in lieu of sections 137.10 to 137.14, with the necessary modifications.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Among the modifications required in applying the first paragraph, the following modifications are applicable: the city council shall establish the rules applicable for the purposes of the transmission of certified true copies of by-laws and resolutions adopted by the borough councils with a view to their examination by the city council, for the purposes of an alternative to service of those documents where the said sections require service on the regional county municipality, and for the purpose of fixing the dates on which those documents are deemed to be transmitted or served; the city council shall also identify the officer responsible for issuing assessments of conformity.</p> <p>Sections 137.2 to 137.8 and 137.15 to 137.17 of the Act respecting land use planning and development also apply to any by-law referred to in section 131, adopted by a borough council, that is not a concordance by-law, with the necessary modifications and the modifications under the second paragraph.</p>	<p>Among the modifications required in applying the first paragraph, the following modifications are applicable: the city council shall establish the rules applicable for the purposes of the transmission of certified true copies of by-laws and resolutions adopted by the borough councils with a view to their examination by the city council, for the purposes of an alternative to notification of those documents where the said sections require notification to the regional county municipality, and for the purpose of fixing the dates on which those documents are deemed to be notified or served; the city council shall also identify the officer responsible for issuing assessments of conformity.</p> <p>Sections 137.2 to 137.8 and 137.15 to 137.17 of the Act respecting land use planning and development also apply to any by-law referred to in section 131, adopted by a borough council, that is not a concordance by-law, with the necessary modifications and the modifications under the second paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 783 Art. 783</p>
		<p>144.3. Where the funds provided for in the borough budget adopted by the city council are insufficient to provide for the payment of the amount awarded by judgment in a proceeding referred to in the first paragraph of section 130.2, the borough council, immediately after service of the judgment, shall impose a special tax by resolution on all taxable immovables in the borough, on the basis of their value, to raise the revenues required to pay the amount awarded.</p> <p>The borough council may also proceed by way of a loan by-law. The repayment of the loan is to be borne by all the owners of immovables in the borough.</p>	<p>144.3. Where the funds provided for in the borough budget adopted by the city council are insufficient to provide for the payment of the amount awarded by judgment in a proceeding referred to in the first paragraph of section 130.2, the borough council, immediately after notification of the judgment, shall impose a special tax by resolution on all taxable immovables in the borough, on the basis of their value, to raise the revenues required to pay the amount awarded.</p> <p>The borough council may also proceed by way of a loan by-law. The repayment of the loan is to be borne by all the owners of immovables in the borough.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>151.8. The city may, by by-law, impose a municipal tax in its</p>	<p>151.8. The city may, by by-law, impose a municipal tax in its</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>territory if it is a direct tax and if the by-law satisfies the criteria set out in the fourth paragraph.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(9) the establishment and use of enforcement measures if a portion of the tax, interest, penalties or fees remains unpaid after it is due, including measures such as garnishment, seizure and sale of property;</p> <p>(10) considering the debt for outstanding taxes, including interest, penalties and fees, to be a prior claim on the immovables or movables in respect of which it is due, in the same manner and with the same rank as the claims described in paragraph 5 of article 2651 of the Civil Code, and creating and registering a security by a legal hypothec on the immovables or movables; and</p> <p>(11) criteria on the basis of which the rate and the amount of the tax payable may vary.</p>	<p>territory if it is a direct tax and if the by-law satisfies the criteria set out in the fourth paragraph.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(9) the establishment and use of enforcement measures if a portion of the tax, interest, penalties or fees remains unpaid after it is due, including measures such as seizure in the hands of a third person and sale of property;</p> <p>(10) considering the debt for outstanding taxes, including interest, penalties and fees, to be a prior claim on the immovables or movables in respect of which it is due, in the same manner and with the same rank as the claims described in paragraph 5 of article 2651 of the Civil Code, and creating and registering a security by a legal hypothec on the immovables or movables; and</p> <p>(11) criteria on the basis of which the rate and the amount of the tax payable may vary.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 7</p>
		<p>SCHEDULE C</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>40.</p> <p>If the executive committee refuses to call a special council meeting when at least twenty council members deem it necessary, the latter may order the calling of such meeting by sending a written request to the clerk that is signed by them and specifies the business for which they request the calling of such meeting.</p> <p>On receipt of such request, the clerk shall prepare a notice of meeting indicating briefly the business to be submitted to such meeting and have a true copy thereof issued by an officer or</p>	<p>SCHEDULE C</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>40.</p> <p>If the executive committee refuses to call a special council meeting when at least twenty council members deem it necessary, the latter may order the calling of such meeting by sending a written request to the clerk that is signed by them and specifies the business for which they request the calling of such meeting.</p> <p>On receipt of such request, the clerk shall prepare a notice of meeting indicating briefly the business to be submitted to such meeting and have a true copy thereof issued by an officer or</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>by means of a writ obtained from the municipal court, authorizing the seizure and sale of the movable goods and effects subject to the prior claim securing such taxes, with the exception of property declared unseizable by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>108. Before proceeding with the sale of the movable property, the bailiff charged with such writ shall give public notice thereof. The bailiff shall specify in such notice the name of the debtor in default, the amount owing and the day and place of the sale, and shall post it in a conspicuous place at the entrance of the city hall.</p> <p>109. At least eight days before the sale, the bailiff shall serve a copy of such notice on the debtor at his or her domicile, if known, and failing such domicile, at the debtor's ordinary residence, business office or commercial establishment.</p> <p>Upon a return attesting that the debtor has no known domicile, business office, commercial establishment or ordinary residence, a judge of the municipal court shall prescribe the mode of service of such notice.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>111.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>authorizing the seizure and sale of the movable goods and effects subject to the prior claim securing such taxes, with the exception of property declared unseizable by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>108. Before proceeding with the sale of the movable property, the bailiff charged with executing the order shall give public notice thereof. The bailiff shall specify in such notice the name of the debtor in default, the amount owing and the day and place of the sale, and shall post it in a conspicuous place at the entrance of the city hall.</p> <p>109. At least eight days before the sale, the bailiff shall notify a copy of such notice to the debtor at his or her domicile, if known, and failing such domicile, at the debtor's ordinary residence, business office or commercial establishment.</p> <p>Upon a return attesting that the debtor has no known domicile, business office, commercial establishment or ordinary residence, a judge of the municipal court shall prescribe the mode of notification of such notice.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>111.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(d) a demand for payment of the taxes plus the costs of the</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(d) a demand for payment of the taxes plus the costs of the notice and its service, within ten days of the date of service or mailing of the notice, stating that if not paid within the period prescribed, the immovable will be sold by authority of justice.</p> <p>149. When the moneys are so paid into the hands of the clerk, the clerk shall, even during vacation or out of term, determine how the legal representatives and creditors of the party entitled to such moneys and any other interested person are to be called in, by following the prescriptions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); on a motion or in case of contestation, the Superior Court or one of its judges shall issue such orders as may be deemed advisable and just for the delivery or the distribution of the moneys, or for the disposal of any other matter in connection with the claims or demands of the interested persons.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>181. Notice of the passage of the by-law shall be served on each riparian owner on the property assessment roll and be published in a daily newspaper distributed in the city.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>184. Within 30 days following the date of the service of the notice provided for in section 181, a riparian owner who has not signed the petition provided for in section 179 may claim an indemnity from the city. Failing agreement, the indemnity shall be determined by the Administrative Tribunal of Québec at the</p>	<p>notice and its service, within ten days of the date of service or mailing of the notice, stating that if not paid within the period prescribed, the immovable will be sold under judicial authority.</p> <p>149. When the moneys are so paid into the hands of the clerk, the clerk shall, even during vacation or out of term, determine how the legal representatives and creditors of the party entitled to such moneys and any other interested person are to be called in, by following the prescriptions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); on an application or in case of contestation, the Superior Court or one of its judges shall issue such orders as may be deemed advisable and just for the delivery or the distribution of the moneys, or for the disposal of any other matter in connection with the claims or demands of the interested persons.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>181. Notice of the passage of the by-law shall be notified to each riparian owner on the property assessment roll and be published in a daily newspaper distributed in the city.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>184. Within 30 days following the date of the notification of the notice provided for in section 181, a riparian owner who has not signed the petition provided for in section 179 may claim an indemnity from the city. Failing agreement, the indemnity shall be determined by the Administrative Tribunal of Québec at the request of the owner or city and sections 58 to 68 apply,</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 14</p> <p>Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>request of the owner or city and sections 58 to 68 apply, adapted as required.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>205. The city or any other interested party may appeal, before the Commission municipale du Québec, any rule, decision or act of the commission or of the city, in any matter relating to underground conduits, except in contractual matters where the parties have agreed to renounce that appeal.</p> <p>The appeal must, under pain of forfeiture, be brought within 30 days after the date of service to the interested party or of publication of a notice indicating the rule, decision or act covered by the appeal.</p> <p>The appeal is made by means of a registration filed with the Commission municipale du Québec; the appellant shall serve a notice of that appeal on the opposing party or the party's attorney.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>230. The city and Université de Montréal are authorized to appoint jointly three natural persons to file a petition, in accordance with Part III of the Companies Act (chapter C-38), for the constitution of a non-profit body with a view to establishing a research institute in plant biology.</p> <p>Section 228 applies in respect of that legal person.</p>	<p>adapted as required.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>205. The city or any other interested party may appeal, before the Commission municipale du Québec, any rule, decision or act of the commission or of the city, in any matter relating to underground conduits, except in contractual matters where the parties have agreed to renounce that appeal.</p> <p>The appeal must, under pain of forfeiture, be brought within 30 days after the date of notification to the interested party or of publication of a notice indicating the rule, decision or act covered by the appeal.</p> <p>The appeal is made by means of a registration filed with the Commission municipale du Québec; the appellant shall notify a notice of that appeal to the opposing party or the party's attorney.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>230. The city and Université de Montréal are authorized to appoint jointly three natural persons to file an application, in accordance with Part III of the Companies Act (chapter C-38), for the constitution of a non-profit body with a view to establishing a research institute in plant biology.</p> <p>Section 228 applies in respect of that legal person.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(...)</p> <p>235. The city's offer may not exceed the standardized value of the immovable.</p> <p>The provisional indemnity of the expropriated party shall be equal to 90% of the city's offer.</p> <p>The provisional indemnity for a lessee or occupant in good faith, even if he or she operates a business or an industry, shall be equal to three months' rent.</p> <p>In the case of a commercial or industrial operation, the provisional indemnity shall include an amount equal to 25% of the rental value entered on the roll of rental values.</p> <p>The period during which an expropriated party may remain in possession of the expropriated immovable may not exceed three months from the date of service of the notice of expropriation.</p> <p>The period during which a lessee or occupant in good faith may remain in possession of the immovable may not exceed three months from the date of service of a notification to that effect.</p> <p>The city may take possession of the immovable only after paying the provisional indemnity to the lessee or occupant in good faith or depositing the amount at the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>235. The city's offer may not exceed the standardized value of the immovable.</p> <p>The provisional indemnity of the expropriated party shall be equal to 90% of the city's offer.</p> <p>The provisional indemnity for a lessee or occupant in good faith, even if he or she operates a business or an industry, shall be equal to three months' rent.</p> <p>In the case of a commercial or industrial operation, the provisional indemnity shall include an amount equal to 25% of the rental value entered on the roll of rental values.</p> <p>The period during which an expropriated party may remain in possession of the expropriated immovable may not exceed three months from the date of notification of the notice of expropriation.</p> <p>The period during which a lessee or occupant in good faith may remain in possession of the immovable may not exceed three months from the date of service of a notice to that effect.</p> <p>The city may take possession of the immovable only after paying the provisional indemnity to the lessee or occupant in good faith or depositing the amount at the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>241.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>241. Sections 232 to 239 have effect notwithstanding the Act to preserve agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1).</p> <p>Where the city acquires, by expropriation, an immovable situated in an agricultural zone, the owner of the immovable may, within 30 days after the notice of expropriation is served, exclude the immovable from the agricultural zone by filing a notice to that effect with the registry office. A copy of that notice shall be served on the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec and on the city.</p> <p>Filing the notice with the registry office shall have the same effect as a decision of the Commission excluding the immovable from the agricultural zone at the request of the owner.</p> <p>For the purposes of establishing the expropriation indemnity, the immovable shall be considered never to have been included in the agricultural zone.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>256. The city shall have the right to have its investigators or experts examine, at any time before the institution of an action, between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., movable and immovable property which is the subject of a claim resulting from flooding. No claimant who refuses, without valid reason, to allow such examination may exercise his or her right of action as long as such refusal continues.</p>	<p>Sections 232 to 239 have effect notwithstanding the Act to preserve agricultural land and agricultural activities (chapter P-41.1).</p> <p>Where the city acquires, by expropriation, an immovable situated in an agricultural zone, the owner of the immovable may, within 30 days after the notice of expropriation is served, exclude the immovable from the agricultural zone by filing a notice to that effect with the registry office. A copy of that notice shall be notified to the Commission de protection du territoire agricole du Québec and on the city.</p> <p>Filing the notice with the registry office shall have the same effect as a decision of the Commission excluding the immovable from the agricultural zone at the request of the owner.</p> <p>For the purposes of establishing the expropriation indemnity, the immovable shall be considered never to have been included in the agricultural zone.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>256. The city shall have the right to have its investigators or experts examine, at any time before the institution of an action, between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., movable and immovable property which is the subject of a claim resulting from flooding. No claimant who refuses, without valid reason, to allow such examination may exercise his or her right of action as long as such refusal continues.</p> <p>In the case of a claim for damage to perishables, the claimant</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>In the case of a claim for damage to perishables, the claimant shall notify the city by registered letter that he or she will hold those perishables at its disposal for examination for the next 72 hours, and he or she may not, without a reasonable excuse, dispose of them before the expiry of such time, on pain of forfeiting his right of action.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>258. The city shall not be required to give security in order to appeal a judgment or issue a writ or process, or to institute a civil action or civil proceeding.</p>	<p>shall notify the city by registered mail that he or she will hold those perishables at its disposal for examination for the next 72 hours, and he or she may not, without a reasonable excuse, dispose of them before the expiry of such time, on pain of forfeiting his right of action.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>258. The city shall not be required to give security in order to appeal a judgment or make an order, or to institute a civil action or civil proceeding.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
Charter of Ville de Québec	C-11.5	<p>53. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no action pursuant to article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be taken nor any extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code be exercised, and no provisional remedy may be ordered against the mediator-arbitrator appointed under section 50.</p>	<p>53. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, and no provisional remedy may be ordered against the mediator-arbitrator appointed under section 50.</p>	Art. 778, par. 11
		<p>117. To ensure compliance with the planning program of the city of any concordance by-law within the meaning of sections 59.5, 110.4 and 110.5 of the Act respecting land use planning and development (chapter A-19.1), adopted by a borough council, sections 137.2 to 137.8 of that Act apply instead of sections 137.10 to 137.14 of that Act, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(1) the executive committee shall establish the rules applicable for the purposes of the transmission of certified true copies of by-laws and resolutions adopted by the borough councils for examination by the executive committee, for the purposes of an alternative to service of those documents where the applicable sections require service on the regional county municipality, and for the purpose of fixing the dates on which those</p>	<p>117. To ensure compliance with the planning program of the city of any concordance by-law within the meaning of sections 59.5, 110.4 and 110.5 of the Act respecting land use planning and development (chapter A-19.1), adopted by a borough council, sections 137.2 to 137.8 of that Act apply instead of sections 137.10 to 137.14 of that Act, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(1) the executive committee shall establish the rules applicable for the purposes of the transmission of certified true copies of by-laws and resolutions adopted by the borough councils for examination by the executive committee, for the purposes of an alternative to notification of those documents where the applicable sections require notification to the regional county municipality, and for the purpose of fixing the dates on which</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		documents are deemed to be transmitted or served; and (2) the executive committee shall identify the officer responsible for issuing assessments of conformity.	those documents are deemed to be notified or served; and (2) the executive committee shall identify the officer responsible for issuing assessments of conformity.	Art. 783
		<p>SCHEDULE C</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>CHAPTER VI</p> <p>REGULATORY POWER</p> <p>63.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the second paragraph of section 356 of the Cities and Towns Act (chapter C-19), the reading of a by-law is not required if a motion to dispense with the reading is made at the same time as the notice of motion and if a copy of the proposed by-law is immediately given to the council members present and given to the other members no later than two juridical days before the meeting at which it is to be passed.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>95. Where it is impossible to provide an immovable with two emergency exits leading to the public road in accordance with the Acts, regulations and by-laws in force, the owner of such an immovable may, after serving notice on the city, submit a motion to the Superior Court for the issue of an order requiring the owner of an adjoining immovable to grant the persons in the petitioner's immovable a right of way in case of an emergency or an evacuation drill, and all required accessory real rights to enable the petitioner to provide such an exit. The Court shall</p>	<p>SCHEDULE C</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>CHAPTER VI</p> <p>REGULATORY POWER</p> <p>63.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the second paragraph of section 356 of the Cities and Towns Act (chapter C-19), the reading of a by-law is not required if a motion to dispense with the reading is made at the same time as the notice of motion and if a copy of the proposed by-law is immediately given to the council members present and given to the other members no later than two working days before the meeting at which it is to be passed.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>95. Where it is impossible to provide an immovable with two emergency exits leading to the public road in accordance with the Acts, regulations and by-laws in force, the owner of such an immovable may, after serving notice on the city, apply to the Superior Court for the issue of an order requiring the owner of an adjoining immovable to grant the persons in the applicant's immovable a right of way in case of an emergency or an evacuation drill, and all required accessory real rights to enable the applicant to provide such an exit. The Court shall award the</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>award the indemnity on the basis the value of the assigned right and the amount of any damage resulting directly from the assignment.</p> <p>An order under the first paragraph has the same effect as a servitude and must indicate which land is dominant and which is servient. The order shall take effect upon its publication at the registry office and upon evidence that the indemnity has been paid or deposited at the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>The publication fees shall be paid by the owner of the dominant land.</p> <p>The owner of the dominant or servient land may submit a motion to the Superior Court, served on the owner of the other land and on the city, for the amendment or revocation of the order if the circumstances so justify. Such an order takes effect in the same manner as an order under in the first paragraph.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>145. The Commission des services électriques shall draw up the rules and by-laws respecting the use, management and maintenance of such conduits, which rules and by-laws shall come into force and have effect from the time of their approval by the Commission municipale du Québec.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Such appeal must, under pain of nullity, be brought within 30 days of the date of service on the interested party or publication</p>	<p>indemnity on the basis the value of the assigned right and the amount of any damage resulting directly from the assignment.</p> <p>An order under the first paragraph has the same effect as a servitude and must indicate which land is dominant and which is servient. The order shall take effect upon its publication at the registry office and upon evidence that the indemnity has been paid or deposited at the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>The publication fees shall be paid by the owner of the dominant land.</p> <p>The owner of the dominant or servient land may apply to the Superior Court, with service on the owner of the other land and on the city, for the amendment or revocation of the order if the circumstances so justify. Such an order takes effect in the same manner as an order under in the first paragraph.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>145. The Commission des services électriques shall draw up the rules and by-laws respecting the use, management and maintenance of such conduits, which rules and by-laws shall come into force and have effect from the time of their approval by the Commission municipale du Québec.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Such appeal must, under pain of nullity, be brought within 30 days of the date of notification to the interested party or publication of a notice of the fact appealed from.</p>	<p>harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>of a notice of the fact appealed from.</p> <p>The appeal is brought by means of an inscription filed with the secretary of the Commission municipale du Québec. Notice thereof must be served on the adverse party or on that party's attorney.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>The appeal is brought by means of an inscription filed with the secretary of the Commission municipale du Québec. Notice thereof must be notified to the adverse party or to that party's attorney.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 783
Charter of human rights and freedoms	C-12	<p>62. The commission shall appoint the personnel it requires for the performance of its functions; they may be dismissed by order of the Government but only on the recommendation of the commission.</p> <p>The commission may, in writing, give to a person other than a member of its personnel the mandate to either make an investigation or endeavour to effect a settlement between the parties under the terms of subparagraph 1 or 2 of the second paragraph of section 71, with the obligation to report to the commission within a specified time.</p> <p>For the arbitration of a matter, the commission shall designate an arbitrator to act alone from among persons having notable experience and expertise in, sensitivity to and interest for matters of human rights and freedoms and included in the panel of arbitrators established periodically by the Government according to the recruitment and selection procedure prescribed by Government regulation. The arbitrator shall act in accordance with the rules set out in Book VII, except Chapter II of Title I, of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), adapted as required.</p> <p>No person having taken part in the investigation may be</p>	<p>62. The commission shall appoint the personnel it requires for the performance of its functions; they may be dismissed by order of the Government but only on the recommendation of the commission.</p> <p>The commission may, in writing, give to a person other than a member of its personnel the mandate to either make an investigation or endeavour to effect a settlement between the parties under the terms of subparagraph 1 or 2 of the second paragraph of section 71, with the obligation to report to the commission within a specified time.</p> <p>For the arbitration of a matter, the commission shall designate an arbitrator to act alone from among persons having notable experience and expertise in, sensitivity to and interest for matters of human rights and freedoms and included in the panel of arbitrators established periodically by the Government according to the recruitment and selection procedure prescribed by Government regulation. The arbitrator shall act in accordance with the rules set out in Title II of Book VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), except Chapter II, adapted as required.</p> <p>No person having taken part in the investigation may be</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		given the mandate to endeavour to effect a settlement or act as an arbitrator except with the consent of the parties.	given the mandate to endeavour to effect a settlement or act as an arbitrator except with the consent of the parties.	
		<p>93. Notwithstanding sections 9 and 83 of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information (chapter A-2.1), any information or document furnished voluntarily to the commission and held by it for the purpose of the devising or implementation of or compliance with an affirmative action program established under this Charter or an equal access employment program established under the Act respecting equal access to employment in public bodies (chapter A-2.01) is confidential and may be used only for the purposes for which it was furnished; it shall not be disclosed or used otherwise, except with the consent of the person or organization having furnished it.</p> <p>No such information or document may be revealed before a tribunal by or on behalf of the commission or, despite paragraph 9 of section 71, reported to the Attorney General, except with the consent of the person or organization having furnished the information or document to the commission and the consent of the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>This section shall not be construed as limiting the power to compel the person or organization, by way of a summons, warrant or order, to communicate any information or document relating to an affirmative action program.</p> <p>Moreover, such information or the contents of such document must, on request, be communicated by the Commission to the minister responsible for the administration of Part III of this Charter and the Act respecting equal access to employment in</p>	<p>93. Notwithstanding sections 9 and 83 of the Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information (chapter A-2.1), any information or document furnished voluntarily to the commission and held by it for the purpose of the devising or implementation of or compliance with an affirmative action program established under this Charter or an equal access employment program established under the Act respecting equal access to employment in public bodies (chapter A-2.01) is confidential and may be used only for the purposes for which it was furnished; it shall not be disclosed or used otherwise, except with the consent of the person or organization having furnished it.</p> <p>No such information or document may be revealed before a tribunal by or on behalf of the commission or, despite paragraph 9 of section 71, reported to the Attorney General, except with the consent of the person or organization having furnished the information or document to the commission and the consent of the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>This section shall not be construed as limiting the power to compel the person or organization, by way of a summons, subpoena, warrant or order, to communicate any information or document relating to an affirmative action program.</p> <p>Moreover, such information or the contents of such document must, on request, be communicated by the Commission to the minister responsible for the administration of Part III of this Charter and the Act respecting equal access to employment in</p>	Art. 835

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		public bodies in order to allow the minister to assess the carrying out of that Part and that Act.	public bodies in order to allow the minister to assess the carrying out of that Part and that Act.	
		<p>104. To hear an application, the Tribunal shall sit in a division composed of 3 members, that is, the judge presiding the division and 2 assessors assisting him, designated by the president. The member presiding the division shall decide the application alone.</p> <p>However, a preliminary or incidental application or an application under section 81 or 82 shall be heard and decided by the president or by the judge to whom he refers the application; such an application shall be referred to a division of the Tribunal in the cases determined by the rules of procedure and practice or where the president so decides.</p>	<p>104. To hear an application, the Tribunal shall sit in a division composed of 3 members, that is, the judge presiding the division and 2 assessors assisting him, designated by the president. The member presiding the division shall decide the application alone.</p> <p>However, a preliminary or incidental application or an application under section 81 or 82 shall be heard and decided by the president or by the judge to whom he refers the application; such an application shall be referred to a division of the Tribunal in the cases determined by the tribunal regulations.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
		<p>109. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse provided for in articles 33 and 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Tribunal, its president or any other member acting in its or his official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul summarily any decision, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>109. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Tribunal, its president or any other member acting in its or his official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul summarily any decision, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		110. The president of the Tribunal may, with the assistance of the majority of the other members, adopt such rules of procedure and practice as are considered necessary for the performance of the functions of the Tribunal.	110. The president of the Tribunal may, with the assistance of the majority of the other members, adopt such regulations as are considered necessary for the performance of the functions of the Tribunal.	Art. 778, par. 13
		113. In the absence of an applicable rule of procedure and practice , the Tribunal may, on the basis of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), adapted as required, render such rulings and orders of procedure and practice as the performance of its functions may require.	113. In the absence of an applicable rule in the tribunal regulation , the Tribunal may, on the basis of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), adapted as required, render such rulings and orders of procedure and practice as the performance of its functions may require.	<p>Art. 778, par. 13</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Moreover, in the absence of a provision applicable to a particular case, the Tribunal may, in a matter submitted to it, prescribe with the same effect any act or formality which could have been prescribed in the rules of procedure and practice .	Moreover, in the absence of a provision applicable to a particular case, the Tribunal may, in a matter submitted to it, prescribe with the same effect any act or formality which could have been prescribed in the tribunal regulations .	Art. 778, par. 13
		<p>114. Every application shall be submitted to the Tribunal in writing and served in accordance with the rules provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), unless it is made in the course of a hearing. Where the said Code provides that a mode of service requires authorization, it may be obtained from the Tribunal.</p> <p>The application shall be filed at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the person on whom the conclusions of the application may be imposed or, in the case of the implementation of an affirmative action program, the person on whom the program has been or may be imposed has his domicile or, failing that, his residence or principal business establishment.</p>	<p>114. Every application shall be submitted to the Tribunal in writing and notified in accordance with the rules provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), unless it is made in the course of a hearing. Where the said Code provides that a mode of notification requires authorization, it may be obtained from the Tribunal.</p> <p>The application shall be filed at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the person on whom the conclusions of the application may be imposed or, in the case of the implementation of an affirmative action program, the person on whom the program has been or may be imposed has his domicile or, failing that, his residence or principal business establishment.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>115. Within 15 days of the filing of an application other than an application referred to in the second paragraph of section 104, the plaintiff shall file a factum setting out his pretensions, which the Tribunal shall serve on every interested person or organization. Within 30 days of the service, every interested person or organization wishing to do so may file a factum of his or its own, which the Tribunal shall serve on the plaintiff.</p> <p>Failure to comply with this section on the part of the plaintiff may entail the dismissal of the application.</p>	<p>115. Within 15 days of the filing of an application other than an application referred to in the second paragraph of section 104, the plaintiff shall file a factum setting out his pretensions, which the Tribunal shall notify to every interested person or organization. Within 30 days of the notification, every interested person or organization wishing to do so may file a factum of his or its own, which the Tribunal shall notify to the plaintiff.</p> <p>Failure to comply with this section on the part of the plaintiff may entail the dismissal of the application.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		120. On his own initiative or on request, the president of the Tribunal or the member designated by him to preside the	120. On his own initiative or on request, the president of the Tribunal or the member designated by him to preside the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>hearing shall fix the date of the hearing.</p> <p>The Tribunal shall give written notice of the hearing to every party and to his attorney, unless the party has waived his right thereto, not less than one clear day before the hearing in the case of an application under the second paragraph of section 104 and not less than 10 clear days before the hearing in all other cases. The notice shall set out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the purpose of the hearing; (2) the date, time and place of the hearing; (3) the right of every party to be assisted or represented by an advocate; (4) the right of every party to waive a <i>viva voce</i> hearing and present his views in writing; (5) the right of every party to request that the hearing be held <i>in camera</i> or that an order be issued banning or restricting the disclosure, publication or release of any information or document; (6) the power of the Tribunal to hear the application and to render any decision or issue any order without further time or notice, despite the default or absence of any party or of his attorney. 	<p>hearing shall fix the date of the hearing.</p> <p>The Tribunal shall give written notice of the hearing to every party and to his attorney, unless the party has waived his right thereto, not less than one day before the hearing in the case of an application under the second paragraph of section 104 and not less than 10 days before the hearing in all other cases. The notice shall set out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the purpose of the hearing; (2) the date, time and place of the hearing; (3) the right of every party to be assisted or represented by an advocate; (4) the right of every party to waive a <i>viva voce</i> hearing and present his views in writing; (5) the right of every party to request that the hearing be held <i>in camera</i> or that an order be issued banning or restricting the disclosure, publication or release of any information or document; (6) the power of the Tribunal to hear the application and to render any decision or issue any order without further time or notice, despite the default or absence of any party or of his attorney. 	Terminological harmonization
		<p>126. The Tribunal may, in a final decision, condemn one of the parties who appeared in the proceedings to the payment of the costs and disbursements or apportion them among them as it determines.</p>	<p>126. The Tribunal may, in a final decision, condemn one of the parties in the proceedings to the payment of the costs and disbursements or apportion them among them as it determines.</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>129. The clerk of the Court of Québec of the district where the application was filed shall cause every final decision to be served on all parties who appeared in the proceedings and on all parties contemplated by the first paragraph of section 116, as soon as it is filed at the office of the Court.</p> <p>However, where a decision is rendered in the presence of a party or his attorney, it is deemed to be served on them on being so rendered.</p>	<p>129. The clerk of the Court of Québec of the district where the application was filed shall cause every final decision to be notified to all parties in the proceedings and to all parties contemplated by the first paragraph of section 116, as soon as it is filed at the office of the Court.</p> <p>However, where a decision is rendered in the presence of a party or his attorney, it is deemed to be notified to them on being so rendered.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>130. A decision of the Tribunal condemning a person to pay a sum of money becomes executory as a judgment of the Court of Québec or the Superior Court, according to their respective jurisdictions, and has all the effects thereof from the date of its filing at the office of the Court of Québec or of its homologation in Superior Court.</p> <p>Homologation of the decision is obtained by the filing by the clerk of the Court of Québec of the district where the decision of the Tribunal was filed of a certified copy of the decision at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district where the condemned person has his domicile or, failing that, his residence or principal business establishment.</p> <p>A final decision of the Tribunal other than a decision described in the first paragraph is executory upon the expiry of the time for appeal, in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the decision, unless the Tribunal orders provisional execution of the decision upon its service or at any specified later date.</p> <p>Any other decision of the Tribunal is executory upon its service and notwithstanding appeal, unless the appeal tribunal orders otherwise.</p>	<p>130. A decision of the Tribunal condemning a person to pay a sum of money becomes executory as a judgment of the Court of Québec or the Superior Court, according to their respective jurisdictions, and has all the effects thereof from the date of its filing at the office of the Court of Québec or of its homologation in Superior Court.</p> <p>Homologation of the decision is obtained by the filing by the clerk of the Court of Québec of the district where the decision of the Tribunal was filed of a certified copy of the decision at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district where the condemned person has his domicile or, failing that, his residence or principal business establishment.</p> <p>A final decision of the Tribunal other than a decision described in the first paragraph is executory upon the expiry of the time for appeal, in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the decision, unless the Tribunal orders provisional execution of the decision upon its notification or at any specified later date.</p> <p>Any other decision of the Tribunal is executory upon its notification and notwithstanding appeal, unless the appeal</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
			tribunal orders otherwise.	
		<p>131. Every person who fails to comply with a decision of the Tribunal which has been duly served on him and which does not require to be homologated in Superior Court is guilty of contempt of court and may be condemned, with or without imprisonment for not over one year, and without prejudice to any suit for damages, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.</p> <p>Every person who contravenes a ban or restriction on disclosure, publication or release imposed by a decision of the Tribunal rendered under section 121 is liable to the same sanction, except that the amount of the fine shall not exceed \$5,000.</p>	<p>131. Every person who fails to comply with a decision of the Tribunal which has been duly notified to him and which does not require to be homologated in Superior Court is guilty of contempt of court and may be condemned, with or without imprisonment for not over one year, and without prejudice to any suit for damages, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.</p> <p>Every person who contravenes a ban or restriction on disclosure, publication or release imposed by a decision of the Tribunal rendered under section 121 is liable to the same sanction, except that the amount of the fine shall not exceed \$5,000.</p>	Art. 783
		133. Subject to section 85, the rules relating to appeals set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), with the necessary modifications, apply to any appeal under this Chapter.	133. Subject to section 85, the rules relating to appeals set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), with the necessary modifications, apply to any appeal under this Chapter.	Art. 782
Railway Act	C-14.1	<p>26. At the request of the parties or the arbitrator, the witnesses shall be summoned by a written order signed by the clerk. The latter may administer oaths.</p> <p>Any person duly summoned before an arbitrator who refuses to appear or to testify may be compelled to do so in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Witnesses are entitled to the same taxation of costs as witnesses in Superior Court. The costs taxed are payable by the party who summoned or examined the witness.</p>	<p>26. At the request of the parties or the arbitrator, the witnesses shall be summoned by a written order signed by the clerk. The latter may administer oaths.</p> <p>Any person duly summoned before an arbitrator who refuses to appear or to testify may be compelled to do so in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Witnesses are entitled to the same indemnity and allowances as witnesses in Superior Court. The amount is payable by the party who summoned or examined the witness.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
Cinema Act	C-18.1	184. Where an order of the Régie rendered under section 182 is not complied with, the Superior Court may, on a motion by the Minister or any person generally or specially designated by him for that purpose, order the demolition of the structure and	184. Where an order of the Régie rendered under section 182 is not complied with, the Superior Court may, on application by the Minister or any person generally or specially designated by him for that purpose, order the demolition of the structure and	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		order the owner of the premises where films are exhibited to maintain the premises closed until the work required to meet the regulatory requirements is carried out.	order the owner of the premises where films are exhibited to maintain the premises closed until the work required to meet the regulatory requirements is carried out.	
Cities and Towns Act	C-19	<p>14.1. The Attorney General may</p> <p>(1) present a motion to quash or set aside a by-law of the council or a <i>procès-verbal</i>, roll, resolution or other order of the council or of the executive committee;</p> <p>(2) make, against a member of the council or an officer or employee of a municipality or of a supramunicipal body who is disqualified from holding his office or employment, the recourse provided for in articles 838 to 843 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>For the purposes of this section, the expression “supramunicipal body” has the meaning given to it by sections 18 and 19 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Elected Municipal Officers (chapter R-9.3).</p>	<p>14.1. The Attorney General may</p> <p>(1) apply to quash or set aside a by-law of the council or a <i>procès-verbal</i>, roll, resolution or other order of the council or of the executive committee;</p> <p>(2) exercise, against a member of the council or an officer or employee of a municipality or of a supramunicipal body who is disqualified from holding his office or employment, an application for judicial review under subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of article 529 and articles 532 to 535 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>For the purposes of this section, the expression “supramunicipal body” has the meaning given to it by sections 18 and 19 of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Elected Municipal Officers (chapter R-9.3).</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 780 Art. 778, par. 11</p>
		<p>72. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or reducing the salary of an officer or employee referred to in the second or third paragraph of section 71, shall be served on the officer or employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Subject to section 89 of the Police Act (chapter P-13.1), a person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph has been imposed may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established by the Labour Code (chapter C-27) to make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p>	<p>72. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or reducing the salary of an officer or employee referred to in the second or third paragraph of section 71, shall be served on the officer or employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Subject to section 89 of the Police Act (chapter P-13.1), a person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph has been imposed may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established by the Labour Code (chapter C-27) to make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>81. In the case of section 79 or 80, the council may, in addition to any other legal recourse, recover, from such officer or employee of the municipality or from his representatives, all such moneys, keys, books, papers, insignia, documents, records and other things, without prejudice to damages, with costs.</p> <p>The council may exercise the same rights and obtain the same remedy against any other person having in his possession and refusing to deliver up any such things.</p>	<p>81. In the case of section 79 or 80, the council may, in addition to any other legal recourse, recover, from such officer or employee of the municipality or from his representatives, all such moneys, keys, books, papers, insignia, documents, records and other things, without prejudice to damages, with legal costs.</p> <p>The council may exercise the same rights and obtain the same remedy against any other person having in his possession and refusing to deliver up any such things.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>83. The council may bring an action to account against any employee responsible for moneys belonging to the municipality, and he shall, if necessary, be condemned to render account, and to pay the sum which he is declared to owe, with interest and costs of suit.</p>	<p>83. The council may bring an action to account against any employee responsible for moneys belonging to the municipality, and he shall, if necessary, be condemned to render account, and to pay the sum which he is declared to owe, with interest, expenses and legal costs.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>107.16. Notwithstanding any general law or special Act, neither the chief auditor nor the employees under the chief auditor's direction or the professionals under contract may be compelled to give testimony relating to any information obtained in the performance of their duties or to produce any document containing such information.</p> <p>Neither the chief auditor nor the employees under the chief auditor's direction may be prosecuted by reason of any act they have done or failed to do in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>No civil action may be instituted by reason of the publication of a report of the chief auditor prepared under this Act or of the publication in good faith of an extract or summary of such a report.</p>	<p>107.16. Notwithstanding any general law or special Act, neither the chief auditor nor the employees under the chief auditor's direction or the professionals under contract may be compelled to give testimony relating to any information obtained in the performance of their duties or to produce any document containing such information.</p> <p>Neither the chief auditor nor the employees under the chief auditor's direction may be prosecuted by reason of any act they have done or failed to do in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>No civil action may be instituted by reason of the publication of a report of the chief auditor prepared under this Act or of the publication in good faith of an extract or summary of such a report.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the chief auditor, the employees under the chief auditor's direction or the professionals under contract acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal, on a motion, may summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered contrary to the provisions of the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the chief auditor, the employees under the chief auditor's direction or the professionals under contract acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal, on an application, may summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered contrary to the provisions of the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>109. At any time of the year, if so required in writing by at least 50 ratepayers, the council shall also order a special audit of the accounts of the municipality for one or more of the last five years, provided that no such audit has already been made for the same years under this section.</p> <p>The auditor <i>ad hoc</i> shall be appointed by the council, but before he is appointed the choice which the council intends to make must be accepted in writing by the majority of the ratepayers who demanded the audit; failing agreement between such ratepayers and the council, the auditor <i>ad hoc</i> shall be appointed by a judge of the Court of Québec upon the petition of one of the parties after notice of eight clear days to the other party.</p> <p>The costs of such audit shall be payable by the responsible officer or employee of the municipality, if he has been guilty of embezzlement or if, having been found short in his accounts, he fails to repay the balance within the time fixed by the last paragraph; otherwise the costs shall be payable by the persons who demanded the audit, unless the audit is of no advantage to the municipality.</p>	<p>109. At any time of the year, if so required in writing by at least 50 ratepayers, the council shall also order a special audit of the accounts of the municipality for one or more of the last five years, provided that no such audit has already been made for the same years under this section.</p> <p>The auditor <i>ad hoc</i> shall be appointed by the council, but before he is appointed the choice which the council intends to make must be accepted in writing by the majority of the ratepayers who demanded the audit; failing agreement between such ratepayers and the council, the auditor <i>ad hoc</i> shall be appointed by a judge of the Court of Québec on application by one of the parties after notice of eight clear days to the other party.</p> <p>The costs of such audit shall be payable by the responsible officer or employee of the municipality, if he has been guilty of embezzlement or if, having been found short in his accounts, he fails to repay the balance within the time fixed by the last paragraph; otherwise the costs shall be payable by the persons who demanded the audit, unless the audit is of no advantage to the municipality.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(...)</p> <p>Within 30 days after the service upon him of a copy of the report of the audit, the defaulting officer or employee of the municipality must pay the amount of the balance which he has been found to owe, as well as the costs of the audit.</p>	<p>(...)</p> <p>Within 30 days after the notification to him of a copy of the report of the audit, the defaulting officer or employee of the municipality must pay the amount of the balance which he has been found to owe, as well as the costs of the audit.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>323. The mayor may call a special sitting of the council whenever he deems proper, by an oral or written intimation to the clerk of the municipality. The clerk shall issue a notice of convocation summarily specifying the business to be transacted at such sitting and shall cause such notice to be served upon every member of the council not later than 24 hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the sitting, in accordance with section 338.</p> <p>The posting of a notice by registered or certified mail at least two clear days before the sitting is equivalent to service of the notice of convocation.</p>	<p>323. The mayor may call a special sitting of the council whenever he deems proper, by an oral or written intimation to the clerk of the municipality. The clerk shall issue a notice of convocation summarily specifying the business to be transacted at such sitting and shall cause such notice to be notified to every member of the council not later than 24 hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the sitting, in accordance with section 338.</p> <p>The posting of a notice by registered mail at least two clear days before the sitting is equivalent to notification of the notice of convocation.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10 Art. 783</p>
		<p>334. Except when otherwise provided, every notice given under the provisions of this Act or by order of the council, for municipal purposes, shall be drawn up, and published and served, in accordance with the formalities prescribed in the following sections.</p>	<p>334. Except when otherwise provided, every notice given under the provisions of this Act or by order of the council, for municipal purposes, shall be drawn up, and published and notified, in accordance with the formalities prescribed in the following sections.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>335. Every notice shall be either special or public, and shall be in writing.</p> <p>Public notices shall be published; special notices shall be served.</p> <p>Public notices must be drawn up in French and in English.</p>	<p>335. Every notice shall be either special or public, and shall be in writing.</p> <p>Public notices shall be published; special notices shall be notified.</p> <p>Public notices must be drawn up in French and in English.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>336. Every copy of a notice which must be served, published or</p>	<p>336. Every copy of a notice which must be notified, published</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		posted up, shall be attested either by the person who gives such notice, by the clerk of the council or by the person in charge of access to documents of the municipality.	or posted up, shall be attested either by the person who gives such notice, by the clerk of the council or by the person in charge of access to documents of the municipality.	
		<p>337. The original of every notice shall be accompanied by a certificate of publication or of service, made by the person publishing or serving the same.</p> <p>The original of such notice and the certificate which accompanies it, shall be filed in the office of the council, by the person who has given the notice, to form part of the municipal archives.</p>	<p>337. The original of every notice shall be accompanied by a certificate of publication or of notification, made by the person publishing or notifying the same.</p> <p>The original of such notice and the certificate which accompanies it, shall be filed in the office of the council, by the person who has given the notice, to form part of the municipal archives.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 783</p>
		<p>338. Except in cases where this Act permits a different mode of service, the service of a special notice shall be made by leaving a copy of the notice with the person to whom it is addressed, in person, or with a reasonable person at his domicile or his business establishment, even when occupied by him in partnership with some other person.</p> <p>The service shall be made by the person who gives the notice, an officer or employee of the municipality, a peace officer, a bailiff or an employee of a public or private mail delivery or courier enterprise.</p>	<p>338. Except in cases where this Act permits a different mode of notification, the notification of a special notice shall be made by leaving a copy of the notice with the person to whom it is addressed, in person, or with a reasonable person at his domicile or his business establishment, even when occupied by him in partnership with some other person.</p> <p>The notification shall be made by the person who gives the notice, an officer or employee of the municipality, a peace officer, a bailiff or an employee of a public or private mail delivery or courier enterprise.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		339. Every property-owner or taxpayer, domiciled outside the territory of a municipality, may, by a special notice filed in the office of the council, appoint an agent to represent him for purposes connected with the service of municipal notices.	339. Every property-owner or taxpayer, domiciled outside the territory of a municipality, may, by a special notice filed in the office of the council, appoint an agent to represent him for purposes connected with the notification of municipal notices.	Art. 783
		<p>340. The special notice addressed to an absent property-owner or taxpayer who has appointed an agent residing in the territory of the municipality, must be served on such agent, in the same manner as on a resident owner.</p> <p>If no agent resident in the territory of the municipality has</p>	<p>340. The special notice addressed to an absent property-owner or taxpayer who has appointed an agent residing in the territory of the municipality, must be notified to such agent, in the same manner as to a resident owner.</p> <p>If no agent resident in the territory of the municipality has</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		been appointed, the notice shall be served by lodging, in the post-office of the locality, a copy thereof in a sealed and registered or certified envelope addressed to the absent property-owner or taxpayer.	been appointed, the notice shall be notified by lodging, in the post-office of the locality, a copy thereof in a registered envelope addressed to the absent property-owner or taxpayer.	Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10
		342. No special notice may be served , except upon juridical days between seven hours and nineteen hours, except in the case of a notice calling a special sitting.	342. No special notice may be notified , except on working days between seven hours and nineteen hours, except in the case of a notice calling a special sitting.	Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 5
		343. If the doors of the domicile or business establishment where service of a special notice should be made are closed, or if there is no reasonable person therein, service shall be effected by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the doors of the domicile or business establishment.	343. If the doors of the domicile or business establishment where notification of a special notice should be made are closed, or if there is no reasonable person therein, notification shall be effected by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the doors of the domicile or business establishment.	Art. 783 Art. 783
		344. The intermediate time after special notice shall run from the day on which such notice was served , exclusive of such day.	344. The intermediate time after special notice shall run from the day on which such notice was notified , exclusive of such day.	Art. 783
		348. Whosoever has acquiesced in the requirements of a notice, or who has, in any manner, become sufficiently acquainted with its tenor or object, cannot thereafter avail himself of the insufficiency or informality of such notice, or of the omission of its publication or service .	348. Whosoever has acquiesced in the requirements of a notice, or who has, in any manner, become sufficiently acquainted with its tenor or object, cannot thereafter avail himself of the insufficiency or informality of such notice, or of the omission of its publication or notification .	Art. 783
		<p>348.2. Where the delinquent or the owner or operator of the immovable is, in his opinion, aggrieved by a decision of the council made under section 348.1, he may, within 10 days of notification thereof, contest the decision before the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The proceeding is brought by the filing of a motion and is governed by the rules of ordinary procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The motion shall be heard and decided by preference. It shall</p>	<p>348.2. Where the delinquent or the owner or operator of the immovable is, in his opinion, aggrieved by a decision of the council made under section 348.1, he may, within 10 days of notification thereof, contest the decision before the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The proceeding is brought by the filing of an application and is governed by the rules that apply to contentious proceedings set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The application shall be heard and decided by preference. It</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>not suspend the contested decision, unless a judge orders otherwise.</p> <p>The court may confirm, vary or quash the decision of the council.</p>	<p>shall not suspend the contested decision, unless a judge orders otherwise.</p> <p>The court may confirm, vary or quash the decision of the council.</p>	harmonisation
		<p>348.3. The council may apply to the Court of Québec, in accordance with the rules of ordinary procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), for the cancellation of the permit or certificate or any other authorization granted by the municipality for an activity or use in an immovable or part of an immovable accessible to the public</p> <p>(1) where the activity or use may endanger the life or health of persons or cause serious or irreparable damage to property;</p> <p>(2) where the activity or use disturbs public tranquility.</p> <p>The motion shall be heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>Such a proceeding, however, may not be brought in cases where an application may be made by the municipality to the Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux under section 85 of the Act respecting liquor permits (chapter P-9.1).</p>	<p>348.3. The council may apply to the Court of Québec, in accordance with the rules that apply to contentious proceedings set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), for the cancellation of the permit or certificate or any other authorization granted by the municipality for an activity or use in an immovable or part of an immovable accessible to the public</p> <p>(1) where the activity or use may endanger the life or health of persons or cause serious or irreparable damage to property;</p> <p>(2) where the activity or use disturbs public tranquility.</p> <p>The application shall be heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>Such a proceeding, however, may not be brought in cases where an application may be made by the municipality to the Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux under section 85 of the Act respecting liquor permits (chapter P-9.1).</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>352. Any <i>procès-verbal</i>, roll, resolution or other order of the council may be set aside, by reason of illegality, in the same manner, within the same time and with the same effect as a by-law of the council, in accordance with sections 397 to 408. They shall be subject to the provisions of section 364.</p> <p>The special recourse granted by this section shall not exclude or affect the action to annul in cases where same may be</p>	<p>352. Any <i>procès-verbal</i>, roll, resolution or other order of the council may be set aside, by reason of illegality, in the same manner, within the same time and with the same effect as a by-law of the council, in accordance with sections 397 to 408. They shall be subject to the provisions of section 364.</p> <p>The special recourse granted by this section shall not exclude or affect an application for judicial review under subparagraph</p>	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>brought under the provisions of article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>This section applies subject to the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1).</p>	<p>1 of the first paragraph of article 529 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>This section applies subject to the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1).</p>	
		<p>355. Every service which should be made at the office of the council, may also be made with the same effect outside of such office, upon the clerk personally.</p>	<p>355. Every notification which should be made at the office of the council, may also be made with the same effect outside of such office, to the clerk personally.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>356. Every by-law, on pain of nullity, must be preceded by a notice of motion given at a sitting of the council and be read at a subsequent sitting held on a later day.</p> <p>It is not necessary to read the by-law if a copy of the proposed by-law was given to the council members not later than two juridical days before the sitting at which it is to be approved and if, at that sitting, all the council members present declare that they have read it and waive the reading of it. In this case, however, the clerk or the person presiding at the meeting must mention the object of the by-law, its implications, its scope, its costs and, where that applies, the mode of financing and payment and repayment.</p> <p>The person in charge of access to documents of the municipality must issue a copy of the by-law to every person requesting it within the two juridical days preceding such sitting.</p> <p>He must also take the necessary measures to ensure that copies of the by-law are put at the disposal of the public at the beginning of the meeting, for reference.</p>	<p>356. Every by-law, on pain of nullity, must be preceded by a notice of motion given at a sitting of the council and be read at a subsequent sitting held on a later day.</p> <p>It is not necessary to read the by-law if a copy of the proposed by-law was given to the council members not later than two working days before the sitting at which it is to be approved and if, at that sitting, all the council members present declare that they have read it and waive the reading of it. In this case, however, the clerk or the person presiding at the meeting must mention the object of the by-law, its implications, its scope, its costs and, where that applies, the mode of financing and payment and repayment.</p> <p>The person in charge of access to documents of the municipality must issue a copy of the by-law to every person requesting it within the two working days preceding such sitting.</p> <p>He must also take the necessary measures to ensure that copies of the by-law are put at the disposal of the public at the beginning of the meeting, for reference.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 5</p>
		<p>397. Any person concerned may, by motion, in accordance with the rules of ordinary procedure prescribed by the Code of</p>	<p>397. Any person concerned may, in accordance with the rules that apply to judicial review proceedings under the Code of</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), apply and obtain on the ground of illegality, the quashing of any by-law or part of by-law of the council, with costs against the municipality.	Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), apply and obtain on the ground of illegality, the quashing of any by-law or part of by-law of the council, with legal costs against the municipality.	Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation
		<p>399. The petition shall set forth, in a clear and precise manner, the reasons alleged in support of the application, and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the by-law impugned, if such copy could be obtained.</p> <p>If no such copy could be obtained, the court of competent jurisdiction or a judge of that court, upon application to that effect, shall order the production thereof by the clerk of the council, and the clerk shall for such purposes be deemed to be an officer of the court.</p>	<p>399. The application shall set forth, in a clear and precise manner, the reasons alleged in support of it, and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the by-law impugned, if such copy could be obtained.</p> <p>If no such copy could be obtained, the court of competent jurisdiction or a judge of that court, upon application to that effect, shall order the production thereof by the clerk of the council, and the clerk shall for such purposes be deemed to be an officer of the court.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		400. The petition shall be served at the office of the council, four days at least before it is presented to the court.	400. The application shall be served at the office of the council, four days at least before it is presented to the court.	Terminological harmonisation
		401. Before the service of the petition, the petitioner shall give security for costs in the same manner as security in judicial proceedings is given, otherwise such petition shall not be received by the court.	401. Before the service of the application, the applicant shall give security for costs in the same manner as security in judicial proceedings is given, otherwise such application shall not be received by the court.	Terminological harmonisation
		402. The court or judge may, if it or he deem it expedient, allow the petition to be answered in writing.	402. The court or judge may, if it or he deem it expedient, allow the application to be answered in writing.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>404. (1) The court may, by the judgment, quash such by-law, in whole or in part, order the service of such judgment at the office of the council interested, and cause the same to be published either in the manner prescribed for the publication of orders of the council, or in one or more newspapers.</p> <p>(2) Every by-law or part of by-law so quashed shall cease to be in force from the date of the judgment.</p>	<p>404. (1) The court may, by the judgment, quash such by-law, in whole or in part, order the notification of such judgment at the office of the council interested, and cause the same to be published either in the manner prescribed for the publication of orders of the council, or in one or more newspapers.</p> <p>(2) Every by-law or part of by-law so quashed shall cease to be in force from the date of the judgment.</p>	Art. 783
		405. The court may condemn either of the parties to pay the costs of the contestation; and such costs may be recovered from	405. The court may condemn either of the parties to pay the legal costs of the contestation; and such legal costs may be	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the parties to the suit and from their sureties.</p> <p>The judgment, as far as the costs are concerned, shall be executory against the sureties, fifteen days after a copy thereof has been served upon them.</p>	<p>recovered from the parties to the suit and from their sureties.</p> <p>The judgment, as far as the legal costs are concerned, shall be executory against the sureties, fifteen days after a copy thereof has been notified to them.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 783</p>
		<p>408. (1) Notwithstanding article 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), there shall be no appeal from interlocutory judgments rendered in an action to quash a by-law under sections 397 to 407. The party may, however, take exception to such judgments and they may be revised at the same time as the final judgment if an appeal is brought from the latter.</p> <p>(2) An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from the final judgment rendered in any matter mentioned in sections 352 and 397.</p> <p>The appeal must be brought within 30 days after the date of the judgment.</p> <p>It has precedence over any other appeal at the first session of the court after the inscription.</p> <p>The plaintiff shall serve the judgment granting his action on the municipality by a certified copy of it with the clerk.</p>	<p>408. (1) Notwithstanding article 31 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), there shall be no appeal from judgments rendered in the course of a proceeding in an action to quash a by-law under sections 397 to 407. The party may, however, take exception to such judgments and they may be revised at the same time as the final judgment if an appeal is brought from the latter.</p> <p>(2) An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from the final judgment rendered in any matter mentioned in sections 352 and 397.</p> <p>The appeal must be brought within 30 days after the date of the judgment.</p> <p>It has precedence over any other appeal at the first session of the court after the inscription.</p> <p>The plaintiff shall notify the judgment granting his action to the municipality by a certified copy of it with the clerk.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>458.4. Within 45 days of receipt of the application, the council shall order the clerk to send a notice by registered or certified mail to every ratepayer having a place of business in the district, or cause it to be served on him, informing him that a register will be open to receive the signatures of the ratepayers who oppose the formation of the association.</p>	<p>458.4. Within 45 days of receipt of the application, the council shall order the clerk to send a notice by registered mail to every ratepayer having a place of business in the district, or cause it to be notified to him, informing him that a register will be open to receive the signatures of the ratepayers who oppose the formation of the association.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>458.6. The clerk shall attach to the notice a copy of the application and of the documents accompanying it, the names and addresses of the ratepayers to whom the notice has been sent or on whom it has been served, and the text of this subdivision and of every pertinent by-law.</p>	<p>458.6. The clerk shall attach to the notice a copy of the application and of the documents accompanying it, the names and addresses of the ratepayers to whom the notice has been sent or on whom it has been notified or served, and the text of this subdivision and of every pertinent by-law.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		458.12. If a poll is to be held, the clerk shall, at least 15 days before the appointed day, send a notice by registered or certified mail to every ratepayer having a place of business in the district, or cause it to be served on him, informing him that a poll will be held within 90 days from the filing of the application.	458.12. If a poll is to be held, the clerk shall, at least 15 days before the appointed day, send a notice by registered mail to every ratepayer having a place of business in the district, or cause it to be notified to him, informing him that a poll will be held within 90 days from the filing of the application.	Art. 778, par. 10 Art. 783
		468.28. The board of directors has its meetings at such times as it may determine by resolution. It shall also meet at the written request of the chairman, or of one-third of its members, addressed to the secretary. The request shall mention the subject proposed for consideration. The notice of meeting addressed by the secretary to the members of the board of directors must be drawn up and served in the manner prescribed by a resolution of the board of directors. The request shall mention the subject proposed for consideration.	468.28. The board of directors has its meetings at such times as it may determine by resolution. It shall also meet at the written request of the chairman, or of one-third of its members, addressed to the secretary. The request shall mention the subject proposed for consideration. The notice of meeting addressed by the secretary to the members of the board of directors must be drawn up and notified in the manner prescribed by a resolution of the board of directors. The request shall mention the subject proposed for consideration.	Art. 783
		468.46. The payment of the contribution of each municipality may be made in one or several instalments in such a manner and at such time as may be fixed by by-law of the management board approved by all the municipalities whose territory is subject to its jurisdiction. If there is no by-law, the demand for payment is made at the beginning of every three-month period and the amount due is exigible within 30 days of the mailing of the demand by registered or certified mail . At the expiry of that time it bears interest at the rate determined under section 50 of the Act respecting municipal debts and loans (chapter D-7).	468.46. The payment of the contribution of each municipality may be made in one or several instalments in such a manner and at such time as may be fixed by by-law of the management board approved by all the municipalities whose territory is subject to its jurisdiction. If there is no by-law, the demand for payment is made at the beginning of every three-month period and the amount due is exigible within 30 days of the mailing of the demand by registered mail . At the expiry of that time it bears interest at the rate determined under section 50 of the Act respecting municipal debts and loans (chapter D-7).	Art. 778, par. 10
		469. Where the conciliator fails to bring the municipalities to an agreement, the Commission municipale du Québec, at the request of one of them, notice of which is given to the other party and to the intermunicipal management board, if any, may	469. Where the conciliator fails to bring the municipalities to an agreement, the Commission municipale du Québec, at the request of one of them, notice of which is given to the other party and to the intermunicipal management board, if any, may	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		make the arbitration award it considers equitable after hearing the municipalities concerned and the management board and examining the report of the conciliator remitted to it by the Minister. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) respecting the homologation of arbitration awards apply, adapted as required, to the arbitration award of the Commission.	make the arbitration award it considers equitable after hearing the municipalities concerned and the management board and examining the report of the conciliator remitted to it by the Minister. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) respecting the homologation of arbitration awards apply, adapted as required, to the arbitration award of the Commission.	Art. 782
		<p>499. The council may pass such by-laws as may be necessary to enforce the collection of any special tax imposed in virtue of this Act.</p> <p>Nevertheless a sale by the sheriff or any other sale having the effect of a forced sale shall not free an immovable from the taxes and special assessments imposed on such immovable which are not yet due.</p>	<p>499. The council may pass such by-laws as may be necessary to enforce the collection of any special tax imposed in virtue of this Act.</p> <p>Nevertheless a sale under judicial authority shall not free an immovable from the taxes and special assessments imposed on such immovable which are not yet due.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14 Terminological harmonisation
		505. If the taxes are not paid at the expiry of the time prescribed therefor by section 504 or, as the case may be, any other period of time applicable under Division IV of Chapter XVIII of the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1) which deals with the payment and refund of taxes, the treasurer may levy them, together with costs, by seizure and sale of such movables liable to seizure and belonging to such persons, as may be found in the territory of the municipality.	505. If the taxes are not paid at the expiry of the time prescribed therefor by section 504 or, as the case may be, any other period of time applicable under Division IV of Chapter XVIII of the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1) which deals with the payment and refund of taxes, the treasurer may levy them, together with legal costs, by seizure and sale of such movables liable to seizure and belonging to such persons, as may be found in the territory of the municipality.	Terminological harmonisation
		506. Such seizure and sale shall be made under a warrant prepared by the mayor and signed and issued by the clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court, according to the amount claimed, addressed to a bailiff and executed by that officer, under his oath of office, according to the same rules and under the same responsibilities and penalties as a writ of execution against movable property issued by the Court of Québec.	506. Such seizure and sale shall be made under a notice of execution prepared by the mayor and filed with the court office by the clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court, according to the amount claimed, addressed to a bailiff and executed by that officer, under his oath of office, according to the same rules and under the same responsibilities and penalties as a notice of execution against movable property issued by the Court of Québec.	Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 778, par. 2

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The mayor, in preparing such warrant, shall not incur any personal responsibility, but shall act under the responsibility of the municipality.</p> <p>The clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court shall issue the warrant upon the filing of a certificate of the mayor establishing that the debt is exigible in the amount indicated therein.</p>	<p>The mayor, in preparing such notice of execution, shall not incur any personal responsibility, but shall act under the responsibility of the municipality.</p> <p>The clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court shall file the notice of execution upon the filing of a certificate of the mayor establishing that the debt is exigible in the amount indicated therein.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
		<p>508. The sale may only be stopped by an opposition before the Court of Québec or the Superior Court, according to the amount claimed, where an opposition to the seizure of movables is permitted by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). Such opposition must be accompanied by an order to suspend signed by the judge or clerk. It shall be returnable in eight days and is proceeded upon and decided according to the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 596 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul a seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	<p>508. The sale may only be stopped by an opposition before the Court of Québec or the Superior Court, according to the amount claimed, where an opposition to the seizure of movables is permitted by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). Such opposition must be accompanied by an order to suspend signed by the judge or clerk. It shall be returnable in eight days and is proceeded upon and decided according to the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 735 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul a seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>509. The payment of municipal taxes may be claimed also by an action brought in the name of the municipality, before the Court of Québec or the Municipal Court, if there be one.</p> <p>The clerk of the Court of Québec has the same power as the clerk of the Superior Court under article 194 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), upon the accomplishing of the same formalities, to render judgment against the defendant who fails to appear or to plead, provided that a detailed statement of the account for the municipal taxes claimed by the action be filed, and that the declaration, under oath or affidavit,</p>	<p>509. The payment of municipal taxes may be claimed also by an action brought in the name of the municipality, before the Court of Québec or the Municipal Court, if there be one.</p> <p>The special clerk of the Court of Québec has the same power as the special clerk of the Superior Court under article 181 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), upon the accomplishing of the same formalities, to render judgment against the defendant who fails to answer the summons, to attend the case management conference without valid cause or to defend the application within the time limit set in the case</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>establishing that the amount is due to the knowledge of the deponent, be given and subscribed to by the clerk or secretary-treasurer, or by the treasurer of the municipality. Such oath is taken before the mayor of the municipality, or before a justice of the peace, a commissioner for oaths or a notary.</p> <p>The sale of an immovable by the sheriff or other officer, in execution of a judgment in such an action, is subject to its being redeemed, in the same manner and same time as sales by the clerk of the municipality.</p> <p>The defendant may obtain a stay of such action if the rolls, by-laws, minutes or other municipal acts upon which it is based are sought to be quashed or annulled, unless section 252.1 of the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1) provides that the tax must be paid despite the proceedings to quash or annul. This stay is ordered by the court before whom the proceedings to quash or annul are pending, at its discretion.</p>	<p>protocol, provided that a detailed statement of the account for the municipal taxes claimed by the action be filed, and that the declaration, under oath or affidavit, establishing that the amount is due to the knowledge of the deponent, be given and subscribed to by the clerk or secretary-treasurer, or by the treasurer of the municipality. Such oath is taken before the mayor of the municipality, or before a justice of the peace, a commissioner for oaths or a notary.</p> <p>The sale of an immovable under judicial authority, in execution of a judgment in such an action, is subject to its being redeemed, in the same manner and same time as sales by the clerk of the municipality.</p> <p>The defendant may obtain a stay of such action if the rolls, by-laws, minutes or other municipal acts upon which it is based are sought to be quashed or annulled, unless section 252.1 of the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1) provides that the tax must be paid despite the proceedings to quash or annul. This stay is ordered by the court before whom the proceedings to quash or annul are pending, at its discretion.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14
		<p>514. Such notice shall also be published twice in a newspaper circulated in the territory of the municipality. The sale cannot be held before the expiration of 15 days from the second publication.</p> <p>At the time of the first publication of the notice, the clerk must immediately transmit a copy thereof by registered or certified letter to the registrar, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to notify interested parties in the manner indicated by the Civil Code.</p>	<p>514. Such notice shall also be published twice in a newspaper circulated in the territory of the municipality. The sale cannot be held before the expiration of 15 days from the second publication.</p> <p>At the time of the first publication of the notice, the clerk must immediately transmit a copy thereof by registered mail to the registrar, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to notify interested parties in the manner indicated by the Civil Code.</p> <p>Failure to notify the registrar shall not render the proceedings</p>	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Failure to notify the registrar shall not render the proceedings null, but the officer or employee so in default shall be responsible for any damage resulting therefrom.</p> <p>When the sale of an immovable mentioned in the list and notice above mentioned is not proceeded with, the clerk in charge of such sale must inform the registrar thereof by registered or certified letter.</p>	<p>null, but the officer or employee so in default shall be responsible for any damage resulting therefrom.</p> <p>When the sale of an immovable mentioned in the list and notice above mentioned is not proceeded with, the clerk in charge of such sale must inform the registrar thereof by registered mail.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>515. The clerk must also, by registered or certified letter, within the time provided in section 513, notify of the date and place of such sale, each person whose property is to be sold and whose name appears on the valuation roll then in force with respect to such immovable.</p> <p>If such person has no known domicile in Québec, the formality of the notice shall not be necessary.</p>	<p>515. The clerk must also, by registered mail, within the time provided in section 513, notify of the date and place of such sale, each person whose property is to be sold and whose name appears on the valuation roll then in force with respect to such immovable.</p> <p>If such person has no known domicile in Québec, the formality of the notice shall not be necessary.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>516. If the sale is stopped by any proceeding which has been decided upon only after the day fixed for the sale, the notice of sale which is to be published in the newspapers shall be sufficient if it is drawn up in conformity with article 682 of the Code of Civil Procedure and published according to the provisions of the said article once fifteen days at least before the day fixed for the sale.</p>	<p>516. If the sale is stopped by any proceeding which has been decided upon only after the day fixed for the sale, the notice of sale which is to be published in the newspapers shall be sufficient if it is drawn up in conformity with article 748 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
		<p>518. The sale cannot be suspended except by an opposition taken in the Court of Québec of the district or in the Superior Court of the district, according to their respective jurisdiction, determined by the value of the immovable as entered on the valuation roll in force.</p> <p>The provisions of articles 678 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) shall apply to such opposition, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>518. The sale cannot be suspended except by an opposition taken in the Court of Québec of the district or in the Superior Court of the district, according to their respective jurisdiction, determined by the value of the immovable as entered on the valuation roll in force.</p> <p>The provisions of articles 735 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall apply to such opposition, with the necessary modifications.</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 596 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul a seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	<p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 735 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul a seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>523. The proceeds of the sale of each immovable shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for the district, for distribution according to law.</p> <p>The clerk of the Superior Court shall obtain from the registrar a copy of any page of the land register concerning the adjudged immovable that may be useful to him for the purposes of apportioning the proceeds of the sale. Where the clerk of the Superior Court considers it necessary and if the amount to be apportioned exceeds \$1,000, he may obtain from the registrar the certified statement described in articles 703 to 707 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). The clerk of the Superior Court shall pay out of the proceeds of the sale the cost of the copy of the page of the land register and, as the case may be, the cost of the certified statement.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale shall be apportioned among the creditors according to the rules provided for in the case of a seizure of immovables in execution, without the formality of a scheme of collocation if the amount to be apportioned does not exceed \$1,000.</p> <p>The clerk of the Superior Court, after distribution of the monies, shall deposit in the registry office a certified copy of the judgment of distribution, for the purpose of cancelling totally or partially the registration of the claims or hypothecs which have been paid in whole or in part.</p>	<p>523. The proceeds of the sale of each immovable shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court for the district, for distribution according to law.</p> <p>The clerk of the Superior Court shall obtain from the registrar a copy of any page of the land register concerning the adjudged immovable that may be useful to him for the purposes of apportioning the proceeds of the sale. Where the clerk of the Superior Court considers it necessary and if the amount to be apportioned exceeds \$1,000, he may obtain from the registrar the certified statement described in article 3019 of the Civil Code. The clerk of the Superior Court shall pay out of the proceeds of the sale the cost of the copy of the page of the land register and, as the case may be, the cost of the certified statement.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale shall be apportioned among the creditors according to the rules provided for in the case of a seizure of immovables in execution, without the formality of a scheme of collocation if the amount to be apportioned does not exceed \$1,000.</p> <p>The clerk of the Superior Court, after distribution of the monies, shall deposit in the registry office a certified copy of the judgment of distribution, for the purpose of cancelling totally or partially the registration of the claims or hypothecs which have been paid in whole or in part.</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>536. Whenever immovables situated in the territory of a municipality are sold for municipal or school taxes, the municipality may bid upon and acquire such immovables through the mayor or other person, upon the authorization of the council, without having to immediately pay the amount of the adjudication. The municipality may also bid upon and acquire such immovables, at any sheriff's sale or other sale having the same effect as a sheriff's sale.</p> <p>The bid of the municipality shall not however, in any case, exceed the amount of the taxes, in capital, interest and costs, with an amount sufficient to satisfy any prior or hypothecary claim of a rank prior or equal to that of municipal taxes.</p>	<p>536. Whenever immovables situated in the territory of a municipality are sold for municipal or school taxes, the municipality may bid upon and acquire such immovables through the mayor or other person, upon the authorization of the council, without having to immediately pay the amount of the adjudication. The municipality may also bid upon and acquire such immovables, at any sale under judicial authority or other sale having the same effect.</p> <p>The bid of the municipality shall not however, in any case, exceed the amount of the taxes, in capital, interest and costs, with an amount sufficient to satisfy any prior or hypothecary claim of a rank prior or equal to that of municipal taxes.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14
		<p>538. If the right to redeem be not exercised within one year from the adjudication, the clerk, the sheriff or the trustee, as the case may be, shall draw up and sign a deed of sale in favour of the municipality, and have it registered.</p>	<p>538. If the right to redeem be not exercised within one year from the adjudication, the clerk, the bailiff or the trustee, as the case may be, shall draw up and sign a deed of sale in favour of the municipality, and have it registered.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>540. A municipality may bid upon and acquire any immovable property hypothecated in its favour under any law authorizing it to make a loan to help those who have suffered disaster, at any sale by the sheriff or at any sale having the effect of a sheriff's sale.</p> <p>The municipality's bid must not however exceed the amount of its claim in capital, interest and costs, together with a sufficient sum to satisfy any prior or hypothecary claim having prior or equal rank to that of such claim.</p>	<p>540. A municipality may bid upon and acquire any immovable property hypothecated in its favour under any law authorizing it to make a loan to help those who have suffered disaster, at any sale under judicial authority or at any sale having the same effect.</p> <p>The municipality's bid must not however exceed the amount of its claim in capital, interest and costs, together with a sufficient sum to satisfy any prior or hypothecary claim having prior or equal rank to that of such claim.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14 Art. 778, par. 14
		<p>572. A special notice of the petition to obtain the authorization contemplated in section 571 must be served on each owner concerned and such notice shall state that after 30 days the petition will be submitted to the Government and that any opposition must be forwarded in writing to the Minister of</p>	<p>572. A special notice of the petition to obtain the authorization contemplated in section 571 must be notified to each owner concerned and such notice shall state that after 30 days the petition will be submitted to the Government and that any opposition must be forwarded in writing to the Minister of</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy within such time.	Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy within such time.	
		<p>573.20. Neither the Municipal Ombudsman, its members in the case of a body, or the members of the personnel may be prosecuted by reason of an act they have done or failed to do in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised nor an injunction granted against the Municipal Ombudsman, its members in the case of a body, the members of the personnel or any professionals under contract, if acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal, on a motion, may summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered contrary to the first or second paragraph.</p>	<p>573.20. Neither the Municipal Ombudsman, its members in the case of a body, or the members of the personnel may be prosecuted by reason of an act they have done or failed to do in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor an injunction granted against the Municipal Ombudsman, its members in the case of a body, the members of the personnel or any professionals under contract, if acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal, on an application, may summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered contrary to the first or second paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>585. (1) If any person claim or pretend to have suffered bodily injury by any accident, for which he intends to claim damages from the municipality, he shall, within 15 days from the date of such accident, give or cause to be given notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality of such intention, containing the particulars of his claim, and stating the place of his residence, failing which the municipality shall be relieved from any liability for any damages caused by such accident, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.</p> <p>(2) In case of any claim for damages to property, movable or immovable, a similar notice shall also be given to the clerk of the municipality, within 15 days, failing which the municipality shall not be liable for any damages, any provision of law to the</p>	<p>585. (1) If any person claim or pretend to have suffered bodily injury by any accident, for which he intends to claim damages from the municipality, he shall, within 15 days from the date of such accident, give or cause to be given notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality of such intention, containing the particulars of his claim, and stating the place of his residence, failing which the municipality shall be relieved from any liability for any damages caused by such accident, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.</p> <p>(2) In case of any claim for damages to property, movable or immovable, a similar notice shall also be given to the clerk of the municipality, within 15 days, failing which the municipality</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>contrary notwithstanding.</p> <p>(3) No such action shall be instituted before the expiration of 15 days from the date of the service of such notice.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The absence of notice or its irregularity because late, insufficient or otherwise defective, must be set up by exception to dismiss action or by dilatory exception, as the case may be, and not by a plea to the merits. Failure to invoke such means within the time and according to the rules established by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), constitutes a waiver of such irregularity.</p> <p>No contestation of the facts may be inscribed until judgment is rendered on the said exception to dismiss action or on the said dilatory exception and such judgment must dispose thereof and not reserve them for the merits.</p> <p>(5) No action in damages shall lie unless such action be instituted within six months after the day on which the accident happened or the right of action accrued.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>shall not be liable for any damages, any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding.</p> <p>(3) No such action shall be instituted before the expiration of 15 days from the date of the notification of such notice.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The absence of notice or its irregularity because late, insufficient or otherwise defective, must be set up by preliminary exception and not by a defence on merits. Failure to invoke such an exception within the time and according to the rules established by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), constitutes a waiver of such irregularity.</p> <p>No defence on merits may be inscribed until judgment is rendered on the said preliminary exception and such judgment must dispose thereof and not reserve it for the merits.</p> <p>(5) No action in damages shall lie unless such action be instituted within six months after the day on which the accident happened or the right of action accrued.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>588. In case of judgment against the defendants under section 587, execution shall first be issued only against the defendant other than the municipality, and the municipality shall not be required to take steps to pay such judgment, including costs of execution against the other defendant, until such execution is returned unsatisfied, or unless there be an opposition to or contestation of the seizure for reasons other than matters of</p>	<p>588. In case of judgment against the defendants under section 587, execution shall first be issued only against the defendant other than the municipality, and the municipality shall not be required to take steps to pay such judgment, including costs of execution against the other defendant, until the notice of execution is returned unsatisfied, or unless there be an opposition to or contestation of the seizure for reasons other</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>form.</p> <p>If the municipality pays such judgment it shall become subrogated in the rights of the plaintiff therein, and may enforce payment of the same from the other defendant, and shall be entitled to execution therein against him, and to take such other proceedings as judgment creditors are entitled to take.</p>	<p>than matters of form.</p> <p>If the municipality pays such judgment it shall become subrogated in the rights of the plaintiff therein, and may enforce payment of the same from the other defendant, and shall be entitled to execution therein against him, and to take such other proceedings as judgment creditors are entitled to take.</p>	
		<p>591. Whenever a copy of a judgment condemning the municipality to pay a sum of money has been served at the office of the council, the treasurer shall, forthwith, upon being authorized by the council or by the mayor, pay the amount thereof out of the funds at his disposal, according to the by-laws made under section 477.</p>	<p>591. Whenever a copy of a judgment condemning the municipality to pay a sum of money has been notified to the office of the council, the treasurer shall, forthwith, upon being authorized by the council or by the mayor, pay the amount thereof out of the funds at his disposal, according to the by-laws made under section 477.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>592. If there be no funds, or if those at the disposal of the treasurer be not sufficient, the council shall, immediately after the service of the judgment, order the treasurer, by resolution, to levy, on the taxable property within the territory of the municipality, a sum sufficient to pay the amount due with the interest and costs.</p> <p>The council may also proceed by way of a loan by-law requiring only the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy.</p>	<p>592. If there be no funds, or if those at the disposal of the treasurer be not sufficient, the council shall, immediately after the notification of the judgment, order the treasurer, by resolution, to levy, on the taxable property within the territory of the municipality, a sum sufficient to pay the amount due with the interest and costs.</p> <p>The council may also proceed by way of a loan by-law requiring only the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>593. The court which rendered the judgment may, on petition to that effect presented either in term or in vacation, grant to the council any time which it deems necessary to levy the moneys required.</p>	<p>593. The court which rendered the judgment may, on application to that effect presented either in term or in vacation, grant to the council any time which it deems necessary to levy the moneys required.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>594. If the judgment have not been satisfied within two months after the service thereof at the office of the council, or at the expiration of the time granted by the court or agreed upon by the parties, the person in whose favour such judgment was rendered may, on producing the return of such service, obtain</p>	<p>594. If the judgment have not been satisfied within two months after the notification thereof at the office of the council, or at the expiration of the time granted by the court or agreed upon by the parties, the person in whose favour such judgment was rendered may, on producing the return of such notification,</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the issue of a writ of execution from the court against the municipality, returnable before the same court so soon as the amount of the judgment and costs has been levied.	give a bailiff instructions to proceed with the execution against the municipality. The bailiff files the notice of execution with the court office, in the record concerned.	Art. 778, par. 2 Terminological harmonization
		<p>595. Such writ shall be attested and signed by the clerk, sealed with the seal of the court, and addressed to the sheriff of the district in which the territory of such municipality is situated, enjoining him, among other things:</p> <p>(1) to levy from the municipality, with all possible despatch, the amount of the debt with interest and costs of the judgment as well as of the execution;</p> <p>(2) in default of immediate payment by the municipality,—</p> <p>(a) to apportion the sums to be levied on all the taxable property in the territory of the municipality, in proportion to its value, as it appears by the valuation roll, with the same powers and under the same obligations and penalties as the council and the clerk, to whom he shall be lawfully substituted for the levying of such money;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(f) to sell the immovable property liable for such amounts in default of their payment, in the same manner and with the same effect as if he were acting under a writ of execution against immovable property issued by the Superior Court of the district;</p>	<p>595. Such notice of execution shall be signed by the clerk, sealed with the seal of the court, and addressed to the clerk of the district in which the territory of such municipality is situated, enjoining him, among other things:</p> <p>(1) to levy from the municipality, with all possible despatch, the amount of the debt with interest and costs of the judgment as well as of the execution;</p> <p>(2) in default of immediate payment by the municipality,—</p> <p>(a) to apportion the sums to be levied on all the taxable property in the territory of the municipality, in proportion to its value, as it appears by the valuation roll, with the same powers and under the same obligations and penalties as the council and the clerk, to whom he shall be lawfully substituted for the levying of such money;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(f) to sell the immovable property liable for such amounts in default of their payment, in the same manner and with the same effect as if he were acting under a notice of execution against immovable property issued by the Superior Court of the district;</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2 Terminological harmonization</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
		596. The sheriff shall execute without delay, either personally or by his officers, all the requirements of such writ or of any other order subsequently issued by the court.	596. The clerk shall execute without delay, either personally or by his officers, all the requirements of such writ or of any other order subsequently issued by the court.	Terminological harmonization
		597. The sheriff shall have free access to the registers, valuation rolls, collection rolls and other documents deposited	597. The clerk shall have free access to the registers, valuation rolls, collection rolls and other documents deposited in the	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		in the office of the council, and he may demand the services of the officers or employees of the municipality, under the same penalties as if such services were required by the council itself.	office of the council, and he may demand the services of the officers or employees of the municipality, under the same penalties as if such services were required by the council itself.	
		<p>598. The sheriff shall take possession of the valuation roll and other documents which are necessary to him for the execution of the judgment and orders of the court.</p> <p>On the refusal or neglect of the municipal council or of the officers or employees of the municipality to deliver up such documents, he may take possession thereof.</p>	<p>598. The clerk shall take possession of the valuation roll and other documents which are necessary to him for the execution of the judgment and orders of the court.</p> <p>On the refusal or neglect of the municipal council or of the officers or employees of the municipality to deliver up such documents, he may take possession thereof.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>599. If it be impossible for the seizing officer to obtain the valuation roll which should serve as a basis for the collection of the moneys, or if there be no such valuation roll, the sheriff shall, without delay, proceed to make a valuation of the taxable property; and he may base the special collection roll for the money to be levied, on such valuation as if it were the valuation roll in force.</p> <p>The costs incurred in making such valuation, as taxed by the court from which the writ issued, shall form part of the costs of execution and shall be recoverable from the municipality.</p>	<p>599. If it be impossible for the seizing officer to obtain the valuation roll which should serve as a basis for the collection of the moneys, or if there be no such valuation roll, the clerk shall, without delay, proceed to make a valuation of the taxable property; and he may base the special collection roll for the money to be levied, on such valuation as if it were the valuation roll in force.</p> <p>The costs incurred in making such valuation, as taxed by the court issuing the judgment, shall form part of the costs of execution and shall be recoverable from the municipality.</p>	Terminological harmonization Terminological harmonization
		600. The fees, costs and disbursements of the sheriff shall be taxed in the discretion of the judge of the court from which the writ of execution issued .	600. The fees, costs and disbursements of the clerk shall be taxed in the discretion of the judge of the court issuing the judgment .	Terminological harmonization Terminological harmonization
		601. The sheriff shall transmit to the office of the council a copy of his special collection roll, and any other roll or document whereof he has taken possession, after having levied the whole amount set forth in the writ of execution, together with interest and costs.	601. The clerk shall transmit to the office of the council a copy of his special collection roll, and any other roll or document whereof he has taken possession, after having levied the whole amount set forth in the writ of execution, together with interest and costs.	Terminological harmonization
		602. The arrears due, in virtue of the sheriff's special collection	602. The arrears due, in virtue of the clerk's special collection	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		roll, shall belong to the municipality and may be recovered by such municipality in the same manner as any other municipal tax. If any surplus remain in the hands of the sheriff , it shall belong to such municipality.	roll, shall belong to the municipality and may be recovered by such municipality in the same manner as any other municipal tax. If any surplus remain in the hands of the clerk , it shall belong to such municipality.	harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		603. The sheriff may obtain from the court any order calculated to facilitate and ensure the complete execution of the writ addressed to him .	603. The clerk may obtain from the court any order calculated to facilitate and ensure the complete execution of the notice filed with the court office .	Terminological harmonization Art. 778, par. 2
		604. If the municipality, against which any judgment has been rendered, holds property in its own name, such property may be seized and taken in execution in the ordinary manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure . If any such property be hypothecated for the debt which is the object of the judgment, it shall be sold before the issue of the writ mentioned in section 594 .	604. If the municipality, against which any judgment has been rendered, holds property in its own name, such property may be seized and taken in execution in the ordinary manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) . If any such property be hypothecated for the debt which is the object of the judgment, it shall be sold before the notice of execution mentioned in section 594 is filed .	Art. 782 Art. 778, par. 2
		604.6. A municipality shall (...) (3) assume the defence of a member of the council against whom a motion has been brought under section 312.1 of the Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities (chapter E-2.2). Where the person assumes, himself or through an attorney of his choice, the defence or representation, the municipality shall pay any reasonable costs incurred therefor. However, the municipality may, with the consent of the person, reimburse such costs to him instead of paying them.	604.6. A municipality shall (...) (3) assume the defence of a member of the council against whom an application has been brought under section 312.1 of the Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities (chapter E-2.2). Where the person assumes, himself or through an attorney of his choice, the defence or representation, the municipality shall pay any reasonable costs incurred therefor. However, the municipality may, with the consent of the person, reimburse such costs to him instead of paying them.	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...)	(...)	
Code of ethics and conduct of the Members of the National Assembly	C-23.1	<p>50. Despite section 27, a Cabinet Minister who has not been elected to the National Assembly may receive from an authorized political party or an authorized party authority, from the date he or she becomes a Cabinet Minister until he or she ceases to be a Cabinet Minister or is elected as a Member, whichever occurs first, an amount not exceeding the amount the Cabinet Minister would receive under section 1 of the Act respecting the conditions of employment and the pension plan of the Members of the National Assembly (chapter C-52.1) if he or she were a Member.</p> <p>That amount must not be taken into account in computing allowances, pensions or benefits provided for by that Act. However, the amount is a salary for the purposes of subparagraph 11 of the first paragraph of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>50. Despite section 27, a Cabinet Minister who has not been elected to the National Assembly may receive from an authorized political party or an authorized party authority, from the date he or she becomes a Cabinet Minister until he or she ceases to be a Cabinet Minister or is elected as a Member, whichever occurs first, an amount not exceeding the amount the Cabinet Minister would receive under section 1 of the Act respecting the conditions of employment and the pension plan of the Members of the National Assembly (chapter C-52.1) if he or she were a Member.</p> <p>That amount must not be taken into account in computing allowances, pensions or benefits provided for by that Act. However, the amount is income for the purposes of article 698 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
		<p>86. No remedy under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), including an extraordinary recourse, may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Ethics Commissioner or the persons the Ethics Commissioner has authorized to conduct an inquiry.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, annul by a summary proceeding any decision rendered or order or injunction issued contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>86. No remedy under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), including an application for judicial review, may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Ethics Commissioner or the persons the Ethics Commissioner has authorized to conduct an inquiry.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by a summary proceeding any decision rendered or order or injunction issued contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	Art. 782 Art. 779 Terminological harmonisation
Highway Safety Code	C-24.2	<p>46. Subject to section 17, a person who becomes the owner of a road vehicle as a result of a death, a gift, a partition, a winding-up, a bankruptcy, the exercise of a right of repossession, the complete transfer of a business or a judicial sale must remit the registration certificate to the Société and apply for a new registration for the vehicle.</p>	<p>46. Subject to section 17, a person who becomes the owner of a road vehicle as a result of a death, a gift, a partition, a winding-up, a bankruptcy, the exercise of a right of repossession, the complete transfer of a business or a sale under judicial authority must remit the registration certificate to the Société and apply for a new registration for the vehicle.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>119. The order directing that a restricted licence be issued falls within the jurisdiction of a judge in chambers and must be applied for by a motion to the court of the domicile or establishment of the applicant and served on the Société at least ten days before the date fixed for its presentation.</p> <p>The clerk and the clerk's staff must assist the person in the drafting of the motion if he so requests.</p>	<p>119. The order directing that a restricted licence be issued falls within the jurisdiction of a judge in chambers and must be applied for to the court of the domicile or establishment of the applicant and served on the Société at least ten days before the date fixed for its presentation.</p> <p>The clerk and the clerk's staff must assist the person in the drafting of the application if he so requests.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>120. Where a motion is served on it pursuant to section 119, the Société shall transmit to the court, before the date fixed for the presentation of the motion, any information held by it in respect of the applicant regarding the application of section 121.</p>	<p>120. Where an application is served on it pursuant to section 119, the Société shall transmit to the court, before the date fixed for the presentation of the application, any information held by it in respect of the applicant regarding the application of section 121.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>121. No order directing that a restricted licence be issued may be given nor any restricted licence issued if</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(6) the reason invoked to obtain a restricted licence is related to the business of transportation by taxi and, at the time of presentation of the motion, the class of the applicant's licence authorizing the driving of a taxi is cancelled or his right to obtain a licence of that class is suspended following a conviction for an act referred to in paragraph 2, 3, 4 or 5 of section 26 of the Act respecting transportation services by taxi (chapter S-6.01);</p> <p>(7) the licence cancelled is a learner's licence.</p> <p>For the purposes of subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph, the two-year period before the cancellation or suspension includes the day on which the sanction is imposed.</p>	<p>121. No order directing that a restricted licence be issued may be given nor any restricted licence issued if</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(6) the reason invoked to obtain a restricted licence is related to the business of transportation by taxi and, at the time of presentation of the application, the class of the applicant's licence authorizing the driving of a taxi is cancelled or his right to obtain a licence of that class is suspended following a conviction for an act referred to in paragraph 2, 3, 4 or 5 of section 26 of the Act respecting transportation services by taxi (chapter S-6.01);</p> <p>(7) the licence cancelled is a learner's licence.</p> <p>For the purposes of subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph, the two-year period before the cancellation or suspension includes the day on which the sanction is imposed.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>194. Where the Société receives the notice provided for in article 364 of the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1) in respect of a person, it shall</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The Société shall put an end to the application of the measures provided for in the first paragraph on the juridical day following receipt of the notice provided for in article 365 of that Code.</p>	<p>194. Where the Société receives the notice provided for in article 364 of the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1) in respect of a person, it shall</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The Société shall put an end to the application of the measures provided for in the first paragraph on the working day following receipt of the notice provided for in article 365 of that Code.</p>	Art. 778, par. 5
		<p>209.11. The owner of a road vehicle seized may, on the authorization of a judge of the Court of Québec acting in chambers in civil matters, recover his vehicle on the conditions set out in section 209.15,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The motion for release must be served on the Société with a copy of the minute of the seizure at least two clear days before its presentation to the judge. The motion is heard and decided by preference. Saturday and Sunday are not counted in calculating the time for the service.</p>	<p>209.11. The owner of a road vehicle seized may, on the authorization of a judge of the Court of Québec acting in chambers in civil matters, recover his vehicle on the conditions set out in section 209.15,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The application for release must be served on the Société with a copy of the minute of the seizure at least two clear days before its presentation to the judge. The application is heard and decided by preference. Saturday and Sunday are not counted in calculating the time for the service.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>209.12. Where a motion is served on it, the Société may plead, before the date fixed for the presentation of the motion, any ground of law or fact which shows that the conclusions of the motion cannot be granted in whole or in part.</p>	<p>209.12. Where an application is served on it, the Société may plead, before the date fixed for the presentation of the application, any ground of law or fact which shows that the conclusions of the application cannot be granted in whole or in part.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>555. No recourse provided in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Société, one of its members or a person designated under section 17.1 of the Act respecting the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (chapter S-11.011), acting in their official capacity.</p>	<p>555. No application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Société, one of its members or a person designated under section 17.1 of the Act respecting the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (chapter S-11.011), acting in their official capacity.</p>	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		556. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 555.	556. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to section 555.	Terminological harmonisation
Code of Penal Procedure	C-25.1	8. The procedure relating to contempt of court prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), adapted as required, applies to contempt of court proceedings under this Code.	8. The procedure relating to contempt of court prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), adapted as required, applies to contempt of court proceedings under this Code.	Art. 782
		17. In computing any period of time under this Code, the day which marks the start of the period is not counted but, except in the case of clear days, the terminal day is counted. Saturdays and non-juridical days are counted, but when the last day is a Saturday or a non-juridical day, the period is extended to the next following juridical day.	17. In computing any period of time under this Code, the day which marks the start of the period is not counted but, except in the case of clear days, the terminal day is counted. Saturdays and holidays are counted, but when the last day is a Saturday or a holiday, the period is extended to the next following working day.	Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 778, par. 5
		18. The following are non-juridical days: (...)	18. The following are holidays: (...)	Art. 778, par. 5
		19. Service of a written proceeding under this Code or the rules of practice may be made by mail or by a peace officer or bailiff.	19. Service of a written proceeding under this Code or the court regulations may be made by mail or by a peace officer or bailiff.	Art. 778, par. 13
		20. Service by mail is made by sending the proceeding by registered, certified or priority mail to the residence or business establishment of the person for whom it is intended or, in the case of a legal person, to its head office, one of its establishments or the business establishment of one of its agents. In the case of registered or certified mail, service is deemed to be made on the date on which the notice of receipt or delivery of the proceeding is signed by the person for whom it is intended or any other person to whom the proceeding may be	20. Notification by mail is made by sending the proceeding by registered or priority mail to the residence or business establishment of the person for whom it is intended or, in the case of a legal person, to its head office, one of its establishments or the business establishment of one of its agents. In the case of registered mail, notification is deemed to be made on the date on which the notice of receipt or delivery of the proceeding is signed by the person for whom it is intended or any other person to whom the proceeding may be delivered	Art. 778, par. 10 Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		delivered under article 21. In the case of priority mail, service is deemed to be made on the date of delivery to the person for whom it is intended or to any other person to whom the proceeding may be delivered under article 21.	under article 21. In the case of priority mail, notification is deemed to be made on the date of delivery to the person for whom it is intended or to any other person to whom the proceeding may be delivered under article 21.	
		<p>27. Where service is made by registered or certified mail, the notice of receipt or, as the case may be, the notice of delivery serves as an attestation of service.</p> <p>Where service is made by priority mail, a copy of the bill of lading attached to the document transmitted electronically to the sender by the Canada Post Corporation replaces the attestation of service if both documents bear the same priority mail number and if the document transmitted electronically also includes</p> <p>(1) the date of delivery of the proceeding;</p> <p>(2) the name of the person who received the document served;</p> <p>(3) an attestation that the information transmitted to the sender conforms with the information entered in the data bank of the Corporation, signed by a person authorized by the Corporation.</p>	<p>27. Where notification is made by registered mail, the notice of receipt or, as the case may be, the notice of delivery serves as an attestation of notification.</p> <p>Where notification is made by priority mail, a copy of the bill of lading attached to the document transmitted electronically to the sender by the Canada Post Corporation replaces the attestation of notification if both documents bear the same priority mail number and if the document transmitted electronically also includes</p> <p>(1) the date of delivery of the proceeding;</p> <p>(2) the name of the person who received the document notified;</p> <p>(3) an attestation that the information transmitted to the sender conforms with the information entered in the data bank of the Corporation, signed by a person authorized by the Corporation.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>30. Unless otherwise provided, an application to a judge under this Code or the rules of practice is made orally, without prior notice.</p> <p>Where an oral application requires prior notice, the notice must briefly and precisely state the nature of the application and the grounds on which it is based, and indicate at what date and place it will be made.</p>	<p>30. Unless otherwise provided, an application to a judge under this Code or the court regulations is made orally, without prior notice.</p> <p>Where an oral application requires prior notice, the notice must briefly and precisely state the nature of the application and the grounds on which it is based, and indicate at what date and place it will be made.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 13</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		32. Unless otherwise provided, every prior notice and, where such is the case, every written application and affidavit must be served on the adverse party not less than five clear days before the date of the application and must be filed in the office of the court of competent jurisdiction in the place where the application is to be made within the same time unless another time is fixed by the rules of practice .	32. Unless otherwise provided, every prior notice and, where such is the case, every written application and affidavit must be served on the adverse party not less than five clear days before the date of the application and must be filed in the office of the court of competent jurisdiction in the place where the application is to be made within the same time unless another time is fixed by the court regulations .	Art. 778, par. 13
		34. When a question referred to in articles 95 and 95.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) arises, the notice periods prescribed in those articles may not operate to delay the release of the defendant or a witness.	34. When a question referred to in articles 76 to 78 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) arises, the notice periods prescribed in those articles may not operate to delay the release of the defendant or a witness.	Art. 782
		42. A judge before whom a witness is called to appear who finds that the witness has failed to appear before him or has left the place of the hearing without having been released from the obligation of remaining in attendance may (1) order that a new summons be served on the witness by a peace officer or a bailiff or by registered, certified or priority mail; or (2) issue a warrant of arrest if he is satisfied that the witness can give useful evidence and, on the strength of proof of the receipt of the summons, that he was duly summoned, or that the witness is attempting to evade justice.	42. A judge before whom a witness is called to appear who finds that the witness has failed to appear before him or has left the place of the hearing without having been released from the obligation of remaining in attendance may (1) order that a new summons be served on the witness by a bailiff or that it be notified to the witness by a peace officer by registered or priority mail; or (2) issue a warrant of arrest if he is satisfied that the witness can give useful evidence and, on the strength of proof of the receipt of the summons, that he was duly summoned, or that the witness is attempting to evade justice.	Art. 778, par. 10
		57. Unless inconsistent with this division or with the rules of practice , the rules provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) as to the procedure for the appointment of commissioners, the recording of depositions by commissioners and the attestation and the return of depositions, adapted as required, apply to a commission constituted pursuant to this Code.	57. Unless inconsistent with this division or with the court regulations , the rules provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) as to the procedure for the appointment of commissioners, the recording of depositions by commissioners and the attestation and the return of depositions, adapted as required, apply to a commission constituted pursuant to this Code.	Art. 778, par. 13 Art. 782
		61. The rules of evidence in criminal matters, including the	61. The rules of evidence in criminal matters, including the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Canada Evidence Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter C-5), apply to penal matters, adapted as required and subject to the rules provided in this Code or in any other Act in respect of offences thereunder and subject to article 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and the Act to establish a legal framework for information technology (chapter C-1.1).</p> <p>The provisions of the Criminal Code (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter C-46) relating to video and audio evidence apply, having regard to the resources put at the disposal of the court, to the trial of proceedings instituted in accordance with this Code.</p>	<p>Canada Evidence Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter C-5), apply to penal matters, adapted as required and subject to the rules provided in this Code or in any other Act in respect of offences thereunder and subject to article 283 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and the Act to establish a legal framework for information technology (chapter C-1.1).</p> <p>The provisions of the Criminal Code (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter C-46) relating to video and audio evidence apply, having regard to the resources put at the disposal of the court, to the trial of proceedings instituted in accordance with this Code.</p>	Art. 782
		106. The execution of a search warrant or telewarrant cannot commence more than fifteen days after it is issued nor, without the written authorization of the judge who issued it, before seven a.m. or after eight p.m., or on a non-judicial day.	106. The execution of a search warrant or telewarrant cannot commence more than fifteen days after it is issued nor, without the written authorization of the judge who issued it, before seven a.m. or after eight p.m., or on a holiday.	Art. 778, par. 5
		CHAPTER X (before s. 265) EXTRAORDINARY REMEDIES AND HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS	CHAPTER X (before s. 265) APPLICATIONS FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW UNDER THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS	Art. 778, par. 11
		<p>265. Articles 834 to 858 and 861 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to judgments and decisions rendered under this Code.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, no remedy under the said articles may be exercised in the case of a judgment or decision that is or was appealable by operation of law or with leave.</p> <p>Where the judge dismisses an application for an extraordinary remedy or habeas corpus proceedings, he may do so with or without costs, in the amount fixed by regulation.</p>	<p>265. Articles 82 and 529 to 535 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to judgments and decisions rendered under this Code.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, no remedy under the said articles may be exercised in the case of a judgment or decision that is or was appealable by operation of law or with leave.</p> <p>Where the judge dismisses an application for judicial review or habeas corpus proceedings, he may do so with or without costs, in the amount fixed by regulation. Where he grants the</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 779</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Where he grants the application, he may do so without costs or order that the amount be determined, if advisable, at the time of the judgment on the proceedings.	application, he may do so without costs or order that the amount be determined, if advisable, at the time of the judgment on the proceedings.	
		<p>272. An appeal is brought by filing a notice of appeal in the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>The notice must indicate the grounds for the appeal and the conclusions sought and be drafted concisely and precisely in accordance with the rules of practice. Proof of service on the respondent must be attached.</p>	<p>272. An appeal is brought by filing a notice of appeal in the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>The notice must indicate the grounds for the appeal and the conclusions sought and be drafted concisely and precisely in accordance with the court regulations. Proof of service on the respondent must be attached.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
		<p>273. On receiving the notice of appeal, the clerk of the Superior Court shall transmit a duplicate to the office of the court of first instance and another to the judge of first instance who rendered the judgment.</p> <p>The clerk of the court of first instance shall then transmit the record to the office of the Superior Court without delay, in accordance with the rules of practice.</p>	<p>273. On receiving the notice of appeal, the clerk of the Superior Court shall transmit a duplicate to the office of the court of first instance and another to the judge of first instance who rendered the judgment.</p> <p>The clerk of the court of first instance shall then transmit the record to the office of the Superior Court without delay, in accordance with the court regulations.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
		<p>281. The hearing of an appeal shall be based on the record prepared in accordance with the rules of practice.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, on the application of one of the parties, the appeal may be heard by way of a new hearing where, because of the state of the record or for any other cause, the judge considers it preferable in the interests of justice to hear the appeal in the form of a new hearing.</p>	<p>281. The hearing of an appeal shall be based on the record prepared in accordance with the court regulations.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, on the application of one of the parties, the appeal may be heard by way of a new hearing where, because of the state of the record or for any other cause, the judge considers it preferable in the interests of justice to hear the appeal in the form of a new hearing.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
		<p>283. An appeal heard by way of a new hearing shall be held in accordance with the provisions of this Code relating to trial and judgment in first instance and with the rules of practice adopted by the Superior Court under this Code.</p> <p>The judge hearing the appeal may allow any testimony given</p>	<p>283. An appeal heard by way of a new hearing shall be held in accordance with the provisions of this Code relating to trial and judgment in first instance and with the regulations adopted by the Superior Court under this Code.</p> <p>The judge hearing the appeal may allow any testimony given</p>	Art. 778, par. 13

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		in first instance, in writing or on magnetic tape to be submitted in evidence unless he is satisfied that a party will suffer prejudice thereby.	in first instance, in writing or on magnetic tape to be submitted in evidence unless he is satisfied that a party will suffer prejudice thereby.	
		284. An appeal heard on the record shall be presented orally by the parties. The parties may, in addition, present their arguments in writing within the time and in the form prescribed in the rules of practice .	284. An appeal heard on the record shall be presented orally by the parties. The parties may, in addition, present their arguments in writing within the time and in the form prescribed in the court regulations .	Art. 778, par. 13
		<p>292. An interlocutory judgment rendered in first instance or in Superior Court which rules on an objection to the evidence based on article 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or section 9 of the Charter of human rights and freedoms (chapter C-12) or which rules on the confidentiality of information disclosed through a thing seized may also be appealed immediately.</p> <p>Such appeal takes place with leave of a judge of the Court of Appeal, where the objection to the evidence has been admitted or where the confidentiality of the information has been declared. The judge who grants such leave shall then order the continuation or stay of proceedings in first instance or in Superior Court, as the case may be.</p> <p>The appeal takes place by operation of law where the objection to the evidence has been denied or where the nonconfidentiality of the information has been declared. The appeal does not stay proceedings but the judge of first instance or of the Superior Court, as the case may be, cannot hear the evidence contemplated by the objection or permit access to the information or render judgment on the proceedings until the appeal from the interlocutory judgment is decided.</p> <p>The appeal is heard by preference, unless the chief justice</p>	<p>292. An interlocutory judgment rendered in first instance or in Superior Court which rules on an objection to the evidence based on article 283 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) or section 9 of the Charter of human rights and freedoms (chapter C-12) or which rules on the confidentiality of information disclosed through a thing seized may also be appealed immediately.</p> <p>Such appeal takes place with leave of a judge of the Court of Appeal, where the objection to the evidence has been admitted or where the confidentiality of the information has been declared. The judge who grants such leave shall then order the continuation or stay of proceedings in first instance or in Superior Court, as the case may be.</p> <p>The appeal takes place by operation of law where the objection to the evidence has been denied or where the nonconfidentiality of the information has been declared. The appeal does not stay proceedings but the judge of first instance or of the Superior Court, as the case may be, cannot hear the evidence contemplated by the objection or permit access to the information or render judgment on the proceedings until the appeal from the judgment is decided.</p> <p>The appeal is heard by preference, unless the chief justice</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		decides otherwise.	decides otherwise.	
		<p>296. Application for leave to appeal must be presented in writing within 30 days from the appealed judgment. It must indicate, in particular, the grounds for the appeal and the conclusions sought and be drafted concisely and precisely in accordance with the rules of practice. A copy of the appealed judgment must be attached to the application.</p> <p>Upon the written application of the appellant, the application for leave to appeal may be presented within any other time fixed by a judge of the Court of Appeal, before or after the expiry of the period of 30 days.</p>	<p>296. Application for leave to appeal must be presented in writing within 30 days from the appealed judgment. It must indicate, in particular, the grounds for the appeal and the conclusions sought and be drafted concisely and precisely in accordance with the court regulations. A copy of the appealed judgment must be attached to the application.</p> <p>Upon the written application of the appellant, the application for leave to appeal may be presented within any other time fixed by a judge of the Court of Appeal, before or after the expiry of the period of 30 days.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
		<p>302. On the granting of the application for leave to appeal, the clerk of the Court of Appeal shall also transmit a duplicate of the application and the judgment granting the leave to the office of the court where the appealed judgment was rendered, and to the judge who rendered it.</p> <p>At the request of a judge of the Court of Appeal, the clerk of the court where the appealed judgment was rendered shall transmit the record forthwith to the office of the Court of Appeal, in accordance with the rules of practice.</p>	<p>302. On the granting of the application for leave to appeal, the clerk of the Court of Appeal shall also transmit a duplicate of the application and the judgment granting the leave to the office of the court where the appealed judgment was rendered, and to the judge who rendered it.</p> <p>At the request of a judge of the Court of Appeal, the clerk of the court where the appealed judgment was rendered shall transmit the record forthwith to the office of the Court of Appeal, in accordance with the regulations of the Court.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
		306. The parties shall set out in their factums, in accordance with the rules of practice , the grounds for the contestation in appeal, their arguments and the conclusions sought.	306. The parties shall set out in their factums, in accordance with the court regulations , the grounds for the contestation in appeal, their arguments and the conclusions sought.	Art. 778, par. 13
		320. An order enjoining the prosecutor to pay costs shall be executory upon an application of the party entitled thereto and according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) relating to the execution of judgments of the Superior Court or the Court of Québec, according to the amount involved.	320. An order enjoining the prosecutor to pay costs shall be executory upon an application of the party entitled thereto and according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) relating to the execution of judgments of the Superior Court or the Court of Québec, according to the amount involved.	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>323. Where an order to pay an amount of money becomes executory, a judge may, on the motion of the collector and if the defendant cannot be found, order the competent authority of a department or governmental body to provide the collector with available information as to the residence or place of employment of the defendant in default and, if need be, allow a person employed by such department or body designated by the judge to be examined for that purpose before him or any other judge of the same jurisdiction.</p> <p>This article applies notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of any Act, unless it expressly states that it is applicable notwithstanding this article. This article does not apply to a person who has received the information in the performance of his duties and who is bound to the defendant by professional secrecy.</p>	<p>323. Where an order to pay an amount of money becomes executory, a judge may, on application by the collector and if the defendant cannot be found, order the competent authority of a department or governmental body to provide the collector with available information as to the residence or place of employment of the defendant in default and, if need be, allow a person employed by such department or body designated by the judge to be examined for that purpose before him or any other judge of the same jurisdiction.</p> <p>This article applies notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of any Act, unless it expressly states that it is applicable notwithstanding this article. This article does not apply to a person who has received the information in the performance of his duties and who is bound to the defendant by professional secrecy.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>332.1. Where an order to pay an amount of money has been issued for a parking or traffic violation under an Act, regulation or by-law, the local collector may also cause a peace officer, a bailiff or an employee designated by a municipality to seize and immobilize, tow away or impound a motor vehicle registered in the name of the defendant, without fulfilling the formalities of seizure provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), in order that the vehicle be disposed of by judicial sale; the seized party or a third person may oppose the seizure in accordance with the said Code.</p>	<p>332.1. Where an order to pay an amount of money has been issued for a parking or traffic violation under an Act, regulation or by-law, the local collector may also cause a peace officer, a bailiff or an employee designated by a municipality to seize and immobilize, tow away or impound a motor vehicle registered in the name of the defendant, without fulfilling the formalities of seizure provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), in order that the vehicle be disposed of by sale under judicial authority; the seized party or a third person may oppose the seizure in accordance with the said Code.</p>	Art. 782 Art. 778, par. 14
		<p>368. The judges of the Court of Appeal, the Superior Court or the Court of Québec may adopt, for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, the rules of practice judged necessary for the proper carrying out of this Code.</p> <p>The rules of practice of the Court of Appeal and the Superior</p>	<p>368. The judges of the Court of Appeal, the Superior Court or the Court of Québec may adopt, for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, the regulations judged necessary for the proper carrying out of this Code.</p> <p>The regulations of the Court of Appeal and the Superior</p>	Art. 778, par. 13 Art. 778, par. 13

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Court must be adopted by a majority of the judges concerned, either at a meeting convened for the purpose by the chief justice or upon consultation held with the judges at the request of the chief justice by certified or registered mail.</p> <p>The rules of practice are subject to approval by the Government and come into force fifteen days after their date of publication in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>.</p> <p>In the case of the Court of Québec, the rules of practice are made and come into force in accordance with the provisions of the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16).</p>	<p>Court must be adopted by a majority of the judges concerned, either at a meeting convened for the purpose by the chief justice or upon consultation held with the judges at the request of the chief justice by registered mail.</p> <p>The regulations are subject to approval by the Government and come into force fifteen days after their date of publication in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>.</p> <p>In the case of the Court of Québec, the regulations are made and come into force in accordance with the provisions of the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16).</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 13</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 13</p>
		<p>375. Every order, decree or regulation made by the Government or by another competent authority under any provision which has been amended, replaced or repealed under the Act to amend various legislative provisions respecting the implementation of the Code of Penal Procedure (1990, chapter 4) or the Act respecting the implementation of certain provisions of the Code of Penal Procedure and amending various legislative provisions (1992, chapter 61) remains in force to the extent that it is consistent with this Code and until such time as it is replaced or repealed.</p> <p>The same rule applies to rules of practice until they are replaced or repealed in accordance with this Code.</p>	<p>375. Every order, decree or regulation made by the Government or by another competent authority under any provision which has been amended, replaced or repealed under the Act to amend various legislative provisions respecting the implementation of the Code of Penal Procedure (1990, chapter 4) or the Act respecting the implementation of certain provisions of the Code of Penal Procedure and amending various legislative provisions (1992, chapter 61) remains in force to the extent that it is consistent with this Code and until such time as it is replaced or repealed.</p> <p>The same rule applies to court regulations until they are replaced or repealed in accordance with this Code.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 13</p>
Professional Code	C-26	<p>3.1. The Office may appear before the courts as plaintiff or defendant.</p> <p>Articles 94, 94.2 and 94.6 to 94.10 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to the Office.</p>	<p>3.1. The Office may appear before the courts as plaintiff or defendant.</p> <p>Articles 80, 81 and 180 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to the Office.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>37.1. Every member of one of the following professional orders may engage in the following professional activities,</p>	<p>37.1. Every member of one of the following professional orders may engage in the following professional activities,</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>which are reserved to such members within the scope of the activities they may engage in under section 37:</p> <p>(1) the Ordre professionnel des diététistes du Québec:</p> <p>(a) determine a nutritional treatment plan, including the appropriate feeding route, where an individual prescription indicates that nutrition is a determining factor in the treatment of an illness; and</p> <p>(b) monitor the nutritional status of persons whose nutritional treatment plan has been determined;</p> <p>(1.1) the Ordre professionnel des travailleurs sociaux et des thérapeutes conjugaux et familiaux du Québec:</p> <p>(1.1.1) if practising the profession of social worker:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(f) undertake the psychosocial assessment of a person with regard to the protective supervision of a person of full age or with regard to a mandate given in anticipation of the mandator's incapacity;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>which are reserved to such members within the scope of the activities they may engage in under section 37:</p> <p>(1) the Ordre professionnel des diététistes du Québec:</p> <p>(a) determine a nutritional treatment plan, including the appropriate feeding route, where an individual prescription indicates that nutrition is a determining factor in the treatment of an illness; and</p> <p>(b) monitor the nutritional status of persons whose nutritional treatment plan has been determined;</p> <p>(1.1) the Ordre professionnel des travailleurs sociaux et des thérapeutes conjugaux et familiaux du Québec:</p> <p>(1.1.1) if practising the profession of social worker:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(f) undertake the psychosocial assessment of a person with regard to the protective supervision of a person of full age or with regard to a protection mandate;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 6</p>
		<p>45. The board of directors may refuse to issue a permit or to enter an applicant on the roll, or refuse any other application preceding admission to the profession, if the applicant</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>45. The board of directors may refuse to issue a permit or to enter an applicant on the roll, or refuse any other application preceding admission to the profession, if the applicant</p> <p>(...)</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(6) has been the subject of a decision made outside Québec finding the applicant guilty of an offence which, if committed in Québec, could have resulted in penal proceedings under section 188 or penal proceedings under a provision of a Québec or a federal Act identified for the purposes of this subparagraph in the order's code of ethics.</p> <p>Before making a decision under this section, the board of directors must give the person concerned an opportunity to submit observations.</p> <p>A decision refusing to issue a permit or to enter an applicant on the roll, or refusing any other application preceding admission to the profession shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); the decision may be appealed to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with Division VIII of Chapter IV.</p> <p>Within three years after a decision is made under this section, no new application for a permit or for entry on the roll or new application preceding admission to the profession may be presented to the board of directors that made the decision unless there are new facts that may warrant a different decision.</p>	<p>(6) has been the subject of a decision made outside Québec finding the applicant guilty of an offence which, if committed in Québec, could have resulted in penal proceedings under section 188 or penal proceedings under a provision of a Québec or a federal Act identified for the purposes of this subparagraph in the order's code of ethics.</p> <p>Before making a decision under this section, the board of directors must give the person concerned an opportunity to submit observations.</p> <p>A decision refusing to issue a permit or to enter an applicant on the roll, or refusing any other application preceding admission to the profession shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); the decision may be appealed to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with Division VIII of Chapter IV.</p> <p>Within three years after a decision is made under this section, no new application for a permit or for entry on the roll or new application preceding admission to the profession may be presented to the board of directors that made the decision unless there are new facts that may warrant a different decision.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>45.1. The board of directors may, after giving an applicant an opportunity to submit observations, enter the applicant on the roll, but restrict or suspend his right to engage in professional activities if the applicant</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(3) is or has been, as the case may be, the subject of a decision described in section 45.</p>	<p>45.1. The board of directors may, after giving an applicant an opportunity to submit observations, enter the applicant on the roll, but restrict or suspend his right to engage in professional activities if the applicant</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(3) is or has been, as the case may be, the subject of a decision described in section 45.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>A decision to restrict or suspend the right to engage in professional activities shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); the decision may be appealed from to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV.</p>	<p>A decision to restrict or suspend the right to engage in professional activities shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); the decision may be appealed from to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>45.3. The board of directors may assess the competence of an applicant for a permit described in section 42 when the applicant has satisfied the conditions set out in that section for a number of years greater than that prescribed by a regulation under paragraph j of section 94.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(2) enter the applicant on the roll but limit or restrict his right to engage in professional activities until successful completion of a period of refresher training or a refresher course, or both; in the case of repeated failure to successfully complete a required period of refresher training or a required course, the third paragraph of section 55 applies.</p> <p>A decision under the third paragraph shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); the decision may be appealed to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with Division VIII of Chapter IV.</p> <p>No new application may be presented to the board of directors after it has made a decision under this section unless there are new facts that may warrant a different decision.</p>	<p>45.3. The board of directors may assess the competence of an applicant for a permit described in section 42 when the applicant has satisfied the conditions set out in that section for a number of years greater than that prescribed by a regulation under paragraph j of section 94.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(2) enter the applicant on the roll but limit or restrict his right to engage in professional activities until successful completion of a period of refresher training or a refresher course, or both; in the case of repeated failure to successfully complete a required period of refresher training or a required course, the third paragraph of section 55 applies.</p> <p>A decision under the third paragraph shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); the decision may be appealed to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with Division VIII of Chapter IV.</p> <p>No new application may be presented to the board of directors after it has made a decision under this section unless there are new facts that may warrant a different decision.</p>	Art. 782
		50. The order to submit to a medical examination is served on	50. The order to submit to a medical examination is served on	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the person concerned in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). Such order must state the reasons for the decision of the board of directors and the name of the physician designated by the board of directors, and must require the person concerned to designate a physician in accordance with section 49 and to inform the board of directors of the name of such physician.	the person concerned in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). Such order must state the reasons for the decision of the board of directors and the name of the physician designated by the board of directors, and must require the person concerned to designate a physician in accordance with section 49 and to inform the board of directors of the name of such physician.	Art. 782
		<p>51. Where the person concerned refuses to submit to the medical examination or where, according to the report of the three physicians, his physical or mental condition is incompatible with the practice of his profession, the board of directors may, after giving him an opportunity to submit observations,</p> <p>(a) if such person is a member of the order, strike him off the roll or restrict or suspend his right to engage in professional activities;</p> <p>(b) if such person is not a member of the order, refuse to enter him on the roll, allow him to be entered on the roll but restrict or suspend his right to engage in professional activities, or refuse any other application he makes preceding admission to the profession.</p> <p>Every decision under the first paragraph must be served forthwith, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), on the person concerned.</p>	<p>51. Where the person concerned refuses to submit to the medical examination or where, according to the report of the three physicians, his physical or mental condition is incompatible with the practice of his profession, the board of directors may, after giving him an opportunity to submit observations,</p> <p>(a) if such person is a member of the order, strike him off the roll or restrict or suspend his right to engage in professional activities;</p> <p>(b) if such person is not a member of the order, refuse to enter him on the roll, allow him to be entered on the roll but restrict or suspend his right to engage in professional activities, or refuse any other application he makes preceding admission to the profession.</p> <p>Every decision under the first paragraph must be served forthwith, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), on the person concerned.</p>	Art. 782
		52.1. The board of directors may, when it considers that the physical or mental condition of a professional requires immediate action to protect the public, provisionally strike the professional off the roll or restrict or suspend his right to engage in professional activities until a decision is rendered	52.1. The board of directors may, when it considers that the physical or mental condition of a professional requires immediate action to protect the public, provisionally strike the professional off the roll or restrict or suspend his right to engage in professional activities until a decision is rendered	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>following the medical examination ordered under section 48.</p> <p>However, the board of directors may not render a provisional decision under the first paragraph before informing the professional of the facts brought to its attention and giving the professional an opportunity to submit observations in the manner and within the time limit it indicates.</p> <p>The provisional decision rendered under the first paragraph is served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). Unless it has been served beforehand, the order to submit to a medical examination under section 50 is served at the same time. In all cases, the procedure under section 49 is maintained and the decision is rendered as soon as possible.</p>	<p>following the medical examination ordered under section 48.</p> <p>However, the board of directors may not render a provisional decision under the first paragraph before informing the professional of the facts brought to its attention and giving the professional an opportunity to submit observations in the manner and within the time limit it indicates.</p> <p>The provisional decision rendered under the first paragraph is served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). Unless it has been served beforehand, the order to submit to a medical examination under section 50 is served at the same time. In all cases, the procedure under section 49 is maintained and the decision is rendered as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>55. The board of directors of an order may, on the recommendation of the professional inspection committee or the disciplinary council or in the cases determined by a regulation under paragraph j of section 94, require any member of the order to successfully complete a period of refresher training or a refresher course, or both such training and course. It may also impose on the member any other requirement provided for in a regulation under section 90 that is recommended by the professional inspection committee</p> <p>Where the board of directors of an order imposes a requirement described in the first paragraph on a member of the order, the board of directors may, on the recommendation of the professional inspection committee or the disciplinary council or in the cases determined by a regulation under paragraph j of section 94, restrict or suspend the member's right to engage in professional activities until that requirement is met.</p>	<p>55. The board of directors of an order may, on the recommendation of the professional inspection committee or the disciplinary council or in the cases determined by a regulation under paragraph j of section 94, require any member of the order to successfully complete a period of refresher training or a refresher course, or both such training and course. It may also impose on the member any other requirement provided for in a regulation under section 90 that is recommended by the professional inspection committee</p> <p>Where the board of directors of an order imposes a requirement described in the first paragraph on a member of the order, the board of directors may, on the recommendation of the professional inspection committee or the disciplinary council or in the cases determined by a regulation under paragraph j of section 94, restrict or suspend the member's right to engage in professional activities until that requirement is met.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		In case of repeated failure to meet a requirement imposed under the first paragraph accompanied by a restriction or suspension, the board of directors may, after giving the professional concerned the opportunity to make representations, strike the professional off the roll, or permanently restrict the professional's right to engage in professional activities reserved for members of the order. The decision of the board of directors shall be served on the professional in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); the decision may be appealed from to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV.	In case of repeated failure to meet a requirement imposed under the first paragraph accompanied by a restriction or suspension, the board of directors may, after giving the professional concerned the opportunity to make representations, strike the professional off the roll, or permanently restrict the professional's right to engage in professional activities reserved for members of the order. The decision of the board of directors shall be served on the professional in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); the decision may be appealed from to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV.	Art. 782
		55.4. A decision made by the board of directors under section 55.1, 55.2 or 55.3 must be served on the professional immediately, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); the decision may be appealed to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with Division VIII of Chapter IV.	55.4. A decision made by the board of directors under section 55.1, 55.2 or 55.3 must be served on the professional immediately, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); the decision may be appealed to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with Division VIII of Chapter IV.	Art. 782
		<p>118.4. Where a member is replaced in accordance with section 118.2, the two remaining members, provided one is the chair, may proceed with the hearing and validly render a decision on the conviction and the penalty.</p> <p>A chair who has been replaced may continue to hear a complaint, no matter what stage of the hearing has been reached, with the authorization of and for the length of time determined by the senior chair.</p> <p>Where the decision is not rendered within the time determined by the senior chair, the latter may, on the senior chair's initiative or at the request of one of the parties, extend the time limit or withdraw the matter from the chair. The request must be filed with the secretary of the disciplinary</p>	<p>118.4. Where a member is replaced in accordance with section 118.2, the two remaining members, provided one is the chair, may proceed with the hearing and validly render a decision on the conviction and the penalty.</p> <p>A chair who has been replaced may continue to hear a complaint, no matter what stage of the hearing has been reached, with the authorization of and for the length of time determined by the senior chair.</p> <p>Where the decision is not rendered within the time determined by the senior chair, the latter may, on the senior chair's initiative or at the request of one of the parties, extend the time limit or withdraw the matter from the chair. The request must be filed with the secretary of the disciplinary</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		council concerned. It must be served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) on the senior chair and the council members who are seized of the complaint, and on the parties. Before extending the time limit or withdrawing the matter from the chair, the senior chair must take the circumstances and the interest of the parties into account.	council concerned. It must be served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) on the senior chair and the council members who are seized of the complaint, and on the parties. Before extending the time limit or withdrawing the matter from the chair, the senior chair must take the circumstances and the interest of the parties into account.	Art. 782
		131. Where a provision of subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of this division prescribes that service may be made in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), the powers provided in article 138 of the said Code shall be exercised by the chair of the disciplinary council.	131. Where a provision of subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of this division prescribes that service may be made in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), the powers provided in articles 112, 120, 123 and 135 of the said Code shall be exercised by the chair of the disciplinary council.	Art. 782 Art. 782
		132. The secretary of the disciplinary council shall have the complaint served in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) upon the professional against whom it is lodged.	132. The secretary of the disciplinary council shall have the complaint served in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) upon the professional against whom it is lodged.	Art. 782
		133. The request for provisional striking off the roll or immediate provisional restriction of the right to engage in professional activities must be heard and decided by preference after notice is served on the respondent by the secretary of the disciplinary council in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) at least two clear juridical days before the beginning of the hearing. The hearing must begin not later than 10 days after service of the complaint. Following the hearing, the disciplinary council may make an order imposing provisional striking off the roll or provisional restriction of the right to engage in professional activities against the respondent if it considers that the protection of the public requires it. (...)	133. The request for provisional striking off the roll or immediate provisional restriction of the right to engage in professional activities must be heard and decided by preference after notice is served on the respondent by the secretary of the disciplinary council in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) at least two clear working days before the beginning of the hearing. The hearing must begin not later than 10 days after service of the complaint. Following the hearing, the disciplinary council may make an order imposing provisional striking off the roll or provisional restriction of the right to engage in professional activities against the respondent if it considers that the protection of the public requires it. (...)	Art. 782 Art. 778, par. 5
		139. The secretary of the disciplinary council must make sure	139. The secretary of the disciplinary council must make sure	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>that the hearing begins within a reasonable time. Barring particular circumstances, the hearing must begin within 120 days after service of the complaint.</p> <p>A notice of not less than three clear days of the date and place of the hearing must be given to the respondent and to his attorney, if any, by the secretary of the disciplinary council. Such notice shall be served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>that the hearing begins within a reasonable time. Barring particular circumstances, the hearing must begin within 120 days after service of the complaint.</p> <p>A notice of not less than three clear days of the date and place of the hearing must be given to the respondent and to his attorney, if any, by the secretary of the disciplinary council. Such notice shall be served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
		<p>140. A member of the disciplinary council may be recused in the cases provided for in article 234 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), except paragraph 7 of the said article.</p> <p>Articles 234 to 242 of the said Code apply with the necessary modifications to such recusation.</p>	<p>140. A member of the disciplinary council may be recused in the cases provided for in article 202 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), except paragraph 5 of the said article.</p> <p>Articles 201 to 205 of the said Code apply with the necessary modifications to such recusation.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>150. After the conviction, the parties may be heard with respect to the penalty.</p> <p>If one of the parties is absent when the disciplinary council finds the respondent guilty, the secretary shall serve a notice of such conviction upon such party in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The disciplinary council shall impose the penalty within 60 days after the conviction.</p>	<p>150. After the conviction, the parties may be heard with respect to the penalty.</p> <p>If one of the parties is absent when the disciplinary council finds the respondent guilty, the secretary shall serve a notice of such conviction upon such party in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The disciplinary council shall impose the penalty within 60 days after the conviction.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>151. The disciplinary council may condemn the complainant or the respondent to pay the costs, or it may apportion the costs between them in the proportions it indicates.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>151. The disciplinary council may condemn the complainant or the respondent to pay the costs, or it may apportion the costs between them in the proportions it indicates.</p> <p>(...)</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The costs are those related to the processing of the complaint. They include, in particular, service costs, registration fees, the cost of expert opinion admitted in evidence as well as the indemnities payable to summoned witnesses, computed in accordance with the tariff established in the Regulation respecting indemnities and allowances payable to witnesses summoned before courts of justice (chapter C-25.01, r. 0.5). If the respondent is found guilty, the costs also include the travel and lodging expenses of the council members appointed by the board of directors of the order.</p> <p>Where a condemnation to costs becomes enforceable, the secretary of the disciplinary council shall draw up a list of costs and shall have the list served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). The list may be revised by the senior chair or the deputy senior chair on a motion filed within 30 days of the date of service. At least five days' notice in writing of the filing must be given to the parties. A motion for revision does not prevent or suspend the execution of the decision. The decision concerning the revision of the list is not subject to appeal.</p>	<p>The costs are those related to the processing of the complaint. They include, in particular, service costs, registration fees, the cost of expert opinion admitted in evidence as well as the indemnities payable to summoned witnesses, computed in accordance with the tariff established in the Regulation respecting indemnities and allowances payable to witnesses summoned before courts of justice (chapter C-25.01, r. 0.5). If the respondent is found guilty, the costs also include the travel and lodging expenses of the council members appointed by the board of directors of the order.</p> <p>Where a condemnation to costs becomes enforceable, the secretary of the disciplinary council shall draw up a list of costs and shall have the list served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). The list may be revised by the senior chair or the deputy senior chair on a motion filed within 30 days of the date of service. At least five days' notice in writing of the filing must be given to the parties. A motion for revision does not prevent or suspend the execution of the decision. The decision concerning the revision of the list is not subject to appeal.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>157. Within ten days of the decision of the disciplinary council dismissing the complaint or imposing the penalty, as the case may be, and, where applicable, ordering the publication of a notice under the fifth paragraph of section 156, the secretary shall cause such decision to be served on the parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>However, where such decision is rendered in the presence of one of the parties, it is deemed to be served on such party in accordance with the first paragraph on being so rendered. The secretary shall indicate in the register referred to in section 153</p>	<p>157. Within ten days of the decision of the disciplinary council dismissing the complaint or imposing the penalty, as the case may be, and, where applicable, ordering the publication of a notice under the fifth paragraph of section 156, the secretary shall cause such decision to be served on the parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>However, where such decision is rendered in the presence of one of the parties, it is deemed to be served on such party in accordance with the first paragraph on being so rendered. The secretary shall indicate in the register referred to in section 153</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		whether the parties are present when the disciplinary council renders such decision.	whether the parties are present when the disciplinary council renders such decision.	
		<p>161. A professional struck off the roll or whose right to engage in professional activities has been restricted or suspended by the disciplinary council may, as long as one of those penalties is in force, request, by way of a petition to the disciplinary council filed with the secretary, that he be entered on the roll, in the case of a striking off the roll, or that he be allowed to resume his full right to practise, in the case of a restriction or suspension. The secretary must send a copy of the petition to the senior chair as soon as possible. At least 10 days before the petition is filed, it must be served on the syndic in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); the syndic may contest the request.</p> <p>If the disciplinary council is of opinion that the petition should be granted, it shall make an appropriate recommendation to the board of directors, which shall decide finally. If the council dismisses the petition, no new petition may be submitted before the expiry of the penalty unless the council so authorizes. The decisions of the council are not subject to appeal.</p>	<p>161. A professional struck off the roll or whose right to engage in professional activities has been restricted or suspended by the disciplinary council may, as long as one of those penalties is in force, request, by way of a petition to the disciplinary council filed with the secretary, that he be entered on the roll, in the case of a striking off the roll, or that he be allowed to resume his full right to practise, in the case of a restriction or suspension. The secretary must send a copy of the petition to the senior chair as soon as possible. At least 10 days before the petition is filed, it must be served on the syndic in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); the syndic may contest the request.</p> <p>If the disciplinary council is of opinion that the petition should be granted, it shall make an appropriate recommendation to the board of directors, which shall decide finally. If the council dismisses the petition, no new petition may be submitted before the expiry of the penalty unless the council so authorizes. The decisions of the council are not subject to appeal.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>161.1. The disciplinary council may correct a decision it has rendered where the decision contains an error in writing, a mistake in calculation or any other clerical error.</p> <p>The decision may be corrected by the disciplinary council of its own initiative, as long as execution of the decision has not commenced. Unless an appeal has been lodged, a correction may be effected at any time on the motion of one of the parties, served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>161.1. The disciplinary council may correct a decision it has rendered where the decision contains an error in writing, a mistake in calculation or any other clerical error.</p> <p>The decision may be corrected by the disciplinary council of its own initiative, as long as execution of the decision has not commenced. Unless an appeal has been lodged, a correction may be effected at any time on the motion of one of the parties, served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>163. The hearing of the appeal on the merits shall be conducted before three judges of the tribunal. For all other matters, the tribunal shall consist of the chair or the judge designated by the chair. However, the judge hearing a motion may refer it to a panel of three judges, except in the case of a motion made under the second paragraph of section 171 or pursuant to the second paragraph of section 172.</p> <p>Where the tribunal consists of a panel of three judges and one of their number ceases to act, whatever the cause, the hearing may be continued and a decision may be made by the two remaining judges.</p>	<p>163. The hearing of the appeal on the merits shall be conducted before three judges of the tribunal. For all other matters, the tribunal shall consist of the chair or the judge designated by the chair. However, the judge hearing an application may refer it to a panel of three judges, except in the case of an application made under the second paragraph of section 171 or pursuant to the second paragraph of section 172.</p> <p>Where the tribunal consists of a panel of three judges and one of their number ceases to act, whatever the cause, the hearing may be continued and a decision may be made by the two remaining judges.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>164. An appeal lies to the Professions Tribunal from</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(2) <i>(subparagraph repealed)</i>.</p> <p>Every appeal from a decision referred to in subparagraph 1 or 1.1 of the first paragraph shall be brought by way of a motion served on the parties and on the secretary of the disciplinary council in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). The motion, which must contain a detailed statement of the grounds for appeal, must be filed at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the respondent in first instance has his professional domicile, within 30 days of the service of the decision. However, no appeal from a decision allowing a complaint may be brought later than thirty days after the date of service of the decision imposing a penalty.</p> <p>The parties other than the appellant must file a written appearance at the office of the Court of Québec within 10 days</p>	<p>164. An appeal lies to the Professions Tribunal from</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(2) <i>(subparagraph repealed)</i>.</p> <p>Every appeal from a decision referred to in subparagraph 1 or 1.1 of the first paragraph shall be brought by way of an application served on the parties and on the secretary of the disciplinary council in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). The application, which must contain a detailed statement of the grounds for appeal, must be filed at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the respondent in first instance has his professional domicile, within 30 days of the service of the decision. However, no appeal from a decision allowing a complaint may be brought later than thirty days after the date of service of the decision imposing a penalty.</p> <p>The parties other than the appellant must file a representation</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>of receipt of the motion for appeal.</p> <p>Within 30 days of receipt of the notice of appeal, the secretary of the disciplinary council shall send the original and three copies of the record to the clerk of the Court of Québec and one copy to each of the parties.</p> <p>The record shall include the complaint, the subsequent written proceedings, the minutes of the proceeding, the decision of the council and the petition. The record shall also include the exhibits produced and a transcript of the hearing if it has been recorded, where the complainant in first instance is a person having lodged a complaint under the second paragraph of section 128.</p> <p>The tribunal may:</p> <p>(a) upon a motion of the secretary of the council, extend the time provided in the fifth paragraph;</p> <p>(b) upon a motion of one of the parties, allow that certain contents of the record be not reproduced in the copies which must be sent in accordance with the fifth paragraph.</p>	<p>statement at the office of the Court of Québec within 10 days of receipt of the application for appeal.</p> <p>Within 30 days of receipt of the notice of appeal, the secretary of the disciplinary council shall send the original and three copies of the record to the clerk of the Court of Québec and one copy to each of the parties.</p> <p>The record shall include the complaint, the subsequent written proceedings, the minutes of the proceeding, the decision of the council and the application. The record shall also include the exhibits produced and a transcript of the hearing if it has been recorded, where the complainant in first instance is a person having lodged a complaint under the second paragraph of section 128.</p> <p>The tribunal may:</p> <p>(a) on application by the secretary of the council, extend the time provided in the fifth paragraph;</p> <p>(b) on application by one of the parties, allow that certain contents of the record be not reproduced in the copies which must be sent in accordance with the fifth paragraph.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>165. The tribunal and each of its members shall have the powers and immunity conferred upon commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>The tribunal or a member thereof may, on the basis of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), with the necessary modifications, prescribe such orders of procedure as the</p>	<p>165. The tribunal and each of its members shall have the powers and immunity conferred upon commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>The tribunal or a member thereof may, on the basis of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), with the necessary modifications, prescribe such orders of procedure as the</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>exercise of its functions may require.</p> <p>The clerk and the officers and employees of the Court of Québec of the district in which the tribunal sits must provide it with the services they usually provide to the Court of Québec itself.</p>	<p>exercise of its functions may require.</p> <p>The clerk and the officers and employees of the Court of Québec of the district in which the tribunal sits must provide it with the services they usually provide to the Court of Québec itself.</p>	
		<p>167. Within 30 days of receipt of his copy of the record, the appellant must file at the office of the Court of Québec the original and three copies of a factum setting out his claims, and give a copy thereof to each of the other parties. Within 30 days of receipt of their copies of the factum, the other parties must file the original and three copies of their own factums at the office of the court, and give a copy thereof to the appellant.</p> <p>Unless the record includes exhibits produced and a transcript of the hearing, each party's factum must include only the exhibits and extracts from the evidence that are necessary to determine the questions at issue, in accordance with the rules of practice of the Professions Tribunal.</p> <p>If the appellant does not file his factum within the time fixed, the appeal may be dismissed; if the other parties are in default, the tribunal may refuse to hear them.</p>	<p>167. Within 30 days of receipt of his copy of the record, the appellant must file at the office of the Court of Québec the original and three copies of a factum setting out his claims, and give a copy thereof to each of the other parties. Within 30 days of receipt of their copies of the factum, the other parties must file the original and three copies of their own factums at the office of the court, and give a copy thereof to the appellant.</p> <p>Unless the record includes exhibits produced and a transcript of the hearing, each party's factum must include only the exhibits and extracts from the evidence that are necessary to determine the questions at issue, in accordance with the regulations of the Professions Tribunal.</p> <p>If the appellant does not file his factum within the time fixed, the appeal may be dismissed; if the other parties are in default, the tribunal may refuse to hear them.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 13</p>
		<p>169. The tribunal may also, by reason of exceptional circumstances and where the ends of justice so require, authorize the presentation of new and indispensable written or verbal evidence.</p> <p>The application for authorization shall be made by a written and sworn motion; it shall be presented to the tribunal for adjudication after notice to the opposite party.</p>	<p>169. The tribunal may also, by reason of exceptional circumstances and where the ends of justice so require, authorize the presentation of new and indispensable written or verbal evidence.</p> <p>The application for authorization shall be written and sworn; it shall be presented to the tribunal for adjudication after notice to the opposite party.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		If the motion is heard, each party may examine and cross-examine the witnesses summoned and present his arguments.	If the application is heard, each party may examine and cross-examine the witnesses summoned and present his arguments.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>171. The chair of the tribunal or a judge designated by him shall fix the date for hearing the appeal.</p> <p>Upon a motion from one of the parties, served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), the chair or the judge designated by him may decide that the appeal will be heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>171. The chair of the tribunal or a judge designated by him shall fix the date for hearing the appeal.</p> <p>Upon an application from one of the parties, served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), the chair or the judge designated by him may decide that the appeal will be heard and decided by preference.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782
		<p>172. The tribunal shall sit in the judicial district of Québec or Montréal, depending on whether the respondent in first instance has his professional domicile in a district that is under the appellate jurisdiction of Québec or Montréal pursuant to article 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>However, upon a motion of a party served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure, the tribunal may decide that the appeal will be heard in the judicial district in which the respondent in first instance has his professional domicile or, where the complainant in first instance is a person having lodged a complaint under the second paragraph of section 128, in the judicial district of the domicile of the complainant. The motion may be filed in any district referred to in this section. The hearing of the motion shall take place in the district in which the motion is filed.</p>	<p>172. The tribunal shall sit in the judicial district of Québec or Montréal, depending on whether the respondent in first instance has his professional domicile in a district that is under the territorial jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal sitting at Québec or at Montréal pursuant to article 40 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>However, on application by a party served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure, the tribunal may decide that the appeal will be heard in the judicial district in which the respondent in first instance has his professional domicile or, where the complainant in first instance is a person having lodged a complaint under the second paragraph of section 128, in the judicial district of the domicile of the complainant. The application may be filed in any district referred to in this section. The hearing shall take place in the district in which the application is filed.</p>	Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		177. Within ten days of the final decision of the tribunal, the clerk of the Court of Québec of the district where the tribunal held its sittings shall cause such decision to be served on the parties and on the secretary of the disciplinary council in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	177. Within ten days of the final decision of the tribunal, the clerk of the Court of Québec of the district where the tribunal held its sittings shall cause such decision to be served on the parties and on the secretary of the disciplinary council in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>However, when such decision is rendered in the presence of one of the parties, it is deemed to be served on such party in accordance with the first paragraph on being so rendered.</p> <p>The final decision of the tribunal is enforceable from its service on the respondent in first instance.</p>	<p>However, when such decision is rendered in the presence of one of the parties, it is deemed to be served on such party in accordance with the first paragraph on being so rendered.</p> <p>The final decision of the tribunal is enforceable from its service on the respondent in first instance.</p>	
		<p>177.0.1. The party entitled to appeal costs shall prepare a bill thereof and have it served, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), upon the party who owes the costs with a notice of a least five days from the date on which it will be presented for taxation to the clerk; the latter may require proof to be made under oath or by witnesses.</p> <p>The taxation may be revised by the tribunal within 30 days, upon motion served on the opposite party in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. The motion for revision does not prevent or suspend the execution of the decision. The judgment rendered by the tribunal on the taxation of costs is final and not subject to appeal.</p> <p>The taxation of costs established by the clerk or by the tribunal may, if payment is not made voluntarily, be homologated by the Superior Court or the Court of Québec, according to their respective jurisdictions having regard to the amount involved, by the mere filing of the taxation of costs with the clerk of the court and the taxation becomes enforceable as a judgment of that court.</p>	<p>177.0.1. The party entitled to appeal costs shall draw up a bill thereof and have it served, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), upon the party who owes the costs with a notice of a least five days from the date on which it will be filed for taxation to the clerk; the latter may require proof to be made under oath or by witnesses.</p> <p>The bill of costs drawn up may be revised by the tribunal within 30 days, upon an application served on the opposite party in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. The application for revision does not prevent or suspend the execution of the decision. The judgment rendered by the tribunal on the determination of costs is final and not subject to appeal.</p> <p>The determination of costs established by the clerk or by the tribunal may, if payment is not made voluntarily, be homologated by the Superior Court or the Court of Québec, according to their respective jurisdictions having regard to the amount involved, by the mere filing of the bill of costs with the clerk of the court and the bill of costs becomes enforceable as a judgment of that court.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>177.1. The tribunal may correct a decision it has rendered where the decision contains an error in writing, a mistake in calculation or any other clerical error.</p>	<p>177.1. The tribunal may correct a decision it has rendered where the decision contains an error in writing, a mistake in calculation or any other clerical error.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The decision may be corrected by the tribunal of its own initiative, as long as execution of the decision has not commenced. A correction may be effected at any time on the motion of one of the parties, served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Moreover, the tribunal may revise any decision it has rendered</p> <p>(1) where a new fact is discovered which, if it had been known in due time, might have justified a different decision;</p> <p>(2) where a substantive or procedural defect is likely to invalidate the decision;</p> <p>(3) (<i>subparagraph repealed</i>).</p> <p>The motion for revision must be filed within 15 days counting, according to circumstances, from the day on which the party became aware of the decision, the new fact or the substantive or procedural defect likely to invalidate the decision. The time limit of 15 days is peremptory; however, the tribunal may, on a motion, and provided that no more than six months have elapsed since the decision, relieve a party of the consequences of a failure to comply with the time limit if the party shows that it was, in fact, impossible to act sooner.</p>	<p>The decision may be corrected by the tribunal of its own initiative, as long as execution of the decision has not commenced. A correction may be effected at any time on application by one of the parties, served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Moreover, the tribunal may revise any decision it has rendered</p> <p>(1) where a new fact is discovered which, if it had been known in due time, might have justified a different decision;</p> <p>(2) where a substantive or procedural defect is likely to invalidate the decision;</p> <p>(3) (<i>subparagraph repealed</i>).</p> <p>The application for revision must be filed within 15 days counting, according to circumstances, from the day on which the party became aware of the decision, the new fact or the substantive or procedural defect likely to invalidate the decision. The time limit of 15 days is peremptory; however, the tribunal may, on an application, and provided that no more than six months have elapsed since the decision, relieve a party of the consequences of a failure to comply with the time limit if the party shows that it was, in fact, impossible to act sooner.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>182.2. Every appeal from a decision referred to in the first paragraph of section 182.1 shall be brought by way of a motion served on the secretary of the board of directors or of the executive committee, as the case may be, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). The motion, which</p>	<p>182.2. Every appeal from a decision referred to in the first paragraph of section 182.1 shall be brought by way of an application served on the secretary of the board of directors or of the executive committee, as the case may be, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). The</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>must contain a detailed statement of the grounds for appeal, must be filed at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the appellant has his professional domicile, within 30 days of the service of the decision. Where the appellant is not a member of the order, the motion must be filed within the same period at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district in which the appellant has his domicile.</p> <p>Within 30 days of receipt of the notice of appeal, the secretary of the board of directors or of the executive committee, as the case may be, shall send the original and three copies of the record to the clerk of the Court of Québec and a copy to each of the parties.</p> <p>The record relating to an appeal from a decision made under section 51 or section 52.1 of this Code shall include, the decision ordering the medical examination, the medical examination report, where applicable, the decision made under that section and the motion for appeal. The record relating to an appeal from a decision made under the second paragraph of section 52 of this Code shall include, the decision restricting or suspending the right to practise the profession or striking the professional off the roll, the written application for reinstatement of the full right to practise or for entry on the roll, the medical examination report, the decision made under that section and the motion for appeal.</p> <p>The record relating to an appeal from a decision made under section 45, 45.1, 55.1 or 55.2 of this Code shall include the decision made under that section, the judicial or disciplinary decision referred to in that section, the opinion, with reasons, of the board of directors that the offence committed is related to</p>	<p>application, which must contain a detailed statement of the grounds for appeal, must be filed at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the appellant has his professional domicile, within 30 days of the service of the decision. Where the appellant is not a member of the order, the application must be filed within the same period at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district in which the appellant has his domicile.</p> <p>Within 30 days of receipt of the notice of appeal, the secretary of the board of directors or of the executive committee, as the case may be, shall send the original and three copies of the record to the clerk of the Court of Québec and a copy to each of the parties.</p> <p>The record relating to an appeal from a decision made under section 51 or section 52.1 of this Code shall include, the decision ordering the medical examination, the medical examination report, where applicable, the decision made under that section and the application for appeal. The record relating to an appeal from a decision made under the second paragraph of section 52 of this Code shall include, the decision restricting or suspending the right to practise the profession or striking the professional off the roll, the written application for reinstatement of the full right to practise or for entry on the roll, the medical examination report, the decision made under that section and the application for appeal.</p> <p>The record relating to an appeal from a decision made under section 45, 45.1, 55.1 or 55.2 of this Code shall include the decision made under that section, the judicial or disciplinary decision referred to in that section, the opinion, with reasons, of</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the practice of the profession, and the motion for appeal.</p> <p>The record relating to an appeal from a decision under section 48 of the Act respecting the Barreau du Québec (chapter B-1) shall include, the decision of the committee, the record and decision of the executive committee and the motion for appeal. The record relating to an appeal from a decision under subsection 5 of section 70 of the Act respecting the Barreau du Québec, or section 12 of the Notaries Act (chapter N-3) shall include, the record and decision of the executive committee and the motion for appeal.</p> <p>The record relating to an appeal from a decision made under the third paragraph of section 45.3, the third paragraph of section 55, section 55.3, the second paragraph of section 187, the first paragraph of section 187.4.1 or the second or third paragraph of section 187.9, under section 16 of the Engineers Act (chapter I-9) or under section 8 of the Chartered Professional Accountants Act (chapter C-48.1) or the second paragraph of subsection 2 of section 27 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act (chapter M-8) shall include, the record and decision of the board of directors and the motion for appeal.</p> <p>The tribunal may</p> <p>(1) on a motion of the secretary of the board of directors or of the executive committee, as the case may be, extend the period provided for in the second paragraph;</p> <p>(2) on a motion of one of the parties, allow that certain elements of the record not be reproduced in the copies which must be sent in accordance with the second paragraph.</p>	<p>the board of directors that the offence committed is related to the practice of the profession, and the application for appeal.</p> <p>The record relating to an appeal from a decision under section 48 of the Act respecting the Barreau du Québec (chapter B-1) shall include, the decision of the committee, the record and decision of the executive committee and the application for appeal. The record relating to an appeal from a decision under subsection 5 of section 70 of the Act respecting the Barreau du Québec, or section 12 of the Notaries Act (chapter N-3) shall include, the record and decision of the executive committee and the application for appeal.</p> <p>The record relating to an appeal from a decision made under the third paragraph of section 45.3, the third paragraph of section 55, section 55.3, the second paragraph of section 187, the first paragraph of section 187.4.1 or the second or third paragraph of section 187.9, under section 16 of the Engineers Act (chapter I-9) or under section 8 of the Chartered Professional Accountants Act (chapter C-48.1) or the second paragraph of subsection 2 of section 27 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act (chapter M-8) shall include, the record and decision of the board of directors and the application for appeal.</p> <p>The tribunal may</p> <p>(1) on application by the secretary of the board of directors or of the executive committee, as the case may be, extend the period provided for in the second paragraph;</p> <p>(2) on application by one of the parties, allow that certain elements of the record not be reproduced in the copies which</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
			must be sent in accordance with the second paragraph.	
		<p>182.5. The tribunal shall sit in the judicial district of Québec or Montréal, depending on whether the judicial district in which the professional has his professional domicile or the judicial district in which an appellant who is not a member of an order has his domicile is under the appellate jurisdiction of Québec or Montréal pursuant to article 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>However, upon a motion of a party served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure, the tribunal may decide that the appeal will be heard in the judicial district in which the professional has his professional domicile or in the judicial district in which the appellant who is not a member of an order has his domicile. The motion may be filed in any district referred to in this section. The hearing of the motion shall take place in the district in which the motion is filed.</p>	<p>182.5. The tribunal shall sit in the judicial district of Québec or Montréal, depending on whether the judicial district in which the professional has his professional domicile or the judicial district in which an appellant who is not a member of an order has his domicile is under the territorial jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal sitting at Québec or at Montréal pursuant to article 40 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>However, on application by a party served on the other parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure, the tribunal may decide that the appeal will be heard in the judicial district in which the professional has his professional domicile or in the judicial district in which the appellant who is not a member of an order has his domicile. The application may be filed in any district referred to in this section. The hearing of the application shall take place in the district in which the application is filed.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 3 Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>182.7. Within 10 days of the final decision of the tribunal, the clerk of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the tribunal held its sittings shall cause the decision to be served on the appellant and on the secretary of the board of directors or of the executive committee, as the case may be, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>However, where the decision is rendered in the presence of one of the parties, it is deemed to be served on that party in accordance with the first paragraph on being so rendered.</p> <p>The final decision of the tribunal is enforceable from its service on the appellant.</p>	<p>182.7. Within 10 days of the final decision of the tribunal, the clerk of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the tribunal held its sittings shall cause the decision to be served on the appellant and on the secretary of the board of directors or of the executive committee, as the case may be, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>However, where the decision is rendered in the presence of one of the parties, it is deemed to be served on that party in accordance with the first paragraph on being so rendered.</p> <p>The final decision of the tribunal is enforceable from its service on the appellant.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		182.8. The tribunal may correct any decision it has rendered	182.8. The tribunal may correct any decision it has rendered	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>where the decision contains an error in writing, a mistake in calculation or any other clerical error.</p> <p>The decision may be corrected by the tribunal of its own initiative, as long as execution of the decision has not commenced. The correction may be effected at any time on the motion of the appellant or the board of directors or the executive committee, as the case may be, served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>where the decision contains an error in writing, a mistake in calculation or any other clerical error.</p> <p>The decision may be corrected by the tribunal of its own initiative, as long as execution of the decision has not commenced. The correction may be effected at any time on application by the appellant or the board of directors or the executive committee, as the case may be, served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>184.2. The Professions Tribunal may adopt the rules of practice it considers necessary to ensure proper compliance with sections 162 to 177.1 and 182.1 to 182.8 of this Code. The rules shall be submitted to the Government, which may approve them with or without amendment.</p>	<p>184.2. The Professions Tribunal may adopt the regulations it considers necessary to ensure proper compliance with sections 162 to 177.1 and 182.1 to 182.8 of this Code. The regulations shall be submitted to the Government, which may approve them with or without amendment.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 13</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 13</p>
		<p>184.3. The Office may, by regulation and after consultation with the Bureau and the Québec Interprofessional Council, adopt rules of evidence and practice for the conduct of proceedings relating to complaints lodged with the disciplinary councils.</p>	<p>184.3. The Office may, by regulation and after consultation with the Bureau and the Québec Interprofessional Council, adopt rules of evidence and regulations for the conduct of proceedings relating to complaints lodged with the disciplinary councils.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 13</p>
		<p>191. If a person repeats the offences contemplated in any of sections 188, 188.1, 188.1.1, 188.1.2, 188.2, 188.2.1 and 188.3, the Attorney General or, following his authorization and upon a resolution of the board of directors or the executive committee of the interested order, the interested order, after penal proceedings have been instituted, may require of the Superior Court an interlocutory writ of injunction enjoining that person or his directors, officers, representatives, attorneys or employees to cease committing the alleged offences until final judgment is pronounced in penal proceedings.</p> <p>After pronouncing such judgment, the Superior Court shall itself render final judgment on the application for an injunction.</p>	<p>191. If a person repeats the offences contemplated in any of sections 188, 188.1, 188.1.1, 188.1.2, 188.2, 188.2.1 and 188.3, the Attorney General or, following his authorization and upon a resolution of the board of directors or the executive committee of the interested order, the interested order, after penal proceedings have been instituted, may require of the Superior Court an interlocutory injunction enjoining that person or his directors, officers, representatives, attorneys or employees to cease committing the alleged offences until final judgment is pronounced in penal proceedings.</p> <p>After pronouncing such judgment, the Superior Court shall itself render final judgment on the application for an injunction.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The Attorney General and the interested order are dispensed from the obligation to give security to obtain a writ of injunction under this section. In all other respects, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) respecting writs of injunction apply.	The Attorney General and the interested order are dispensed from the obligation to give security to obtain an injunction under this section. In all other respects, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) respecting injunctions apply.	Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 782 Art. 778, par. 2
		194. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse contemplated the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) shall be exercised and no injunction granted against the persons or bodies mentioned in section 193 acting in their official capacities.	194. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall be exercised and no injunction granted against the persons or bodies mentioned in section 193 acting in their official capacities.	Art. 779 Art. 782
		196. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to sections 193 and 194.	196. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to sections 193 and 194.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
Labour Code	C-27	36. The fact that a person belongs to an association of employees shall not be revealed by anyone during the certification or decertification proceedings, except to the Commission, a member of its personnel, or the judge of a court to which an action provided for in Title VI of Book V of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) relating to a certification is referred. Such persons and every other person who becomes aware of the fact that the person belongs to the association is bound to secrecy.	36. The fact that a person belongs to an association of employees shall not be revealed by anyone during the certification or decertification proceedings, except to the Commission, a member of its personnel, or the judge of a court to which an application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) relating to a certification is referred. Such persons and every other person who becomes aware of the fact that the person belongs to the association is bound to secrecy.	Art. 778, par. 11
		36.1. For the purposes of establishing the representative character of an association of employees or assessing the representative character of a certified association, a person shall be recognized as a member of such association when he meets the following conditions: (a) he is an employee included in the bargaining unit contemplated in the petition;	36.1. For the purposes of establishing the representative character of an association of employees or assessing the representative character of a certified association, a person shall be recognized as a member of such association when he meets the following conditions: (a) he is an employee included in the bargaining unit contemplated in the petition;	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(b) he has signed an application for membership, duly dated and not revoked before the filing of the petition for certification or the demand for assessment of the representative character of the association;</p> <p>(c) he has personally paid as union dues an amount of not less than \$2 within the twelve months preceding the demand for assessment of the representative character of the association or the filing of the petition for certification or its mailing by registered or certified mail;</p> <p>(d) he has met the conditions provided for in subparagraphs <i>a</i> to <i>c</i> on or before the day the demand for assessment of the representative character of the association or of the filing of the petition.</p> <p>The Commission shall not take account of any other condition exigible under the constitution and by-laws of such association of employees.</p>	<p>(b) he has signed an application for membership, duly dated and not revoked before the filing of the petition for certification or the demand for assessment of the representative character of the association;</p> <p>(c) he has personally paid as union dues an amount of not less than \$2 within the twelve months preceding the demand for assessment of the representative character of the association or the filing of the petition for certification or its mailing by registered mail;</p> <p>(d) he has met the conditions provided for in subparagraphs <i>a</i> to <i>c</i> on or before the day the demand for assessment of the representative character of the association or of the filing of the petition.</p> <p>The Commission shall not take account of any other condition exigible under the constitution and by-laws of such association of employees.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		52.1. The party giving notice under section 52 shall transmit the notice to the addressee by fax, messenger service or registered or certified mail or cause it to be served on him by a bailiff.	52.1. The party giving notice under section 52 shall transmit the notice to the addressee by fax, messenger service or registered mail or cause it to be served on him by a bailiff.	Art. 778, par. 10
		85. Any person duly summoned to appear before an arbitrator who refuses to attend or to testify, may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned according to the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	85. Any person duly summoned to appear before an arbitrator who refuses to attend or to testify, may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned according to the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		86. Every person summoned to testify before an arbitrator is entitled to the same taxation as witnesses before the Superior Court and to the reimbursement of his travelling and living expenses.	86. Every person summoned to testify before an arbitrator is entitled to the same indemnity as witnesses before the Superior Court and to the reimbursement of his travelling and living expenses.	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Such taxation is payable by the party who proposed the summons, but the person who receives his salary during such period is entitled only to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>Where a person is duly summoned on the initiative of an arbitrator, the taxation is payable in equal shares by the parties.</p>	<p>Such amount is payable by the party who proposed the summons, but the person who receives his salary during such period is entitled only to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>Where a person is duly summoned on the initiative of an arbitrator, the amount is payable in equal shares by the parties.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>87. The arbitrator may communicate or otherwise serve any order, document or proceeding issued by him or the parties involved.</p>	<p>87. The arbitrator may communicate or otherwise notify any order, document or proceeding issued by him or the parties involved.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>100.6. Upon application of any of the parties or of his own initiative, the arbitrator may summon a witness to testify to what he knows, to file a document or to do both unless he is of opinion that the application for summons is frivolous on the face of it. The writ of summons must be served at least five clear days before appearance.</p> <p>A person so summoned who refuses to appear, to testify or to file the required documents may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned according to the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The arbitrator may require and administer the oath of a witness.</p> <p>A summoned witness is entitled to the same taxation as witnesses before the Superior Court and to the reimbursement of his travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>Such taxation is payable by the party who proposed the summons, but the person who receives his salary during such</p>	<p>100.6. Upon application of any of the parties or of his own initiative, the arbitrator may summon a witness to testify to what he knows, to file a document or to do both unless he is of opinion that the application for summons is frivolous on the face of it. The summons must be served at least five clear days before appearance.</p> <p>A person so summoned who refuses to appear, to testify or to file the required documents may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned according to the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The arbitrator may require and administer the oath of a witness.</p> <p>A summoned witness is entitled to the same indemnity as witnesses before the Superior Court and to the reimbursement of his travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>Such amount is payable by the party who proposed the summons, but the person who receives his salary during such</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>period is entitled only to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>Where a person is duly summoned on the initiative of an arbitrator, the taxation is payable in equal shares by the parties.</p>	<p>period is entitled only to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>Where a person is duly summoned on the initiative of an arbitrator, the amount is payable in equal shares by the parties.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>111.0.23. Subject to section 111.0.24, a certified association in a public service may declare a strike provided it has acquired the right to strike in accordance with section 58 and has given to the Minister and the employer, and to the Commission in the case of a public service contemplated in an order made under section 111.0.17, a prior notice in writing of not less than seven clear juridical days of the time when it intends to go on strike.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>111.0.23. Subject to section 111.0.24, a certified association in a public service may declare a strike provided it has acquired the right to strike in accordance with section 58 and has given to the Minister and the employer, and to the Commission in the case of a public service contemplated in an order made under section 111.0.17, a prior notice in writing of not less than seven clear working days of the time when it intends to go on strike.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 5
		<p>111.11. In no case may a party declare a strike or a lock-out unless 20 days have lapsed since the date on which the Minister received the notice provided for in section 50 of the Act respecting the process of negotiation of the collective agreements in the public and parapublic sectors (chapter R-8.2) and the party has given a prior notice of at least seven clear juridical days in writing to the Minister and to the other party, and to the Commission in the case of an institution or a group of employees referred to in the second paragraph of section 69 of the Public Service Act (chapter F-3.1.1), indicating when it intends to resort to a strike or to a lock-out.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>111.11. In no case may a party declare a strike or a lock-out unless 20 days have lapsed since the date on which the Minister received the notice provided for in section 50 of the Act respecting the process of negotiation of the collective agreements in the public and parapublic sectors (chapter R-8.2) and the party has given a prior notice of at least seven clear working days in writing to the Minister and to the other party, and to the Commission in the case of an institution or a group of employees referred to in the second paragraph of section 69 of the Public Service Act (chapter F-3.1.1), indicating when it intends to resort to a strike or to a lock-out.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 5
		<p>111.20. The Commission may file or, at the request of an interested party, authorize the filing of true copy of an order made under section 111.0.19, 111.17 or 111.18 or, where applicable, of an undertaking made under section 111.19 at the</p>	<p>111.20. The Commission may file or, at the request of an interested party, authorize the filing of true copy of an order made under section 111.0.19, 111.17 or 111.18 or, where applicable, of an undertaking made under section 111.19 at the</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district of Montréal, where the public service or the body involved is situated in the districts of Beauharnois, Bedford, Drummond, Gatineau, Iberville, Joliette, Labelle, Laval, Longueuil, Mégantic, Montréal, Pontiac, Richelieu, Saint-François, Saint-Hyacinthe or Terrebonne and, where it is situated in another district, at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district of Québec.</p> <p>Every order or undertaking filed under the first paragraph has the same force and effect as if it were a judgment of the Superior Court.</p> <p>Any person who transgresses or refuses to comply with an order or undertaking in which the person is named or designated, or who knowingly contravenes an order or undertaking in which the person is not designated, is guilty of contempt of court and may be condemned by the court having jurisdiction, in accordance with the procedure provided for in articles 53 to 54 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 with or without a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year. These penalties may be re-imposed until the offender complies with the order or undertaking.</p>	<p>office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district of Montréal, where the public service or the body involved is situated in the districts of Beauharnois, Bedford, Drummond, Gatineau, Iberville, Joliette, Labelle, Laval, Longueuil, Mégantic, Montréal, Pontiac, Richelieu, Saint-François, Saint-Hyacinthe or Terrebonne and, where it is situated in another district, at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district of Québec.</p> <p>Every order or undertaking filed under the first paragraph has the same force and effect as if it were a judgment of the Superior Court.</p> <p>Any person who transgresses or refuses to comply with an order or undertaking in which the person is named or designated, or who knowingly contravenes an order or undertaking in which the person is not designated, is guilty of contempt of court and may be condemned by the court having jurisdiction, in accordance with the procedure provided for in articles 59 to 61 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 with or without a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year. These penalties may be re-imposed until the offender complies with the order or undertaking.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>139. Except on a question of jurisdiction, none of the extraordinary recourses provided for in articles 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against an arbitrator, the Commission, any of its commissioners or a labour relations officer of the Commission acting in their official capacity.</p>	<p>139. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against an arbitrator, the Commission, any of its commissioners or a labour relations officer of the Commission acting in their official capacity.</p>	Art. 778, par. 11
		<p>139.1. Except on a question of jurisdiction, article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) does not apply to</p>	<p>139.1. (Inoperative)</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		arbitrators acting in their official capacity.		
		140. A judge of the Court of Appeal may annul summarily, upon petition, any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to sections 139 and 139.1.	140. A judge of the Court of Appeal may annul summarily, on an application, any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to sections 139 and 139.1.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
		151.1. For the purposes of this Code, the following are non-judicial days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sundays; (b) 1 and 2 January; (c) Good Friday; (d) Easter Monday; (e) 24 June, the National Holiday; (f) 1 July, the anniversary of Confederation, or 2 July if 1 July is a Sunday; (g) the first Monday of September, Labour Day; (g.1) the second Monday of October; (h) 25 and 26 December; (i) the day fixed by the Governor-General for the celebration of the birthday of the Sovereign; (j) any other day fixed by proclamation or order of the Government as a public holiday or as a day of thanksgiving. 	151.1. For the purposes of this Code, the following are holidays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sundays; (b) 1 and 2 January; (c) Good Friday; (d) Easter Monday; (e) 24 June, the National Holiday; (f) 1 July, the anniversary of Confederation, or 2 July if 1 July is a Sunday; (g) the first Monday of September, Labour Day; (g.1) the second Monday of October; (h) 25 and 26 December; (i) the day fixed by the Governor-General for the celebration of the birthday of the Sovereign; (j) any other day fixed by proclamation or order of the Government as a public holiday or as a day of thanksgiving. 	Art. 778, par. 5
		151.2. If the date fixed for doing anything falls on a non-	151.2. If the date fixed for doing anything falls on a holiday,	Art. 778, par. 5

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		juridical day, such thing may validly be done on the next following juridical day.	such thing may validly be done on the next following working day.	Art. 778, par. 5
		<p>151.3. In computing any period fixed by this Code or any of its provisions,</p> <p>(1) the day which marks the start of the period is not counted, but the terminal day is counted;</p> <p>(2) non-juridical days are counted; but when the last day is a non-juridical day, the period is extended to the next following juridical day;</p> <p>(3) Saturday is considered a non-juridical day, as are 2 January and 26 December.</p>	<p>151.3. In computing any period fixed by this Code or any of its provisions,</p> <p>(1) the day which marks the start of the period is not counted, but the terminal day is counted;</p> <p>(2) holidays are counted; but when the last day is a holiday, the period is extended to the next following working day;</p> <p>(3) Saturday is considered a holiday, as are 2 January and 26 December.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 5</p>
		151.4. Non-juridical days are not counted in computing any period fixed by this Code to do any thing, when such period does not exceed ten days.	151.4. Holidays are not counted in computing any period fixed by this Code to do any thing, when such period does not exceed ten days.	Art. 778, par. 5
Municipal Code of Québec	C-27.1	<p>10. A municipality may accept the delegation of any power from the Government, a minister of the Government or any agency or body of the Government, where the law allows such a delegation, and exercise that power.</p> <p>The council of the regional county municipality shall, if it wishes to accept such a delegation, adopt a resolution by which it expresses its intention to do so. Copy of the resolution must be sent by registered mail to each local municipality whose territory forms part of that of the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The council of the regional county municipality may, not less than 90 days after service of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph, accept the delegation.</p>	<p>10. A municipality may accept the delegation of any power from the Government, a minister of the Government or any agency or body of the Government, where the law allows such a delegation, and exercise that power.</p> <p>The council of the regional county municipality shall, if it wishes to accept such a delegation, adopt a resolution by which it expresses its intention to do so. Copy of the resolution must be sent by registered mail to each local municipality whose territory forms part of that of the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The council of the regional county municipality may, not less than 90 days after notification of the resolution referred to in the second paragraph, accept the delegation.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		86. The council or any committee, on every question or matter	86. The council or any committee, on every question or matter	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>pending before them, may:</p> <p>(1) take communication of all documents or writings produced in evidence;</p> <p>(2) summon any person residing in the territory of the municipality;</p> <p>(3) examine under oath the parties and their witnesses, and cause an oath to be administered to each one either by one of their members or by the secretary-treasurer.</p> <p>The council may declare who shall bear and pay the costs incurred for the appearance of the witnesses heard or present, or for the summoning of witnesses who have made default, and may tax such costs, including reasonable travelling expenses, and \$1 a day for the time of each witness. The amount thus taxed may be recovered by ordinary action, either by the municipality or by the person who had advanced and paid the same, as the case may be.</p>	<p>pending before them, may:</p> <p>(1) take communication of all documents or writings produced in evidence;</p> <p>(2) summon any person residing in the territory of the municipality;</p> <p>(3) examine under oath the parties and their witnesses, and cause an oath to be administered to each one either by one of their members or by the secretary-treasurer.</p> <p>The council may declare who shall bear and pay the costs incurred for the appearance of the witnesses heard or present, or for the summoning of witnesses who have made default, and may determine such costs, including reasonable travelling expenses, and \$1 a day for the time of each witness. The amount thus determined may be recovered by ordinary action, either by the municipality or by the person who had advanced and paid the same, as the case may be.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>93. Every service, filing or deposit, to be made at the office of the municipality, may be made with equal validity upon or with the secretary-treasurer personally or at his domicile, speaking to a reasonable person belonging to his family.</p> <p>In such case, however, the receipt cannot be demanded unless the filing or deposit has been made with the secretary-treasurer personally.</p>	<p>93. Every notification, filing or deposit, to be made at the office of the municipality, may be made with equal validity to or with the secretary-treasurer personally or at his domicile, speaking to a reasonable person belonging to his family.</p> <p>In such case, however, the receipt cannot be demanded unless the filing or deposit has been made with the secretary-treasurer personally.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>140. Every disputed question is decided by the vote of the majority of the delegates present, the chairman having the same right to vote as the other delegates; in the event of an equal division of votes, the motion shall be submitted to the Minister</p>	<p>140. Every disputed question is decided by the vote of the majority of the delegates present, the chairman having the same right to vote as the other delegates; in the event of an equal division of votes, the application shall be submitted to the</p>	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy and the latter shall appoint a person to act as an arbitrator whose decision shall have the same effect as a decision rendered by the board of delegates.</p> <p>The costs of the arbitration shall be paid in equal shares by the municipalities concerned. The fees of the arbitrator shall, if they have not been determined by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy when appointing him, be fixed by a judge of the Court of Québec, on petition, after notice to the parties interested. The costs on such petition shall form part of the costs of arbitration.</p>	<p>Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy and the latter shall appoint a person to act as an arbitrator whose decision shall have the same effect as a decision rendered by the board of delegates.</p> <p>The costs of the arbitration shall be paid in equal shares by the municipalities concerned. The fees of the arbitrator shall, if they have not been determined by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy when appointing him, be fixed by a judge of the Court of Québec, on an application, after notice to the parties interested. The costs on such application shall form part of the costs of arbitration.</p>	<p>harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>153. At a special sitting, only the subjects or matters mentioned in the notice calling the council together, may be taken into consideration except with the unanimous consent of the members of the council if they all are present.</p> <p>The council, before preceding to business at such sitting, must set forth and declare in the minutes of the sitting that notice of meeting has been given in conformity with this Code, to all the members of the council who are not present at the opening of the sitting.</p> <p>If it appears that the notice of meeting has not been served on all the absent members, the sitting must be immediately closed, under penalty of the nullity of all its proceedings.</p>	<p>153. At a special sitting, only the subjects or matters mentioned in the notice calling the council together, may be taken into consideration except with the unanimous consent of the members of the council if they all are present.</p> <p>The council, before preceding to business at such sitting, must set forth and declare in the minutes of the sitting that notice of meeting has been notified in conformity with this Code, to all the members of the council who are not present at the opening of the sitting.</p> <p>If it appears that the notice of meeting has not been notified to all the absent members, the sitting must be immediately closed, under penalty of the nullity of all its proceedings.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>156. The notice of convocation of a special sitting of the council, as well as the notice of adjournment in the case mentioned in article 155, must be given to each member of the council at least three days before the date fixed for the sitting, or the resumption of the adjourned sitting, if it relates to the council of the regional county municipality, and at least two</p>	<p>156. The notice of convocation of a special sitting of the council, as well as the notice of adjournment in the case mentioned in article 155, must be given to each member of the council at least three days before the date fixed for the sitting, or the resumption of the adjourned sitting, if it relates to the council of the regional county municipality, and at least two</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>days before the day fixed, if it relates to the local council.</p> <p>That notice shall be served by the person who gives the notice, an officer or employee of the municipality, a peace officer, a bailiff or an employee of a public or private mail delivery or courier enterprise.</p>	<p>days before the day fixed, if it relates to the local council.</p> <p>That notice shall be notified by the person who gives the notice, an officer or employee of the municipality, a peace officer, a bailiff or an employee of a public or private mail delivery or courier enterprise.</p>	Art. 783
		177. The municipality may bring an action to account against any employee responsible for moneys belonging to it, and he may, if sufficient cause exists, be condemned to render an account thereof, and to pay the sum which he is declared to owe, with interest and costs of suit , and, in addition, to pay any damages, if any be due.	177. The municipality may bring an action to account against any employee responsible for moneys belonging to it, and he may, if sufficient cause exists, be condemned to render an account thereof, and to pay the sum which he is declared to owe, with interest, expenses and legal costs , and, in addition, to pay any damages, if any be due.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>267.0.2. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or reducing the salary of an officer or employee referred to in section 267.0.1, shall be served on the officer or employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Subject to section 89 of the Police Act (chapter P-13.1), a person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph has been imposed may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail to make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p>	<p>267.0.2. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or reducing the salary of an officer or employee referred to in section 267.0.1, shall be served on the officer or employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Subject to section 89 of the Police Act (chapter P-13.1), a person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph has been imposed may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail to make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p>	Art. 782
		415. Every notice under this Code, or under any order of a council, or for any municipal purpose, must be given, published and served in accordance with the formalities prescribed in this Title.	415. Every notice under this Code, or under any order of a council, or for any municipal purpose, must be given, published and notified in accordance with the formalities prescribed in this Title.	Art. 783
		418. Every copy of a notice in writing which must be served , published, posted up or read is attested either by the person who gives such notice, or by the secretary-treasurer of the municipality under whose control such person acts.	418. Every copy of a notice in writing which must be notified , published, posted up or read is attested either by the person who gives such notice, or by the secretary-treasurer of the municipality under whose control such person acts.	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The copy may also be attested by the person in charge of access to documents of the municipality.	The copy may also be attested by the person in charge of access to documents of the municipality.	
		<p>419. The original of every notice in writing must be accompanied by a certificate of publication or of service.</p> <p>The original of such notice and the certificate which accompanies it must be filed by the person who has given it, in the office of the municipality, to form part of the archives thereof.</p>	<p>419. The original of every notice in writing must be accompanied by a certificate of publication or of notification.</p> <p>The original of such notice and the certificate which accompanies it must be filed by the person who has given it, in the office of the municipality, to form part of the archives thereof.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>420. The certificate must set forth:</p> <p>(1) the name, residence, official capacity and signature of the person who has given it;</p> <p>(2) a summary statement of the manner in which the notice was published or served;</p> <p>(3) the place, day and hour of publication or of service.</p> <p>The truth of the facts set forth in such certificate must be attested under the oath of office of the person giving it, if such person has taken an oath of office, and, if not, by his special oath.</p> <p>Such certificate is written either on the original notice or on a paper annexed thereto.</p>	<p>420. The certificate must set forth:</p> <p>(1) the name, residence, official capacity and signature of the person who has given it;</p> <p>(2) a summary statement of the manner in which the notice was published or notified;</p> <p>(3) the place, day and hour of publication or of notification.</p> <p>The truth of the facts set forth in such certificate must be attested under the oath of office of the person giving it, if such person has taken an oath of office, and, if not, by his special oath.</p> <p>Such certificate is written either on the original notice or on a paper annexed thereto.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		421. In the case of a special notice given verbally, the affirmation under oath of the person who served such notice takes the place of the certificate of service ; such affirmation is only required in case of contestation, and must contain the object of the notice.	421. In the case of a special notice given verbally, the affirmation under oath of the person who gave such notice takes the place of the certificate of notification ; such affirmation is only required in case of contestation, and must contain the object of the notice.	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		423. No person who has acquiesced in that which is required by a notice, or who has in any manner whatsoever become sufficiently acquainted with its tenor or object, can thereafter avail himself of the insufficiency or informality of such notice, or of the omission of its publication or service .	423. No person who has acquiesced in that which is required by a notice, or who has in any manner whatsoever become sufficiently acquainted with its tenor or object, can thereafter avail himself of the insufficiency or informality of such notice, or of the omission of its publication or notification .	Art. 783
		425. The service of a special written notice is made by leaving a copy of the notice with the person to whom it is addressed, in person, or at his domicile or business establishment; if the service is made at his domicile, the copy may be left with a reasonable member of his family; if at his business establishment, the copy may be left with any person employed there.	425. The notification of a special written notice is made by leaving a copy of the notice with the person to whom it is addressed, in person, or at his domicile or business establishment; if the notification is made at his domicile, the copy may be left with a reasonable member of his family; if at his business establishment, the copy may be left with any person employed there.	Art. 783 Art. 783
		426. Every special notice in writing addressed to an absent proprietor or ratepayer, who has appointed an agent residing in the territory of the municipality, must be served on such agent, in the same manner as on a resident proprietor. If an agent resident in the territory of the municipality has not been appointed, every such notice is served by lodging in the post-office of the locality a copy thereof, in a sealed and registered or certified envelope, addressed to the absent proprietor or ratepayer, or to any other agent if he has appointed one.	426. Every special notice in writing addressed to an absent proprietor or ratepayer, who has appointed an agent residing in the territory of the municipality, must be notified to such agent, in the same manner as to a resident proprietor. If an agent resident in the territory of the municipality has not been appointed, every such notice is notified by lodging in the post-office of the locality a copy thereof in a registered envelope addressed to the absent proprietor or ratepayer, or to any other agent if he has appointed one.	Art. 783 Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10
		428. Special notices may be served between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening, and even upon holidays. Special notices, however, cannot be served at business establishments except upon juridical days .	428. Special notices may be notified between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening, and even upon holidays. Special notices, however, cannot be notified at business establishments except upon working days other than Saturdays, 26 December and 2 January .	Art. 783 Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 5
		429. If the doors of the domicile or business establishment, where service of a special notice in writing is to be made, are	429. If the doors of the domicile or business establishment, where notification of a special notice in writing is to be made,	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		closed, or if there is not a reasonable member of the family at the domicile, or a person employed at the business establishment, service is effected by affixing a copy of the notice to one of the doors of the domicile or of the business establishment.	are closed, or if there is not a reasonable member of the family at the domicile, or a person employed at the business establishment, notification is effected by affixing a copy of the notice to one of the doors of the domicile or of the business establishment.	Art. 783
		430. The intermediate time after a special notice begins to run from the day on which such notice was served , such day not being included.	430. The intermediate time after a special notice begins to run from the day on which such notice was notified , such day not being included.	Art. 783
		<p>437.4. Where the delinquent or the owner or operator of the immovable is, in his opinion, aggrieved by a decision of the council made under article 437.3, he may, within 10 days of notification thereof, contest the decision before the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The proceeding shall be brought by the filing of a motion and is governed by the rules of ordinary procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The motion shall be heard and decided by preference. It shall not suspend the contested decision, unless a judge orders otherwise.</p> <p>The court may confirm, vary or quash the decision of the council.</p>	<p>437.4. Where the delinquent or the owner or operator of the immovable is, in his opinion, aggrieved by a decision of the council made under article 437.3, he may, within 10 days of notification thereof, contest the decision before the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The proceeding shall be brought by the filing of an application and is governed by the rules that apply to contentious proceedings set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The application shall be heard and decided by preference. It shall not suspend the contested decision, unless a judge orders otherwise.</p> <p>The court may confirm, vary or quash the decision of the council.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		437.5. The council of a local municipality may apply to the Court of Québec, in accordance with the rules of ordinary procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) , for the cancellation of the permit, certificate or any other authorization granted by the municipality for an activity or use in an immovable or part of an immovable accessible to the public	437.5. The council of a local municipality may apply to the Court of Québec, in accordance with the rules that apply to contentious proceedings set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) , for the cancellation of the permit, certificate or any other authorization granted by the municipality for an activity or use in an immovable or part of an immovable accessible to the public	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(1) where the activity or use may endanger the life or health of persons or cause serious or irreparable damage to property;</p> <p>(2) where the activity or use disturbs public tranquility.</p> <p>Any such motion shall be heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>Such a proceeding, however, may not be brought in cases where an application may be made by the municipality to the Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux under section 85 of the Act respecting liquor permits (chapter P-9.1).</p>	<p>(1) where the activity or use may endanger the life or health of persons or cause serious or irreparable damage to property;</p> <p>(2) where the activity or use disturbs public tranquility.</p> <p>Any such application shall be heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>Such a proceeding, however, may not be brought in cases where an application may be made by the municipality to the Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux under section 85 of the Act respecting liquor permits (chapter P-9.1).</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>439. Every municipality may, by resolution, appoint an officer whose duty it shall be to serve the special notices required by this Code or by by-law.</p> <p>The appointment of any such officer does not render other municipal officers incapable of making the services which they are authorized by this Code to make.</p>	<p>439. Every municipality may, by resolution, appoint an officer whose duty it shall be to notify the special notices required by this Code or by by-law.</p> <p>The appointment of any such officer does not render other municipal officers incapable of making the notification which they are authorized by this Code to make.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>445. Every by-law must, on pain of absolute nullity, be preceded by a notice of motion given at a sitting of the council, and it can be read and passed only at a subsequent sitting held on a later date.</p> <p>It is not necessary to read the by-law if a copy of the proposed by-law was given to the council members not later than two juridical days before the sitting at which it is to be approved and if, at that sitting, all the council members present declare that they have read it and waive the reading of it. In this case, however, the secretary-treasurer or the person presiding at the meeting must mention the object of the by-law, its implications,</p>	<p>445. Every by-law must, on pain of absolute nullity, be preceded by a notice of motion given at a sitting of the council, and it can be read and passed only at a subsequent sitting held on a later date.</p> <p>It is not necessary to read the by-law if a copy of the proposed by-law was given to the council members not later than two working days before the sitting at which it is to be approved and if, at that sitting, all the council members present declare that they have read it and waive the reading of it. In this case, however, the secretary-treasurer or the person presiding at the meeting must mention the object of the by-law, its implications,</p>	Art. 778, par. 5

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>its scope, its cost, and, where that applies, the mode of financing and payment and repayment.</p> <p>The person in charge of access to documents of the municipality shall issue a copy of the by-law to every person requesting it within the two juridical days preceding the meeting. He shall also take the necessary measures to ensure that copies of the by-law are put at the disposal of the public at the beginning of the meeting, for reference.</p> <p>However, in the case of a by-law passed by the council of a regional county municipality, the notice of motion may be replaced by a notice given by registered or certified letter to the members of that council. The secretary-treasurer of the regional county municipality shall transmit such notice to the mayors at least 10 days before the date of the sitting at which the by-law mentioned in the notice will be considered. He shall post up the notice within the same time at the office of the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The preceding paragraph shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to by-laws passed by a board of delegates.</p>	<p>its scope, its cost, and, where that applies, the mode of financing and payment and repayment.</p> <p>The person in charge of access to documents of the municipality shall issue a copy of the by-law to every person requesting it within the two working days preceding the meeting. He shall also take the necessary measures to ensure that copies of the by-law are put at the disposal of the public at the beginning of the meeting, for reference.</p> <p>However, in the case of a by-law passed by the council of a regional county municipality, the notice of motion may be replaced by a notice given by registered mail to the members of that council. The secretary-treasurer of the regional county municipality shall transmit such notice to the mayors at least 10 days before the date of the sitting at which the by-law mentioned in the notice will be considered. He shall post up the notice within the same time at the office of the regional county municipality.</p> <p>The preceding paragraph shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to by-laws passed by a board of delegates.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>597. The board of directors has its meetings at such times as it may determine by resolution.</p> <p>It also meets at the written request of the chairman, or of one-third of its members, addressed to the secretary. The request must mention the subjects proposed for consideration.</p> <p>The notice of meeting addressed by the secretary to the members of the board of directors must be drawn up and served in the manner prescribed by a resolution of the board of</p>	<p>597. The board of directors has its meetings at such times as it may determine by resolution.</p> <p>It also meets at the written request of the chairman, or of one-third of its members, addressed to the secretary. The request must mention the subjects proposed for consideration.</p> <p>The notice of meeting addressed by the secretary to the members of the board of directors must be drawn up and notified in the manner prescribed by a resolution of the board of</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		directors. The request must mention the subjects proposed for consideration.	directors. The request must mention the subjects proposed for consideration.	
		615. The payment of the contribution of each municipality may be made in one or several instalments in such a manner and at such time as may be fixed by by-law of the management board approved by all the municipalities whose territory is subject to its jurisdiction. If there is no by-law, the demand for payment is made at the beginning of every three month period and the amount due is exigible within 30 days of the mailing of the demand by registered or certified mail . At the expiry of that time it bears interest at the rate determined under section 50 of the Act respecting municipal debts and loans (chapter D-7).	615. The payment of the contribution of each municipality may be made in one or several instalments in such a manner and at such time as may be fixed by by-law of the management board approved by all the municipalities whose territory is subject to its jurisdiction. If there is no by-law, the demand for payment is made at the beginning of every three month period and the amount due is exigible within 30 days of the mailing of the demand by registered mail . At the expiry of that time it bears interest at the rate determined under section 50 of the Act respecting municipal debts and loans (chapter D-7).	Art. 778, par. 10
		623. Where the conciliator fails to bring the municipalities to an agreement, the Commission municipale du Québec, at the request of one of them, notice of which is given to the other party and to the intermunicipal management board, if any, may render the arbitration award it considers equitable after hearing the municipalities concerned and the management board and examining the report of the conciliator remitted to it by the Minister. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) respecting the homologation of arbitration awards apply, adapted as required, to the arbitration award of the Commission.	623. Where the conciliator fails to bring the municipalities to an agreement, the Commission municipale du Québec, at the request of one of them, notice of which is given to the other party and to the intermunicipal management board, if any, may render the arbitration award it considers equitable after hearing the municipalities concerned and the management board and examining the report of the conciliator remitted to it by the Minister. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) respecting the homologation of arbitration awards apply, adapted as required, to the arbitration award of the Commission.	Art. 782
		637. Within 45 days of receipt of the application, the council shall order the secretary-treasurer to send a notice by registered or certified mail to every ratepayer having a place of business in the district, or cause it to be served on him, informing him that a register will be open to receive the signatures of the ratepayers who oppose the formation of the association.	637. Within 45 days of receipt of the application, the council shall order the secretary-treasurer to send a notice by registered mail to every ratepayer having a place of business in the district, or cause it to be notified to him, informing him that a register will be open to receive the signatures of the ratepayers who oppose the formation of the association.	Art. 778, par. 10 Art. 783
		639. The secretary-treasurer shall attach to the notice a copy of the application and of the documents accompanying it, the names and addresses of the ratepayers to whom the notice has	639. The secretary-treasurer shall attach to the notice a copy of the application and of the documents accompanying it, the names and addresses of the ratepayers to whom the notice has	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		been sent or on whom it has been served , and the text of this Section and of every pertinent by-law.	been sent or on whom it has been notified , and the text of this Section and of every pertinent by-law.	Art. 783
		645. If a poll is to be held, the secretary-treasurer shall, at least 15 days before the appointed day, send a notice by registered or certified mail to every ratepayer having a place of business in the district, or cause it to be served on him, informing him that a poll will be held within 90 days from the filing of the application.	645. If a poll is to be held, the secretary-treasurer shall, at least 15 days before the appointed day, send a notice by registered mail to every ratepayer having a place of business in the district, or cause it to be notified to him, informing him that a poll will be held within 90 days from the filing of the application.	Art. 778, par. 10 Art. 783
		678.0.2.3. The clerk or secretary-treasurer of the local municipality in respect of which the regional county municipality wishes to affirm its jurisdiction shall, in a document transmitted by the clerk or secretary-treasurer to the regional county municipality, identify any officer or employee all of whose working time is devoted exclusively to all or part of the matter with respect to which the regional county municipality has announced, in the resolution provided for in article 678.0.2.2, its intention to affirm its jurisdiction, and whose services will no longer be required because the local municipality has lost its jurisdiction with respect to that matter. (...) The document referred to in the first paragraph must be transmitted to the regional county municipality not later than 60 days following service of the resolution provided for in section 678.0.2.2.	678.0.2.3. The clerk or secretary-treasurer of the local municipality in respect of which the regional county municipality wishes to affirm its jurisdiction shall, in a document transmitted by the clerk or secretary-treasurer to the regional county municipality, identify any officer or employee all of whose working time is devoted exclusively to all or part of the matter with respect to which the regional county municipality has announced, in the resolution provided for in article 678.0.2.2, its intention to affirm its jurisdiction, and whose services will no longer be required because the local municipality has lost its jurisdiction with respect to that matter. (...) The document referred to in the first paragraph must be transmitted to the regional county municipality not later than 60 days following notification of the resolution provided for in section 678.0.2.2.	Art. 783
		678.0.2.5. From the service of the resolution provided for in article 678.0.2.2 to the tenth day following the expiry of the time limit determined in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of article 678.0.2.7, a local municipality may not, without the authorization of the regional county municipality, increase expenditures relating to the remuneration and employee benefits	678.0.2.5. From the notification of the resolution provided for in article 678.0.2.2 to the tenth day following the expiry of the time limit determined in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of article 678.0.2.7, a local municipality may not, without the authorization of the regional county municipality, increase expenditures relating to the remuneration and employee benefits	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		of any officer or employee all of whose working time is devoted exclusively to a matter mentioned in the resolution, or hire such an officer or employee, unless the increase or hiring results from the application of a clause of a collective agreement or a contract of employment in force on the date on which the resolution is served . Nor may a local municipality make an expenditure relating to equipment or material that has been or may be identified in the document referred to in the first paragraph of article 678.0.2.3 without such an authorization.	of any officer or employee all of whose working time is devoted exclusively to a matter mentioned in the resolution, or hire such an officer or employee, unless the increase or hiring results from the application of a clause of a collective agreement or a contract of employment in force on the date on which the resolution is notified . Nor may a local municipality make an expenditure relating to equipment or material that has been or may be identified in the document referred to in the first paragraph of article 678.0.2.3 without such an authorization.	Art. 783
		<p>678.0.2.7. The regional county municipality may adopt and put into force the by-law provided for in article 678.0.2.1</p> <p>(1) between the ninetieth and the one hundred and eightieth day following service of the resolution provided for in article 678.0.2.2, where no equipment or material is identified in the document referred to in the first paragraph of article 678.0.2.3;</p> <p>(2) between the day on which it entered into the agreement provided for in the first paragraph of article 678.0.2.4 and the two hundred and tenth day following service of the resolution provided for in article 678.0.2.2;</p> <p>(3) between the day on which the Commission municipale du Québec rendered its decision following a request under the second paragraph of article 678.0.2.4 and the sixtieth day thereafter.</p>	<p>678.0.2.7. The regional county municipality may adopt and put into force the by-law provided for in article 678.0.2.1</p> <p>(1) between the ninetieth and the one hundred and eightieth day following notification of the resolution provided for in article 678.0.2.2, where no equipment or material is identified in the document referred to in the first paragraph of article 678.0.2.3;</p> <p>(2) between the day on which it entered into the agreement provided for in the first paragraph of article 678.0.2.4 and the two hundred and tenth day following notification of the resolution provided for in article 678.0.2.2;</p> <p>(3) between the day on which the Commission municipale du Québec rendered its decision following a request under the second paragraph of article 678.0.2.4 and the sixtieth day thereafter.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		689. Any by-law, procès-verbal, roll, resolution or other ordinance of the municipality or act of municipal officers may be annulled, on the ground of illegality, with costs against the municipality.	689. Any by-law, procès-verbal, roll, resolution or other ordinance of the municipality or act of municipal officers may be annulled, on the ground of illegality, with legal costs against the municipality.	Terminological harmonisation
		690. The suit for such annulment is instituted by motion in	690. The suit for such annulment is instituted by an	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>accordance with the rules of ordinary procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Any interested party is competent to take such proceedings.</p> <p>A deposit of \$50, as security for costs, must be made with the clerk of the court with the application; during the pendency of the suit, and upon motion to that effect, the deposit may be increased at the discretion of the court.</p>	<p>application in accordance with the rules that apply to judicial review proceedings under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Any interested party is competent to take such suit.</p> <p>A deposit of \$50, as security for costs, must be made with the clerk of the court with the application; during the pendency of the suit, and upon application to that effect, the deposit may be increased at the discretion of the court.</p>	<p>harmonisation Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>691. The court may, by its judgment:</p> <p>(1) annul such by-law, <i>procès-verbal</i>, roll, resolution or other municipal proceeding, in whole or in part;</p> <p>(2) order the service of such judgment at the office of the municipality interested within a time which it must fix;</p> <p>(3) cause the same to be published in the manner prescribed for the publication of ordinances of the municipality.</p> <p>An appeal lies from the judgment to the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>The appeal must be brought within 30 days after the date of the judgment and be heard by preference over any other appeal, at the first term of the Court following the inscription.</p> <p>Notwithstanding article 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), the interlocutory judgments rendered in a suit to set aside a by-law, minutes, a roll, a resolution or another municipal proceeding under this Code are not subject to appeal; the party may, however, plead such judgments, which may then</p>	<p>691. The court may, by its judgment:</p> <p>(1) annul such by-law, <i>procès-verbal</i>, roll, resolution or other municipal proceeding, in whole or in part;</p> <p>(2) order the notification of such judgment at the office of the municipality interested within a time which it must fix;</p> <p>(3) cause the same to be published in the manner prescribed for the publication of ordinances of the municipality.</p> <p>An appeal lies from the judgment to the Court of Appeal.</p> <p>The appeal must be brought within 30 days after the date of the judgment and be heard by preference over any other appeal, at the first term of the Court following the inscription.</p> <p>Notwithstanding article 31 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), judgments rendered in a suit to set aside a by-law, minutes, a roll, a resolution or another municipal proceeding under this Code are not subject to appeal; the party may, however, plead such judgments, which may then be</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>be reviewed at the same time as the judgment on the suit itself, if the latter judgment is appealed.</p> <p>The judgment of the Court of Appeal is without appeal.</p>	<p>reviewed at the same time as the judgment on the suit itself, if the latter judgment is appealed.</p> <p>The judgment of the Court of Appeal is without appeal.</p>	
		<p>711.19.1. A municipality shall</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(3) assume the defence of a member of the council against whom a motion has been brought under section 312.1 of the Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities (chapter E-2.2).</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>711.19.1. A municipality shall</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(3) assume the defence of a member of the council against whom an application has been brought under section 312.1 of the Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities (chapter E-2.2).</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>966.5. At any time of the year, if it deems it expedient, the council must likewise, by one or more auditors ad hoc specially appointed for the purposes of this paragraph, have an audit made of the accounts of the municipality for all or any of the preceding five years, provided no similar audit has been made for the year or years in question.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>In the case of the preceding paragraph, the auditor ad hoc shall be appointed by the council, but, before appointing him, the choice which the council proposes to make must be accepted in writing by the majority of the ratepayers who have asked for the audit, and, if such ratepayers and the council fail to agree, the auditor ad hoc shall be appointed by a Court of Québec judge for the judicial district, on the petition of one of the parties after a notice of eight clear days to the other party.</p>	<p>966.5. At any time of the year, if it deems it expedient, the council must likewise, by one or more auditors ad hoc specially appointed for the purposes of this paragraph, have an audit made of the accounts of the municipality for all or any of the preceding five years, provided no similar audit has been made for the year or years in question.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>In the case of the preceding paragraph, the auditor ad hoc shall be appointed by the council, but, before appointing him, the choice which the council proposes to make must be accepted in writing by the majority of the ratepayers who have asked for the audit, and, if such ratepayers and the council fail to agree, the auditor ad hoc shall be appointed by a Court of Québec judge for the judicial district, on application by one of the parties after a notice of eight clear days to the other party.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(…)	(…)	
		<p>1013. If, after the expiration of the 30 days next following the demand made under article 1012 or, as the case may be, after the expiration of any other period of time applicable under Division IV of Chapter XVIII of the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1) which deals with the payment and refund of taxes, the sums due by the persons entered on the collection roll have not been paid, the secretary-treasurer may levy them, together with costs, by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of such persons which may be found in the territory of the municipality.</p>	<p>1013. If, after the expiration of the 30 days next following the demand made under article 1012 or, as the case may be, after the expiration of any other period of time applicable under Division IV of Chapter XVIII of the Act respecting municipal taxation (chapter F-2.1) which deals with the payment and refund of taxes, the sums due by the persons entered on the collection roll have not been paid, the secretary-treasurer may levy them, together with legal costs, by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of such persons which may be found in the territory of the municipality.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>1014. Such seizure and sale are made under a warrant prepared by the mayor or the warden, as the case may be, and signed and issued by the clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court, according to the amount claimed.</p> <p>Such warrant is addressed to a bailiff, and must be executed by that officer under his oath of office, according to the same rules and under the same responsibilities and penalties as a writ of seizure of movable property in execution issued by the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The mayor or warden, as the case may be, in preparing such warrant, does not incur any personal responsibility; he acts under the responsibility of the municipality on whose behalf the collection is made.</p> <p>The clerk shall issue the warrant upon the filing of a certificate of the mayor or the warden, as the case may be, establishing that the debt is exigible in the amount indicated therein.</p>	<p>1014. Such seizure and sale are made under a notice of execution prepared by the mayor or the warden, as the case may be, and filed with the court office by the clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court, according to the amount claimed.</p> <p>Such notice of execution is addressed to a bailiff, and must be executed by that officer under his oath of office, according to the same rules and under the same responsibilities and penalties as a notice of execution issued under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The mayor or warden, as the case may be, in preparing such notice, does not incur any personal responsibility; he acts under the responsibility of the municipality on whose behalf the collection is made.</p> <p>The clerk shall file the notice of execution upon the filing of a certificate of the mayor or the warden, as the case may be, establishing that the debt is exigible in the amount indicated therein.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>1015. The day and place of sale of the movables and effects so seized, must be announced by the bailiff by public notice, in the manner prescribed for judicial sales of movables.</p> <p>Such notice must also state the name and style of the person whose effects are to be sold.</p>	<p>1015. The day and place of sale of the movables and effects so seized, must be announced by the bailiff by public notice, in the manner prescribed for sales of movables under judicial authority.</p> <p>Such notice must also state the name and style of the person whose effects are to be sold.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14
		<p>1017. The seizure and sale can be suspended only upon an opposition issued from the Court of Québec or from the Superior Court, according to the amount of the seizure. Such opposition must be accompanied by an order of suspension signed by the judge or the clerk. It is returnable within eight days, and is tried and decided according to the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 596 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul the seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	<p>1017. The seizure and sale can be suspended only upon an opposition issued from the Court of Québec or from the Superior Court, according to the amount of the seizure. Such opposition must be accompanied by an order of suspension signed by the judge or the clerk. It is returnable within eight days, and is tried and decided according to the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 735 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul the seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>1018. The proceeds of the sale of the effects seized, the costs of seizure and sale being deducted therefrom, are applied by the secretary-treasurer to the payment of the amounts which appear on the collection roll, with interest and costs.</p> <p>The surplus, if any, is paid by the secretary-treasurer to the person whose effects were so sold, or is retained by him, when a claim is made against it, until a decision has been rendered by the court, upon petition to that effect. If the claim is admitted by the defendant, the moneys are paid by the secretary-treasurer to the claimant.</p>	<p>1018. The proceeds of the sale of the effects seized, the costs of seizure and sale being deducted therefrom, are applied by the secretary-treasurer to the payment of the amounts which appear on the collection roll, with interest and costs.</p> <p>The surplus, if any, is paid by the secretary-treasurer to the person whose effects were so sold, or is retained by him, when a claim is made against it, until a decision has been rendered by the court, upon application to that effect. If the claim is admitted by the defendant, the moneys are paid by the secretary-treasurer to the claimant.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>DIVISION III, (before s. 1019) SUILS FOR THE RECOVERY OF TAXES AND FILING OF</p>	<p>DIVISION III, (before s. 1019) SUILS FOR THE RECOVERY OF TAXES AND FILING OF</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		THE CLAIM OF THE MUNICIPALITY IN THE SHERIFF'S OR THE CLERK OF THE COURT'S OFFICE, WHEN THERE HAS BEEN A JUDICIAL SALE	THE CLAIM OF THE MUNICIPALITY WHEN THERE HAS BEEN A SALE UNDER JUDICIAL AUTHORITY	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 14
		<p>1019. The payment of municipal taxes may also be claimed in the name of the municipality by an action instituted in the Court of Québec or the municipal court, if there be one.</p> <p>The clerk of the Court of Québec has the same power as the clerk of the Superior Court under article 194 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), upon the accomplishing of the same formalities, to render judgment against the defendant who fails to appear or to plead, provided that a detailed statement of the municipal taxes by filed. In either case, the declaration, under oath or affidavit, establishing that the amount is due to the knowledge of the deponent, is given and subscribed to by the secretary-treasurer, who takes the oath before the mayor of the municipality which is the plaintiff, or before a justice of the peace, a commissioner for oaths or a notary.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>1019. The payment of municipal taxes may also be claimed in the name of the municipality by an action instituted in the Court of Québec or the municipal court, if there be one.</p> <p>The clerk of the Court of Québec has the same power as the clerk of the Superior Court under article 181 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), upon the accomplishing of the same formalities, to render judgment against the defendant who fails to answer the summons or to plead, provided that a detailed statement of the municipal taxes by filed. In either case, the declaration, under oath or affidavit, establishing that the amount is due to the knowledge of the deponent, is given and subscribed to by the secretary-treasurer, who takes the oath before the mayor of the municipality which is the plaintiff, or before a justice of the peace, a commissioner for oaths or a notary.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		1021. Whenever any immovable, liable for the payment of municipal taxes, has been seized and sold under authority of justice , or is the object of a petition for confirmation of title or for expropriation, the secretary-treasurer must produce the claim of the municipality, by filing within the required time, at the office of the sheriff or of the clerk of the Superior Court, as the case may be, a detailed statement of such claim, certified either by the mayor or by himself, together with the necessary vouchers.	1021. Whenever any immovable, liable for the payment of municipal taxes, has been seized and sold under judicial authority , or is the subject of an application for confirmation of title or for expropriation, the secretary-treasurer must produce the claim of the municipality, by filing within the required time, with the bailiff or the clerk of the Superior Court, as the case may be, a detailed statement of such claim, certified either by the mayor or by himself, together with the necessary vouchers.	<p>Art. 778, par. 14</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		1026. The secretary-treasurer of every regional county municipality must, each year, before the eighth day of the	1026. The secretary-treasurer of every regional county municipality must, each year, before the eighth day of the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>second month preceding the month fixed for the sale of immovables for non-payment of taxes, from the statements transmitted under article 1023, prepare a list showing:</p> <p>(1) the description of every immovable situated in the territory of the regional county municipality, on account of which municipal or school taxes are due, together with the names of the owners as mentioned in the valuation roll;</p> <p>(2) opposite the description of every such immovable, the amount of the taxes for which it is liable.</p> <p>Such list is accompanied by a public notice setting forth that such immovables are to be sold at public auction, at the place where the sittings of the council of the regional county municipality are held, on the second Thursday of the month of March following, at 10 a.m., in default of payment of the taxes for which they are liable, and the costs incurred.</p> <p>If the second Thursday of the month of March is a non-judicial day, the sale must be fixed for the next following judicial day.</p> <p>In the case of Municipalité régionale de comté des Îles-de-la-Madeleine, the public notice must set forth that such immovables are to be sold at public auction on the first judicial Wednesday of the month of July following.</p> <p>However, the council of the regional county municipality may, by by-law, fix any other date for the sale of the immovables. If that date falls on a non-judicial day, the sale is deferred to the next following working day.</p>	<p>second month preceding the month fixed for the sale of immovables for non-payment of taxes, from the statements transmitted under article 1023, prepare a list showing:</p> <p>(1) the description of every immovable situated in the territory of the regional county municipality, on account of which municipal or school taxes are due, together with the names of the owners as mentioned in the valuation roll;</p> <p>(2) opposite the description of every such immovable, the amount of the taxes for which it is liable.</p> <p>Such list is accompanied by a public notice setting forth that such immovables are to be sold at public auction, at the place where the sittings of the council of the regional county municipality are held, on the second Thursday of the month of March following, at 10 a.m., in default of payment of the taxes for which they are liable, and the costs incurred.</p> <p>If the second Thursday of the month of March is a holiday, the sale must be fixed for the next following working day.</p> <p>In the case of Municipalité régionale de comté des Îles-de-la-Madeleine, the public notice must set forth that such immovables are to be sold at public auction on the first working Wednesday of the month of July following.</p> <p>However, the council of the regional county municipality may, by by-law, fix any other date for the sale of the immovables. If that date falls on a holiday, the sale is deferred to the next following working day.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 5</p>
		1027. The list and the notice accompanying it must be	1027. The list and the notice accompanying it must be	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>published in the ordinary manner in the local municipal territories in which the immovables advertised for sale are situated, and also twice in a newspaper circulated in those territories during the second month preceding the month fixed for the sale.</p> <p>Such publications, in the case of immovables situated in the territory of Municipalité régionale de comté des Îles-de-la-Madeleine, must be made during the month of May.</p> <p>At the time of the first publication of the list and notice, the secretary-treasurer must send a copy of the same by registered or certified letter to the registrar, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to notify interested parties in the manner indicated by the Civil Code.</p> <p>Failure to notify the registrar shall not render the proceedings null, but the officer so in default shall be responsible for any damage resulting therefrom.</p> <p>When the sale of an immovable mentioned in the list and notice above mentioned is not proceeded with, the secretary-treasurer in charge of such sale must inform the registrar thereof by registered or certified letter.</p> <p>The list may contain an abridged enumeration of the consecutive cadastral numbers of immovables belonging to the same owner.</p>	<p>published in the ordinary manner in the local municipal territories in which the immovables advertised for sale are situated, and also twice in a newspaper circulated in those territories during the second month preceding the month fixed for the sale.</p> <p>Such publications, in the case of immovables situated in the territory of Municipalité régionale de comté des Îles-de-la-Madeleine, must be made during the month of May.</p> <p>At the time of the first publication of the list and notice, the secretary-treasurer must send a copy of the same by registered mail to the registrar, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to notify interested parties in the manner indicated by the Civil Code.</p> <p>Failure to notify the registrar shall not render the proceedings null, but the officer so in default shall be responsible for any damage resulting therefrom.</p> <p>When the sale of an immovable mentioned in the list and notice above mentioned is not proceeded with, the secretary-treasurer in charge of such sale must inform the registrar thereof by registered mail.</p> <p>The list may contain an abridged enumeration of the consecutive cadastral numbers of immovables belonging to the same owner.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>1028. The secretary-treasurer must also, by registered or certified letter, within the time provided in article 1026, notify, of the date and place of such sale, each person whose property is to be sold and whose name appears on the valuation roll then</p>	<p>1028. The secretary-treasurer must also, by registered mail, within the time provided in article 1026, notify, of the date and place of such sale, each person whose property is to be sold and whose name appears on the valuation roll then in force with</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>in force with respect to such immovable.</p> <p>If such person has no known domicile in Québec, the formality of the notice shall not be necessary.</p>	<p>respect to such immovable.</p> <p>If such person has no known domicile in Québec, the formality of the notice shall not be necessary.</p>	
		<p>1031. The sale can be suspended only by an opposition instituted in the Court of Québec, or in the Superior Court of the district according to their respective jurisdiction, determined by the value of the immovable as entered on the valuation roll in force.</p> <p>Articles 678 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) shall apply to such opposition, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 596 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul the seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	<p>1031. The sale can be suspended only by an opposition instituted in the Court of Québec, or in the Superior Court of the district according to their respective jurisdiction, determined by the value of the immovable as entered on the valuation roll in force.</p> <p>Articles 735 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall apply to such opposition, with the necessary modifications.</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 735 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul the seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>1032. An immovable is adjudged to the highest bidder at a public auction.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale are remitted by the secretary-treasurer to the clerk of the Superior Court of the district, to be distributed according to law.</p> <p>The clerk shall obtain from the registrar a copy of any page of the land register concerning the adjudged immovable that may be useful to him for the purposes of apportioning the proceeds of the sale. Where the clerk considers it necessary and if the amount to be apportioned exceeds \$1,000, he may obtain from the registrar the certified statement described in articles 703 to 707 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). The</p>	<p>1032. An immovable is adjudged to the highest bidder at a public auction.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale are remitted by the secretary-treasurer to the clerk of the Superior Court of the district, to be distributed according to law.</p> <p>The clerk shall obtain from the registrar a copy of any page of the land register concerning the adjudged immovable that may be useful to him for the purposes of apportioning the proceeds of the sale. Where the clerk considers it necessary and if the amount to be apportioned exceeds \$1,000, he may obtain from the registrar the certified statement described in article 3019 of the Civil Code. The clerk shall pay out of the proceeds</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>clerk shall pay out of the proceeds of the sale the cost of the copy of the page of the land register and, as the case may be, the cost of the certified statement.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale shall be apportioned among the creditors according to the rules provided for in the case a seizure of immovables in execution, without the formality of a scheme of collocation if the amount to be apportioned does not exceed \$1,000.</p> <p>After the money is distributed, the clerk is bound to file in the registry office a certified true copy of the judgment of distribution for full or partial cancellation of the registration of debts or hypothecs which have been paid, in whole or in part.</p>	<p>of the sale the cost of the copy of the page of the land register and, as the case may be, the cost of the certified statement.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale shall be apportioned among the creditors according to the rules provided for in the case a seizure of immovables in execution, without the formality of a scheme of collocation if the amount to be apportioned does not exceed \$1,000.</p> <p>After the money is distributed, the clerk is bound to file in the registry office a certified true copy of the judgment of distribution for full or partial cancellation of the registration of debts or hypothecs which have been paid, in whole or in part.</p>	
		<p>1037. The purchaser who cannot obtain delivery of the immovable adjudged may apply to any judge of the Superior Court of the district in which the said immovable is situated, by petition duly served, with a notice of at least three full days of the date of its presentation, upon any person refusing to surrender the said immovable, and obtain an order addressed to the sheriff or a bailiff commanding him to dispossess such person and put the purchaser in possession, without prejudice to the recourse of the latter against the said person for all damages and costs incurred.</p>	<p>1037. The purchaser who cannot obtain delivery of the immovable adjudged may apply to any judge of the Superior Court of the district in which the said immovable is situated, by an application duly served, with a notice of at least three full days of the date of its presentation, upon any person refusing to surrender the said immovable, and obtain an order addressed to a bailiff commanding him to dispossess such person and put the purchaser in possession, without prejudice to the recourse of the latter against the said person for all damages and costs incurred.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>1038. When immovables situated in the territory of a local municipality are put up for sale for municipal or school taxes, the municipality may bid for and purchase such immovables through the mayor or another person, on the authorization of the council, without being held to pay forthwith the amount of the purchase money. The municipality may also bid for and purchase such immovables at any sheriff's sale or at any sale having the effect of a sheriff's sale.</p>	<p>1038. When immovables situated in the territory of a local municipality are put up for sale for municipal or school taxes, the municipality may bid for and purchase such immovables through the mayor or another person, on the authorization of the council, without being held to pay forthwith the amount of the purchase money. The municipality may also bid for and purchase such immovables at any sale under judicial authority or at any sale having the same effect.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 14</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 14</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The bid of the municipality must not exceed the amount of the taxes, in principal, interest and costs, plus a sufficient sum to satisfy every prior or hypothecary claim of a prior or equal rank to that of municipal taxes.	The bid of the municipality must not exceed the amount of the taxes, in principal, interest and costs, plus a sufficient sum to satisfy every prior or hypothecary claim of a prior or equal rank to that of municipal taxes.	
		<p>1051. If any immovable described in the list published under article 1027 is advertised for sale by the sheriff, the secretary-treasurer of the regional county municipality cannot sell such immovable, but must without delay transmit to the sheriff a statement of the sums due for taxes and costs of advertising on account of such immovable, which sums are paid out of the proceeds of the sale made by the sheriff.</p> <p>Such costs incurred by the secretary-treasurer are legal costs, and rank after the costs of the seisor.</p>	<p>1051. If any immovable described in the list published under article 1027 is advertised for sale under judicial authority, the secretary-treasurer of the regional county municipality cannot sell such immovable, but must without delay transmit to the executing bailiff a statement of the sums due for taxes and costs of advertising on account of such immovable, which sums are paid out of the proceeds of the sale under judicial authority.</p> <p>Such costs incurred by the secretary-treasurer are legal costs, and rank after the costs of the seisor.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 14</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 14</p>
		1052. Nevertheless, if 10 days before the date fixed by article 1026 or by a by-law adopted in virtue of the last paragraph of the said article, for the sale of immovables, the proceedings on the sheriff's sale have been discontinued, the secretary-treasurer may sell the immovable in the usual manner.	1052. Nevertheless, if 10 days before the date fixed by article 1026 or by a by-law adopted in virtue of the last paragraph of the said article, for the sale of immovables, the proceedings on the sale under judicial authority have been discontinued, the secretary-treasurer may sell the immovable in the usual manner.	Art. 778, par. 14
		1053. The municipality for whose benefit any immovable might be sold by the secretary-treasurer of the regional county municipality, may, in case such immovable is advertised to be sold by the sheriff , and the proceedings upon such sale are suspended, intervene in the cause and ask and obtain the adoption of any step having for object the rendering of any final judgment.	1053. The municipality for whose benefit any immovable might be sold by the secretary-treasurer of the regional county municipality, may, in case such immovable is advertised to be sold under judicial authority , and the proceedings upon such sale are suspended, intervene in the cause and ask and obtain the adoption of any step having for object the rendering of any final judgment.	Art. 778, par. 14
		1104.1. A special notice of the application to obtain the authorization referred to in article 1104 must be served on each owner concerned and such notice must state that after 30 days the application will be submitted to the Government and that any opposition must be forwarded in writing to the Minister of	1104.1. A special notice of the application to obtain the authorization referred to in article 1104 must be notified to each owner concerned and such notice must state that after 30 days the application will be submitted to the Government and that any opposition must be forwarded in writing to the Minister of	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy within such time.	Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy within such time.	
		<p>1104.8. Neither the Municipal Ombudsman, its members in the case of a body, or the members of the personnel may be prosecuted by reason of an act they have done or failed to do in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised nor an injunction granted against the Municipal Ombudsman, its members in the case of a body, the members of the personnel or any professionals under contract, if acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal, on a motion, may summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered contrary to the first or second paragraph.</p>	<p>1104.8. Neither the Municipal Ombudsman, its members in the case of a body, or the members of the personnel may be prosecuted by reason of an act they have done or failed to do in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor an injunction granted against the Municipal Ombudsman, its members in the case of a body, the members of the personnel or any professionals under contract, if acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal, on an application, may summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered contrary to the first or second paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>1112.1. No action in damages may be instituted against a municipality unless 15 days' written notice of such action is given to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality and the action is instituted within six months after the date on which the cause of action arose. Such notice may be given by registered or certified letter; it must give the name and residence of the claimant and the nature of the damage for which damages are claimed, and be given within 60 days of the date on which the cause of action arose.</p>	<p>1112.1. No action in damages may be instituted against a municipality unless 15 days' written notice of such action is given to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality and the action is instituted within six months after the date on which the cause of action arose. Such notice may be notified by registered mail; it must give the name and residence of the claimant and the nature of the damage for which damages are claimed, and be given within 60 days of the date on which the cause of action arose.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>1113. Whenever a copy of a judgment condemning a municipality to pay a sum of money has been served at the office of such municipality, the secretary-treasurer must forthwith pay the amount thereof out of the funds at his disposal, on the authorization of the council or of the head of</p>	<p>1113. Whenever a copy of a judgment condemning a municipality to pay a sum of money has been notified at the office of such municipality, the secretary-treasurer must forthwith pay the amount thereof out of the funds at his disposal, on the authorization of the council or of the head of</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the council in accordance with article 204.	the council in accordance with article 204.	
		<p>1114. If there are no funds, or if those at the disposal of the secretary-treasurer are not sufficient, the council must, immediately after the service of the judgment of the court, order the secretary-treasurer, by resolution, to levy on the taxable property in the territory of the municipality liable for such judgment, a sum sufficient to pay the amount due, with interest and costs.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>1114. If there are no funds, or if those at the disposal of the secretary-treasurer are not sufficient, the council must, immediately after the notification of the judgment of the court, order the secretary-treasurer, by resolution, to levy on the taxable property in the territory of the municipality liable for such judgment, a sum sufficient to pay the amount due, with interest and costs.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 783
		1115. The court may, on petition presented either in or out of term, grant to the municipality, from time to time, any time which it deems necessary to levy the amount of money required.	1115. The court may, on an application presented either in or out of term, grant to the municipality, from time to time, any time which it deems necessary to levy the amount of money required.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>1116. If the judgment has not been satisfied within two months after the service thereof at the office of the municipality, or at the expiration of the time granted by the court, or as agreed upon by the parties, the person in whose favor such judgment was rendered, or his attorney, on producing the return of service of such judgment at the office of the municipality, and on a written requisition to that effect, may obtain from the court the issue of a writ of execution against the municipality in default. Such writ is returnable before the same court as soon as the amount of the judgment and costs has been levied.</p>	<p>1116. If the judgment has not been satisfied within two months after the notification thereof at the office of the municipality, or at the expiration of the time granted by the court, or as agreed upon by the parties, the person in whose favor such judgment was rendered, or his attorney, may, on producing the return of such notification, give a bailiff instructions to proceed with the execution against the municipality. The bailiff files the notice of execution with the court office, in the record concerned.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 2 Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>1117. Such writ is attested and signed by the clerk, sealed with the seal of the court, and addressed to the sheriff of the district that includes the territory of the municipality, and among other things it enjoins him:</p> <p>(1) to levy from the municipality, with all possible despatch, the amount of the debt, with interest, and costs of the judgment</p>	<p>1117. Such notice is signed by the clerk, sealed with the seal of the court, and addressed to the clerk of the district that includes the territory of the municipality, and among other things it enjoins him:</p> <p>(1) to levy from the municipality, with all possible despatch, the amount of the debt, with interest, and costs of the judgment</p>	Art. 778, par. 2 Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>as well as of the execution;</p> <p>(2) in default of immediate payment by the municipality:</p> <p>(a) to apportion the sums to be levied on all taxable property in the territory of the municipality liable for such judgment, in proportion to its value, as appears by the valuation roll, with the same powers and obligations, and under the same penalties, as the councils and the secretary-treasurers for whom the sheriff is, <i>de jure</i>, substituted for the levying of such money;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(c) to prepare without delay, and at the same time as the apportionment in the case mentioned in subparagraph <i>b</i>, according to the rules prescribed by article 1002, a special collection roll for each local municipality in whose territory money must be levied under the authority of such writ;</p>	<p>as well as of the execution;</p> <p>(2) in default of immediate payment by the municipality:</p> <p>(a) to apportion the sums to be levied on all taxable property in the territory of the municipality liable for such judgment, in proportion to its value, as appears by the valuation roll, with the same powers and obligations, and under the same penalties, as the councils and the secretary-treasurers for whom the clerk is, <i>de jure</i>, substituted for the levying of such money;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(c) to prepare without delay, and at the same time as the apportionment in the case mentioned in subparagraph <i>b</i>, according to the rules prescribed by article 1002, a special collection roll for each local municipality in whose territory money must be levied under the authority of such notice;</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
		1118. The sheriff has free access to the registers, valuation rolls, collection rolls and other documents deposited in the office of the municipality in whose territory he must levy the money, and he may command the services of the officers of such municipality, under the ordinary penalties.	1118. The clerk has free access to the registers, valuation rolls, collection rolls and other documents deposited in the office of the municipality in whose territory he must levy the money, and he may command the services of the officers of such municipality, under the ordinary penalties.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>1119. The sheriff must take possession of all the valuation rolls and other documents which he requires for the execution of the judgment and orders of the court.</p> <p>On the refusal or neglect of the municipality or its officers to deliver up such documents, he is authorized to take possession thereof.</p>	<p>1119. The clerk must take possession of all the valuation rolls and other documents which he requires for the execution of the judgment and orders of the court.</p> <p>On the refusal or neglect of the municipality or its officers to deliver up such documents, he is authorized to take possession thereof.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		1120. If it is impossible for the seizing officer to obtain the valuation rolls which should serve as a basis for the collection	1120. If it is impossible for the seizing officer to obtain the valuation rolls which should serve as a basis for the collection	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>of the moneys, or if there are no such valuation rolls, the sheriff must, without delay, proceed to make a valuation of the taxable property liable for the payment of the judgment; and he is authorized to base the apportionment or the special roll for the collection of the moneys to be levied, on such valuation as if it was the valuation given in the roll in force for such municipality.</p> <p>The costs incurred in making such valuation, as taxed by the court from which the writ issued, form part of the costs of execution, and are recoverable from the local municipalities in default.</p>	<p>of the moneys, or if there are no such valuation rolls, the clerk must, without delay, proceed to make a valuation of the taxable property liable for the payment of the judgment; and he is authorized to base the apportionment or the special roll for the collection of the moneys to be levied, on such valuation as if it was the valuation given in the roll in force for such municipality.</p> <p>The costs incurred in making such valuation, as taxed by the court issuing the judgment, form part of the costs of execution, and are recoverable from the local municipalities in default.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>1121. The sale and adjudication of immovable property by the sheriff, in default of payment of the amount specified in the collection roll made by him, have the same effects as, but none other than, those mentioned in Title XXV (articles 1022 to 1060).</p> <p>The deed of sale of the immovable is signed by the warden of the regional county municipality in whose territory such immovable is then situated, in the manner prescribed in the same Title, at the expiration of one year, if the redemption of the same has not, in the meantime, been effected.</p>	<p>1121. The sale and adjudication of immovable property by the clerk, in default of payment of the amount specified in the collection roll made by him, have the same effects as, but none other than, those mentioned in Title XXV (articles 1022 to 1060).</p> <p>The deed of sale of the immovable is signed by the warden of the regional county municipality in whose territory such immovable is then situated, in the manner prescribed in the same Title, at the expiration of one year, if the redemption of the same has not, in the meantime, been effected.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		1122. The fees, costs and disbursements of the sheriff are taxed at the discretion of the judge of the court from which the writ of execution issued .	1122. The fees, costs and disbursements of the clerk are taxed at the discretion of the judge of the court issuing the judgment .	Terminological harmonisation
		1123. The sheriff must transmit a copy of his special collection roll, and any other roll or document whereof he has taken possession, to the office of the municipality to which it belongs, after having levied the whole amount set forth in the writ of execution, together with interest and costs.	1123. The clerk must transmit a copy of his special collection roll, and any other roll or document whereof he has taken possession, to the office of the municipality to which it belongs, after having levied the whole amount set forth in the writ of execution, together with interest and costs.	Terminological harmonisation
		1124. Arrears due under the apportionment or the special	1124. Arrears due under the apportionment or the special	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		collection roll of the sheriff , belong to the municipality on whose behalf they should be levied, and may be recovered by such municipality, in the same manner as any other municipal tax. If any surplus remains in the hands of the sheriff , it belongs to the municipality.	collection roll of the clerk , belong to the municipality on whose behalf they should be levied, and may be recovered by such municipality, in the same manner as any other municipal tax. If any surplus remains in the hands of the clerk , it belongs to the municipality.	harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		1125. If the municipality against which any judgment has been rendered ordering the payment of any sum of money, holds property in its own name, such property may be seized and taken in execution in the ordinary manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) .	1125. If the municipality against which any judgment has been rendered ordering the payment of any sum of money, holds property in its own name, such property may be seized and taken in execution in the ordinary manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) .	Art. 782
		1126. The sheriff may obtain from the court any order calculated to facilitate and ensure the complete execution of the writ which has been addressed to him .	1126. The clerk may obtain from the court any order calculated to facilitate and ensure the complete execution of the notice filed with the court .	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
		1127. If any immovable advertised to be sold by the sheriff under the authority of this Title, is advertised to be sold on the same day by the secretary-treasurer of the regional county municipality, the latter cannot sell the immovable, but must forthwith transmit to the sheriff a statement of his claim and costs, which must be added to the amount claimed by the sheriff , and be levied by him at the same time as such amount.	1127. If any immovable advertised to be sold by the clerk under the authority of this Title, is advertised to be sold on the same day by the secretary-treasurer of the regional county municipality, the latter cannot sell the immovable, but must forthwith transmit to the clerk a statement of his claim and costs, which must be added to the amount claimed by the clerk , and be levied by him at the same time as such amount.	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
Safe-Deposit Boxes Act	C-28	3. Such warrant shall only be granted upon petition to the court, at the expense of the party making the same, and after notice by advertisement or by registered or certified letter , or otherwise as the court may direct, to all persons whose legal interests are likely, in the opinion of the court, to be affected by the loss of the contents of such safe or receptacle.	3. Such warrant shall only be granted on an application to the court, at the expense of the party making the same, and after notice by advertisement or by registered mail , or otherwise as the court may direct, to all persons whose legal interests are likely, in the opinion of the court, to be affected by the loss of the contents of such safe or receptacle.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting the marketing of marine products	C-32.1	52. From the publication of the notice contemplated in section 51, every action and all proceedings by way of seizure by garnishment , seizure before judgment or seizure in execution,	52. From the publication of the notice contemplated in section 51, every action and all proceedings by way of seizure in the hands of a third person , seizure before judgment or seizure in	Art. 778, par. 7

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		or otherwise, against the property of the board shall be suspended. (...)	execution, or otherwise, against the property of the board shall be suspended. (...)	
An Act respecting the Health and Welfare Commissioner	C-32.1.1	34. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no remedy under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be pursued and no injunction may be granted against the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner's personnel in the exercise of their functions. A judge of the Court of Appeal, on a motion, may summarily annul any decision rendered or any order or injunction granted contrary to the first paragraph.	34. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be pursued and no injunction may be granted against the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner's personnel in the exercise of their functions. A judge of the Court of Appeal, on an application, may summarily annul any decision rendered or any order or injunction granted contrary to the first paragraph.	Art. 778, par. 11 Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting the Commission municipale	C-35	13. Whenever necessary, the Commission may sit in any part of Québec. Whenever, under this section, the Commission sits at the chief place of any judicial district, the sheriff is bound to place at its disposal suitable quarters for the holding of its sittings. In every other place, it may have free use of the room in which a municipality or fabrique governed by this Act usually holds its sittings.	13. Whenever necessary, the Commission may sit in any part of Québec. Whenever, under this section, the Commission sits at the chief place of any judicial district, the clerk of the Superior Court is bound to place at its disposal suitable quarters for the holding of its sittings. In every other place, it may have free use of the room in which a municipality or fabrique governed by this Act usually holds its sittings.	Terminological harmonisation
		21. The Commission shall be an organization of the State. Any recourse against the Commission can only be exercised in conformity with articles 94 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), except that service shall be made at the office of the Commission and the recourses shall be taken against the Commission municipale du Québec.	21. The Commission shall be an organization of the State. Any recourse against the Commission can only be exercised in conformity with articles 76 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), except that service shall be made at the office of the Commission and the recourses shall be taken against the Commission municipale du Québec.	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>22. (...) An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from any order rendered under this subsection on a question of law only. Such appeal must first be allowed by a judge of the Court of Appeal in the same manner and within the same time as for an interlocutory judgment of the Superior Court.</p> <p>This subsection shall not apply to waterworks and sewer works.</p>	<p>22. (...) An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from any order rendered under this subsection on a question of law only. Such appeal must first be allowed by a judge of the Court of Appeal in the same manner and within the same time as for a judgment by the Superior Court in the course of a proceeding.</p> <p>This subsection shall not apply to waterworks and sewer works.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>24.3. Articles 940 to 940.6, 943 to 943.2 and 944.1 to 947.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and the provisions of such Code referred to in the said articles apply, adapted as required, to arbitration proceedings under this division.</p>	<p>24.3. Articles 620 to 623, and 632 to 648 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and the provisions of such Code referred to in the said articles apply, adapted as required, to arbitration proceedings under this division.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>39. The Commission, of its own initiative or upon a demand, as above provided, may petition a judge of the Superior Court of the district within whose jurisdiction the municipality or <i>fabrique</i> concerned lies, for an investigation to have such municipality or <i>fabrique</i> declared to be in default.</p> <p>However, in the case of a <i>fabrique</i>, such petition shall not be presented without the written authorization of the bishop of the diocese in which the head office of the <i>fabrique</i> is situated.</p> <p>If such approval is granted, the bishop is entitled to insert therein the conditions which he may deem expedient.</p>	<p>39. The Commission, of its own initiative or upon a demand, as above provided, may apply to a judge of the Superior Court of the district within whose jurisdiction the municipality or <i>fabrique</i> concerned lies, for an investigation to have such municipality or <i>fabrique</i> declared to be in default.</p> <p>However, in the case of a <i>fabrique</i>, such application shall not be presented without the written authorization of the bishop of the diocese in which the head office of the <i>fabrique</i> is situated.</p> <p>If such approval is granted, the bishop is entitled to insert therein the conditions which he may deem expedient.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>40. Such petition shall be taken into consideration only after at least eight days' notice of its presentation has been given to the municipality or <i>fabrique</i> and has been published in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>, in a French newspaper and in an English newspaper published in the territory of Ville de Québec, and in a French newspaper and an English newspaper</p>	<p>40. Such application shall be taken into consideration only after at least eight days' notice of its presentation has been given to the municipality or <i>fabrique</i> and has been published in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>, in a French newspaper and in an English newspaper published in the territory of Ville de Québec, and in a French newspaper and an English newspaper</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>published in the territory of Ville de Montréal.</p> <p>A single publication in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> and in each of such newspapers shall be sufficient.</p>	<p>published in the territory of Ville de Montréal.</p> <p>A single publication in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> and in each of such newspapers shall be sufficient.</p>	
		<p>41. The judge, upon such petition, orders whatever proof he may deem necessary; and, if the evidence offered is sufficient, he shall grant the demand and declare the municipality or <i>fabrique</i> concerned to be in default.</p> <p>Such decision of the judge shall be final and without appeal.</p>	<p>41. The judge, upon such application, orders whatever proof he may deem necessary; and, if the evidence offered is sufficient, he shall grant the demand and declare the municipality or <i>fabrique</i> concerned to be in default.</p> <p>Such decision of the judge shall be final and without appeal.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>42. The costs on such petition shall be determined by the judge who renders the judgment.</p>	<p>42. The costs on such application shall be determined by the judge who renders the judgment.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>48. Where a municipality is in default:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) the appointment, the suspension without pay by the council or the dismissal of any officer or employee of the municipality shall be without effect unless it be approved by the Commission, which shall alone have the right to fix the salary and the conditions of engagement.</p> <p>The Commission shall have the power to dismiss any such officer or employee or to suspend him without pay. It shall have the same power with respect to the officers or employees in office at the date of the coming into force of this Act.</p> <p>The decision of the Commission shall be served on the person dismissed or suspended without pay in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>48. Where a municipality is in default:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(g) the appointment, the suspension without pay by the council or the dismissal of any officer or employee of the municipality shall be without effect unless it be approved by the Commission, which shall alone have the right to fix the salary and the conditions of engagement.</p> <p>The Commission shall have the power to dismiss any such officer or employee or to suspend him without pay. It shall have the same power with respect to the officers or employees in office at the date of the coming into force of this Act.</p> <p>The decision of the Commission shall be served on the person dismissed or suspended without pay in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...)	(...)	
		52. The Commission may, by injunction proceedings instituted in its own name, prevent or stop the execution of any undertakings or works which have not been approved by it when such approval is required, with costs against the municipality or fabrique interested.	52. The Commission may, by injunction proceedings instituted in its own name, prevent or stop the execution of any undertakings or works which have not been approved by it when such approval is required, with legal costs against the municipality or fabrique interested.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>54. The Commission may also, whenever a municipality or <i>fabrique</i> is declared in default under this Act:</p> <p>(a) order the manner of employment of the moneys not appropriated to determined purposes;</p> <p>(b) ratify and confirm any plan of financial reorganization submitted by such municipality or <i>fabrique</i> and interesting its creditors as a whole or any category of its creditors. The ratification and confirmation of such plan shall be legally binding on the parties, unless creditors interested in the said plan who are holders of claims representing at least 33 1/3% of the total debt affected by such plan object thereto in the manner provided by a rule of practice established in virtue of section 87. If the plan of reorganization, by the nature thereof, requires an issue of bonds, the provisions of law governing the municipality or <i>fabrique</i> with respect to loans shall apply but without it being necessary to have recourse to the approval of the qualified voters in the case of a municipality in default, and to authorization by the meeting of parishioners in the case of a <i>fabrique</i> in default;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>54. The Commission may also, whenever a municipality or <i>fabrique</i> is declared in default under this Act:</p> <p>(a) order the manner of employment of the moneys not appropriated to determined purposes;</p> <p>(b) ratify and confirm any plan of financial reorganization submitted by such municipality or <i>fabrique</i> and interesting its creditors as a whole or any category of its creditors. The ratification and confirmation of such plan shall be legally binding on the parties, unless creditors interested in the said plan who are holders of claims representing at least 33 1/3% of the total debt affected by such plan object thereto in the manner provided by a regulation established in virtue of section 87. If the plan of reorganization, by the nature thereof, requires an issue of bonds, the provisions of law governing the municipality or <i>fabrique</i> with respect to loans shall apply but without it being necessary to have recourse to the approval of the qualified voters in the case of a municipality in default, and to authorization by the meeting of parishioners in the case of a <i>fabrique</i> in default;</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
		55. Any municipality in default may decree by resolution the consolidation of the arrears of taxes on the following conditions:	55. Any municipality in default may decree by resolution the consolidation of the arrears of taxes on the following conditions:	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(...)</p> <p>(7) The sale of an immovable, even that having the effect of a sheriff's sale, shall not affect the consolidation of the arrears which encumber it, and the purchaser (<i>adjudicataire</i>) and any subsequent acquirer shall continue to benefit from the consolidation, and the unmatured instalments shall not become exigible through the seizure and sale of the immovable and shall not be entered in the list of collocations; these instalments shall continue to encumber the immovable;</p> <p>(8) The municipality shall keep a special register in which shall be entered the name of each ratepayer whose arrears have been consolidated, his address, the description of each immovable liable for the consolidated taxes, the total amount of the sums consolidated and the total amount of each instalment.</p> <p>Every such resolution shall be subject to the approval of the Commission and of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy.</p>	<p>(...)</p> <p>(7) The sale of an immovable, even that having the effect of a sale under judicial authority, shall not affect the consolidation of the arrears which encumber it, and the purchaser (<i>adjudicataire</i>) and any subsequent acquirer shall continue to benefit from the consolidation, and the unmatured instalments shall not become exigible through the seizure and sale of the immovable and shall not be entered in the list of collocations; these instalments shall continue to encumber the immovable;</p> <p>(8) The municipality shall keep a special register in which shall be entered the name of each ratepayer whose arrears have been consolidated, his address, the description of each immovable liable for the consolidated taxes, the total amount of the sums consolidated and the total amount of each instalment.</p> <p>Every such resolution shall be subject to the approval of the Commission and of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14
		<p>64. The sale cannot be held before the expiration of the 15 days following the date of the second publication provided for in section 63.</p> <p>Immediately upon the first publication of the notice, the person in charge of the sale must, by registered or certified letter, transmit a copy of the notice to the registrar. The registrar shall notify the interested parties in the manner indicated by the Civil Code.</p> <p>Failure to notify the registrar shall not render the proceedings</p>	<p>64. The sale cannot be held before the expiration of the 15 days following the date of the second publication provided for in section 63.</p> <p>Immediately upon the first publication of the notice, the person in charge of the sale must, by registered mail, transmit a copy of the notice to the registrar. The registrar shall notify the interested parties in the manner indicated by the Civil Code.</p> <p>Failure to notify the registrar shall not render the proceedings null, but the person in default shall be liable for the damage</p>	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>null, but the person in default shall be liable for the damage resulting therefrom.</p> <p>The person in charge of the sale shall, within 15 days from the second publication, cause a notice to be published, free of charge, in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> indicating in which newspaper and on what dates the publications provided for in section 63 were made.</p>	<p>resulting therefrom.</p> <p>The person in charge of the sale shall, within 15 days from the second publication, cause a notice to be published, free of charge, in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> indicating in which newspaper and on what dates the publications provided for in section 63 were made.</p>	
		<p>65. Within six days from the date of the first publication, the person in charge of the sale shall, by registered or certified mail, give notice of such sale to each school board having jurisdiction over the territory in which an immovable advertised for sale is situated.</p> <p>The school board receiving such notice may file a claim for the taxes due to it with the person in charge of the sale. The latter is authorized to add such amount to that owing for taxes to the municipality in default.</p>	<p>65. Within six days from the date of the first publication, the person in charge of the sale shall, by registered mail, give notice of such sale to each school board having jurisdiction over the territory in which an immovable advertised for sale is situated.</p> <p>The school board receiving such notice may file a claim for the taxes due to it with the person in charge of the sale. The latter is authorized to add such amount to that owing for taxes to the municipality in default.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>67.1. The sale cannot be suspended except by an opposition taken to the Court of Québec of the district or to the Superior Court of the district, according to their respective jurisdiction, determined by the value of the immovable as entered on the valuation roll in force.</p> <p>The provisions of articles 678 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), adapted as required, apply to such opposition.</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 596 of the said Code, opposition to annul the seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	<p>67.1. The sale cannot be suspended except by an opposition taken to the Court of Québec of the district or to the Superior Court of the district, according to their respective jurisdiction, determined by the value of the immovable as entered on the valuation roll in force.</p> <p>The provisions of articles 735 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), adapted as required, apply to such opposition.</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 735 of the said Code, opposition to annul the seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the municipality.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		68. If all the immovables advertised cannot be sold on the day fixed, the sale shall be adjourned to the following juridical day by a verbal notice given to the persons present, and this may be done as often as necessary.	68. If all the immovables advertised cannot be sold on the day fixed, the sale shall be adjourned to the following working day that is not a Saturday, 26 December or 2 January by a verbal notice given to the persons present, and this may be done as often as necessary.	Art. 778, par. 5
		71. The purchaser who cannot secure delivery of the immovable may apply to a judge of the Superior Court of the district in which the immovable is situated, by a petition served, with at least three days' notice, upon any person refusing to relinquish the said immovable, and obtain an order, addressed to the sheriff or to a bailiff, directing him to eject such person and to put the purchaser in possession, without prejudice to any recourse of the latter against such person for any damage suffered and costs incurred.	71. The purchaser who cannot secure delivery of the immovable may apply to a judge of the Superior Court of the district in which the immovable is situated, by an application served, with at least three days' notice, upon any person refusing to relinquish the said immovable, and obtain an order, addressed to a bailiff, directing him to eject such person and to put the purchaser in possession, without prejudice to any recourse of the latter against such person for any damage suffered and costs incurred.	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		72. Within the eight days following the closing of the sale, the person in charge thereof shall transmit to the registrar, by registered or certified letter , a list of the immovables sold, with the name of the purchaser of each and a list of the immovables not sold.	72. Within the eight days following the closing of the sale, the person in charge thereof shall transmit to the registrar, by registered mail , a list of the immovables sold, with the name of the purchaser of each and a list of the immovables not sold.	Art. 778, par. 10
		78. The redemption shall be evidenced by a certificate in triplicate, one of the triplicates being delivered to the owner and another sent to the registrar, all at the owner's cost. The registration of such certificate shall effect cancellation of the registration of the certificate of adjudication and shall reestablish the owner in the rights which he had in the immovable at the time of the sale, subject to the hypothecs which then encumbered the immovable and which have not been discharged through the distribution of the price. The secretary-treasurer must give the purchaser notice of the redemption, by registered or certified letter sent to his last	78. The redemption shall be evidenced by a certificate in triplicate, one of the triplicates being delivered to the owner and another sent to the registrar, all at the owner's cost. The registration of such certificate shall effect cancellation of the registration of the certificate of adjudication and shall reestablish the owner in the rights which he had in the immovable at the time of the sale, subject to the hypothecs which then encumbered the immovable and which have not been discharged through the distribution of the price. The secretary-treasurer must give the purchaser notice of the redemption, by registered mail sent to his last known address,	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		known address, and, on demand, he must remit to the latter the amount collected, retaining 2% for his fees, and deducting the municipal and school taxes which have become due since the adjudication and which are unpaid.	and, on demand, he must remit to the latter the amount collected, retaining 2% for his fees, and deducting the municipal and school taxes which have become due since the adjudication and which are unpaid.	
		88. Any summons to a witness may be signed by a member of the Commission or by the secretary and shall be served in the same manner as a like summons is served in the Superior Court, or by registered or certified mail.	88. Any summons notified to a witness may be signed by a member of the Commission or by the secretary and shall be served in the same manner as a summons of the Superior Court, or is notified by registered mail.	Art. 783 Art. 835 Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10
		89. Every bailiff is ex officio a bailiff of the Commission, and may make a return under his oath of office of any service made or other proceeding taken by him. If any person fraudulently evades any service, the Commission may, upon a return to that effect, prescribe whatever mode of service it deems proper.	89. Every bailiff is ex officio a bailiff of the Commission, and may make a return under his oath of office of any service made or other proceeding taken by him. If any person fraudulently evades any service, the Commission may, upon a return to that effect, prescribe whatever mode of notification it deems proper.	Art. 783
		94. Every municipality or fabrique shall, as soon as possible after having received or having been served with any order or other document on behalf of the Commission, notify the same to each of its officers and servants performing duties which are or may be affected thereby, by delivering a copy thereof to him or by posting up a copy thereof in some place where his work or duties or some of them are to be performed.	94. Every municipality or fabrique shall, as soon as possible after having received or having been notified with any order or other document on behalf of the Commission, notify the same to each of its officers and servants performing duties which are or may be affected thereby, by delivering a copy thereof to him or by posting up a copy thereof in some place where his work or duties or some of them are to be performed.	Art. 783
An Act respecting public inquiry commissions	C-37	17. No injunction or writ contemplated in articles 846 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure or any other legal proceeding shall interfere with or stay the proceedings of the commissioners in the inquiry.	17. No injunction or application under subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph of article 529 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) or any other legal proceeding shall interfere with or stay the proceedings of the commissioners in the inquiry.	Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 782
An Act respecting the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal	C-37.01	73. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or reducing the salary of an employee referred to in section 72, shall be served on the employee in the same manner as a	73. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or reducing the salary of an employee referred to in section 72, shall be served on the employee in the same manner as a	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>A person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph has been imposed may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established by the Labour Code (chapter C-27) requesting it to make an inquiry and to dispose of the complaint.</p>	<p>summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>A person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph has been imposed may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established by the Labour Code (chapter C-27) requesting it to make an inquiry and to dispose of the complaint.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>167. The budget of the Community shall be submitted to the council not later than 15 November, at a special meeting convened for that purpose.</p> <p>The meeting shall be adjourned as often as necessary and shall not be closed until the budget has been adopted. If there is no quorum, the meeting shall be automatically adjourned to 8:00 p.m. on the following juridical day.</p> <p>The council may, on its own initiative, amend the budget.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>167. The budget of the Community shall be submitted to the council not later than 15 November, at a special meeting convened for that purpose.</p> <p>The meeting shall be adjourned as often as necessary and shall not be closed until the budget has been adopted. If there is no quorum, the meeting shall be automatically adjourned to 8:00 p.m. on the following working day that is not a Saturday, 26 December or 2 January.</p> <p>The council may, on its own initiative, amend the budget.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 5
		<p>182. Contestation by a municipality of a sum claimed by the Community does not exempt the municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p> <p>If there is no payment within 90 days after the receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the Community, file a petition to have the said municipality declared in default in accordance with Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	<p>182. Contestation by a municipality of a sum claimed by the Community does not exempt the municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p> <p>If there is no payment within 90 days after the receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the Community, file an application to have the said municipality declared in default in accordance with Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		229. No objection made to the form or based upon the	229. No objection made to the form or based upon the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>omission of any formality, even peremptory, shall be admitted in any action, suit or procedure respecting a matter to which this Act applies, unless a real injustice results from the dismissal of such objection or the omission of the formality entails nullity under an express provision of this Act.</p> <p>No person who has complied with a notice or has become sufficiently acquainted in any way regarding the content or object of the notice shall subsequently invoke insufficiency or defect in the form of the notice, or the failure to publish, to send or to serve the notice.</p>	<p>omission of any formality, even peremptory, shall be admitted in any action, suit or procedure respecting a matter to which this Act applies, unless a real injustice results from the dismissal of such objection or the omission of the formality entails nullity under an express provision of this Act.</p> <p>No person who has complied with a notice or has become sufficiently acquainted in any way regarding the content or object of the notice shall subsequently invoke insufficiency or defect in the form of the notice, or the failure to have the notice published or notified.</p>	Art. 783
An Act respecting the Communauté métropolitaine de Québec	C-37.02	<p>64. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or reducing the salary of an employee referred to in section 63 shall be served on the employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>A person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph is imposed may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established by the Labour Code (chapter C-27) to make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p>	<p>64. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or reducing the salary of an employee referred to in section 63 shall be served on the employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>A person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph is imposed may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established by the Labour Code (chapter C-27) to make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>158. The budget of the Community shall be submitted to the council not later than 15 November, at a special meeting convened for that purpose.</p> <p>The meeting shall be adjourned as often as necessary and shall not be closed until the budget has been adopted. If there is no quorum, the meeting shall be automatically adjourned to 8:00 p.m. on the following juridical day.</p> <p>The council may, on its own initiative, amend the budget.</p>	<p>158. The budget of the Community shall be submitted to the council not later than 15 November, at a special meeting convened for that purpose.</p> <p>The meeting shall be adjourned as often as necessary and shall not be closed until the budget has been adopted. If there is no quorum, the meeting shall be automatically adjourned to 8:00 p.m. on the following working day that is not a Saturday, 26 December or 2 January.</p> <p>The council may, on its own initiative, amend the budget.</p>	Art. 778, par. 5

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...)	(...)	
		<p>172. Contestation by a municipality of a sum claimed by the Community does not exempt the municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p> <p>If there is no payment within 90 days after the receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the Community, file a petition to have the said municipality declared in default in accordance with Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	<p>172. Contestation by a municipality of a sum claimed by the Community does not exempt the municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p> <p>If there is no payment within 90 days after the receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the Community, file an application to have the said municipality declared in default in accordance with Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>216. No objection made to the form or based upon the omission of any formality, even peremptory, shall be admitted in any action, suit or procedure respecting a matter to which this Act applies, unless a real injustice results from the dismissal of such objection or the omission of the formality entails nullity under an express provision of this Act.</p> <p>No person who has complied with a notice or has become sufficiently acquainted in any way regarding the content or object of the notice shall subsequently invoke insufficiency or defect in the form of the notice, or the failure to publish, to send or to serve the notice.</p>	<p>216. No objection made to the form or based upon the omission of any formality, even peremptory, shall be admitted in any action, suit or procedure respecting a matter to which this Act applies, unless a real injustice results from the dismissal of such objection or the omission of the formality entails nullity under an express provision of this Act.</p> <p>No person who has complied with a notice or has become sufficiently acquainted in any way regarding the content or object of the notice shall subsequently invoke insufficiency or defect in the form of the notice, or the failure to have the notice published or notified.</p>	Art. 783
Companies Act	C-38	<p>51. (1) When an offer to acquire all the shares of a certain class has been accepted by the holders of 9/10 of the shares of such class, the offerer may give notice, within six months after the date of the offer, that he wishes to acquire the shares of the dissentient shareholders.</p> <p>(2) Such notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by a judge of the Superior Court on motion by the offerer and shall</p>	<p>51. (1) When an offer to acquire all the shares of a certain class has been accepted by the holders of 9/10 of the shares of such class, the offerer may give notice, within six months after the date of the offer, that he wishes to acquire the shares of the dissentient shareholders.</p> <p>(2) Such notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by a judge of the Superior Court on application by the offerer and</p>	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>state that, unless the Superior Court of the district in which the company has its head office decides otherwise, upon petition by a dissentient shareholder filed within one month from the date of the notice, the offerer shall acquire the shares on the conditions of the offer.</p> <p>(3) When a notice has been so given and the court has not otherwise ordered, the offerer, at the expiration of the period of one month from the date of the notice or, if a petition is then pending, after the court has adjudicated finally upon such petition, shall deliver, against a receipt, to a trust company for the benefit of the dissentient shareholders, the sums or securities offered for the shares which he is entitled to acquire under this section.</p> <p>(4) Upon production of a copy of the offer, notice and receipt, with a certificate of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district in which the company has its head office, certifying that no petition has been filed within the period fixed or that one has been dismissed by final judgment, the company shall register in its books the offerer as the holder of the shares that were held by the dissentient shareholders.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>shall state that, unless the Superior Court of the district in which the company has its head office decides otherwise, upon application by a dissentient shareholder filed within one month from the date of the notice, the offerer shall acquire the shares on the conditions of the offer.</p> <p>(3) When a notice has been so given and the court has not otherwise ordered, the offerer, at the expiration of the period of one month from the date of the notice or, if an application is then pending, after the court has adjudicated finally upon such application, shall deliver, against a receipt, to a trust company for the benefit of the dissentient shareholders, the sums or securities offered for the shares which he is entitled to acquire under this section.</p> <p>(4) Upon production of a copy of the offer, notice and receipt, with a certificate of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district in which the company has its head office, certifying that no application has been filed within the period fixed or that one has been dismissed by final judgment, the company shall register in its books the offerer as the holder of the shares that were held by the dissentient shareholders.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>96. (1) The directors of the company shall be solidarily liable to its employees for all debts not exceeding six months' wages due for services rendered to the company whilst they are such directors respectively.</p> <p>(2) No director shall be liable to an action therefor unless</p> <p>(a) the company is sued within one year after the debt</p>	<p>96. (1) The directors of the company shall be solidarily liable to its employees for all debts not exceeding six months' wages due for services rendered to the company whilst they are such directors respectively.</p> <p>(2) No director shall be liable to an action therefor unless</p> <p>(a) the company is sued within one year after the debt</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>became due and the writ of execution is returned unsatisfied wholly or in part; or</p> <p>(b) during such period, a winding-up order is made against the company or it becomes bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter B-3) and a claim for such debt is filed.</p>	<p>became due and the notice of execution is returned unsatisfied wholly or in part; or</p> <p>(b) during such period, a winding-up order is made against the company or it becomes bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter B-3) and a claim for such debt is filed.</p>	Art. 778, par. 2
		<p>97. In default of other express provision in the constituting act or by-laws of a company, notice of the time and place for holding general meetings, including the annual and special meetings, shall be given at least ten days previously thereto by registered or certified letter to each shareholder at his last known address, and by an advertisement in a newspaper published in the English language and in a newspaper published in the French language at the place where the company has its head office, or if there is only one, by a notice inserted in one or two newspapers, as the case may be, published in the nearest place.</p>	<p>97. In default of other express provision in the constituting act or by-laws of a company, notice of the time and place for holding general meetings, including the annual and special meetings, shall be given at least ten days previously thereto by registered mail to each shareholder at his last known address, and by an advertisement in a newspaper published in the English language and in a newspaper published in the French language at the place where the company has its head office, or if there is only one, by a notice inserted in one or two newspapers, as the case may be, published in the nearest place.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>98. (1) An annual meeting of the shareholders of the company shall be held at such time each year as the constituting act or by-laws of the company provide, and failing such provisions to that effect an annual meeting shall be held at the place named as the place of the head office of the company, on the fourth Wednesday in January in every year, and, if such day be a holiday, then on the next following juridical day.</p> <p>The annual meeting of the company shall be held in Québec at such place as its by-laws or constituting act provide. However, the annual meeting of a company that has not made a distribution to the public of its securities may be held outside Québec if its constituting act provides for it, or, failing a provision in the deed to that effect, if all the shareholders</p>	<p>98. (1) An annual meeting of the shareholders of the company shall be held at such time each year as the constituting act or by-laws of the company provide, and failing such provisions to that effect an annual meeting shall be held at the place named as the place of the head office of the company, on the fourth Wednesday in January in every year, and, if such day be a holiday, then on the next following working day.</p> <p>The annual meeting of the company shall be held in Québec at such place as its by-laws or constituting act provide. However, the annual meeting of a company that has not made a distribution to the public of its securities may be held outside Québec if its constituting act provides for it, or, failing a provision in the deed to that effect, if all the shareholders</p>	Art. 778, par. 5

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		entitled to attend the meeting consent thereto. (...)	entitled to attend the meeting consent thereto. (...)	
		<p>101. (1) At any general meeting, unless a poll be demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the company, shall be <i>prima facie</i> evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(4) Nevertheless, in the case of the election of directors of a company which has never offered shares of its capital stock for sale to the public and of which 60% or more of the shares are held by members of the same family, the chairman shall not be entitled to a second or casting vote, but in such case, if there is an equality of votes, and the shareholders cannot agree on the choice of one or more directors, such director or directors shall be chosen, from amongst the persons qualified for office, by a board of arbitration composed of three persons appointed as follows: one by each of the opposing shareholders or groups of shareholders and the third by the two arbitrators so appointed; if the latter do not agree on such appointment, it shall be made, on summary petition by a shareholder, served at the head office of the company, with at least one day's notice of its presentation, by the chief judge of the Court of Québec or by the judge he designates. On failure by one or other of such shareholders or groups of shareholders to appoint his or its arbitrator at the meeting or within two days thereafter, he shall be designated by the senior associate chief judge of the Court of Québec, in accordance with the same procedure.</p>	<p>101. (1) At any general meeting, unless a poll be demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the company, shall be <i>prima facie</i> evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(4) Nevertheless, in the case of the election of directors of a company which has never offered shares of its capital stock for sale to the public and of which 60% or more of the shares are held by members of the same family, the chairman shall not be entitled to a second or casting vote, but in such case, if there is an equality of votes, and the shareholders cannot agree on the choice of one or more directors, such director or directors shall be chosen, from amongst the persons qualified for office, by a board of arbitration composed of three persons appointed as follows: one by each of the opposing shareholders or groups of shareholders and the third by the two arbitrators so appointed; if the latter do not agree on such appointment, it shall be made, on summary application by a shareholder, served at the head office of the company, with at least one day's notice of its presentation, by the chief judge of the Court of Québec or by the judge he designates. On failure by one or other of such shareholders or groups of shareholders to appoint his or its arbitrator at the meeting or within two days thereafter, he shall be designated by the senior associate chief judge of the Court of Québec, in accordance with the same procedure.</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>110. (1) The enterprise registrar may appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of any company, and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct, on the application of shareholders holding such a proportion of the issued stock of the company as in the opinion of the enterprise registrar warrants the application.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Such expenses shall be taxed by the chief judge of the Court of Québec or by the judge he designates, upon verbal application of the inspector, after a notice of at least three days, to every party obliged to pay the same, of the hour, date and place where he will present the statement of his expenses for taxation.</p> <p>The certificate of adjudication of the expenses by the enterprise registrar and the taxation certificate of the judge shall be incontestable and shall be evidence of the obligation of any party against whom they have been adjudged to pay the amount determined by the taxation certificate.</p>	<p>110. (1) The enterprise registrar may appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of any company, and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct, on the application of shareholders holding such a proportion of the issued stock of the company as in the opinion of the enterprise registrar warrants the application.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Such expenses shall be determined by the chief judge of the Court of Québec or by the judge he designates, upon verbal application of the inspector, after a notice of at least three days, to every party obliged to pay the same, of the hour, date and place where the bill of costs will be filed.</p> <p>The certificate of adjudication of the expenses by the enterprise registrar and the certificate issued by the judge who determined the expenses shall be incontestable and shall be evidence of the obligation of any party against whom they have been adjudged to pay the amount determined.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>116. Subject to the provisions of section 97 respecting general meetings, notices to be served by the company upon the shareholders may be served either personally or by sending them through the post, in registered or certified letters, addressed to the shareholders at their places of abode as they appear on the books of the company.</p>	<p>116. Subject to the provisions of section 97 respecting general meetings, notices to be notified by the company to the shareholders may be notified either personally or by registered mail, addressed to the shareholders at their places of abode as they appear on the books of the company.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>117. A notice or other document served by post by the company on a shareholder is deemed to be served at the time when the registered or certified letter containing it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and to prove the fact and time of service it shall be sufficient to prove that such letter was properly addressed and registered or certified, and was put into the post-office, and the time when it was put in, and the time requisite for its delivery in the ordinary course of post.</p>	<p>117. A notice or other document notified by post by the company to a shareholder is deemed to be notified at the time when the registered mail containing it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and to prove the fact and time of notification it shall be sufficient to prove that such letter was properly addressed and registered, and was put into the post-office, and the time when it was put in, and the time requisite for its delivery in the ordinary course of post.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		120. Except in any proceeding under articles 829 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure for the purpose of rescinding or annulling the same, the letters patent or supplementary letters patent, or any exemplification or copy thereof, shall be proof of every matter and thing therein set forth.	120. Except in any proceeding under articles 407 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) for the purpose of rescinding or annulling the same, the letters patent or supplementary letters patent, or any exemplification or copy thereof, shall be proof of every matter and thing therein set forth.	Art. 782
		123.26. If a company fails to comply with an order of the enterprise registrar within 60 days of its service, the enterprise registrar may revoke the designating number of the company and assign to it ex officio a name. The name assigned by the enterprise registrar is deemed to have been requested by the company.	123.26. If a company fails to comply with an order of the enterprise registrar within 60 days of its notification, the enterprise registrar may revoke the designating number of the company and assign to it ex officio a name. The name assigned by the enterprise registrar is deemed to have been requested by the company.	Art. 783
		123.27.1. Any interested person may, upon payment of the fee set out in the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1), petition the enterprise registrar to order a company to change its name if the name is not in conformity with section 9.1.	123.27.1. Any interested person may, upon payment of the fee set out in the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1), apply to the enterprise registrar to order a company to change its name if the name is not in conformity with section 9.1.	Terminological harmonisation
		123.46. Should the company fail to sell the shares of its parent legal person within the prescribed time, the court, on the motion of any person concerned, may order the company to sell the shares or take any other measure it deems expedient.	123.46. Should the company fail to sell the shares of its parent legal person within the prescribed time, the court, on application by any person concerned, may order the company to sell the shares or take any other measure it deems expedient.	Terminological harmonisation
		123.81. Within 15 days after a change is made to the composition of the board of directors, the company must give a notice of a change by filing a declaration to that effect in accordance with the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1). On the motion of any person concerned or the enterprise registrar, the court may require a company to comply with this section, and take any other appropriate measure that it thinks fit.	123.81. Within 15 days after a change is made to the composition of the board of directors, the company must give a notice of a change by filing a declaration to that effect in accordance with the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1). On application by any person concerned or the enterprise registrar, the court may require a company to comply with this section, and take any other appropriate measure that it thinks fit.	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>such class, the offerer may give notice, within six months after the date of the offer, that he wishes to acquire the shares of the dissentient shareholders.</p> <p>(2) Such notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by a judge of the Superior Court on motion by the offerer and shall state that, unless the Superior Court of the district in which the company has its head office decides otherwise, upon petition by a dissentient shareholder filed within one month from the date of the notice, the offerer shall acquire the shares on the conditions of the offer.</p> <p>(3) When a notice has been so given and the court has not otherwise ordered, the offerer, at the expiration of the period of one month from the date of the notice or, if a petition is then pending, after the court has adjudicated finally upon such petition, shall deliver, against a receipt, to a trust company for the benefit of the dissentient shareholders, the sums or securities offered for the shares which he is entitled to acquire under this section.</p> <p>(4) Upon production of a copy of the offer, notice and receipt, with a certificate of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district in which the company has its head office, certifying that no petition has been filed within the period fixed or that one has been dismissed by final judgment, the company shall register in its books the offerer as the holder of the shares that were held by the dissentient shareholders.</p> <p>(5) An offer to acquire all the shares of a certain class, except those of a shareholder mentioned therein, shall give rise to the application of this section if it is accepted by the holders of 9/10</p>	<p>such class, the offerer may give notice, within six months after the date of the offer, that he wishes to acquire the shares of the dissentient shareholders.</p> <p>(2) Such notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by a judge of the Superior Court on application by the offerer and shall state that, unless the Superior Court of the district in which the company has its head office decides otherwise, upon application by a dissentient shareholder filed within one month from the date of the notice, the offerer shall acquire the shares on the conditions of the offer.</p> <p>(3) When a notice has been so given and the court has not otherwise ordered, the offerer, at the expiration of the period of one month from the date of the notice or, if an application is then pending, after the court has adjudicated finally upon such application, shall deliver, against a receipt, to a trust company for the benefit of the dissentient shareholders, the sums or securities offered for the shares which he is entitled to acquire under this section.</p> <p>(4) Upon production of a copy of the offer, notice and receipt, with a certificate of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district in which the company has its head office, certifying that no application has been filed within the period fixed or that one has been dismissed by final judgment, the company shall register in its books the offerer as the holder of the shares that were held by the dissentient shareholders.</p> <p>(5) An offer to acquire all the shares of a certain class, except those of a shareholder mentioned therein, shall give rise to the application of this section if it is accepted by the holders of 9/10</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		of the shares to which it refers and the offerer acquires, on the same conditions, the shares of the shareholder mentioned.	of the shares to which it refers and the offerer acquires, on the same conditions, the shares of the shareholder mentioned.	
		<p>189. (1) The directors of the company shall be solidarily liable to its employees for all debts not exceeding six months' wages due for services rendered to the company whilst they are such directors respectively.</p> <p>(2) No director shall be liable to an action therefor, unless</p> <p>(a) the company is sued within one year after the debt became due and the writ of execution is returned unsatisfied, wholly or in part; or</p> <p>(b) during such period, a winding-up order is made against the company or it becomes bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter B-3) and a claim for such debt is filed.</p>	<p>189. (1) The directors of the company shall be solidarily liable to its employees for all debts not exceeding six months' wages due for services rendered to the company whilst they are such directors respectively.</p> <p>(2) No director shall be liable to an action therefor, unless</p> <p>(a) the company is sued within one year after the debt became due and the notice of execution is returned unsatisfied, wholly or in part; or</p> <p>(b) during such period, a winding-up order is made against the company or it becomes bankrupt within the meaning of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter B-3) and a claim for such debt is filed.</p>	Art. 778, par. 2
		<p>190. In default of other express provision in the charter or by-laws of a company, notice of the time for holding general meetings, including the annual and special meetings, shall be given at least ten days previously thereto by registered or certified letter to each shareholder at his last known address, and by an advertisement in a newspaper published in French and in a newspaper published in English, at the place where the company has its head office, or, if there are no newspapers published at that place, or if there is only one, by a notice inserted in one or two newspapers, as the case may be, published in the nearest place.</p>	<p>190. In default of other express provision in the charter or by-laws of a company, notice of the time for holding general meetings, including the annual and special meetings, shall be given at least ten days previously thereto by registered mail to each shareholder at his last known address, and by an advertisement in a newspaper published in French and in a newspaper published in English, at the place where the company has its head office, or, if there are no newspapers published at that place, or if there is only one, by a notice inserted in one or two newspapers, as the case may be, published in the nearest place.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>191. (1) An annual meeting of the shareholders of the company shall be held at such time and place in each year as the charter or by-laws of the company provide, and in default of such provisions in that behalf an annual meeting shall be held at</p>	<p>191. (1) An annual meeting of the shareholders of the company shall be held at such time and place in each year as the charter or by-laws of the company provide, and in default of such provisions in that behalf an annual meeting shall be held at</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the place named in the charter as the place of the head office of the company, on the fourth Wednesday in January in every year, and, if such day be a holiday, then on the next following juridical day . (...)	the place named in the charter as the place of the head office of the company, on the fourth Wednesday in January in every year, and, if such day be a holiday, then on the next following working day . (...)	Art. 778, par. 5
		203. (1) The enterprise registrar may appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of any company and to report thereon in such manner as the enterprise registrar may direct, on the application of shareholders holding such a proportion of the issued stock of the company as in the opinion of the enterprise registrar warrants the application. (...) Such expenses shall be taxed by the chief judge of the Court of Québec or by the judge he designates, upon verbal application of the inspector, after a notice of at least three days, to every party obliged to pay the same, of the hour, date and place where he will present the statement of his expenses for taxation . The certificate of adjudication of the expenses by the enterprise registrar and the taxation certificate of the judge shall be incontestable and shall be evidence of the obligation of any party against whom they have been adjudged to pay the amount determined by the taxation certificate .	203. (1) The enterprise registrar may appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of any company and to report thereon in such manner as the enterprise registrar may direct, on the application of shareholders holding such a proportion of the issued stock of the company as in the opinion of the enterprise registrar warrants the application. (...) Such expenses shall be determined by the chief judge of the Court of Québec or by the judge he designates, upon verbal application of the inspector, after a notice of at least three days, to every party obliged to pay the same, of the hour, date and place where the bill of costs will be filed . The certificate of adjudication of the expenses by the enterprise registrar and the certificated issued by the judge who determined the expenses shall be incontestable and shall be evidence of the obligation of any party against whom they have been adjudged to pay the amount determined .	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		209. Subject to the provisions of section 190 respecting general meetings, notices to be served by the company upon the shareholders may be served either personally or by sending them through the post, in registered or certified letters , addressed to the shareholders at their places of abode as they appear on the books of the company.	209. Subject to the provisions of section 190 respecting general meetings, notices to be notified by the company to the shareholders may be notified either personally or by sending them through the post, by registered mail , addressed to the shareholders at their places of abode as they appear on the books of the company.	Art. 783 Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10
		210. A notice or other document served by post by the company on a shareholder, is deemed to be served at the time	210. A notice or other document notified by post by the company on a shareholder, is deemed to be notified at the time	Art. 783 Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		when the registered or certified letter containing it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post; and to prove that fact and time of service it shall be sufficient to prove that such letter was properly addressed and registered or certified, and was put into the post-office, and the time when it was put in, and the time requisite for its delivery in the ordinary course of post.	when the registered mail containing it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post; and to prove that fact and time of notification it shall be sufficient to prove that such letter was properly addressed and registered or certified, and was put into the post-office, and the time when it was put in, and the time requisite for its delivery in the ordinary course of post.	Art. 778, par. 10 Art. 783
		221.1. Any interested person may, upon payment of the fee set out in the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1), petition the enterprise registrar to issue supplementary letters patent to change the name of a legal person that is not in conformity with section 9.1.	221.1. Any interested person may, upon payment of the fee set out in the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1), apply to the enterprise registrar to issue supplementary letters patent to change the name of a legal person that is not in conformity with section 9.1.	Terminological harmonisation
		231. A judge of the Superior Court of the district in which the head office of a legal person is situated may order the cancellation of the letters patent of such legal person, on petition of the enterprise registrar served upon the legal person and based on grounds of public interest, and in particular whenever the legal person: (...)	231. A judge of the Superior Court of the district in which the head office of a legal person is situated may order the cancellation of the letters patent of such legal person, on application by the enterprise registrar served upon the legal person and based on grounds of public interest, and in particular whenever the legal person: (...)	Terminological harmonisation
		232. (1) The judge, if the evidence adduced on the petition establishes that it should be granted, orders the cancellation of the letters patent of the legal person concerned. (2) A copy of such judgment is forwarded to the enterprise registrar, who shall deposit a notice to that effect in the register, and, from the date of such deposit, the legal person concerned is dissolved and deprived of its rights except for the purposes of its liquidation.	232. (1) The judge, if the evidence adduced in the application establishes that it should be granted, orders the cancellation of the letters patent of the legal person concerned. (2) A copy of such judgment is forwarded to the enterprise registrar, who shall deposit a notice to that effect in the register, and, from the date of such deposit, the legal person concerned is dissolved and deprived of its rights except for the purposes of its liquidation.	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting Roman Catholic cemetery companies	C-40.1	28. Upon proof that a lot or grave in a cemetery has been abandoned for more than 30 years, the Court of Québec having jurisdiction at the place of the head office of the company may, upon petition by the latter, annul, on such conditions as it	28. Upon proof that a lot or grave in a cemetery has been abandoned for more than 30 years, the Court of Québec having jurisdiction at the place of the head office of the company may, upon application by the latter, annul, on such conditions as it	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>determines, the concession or possession of such lot or grave and restore it to the petitioning company, even if the holder has not been made a party to the proceedings. The Court, before considering the petition, shall fix the date for hearing the same and the notices to be given, and determine upon what persons it must be served, if they are known.</p> <p>The rights granted by this section may be exercised not only by a company governed by this Act, but also by any legal person holding a Roman Catholic cemetery.</p>	<p>determines, the concession or possession of such lot or grave and restore it to the applicant company, even if the holder has not been made a party to the proceedings. The Court, before considering the application, shall fix the date for hearing the same and the notices to be given, and determine upon what persons it must be served, if they are known.</p> <p>The rights granted by this section may be exercised not only by a company governed by this Act, but also by any legal person holding a Roman Catholic cemetery.</p>	harmonisation
Timber-Driving Companies Act	C-42	10. The company shall not commence any such works until the approval of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife has been signified in writing, or until after the expiration of 30 days from the presentation of the aforesaid reports to every regional county municipality concerned, although the approval of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife has been signified in writing before the expiration of that period.	10. The company shall not commence any such works until the approval of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife has been notified in writing, or until after the expiration of 30 days from the presentation of the aforesaid reports to every regional county municipality concerned, although the approval of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife has been notified in writing before the expiration of that period.	Art. 783 Art. 783
		40. A sworn statement of the treasurer shall be deemed sufficient proof of such notice, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court where the trial takes place.	40. An affidavit of the treasurer shall be deemed sufficient proof of such notice, and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court where the trial takes place.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>57. After any works constructed under this Act have been completed and tolls established, the company shall keep the same in good and sufficient repair.</p> <p>If any such works have not been constructed according to the description given thereof in the report required by section 9, or have become insufficient or out of repair, any person interested in the driving of timber in such river or stream may serve upon any employee of the company a notice of such insufficiency.</p> <p>If, within a reasonable time after the service of such notice, the necessary repairs have not been completed, such company shall</p>	<p>57. After any works constructed under this Act have been completed and tolls established, the company shall keep the same in good and sufficient repair.</p> <p>If any such works have not been constructed according to the description given thereof in the report required by section 9, or have become insufficient or out of repair, any person interested in the driving of timber in such river or stream may notify to any employee of the company a notice of such insufficiency.</p> <p>If, within a reasonable time after the notification of such notice, the necessary repairs have not been completed, such company</p>	Art. 783 Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>be liable for any injury suffered by any person as a result of the continuance of such insufficiency; but no company formed under this Act shall be held liable for damages, so long as its works are in accordance with the description or specification thereof in the original instrument required to be registered, or in any description or specification subsequently approved of and registered, or shall be liable for any injury arising from the accidental destruction or deterioration of their works, but only for the injury which may arise from the wilful neglect of the company after notice served upon one of its employees as hereinbefore provided.</p>	<p>shall be liable for any injury suffered by any person as a result of the continuance of such insufficiency; but no company formed under this Act shall be held liable for damages, so long as its works are in accordance with the description or specification thereof in the original instrument required to be registered, or in any description or specification subsequently approved of and registered, or shall be liable for any injury arising from the accidental destruction or deterioration of their works, but only for the injury which may arise from the wilful neglect of the company after notice notified to one of its employees as hereinbefore provided.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
Mining Companies Act	C-47	<p>5. (1) If applied for in the petition for the constitution of the company as a legal person or for supplementary letters patent, it shall be stated in the letters patent that the shareholders incur no personal responsibility in excess of the amount of the price paid or agreed to be paid to the company for its shares.</p> <p>Such limitation of liability shall thereafter exist if no share of the company be issued under par or for a price different from that previously determined by the company; or if, being issued at a discount or at a different rate, such discount or rate and all other terms and conditions, if any, of the issue, be authorized by a by-law of the company, and a duly certified copy of such by-law be sent by registered or certified letter, within 30 days of its having been passed, to the enterprise registrar.</p> <p>(2) Such by-law must be ratified at a meeting of the shareholders, called by a notice specifying the terms of the proposed issue.</p> <p>(3) Every stock certificate issued in accordance with this section shall bear, under or after the name of the company, the</p>	<p>5. (1) If applied for in the petition for the constitution of the company as a legal person or for supplementary letters patent, it shall be stated in the letters patent that the shareholders incur no personal responsibility in excess of the amount of the price paid or agreed to be paid to the company for its shares.</p> <p>Such limitation of liability shall thereafter exist if no share of the company be issued under par or for a price different from that previously determined by the company; or if, being issued at a discount or at a different rate, such discount or rate and all other terms and conditions, if any, of the issue, be authorized by a by-law of the company, and a duly certified copy of such by-law be sent by registered mail, within 30 days of its having been passed, to the enterprise registrar.</p> <p>(2) Such by-law must be ratified at a meeting of the shareholders, called by a notice specifying the terms of the proposed issue.</p> <p>(3) Every stock certificate issued in accordance with this section shall bear, under or after the name of the company, the</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>words, in red ink, “<i>Constituted as a legal person under the Mining Companies Act</i>” and also the words “<i>Subject to call</i>”, if the certificate refer to a share subject to call, or the words “<i>Not subject to call</i>”, if it refer to a share not subject thereto.</p> <p>(4) The charter, prospectus, stock certificates, bonds, contracts, agreements, notices, advertisements and other official publications of such company, bills of exchange, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques, orders for money or goods, signed for or by the company, and all invoices, receipts and the seal of the company, shall bear, after or under the name of the company, the words “<i>No personal liability</i>”.</p>	<p>words, in red ink, “<i>Constituted as a legal person under the Mining Companies Act</i>” and also the words “<i>Subject to call</i>”, if the certificate refer to a share subject to call, or the words “<i>Not subject to call</i>”, if it refer to a share not subject thereto.</p> <p>(4) The charter, prospectus, stock certificates, bonds, contracts, agreements, notices, advertisements and other official publications of such company, bills of exchange, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques, orders for money or goods, signed for or by the company, and all invoices, receipts and the seal of the company, shall bear, after or under the name of the company, the words “<i>No personal liability</i>”.</p>	
		<p>8. Any company constituted as a legal person under this Act may order, by by-law, the issue of shares of its capital stock at such rate of premium or discount and upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advantageous.</p> <p>Such by-law shall not become executory unless it be sent by registered or certified letter, within 30 days after it is passed, to the enterprise registrar, and unless it has been ratified by a general meeting of shareholders as enacted in section 5.</p> <p>Stock certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of this section shall bear, in red ink, under or after the name of the company, the words “<i>Constituted as a legal person under the Mining Companies Act</i>”; and, if the shares were issued under par, the words “<i>Issued by the company at (mentioning the rate) discount</i>”.</p>	<p>8. Any company constituted as a legal person under this Act may order, by by-law, the issue of shares of its capital stock at such rate of premium or discount and upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advantageous.</p> <p>Such by-law shall not become executory unless it be sent by registered mail, within 30 days after it is passed, to the enterprise registrar, and unless it has been ratified by a general meeting of shareholders as enacted in section 5.</p> <p>Stock certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of this section shall bear, in red ink, under or after the name of the company, the words “<i>Constituted as a legal person under the Mining Companies Act</i>”; and, if the shares were issued under par, the words “<i>Issued by the company at (mentioning the rate) discount</i>”.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
Municipal Powers Act	C-47.1	<p>51. An interested owner may apply to the Court of Québec for a review of the decision made by the designated person.</p> <p>The motion must be made and served on the other interested</p>	<p>51. An interested owner may apply to the Court of Québec for a review of the decision made by the designated person.</p> <p>The application must be made and served on the other</p>	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>owners within 20 days of receipt of the decision of the designated person. However, on reasonable grounds, the Court may relieve the applicant from failure to act within that time limit.</p> <p>The filing of the motion with the office of the Court suspends the execution of the designated person's decision until the judge has rendered a decision.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>interested owners within 20 days of receipt of the decision of the designated person. However, on reasonable grounds, the Court may relieve the applicant from failure to act within that time limit.</p> <p>The filing of the application with the office of the Court suspends the execution of the designated person's decision until the judge has rendered a decision.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>58. If the formal notice sent under section 57 is not acted upon within the time mentioned, a judge of the Superior Court sitting in the district where the immovable is situated may, upon a motion presented even during the suit, require the owner or occupant of the immovable to take the steps required to abate the unsanitary condition within the time the judge determines or to prevent its recurrence, and order that, on failure to do so, the municipality may itself take the required steps at the expense of the owner or occupant.</p> <p>When the owner and occupant of the immovable are unknown, unconfirmed or cannot be found, the judge may authorize the municipality to take immediate steps to remedy the situation and eventually claim the cost from the owner or occupant.</p>	<p>58. If the formal notice sent under section 57 is not acted upon within the time mentioned, a judge of the Superior Court sitting in the district where the immovable is situated may, upon an application presented even during the suit, require the owner or occupant of the immovable to take the steps required to abate the unsanitary condition within the time the judge determines or to prevent its recurrence, and order that, on failure to do so, the municipality may itself take the required steps at the expense of the owner or occupant.</p> <p>When the owner and occupant of the immovable are unknown, unconfirmed or cannot be found, the judge may authorize the municipality to take immediate steps to remedy the situation and eventually claim the cost from the owner or occupant.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>111.1. If the regional county municipality wishes to operate an enterprise referred to in section 111, it must pass a resolution announcing its intention to do so. A copy of the resolution must be served on each local municipality whose territory is included in that of the regional county municipality.</p> <p>At least 45 days after service of the resolution required under</p>	<p>111.1. If the regional county municipality wishes to operate an enterprise referred to in section 111, it must pass a resolution announcing its intention to do so. A copy of the resolution must be notified to each local municipality whose territory is included in that of the regional county municipality.</p> <p>At least 45 days after notification of the resolution required</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the first paragraph, the regional county municipality may begin operating the enterprise.	under the first paragraph, the regional county municipality may begin operating the enterprise.	
An Act respecting the conditions of employment and the pension plan of the Members of the National Assembly	C-52.1	9. The indemnities and the transition allowance provided for in Chapter I constitute a salary for the purposes of paragraph 11 of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) .	9. The indemnities and the transition allowance provided for in Chapter I constitute a salary for the purposes of article 698 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) .	Art. 782
An Act respecting the forfeiture, administration and appropriation of proceeds and instruments of unlawful activity	C-52.2	<p>4. The Attorney General may apply to a court of civil jurisdiction for forfeiture to the State of any property that is in whole or in part directly or indirectly derived from or used to engage in unlawful activity.</p> <p>The Attorney General may also file an incidental application requesting the court to declare rights in the property unenforceable because they are of a fictitious or simulated nature or because they were acquired out of the proceeds of unlawful activity.</p> <p>An application under this section is filed and heard according to the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), and the rules of evidence in the proceedings are those applicable in civil matters.</p>	<p>4. The Attorney General may apply to a court of civil jurisdiction for forfeiture to the State of any property that is in whole or in part directly or indirectly derived from or used to engage in unlawful activity.</p> <p>The Attorney General may also file an incidental application requesting the court to declare rights in the property unenforceable because they are of a fictitious or simulated nature or because they were acquired out of the proceeds of unlawful activity.</p> <p>An application under this section is filed and heard according to the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), and the rules of evidence in the proceedings are those applicable in civil matters.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>14. The Attorney General may, at any time during or even before the proceedings, apply to a judge for authorization to seize before judgment the property for which an application has been or is to be filed if there is reason to fear that the forfeiture of the property would otherwise be jeopardized or that the property would otherwise be destroyed, severely damaged or squandered.</p> <p>The application must be supported by an affidavit affirming that the property is proceeds or an instrument of unlawful activity,</p>	<p>14. The Attorney General may, at any time during or even before the proceedings, apply to a judge for authorization to seize before judgment the property for which an application has been or is to be filed if there is reason to fear that the forfeiture of the property would otherwise be jeopardized or that the property would otherwise be destroyed, severely damaged or squandered.</p> <p>The application must be supported by an affidavit affirming that the property is proceeds or an instrument of unlawful activity,</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>stating the facts giving rise to the seizure and indicating, if applicable, the deponent's sources.</p> <p>The rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to the seizure.</p>	<p>stating the facts giving rise to the seizure and indicating, if applicable, the deponent's sources.</p> <p>The rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to the seizure.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>22. The proceeds, for a fiscal year, of the alienation of property acquired by the State through civil forfeiture are equal to the sum of the proceeds of the alienation, during that year, of property acquired by the State through civil forfeiture and the amounts collected for costs during that year, minus, for that year,</p> <p>(1) expenditures related to the administration and alienation of property for which a civil forfeiture application was filed or property acquired by the State through civil forfeiture, determined in accordance with generally recognized accounting practices;</p> <p>(2) judicial and other costs paid by the Attorney General;</p> <p>(3) expenditures or advances to cover amounts awarded against persons to whom the Attorney General entrusted the administration of property; and</p> <p>(4) expenditures made or advances paid by the Ministère de la Justice in connection with civil forfeiture-related activities.</p>	<p>22. The proceeds, for a fiscal year, of the alienation of property acquired by the State through civil forfeiture are equal to the sum of the proceeds of the alienation, during that year, of property acquired by the State through civil forfeiture and the amounts collected for legal costs during that year, minus, for that year,</p> <p>(1) expenditures related to the administration and alienation of property for which a civil forfeiture application was filed or property acquired by the State through civil forfeiture, determined in accordance with generally recognized accounting practices;</p> <p>(2) legal costs paid by the Attorney General;</p> <p>(3) expenditures or advances to cover amounts awarded against persons to whom the Attorney General entrusted the administration of property; and</p> <p>(4) expenditures made or advances paid by the Ministère de la Justice in connection with civil forfeiture-related activities.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
Natural Heritage Conservation Act	C-61.01	<p>26. Every application to a judge under this division must be made according to the rules applicable to ordinary procedure contained in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Applications made by the Minister must be served on the person or persons they concern, but the judge may waive that</p>	<p>26. Every application to a judge under this division must be made according to the rules that apply to contentious proceedings set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Applications made by the Minister must be notified to the</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>requirement if the judge considers that the delay resulting from the service would unnecessarily imperil the natural setting.</p> <p>All orders issued must be personally served on the person concerned and may in particular be executed by a peace officer.</p> <p>Applications are decided by preference and orders issued are executory notwithstanding an appeal. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, however, suspend the execution of an order if the judge considers the suspension is necessary in the interest of justice.</p>	<p>person or persons they concern, but the judge may waive that requirement if the judge considers that the delay resulting from the notification would unnecessarily imperil the natural setting.</p> <p>All orders issued must be personally notified to the person concerned and may in particular be executed by a peace officer.</p> <p>Applications are decided by preference and orders issued are executory notwithstanding an appeal. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, however, suspend the execution of an order if the judge considers the suspension is necessary in the interest of justice.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
An Act respecting the conservation and development of wildlife	C-61.1	<p>93. Upon the revocation or non-renewal of a lease pursuant to section 90, or where the lessee has, before the expiry of his lease, notified the Minister of his intention not to renew it, every new lessee has an obligation to acquire the buildings and structures situated in the territory described in the lease by paying to the owner of the buildings and structures an amount equivalent to their real value.</p> <p>The lessee whose lease is revoked or not renewed retains his right of occupation only until a new lessee is designated or until the instrument delimiting the area of land in the domain of the State is repealed, amended or replaced so as to exclude the land where the buildings owned by him are situated.</p> <p>No new lessee may exercise the rights conferred by his lease until he becomes the owner of the buildings and structures contemplated in the first paragraph.</p>	<p>93. Upon the revocation or non-renewal of a lease pursuant to section 90, or where the lessee has, before the expiry of his lease, indicated to the Minister his intention not to renew it, every new lessee has an obligation to acquire the buildings and structures situated in the territory described in the lease by paying to the owner of the buildings and structures an amount equivalent to their real value.</p> <p>The lessee whose lease is revoked or not renewed retains his right of occupation only until a new lessee is designated or until the instrument delimiting the area of land in the domain of the State is repealed, amended or replaced so as to exclude the land where the buildings owned by him are situated.</p> <p>No new lessee may exercise the rights conferred by his lease until he becomes the owner of the buildings and structures contemplated in the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		106.0.2. Subject to a prohibition enacted by the Government under subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph of section 110, the Minister may approve the plan referred to in section 106.0.1,	106.0.2. Subject to a prohibition enacted by the Government under subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph of section 110, the Minister may approve the plan referred to in section 106.0.1,	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>with or without amendment, for the duration the Minister determines.</p> <p>The Minister shall send the approved plan by registered or certified mail to the agency that is a party to a memorandum of agreement, and the fees provided for in the plan come into force on the date indicated on the notice of receipt or delivery. The fees shall be valid for the duration of the plan to which they pertain, as determined by the Minister under the first paragraph.</p> <p>Where the agency wishes to amend fees approved by the Minister, it must submit new fees to the Minister for approval.</p>	<p>with or without amendment, for the duration the Minister determines.</p> <p>The Minister shall send the approved plan by registered mail to the agency that is a party to a memorandum of agreement, and the fees provided for in the plan come into force on the date indicated on the notice of receipt or delivery. The fees shall be valid for the duration of the plan to which they pertain, as determined by the Minister under the first paragraph.</p> <p>Where the agency wishes to amend fees approved by the Minister, it must submit new fees to the Minister for approval.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>175. The holder of a licence or certificate that has been revoked or suspended must, when a notice to that effect is served on him, forward his revoked or suspended licence or certificate within 15 days to the address indicated in the notice.</p> <p>At the end of the period of revocation, a person must comply with the conditions established by regulation for obtaining a certificate or licence.</p> <p>At the end of the period of suspension, a person may reclaim his certificate or licence from the Minister.</p>	<p>175. The holder of a licence or certificate that has been revoked or suspended must, when a notice to that effect is notified to him, forward his revoked or suspended licence or certificate within 15 days to the address indicated in the notice.</p> <p>At the end of the period of revocation, a person must comply with the conditions established by regulation for obtaining a certificate or licence.</p> <p>At the end of the period of suspension, a person may reclaim his certificate or licence from the Minister.</p>	Art. 783
Referendum Act	C-64.1	<p>3. The Conseil du référendum shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear any judicial proceeding relating to a referendum and to the application of this Act.</p> <p>Its decisions are final and without appeal.</p> <p>However, an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal, on a question of law, from a decision rendered by the Conseil du référendum by virtue of section 41 or 42.</p>	<p>3. The Conseil du référendum shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear any judicial proceeding relating to a referendum and to the application of this Act.</p> <p>Its decisions are final and without appeal.</p> <p>However, an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal, on a question of law, from a decision rendered by the Conseil du référendum by virtue of section 41 or 42.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>This appeal is heard by preference, and the decision of the Court is final and without appeal.</p> <p>This appeal is governed by articles 491 to 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), so far as they are applicable.</p>	<p>This appeal is heard by preference, and the decision of the Court is final and without appeal.</p> <p>This appeal is governed by articles 351 to 390 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), so far as they are applicable.</p>	Art. 782
Cooperatives Act	C-67.2	<p>18. If the cooperative fails to comply with an order of the Minister within 60 days of its service, the Minister may assign another name to it ex officio.</p>	<p>18. If the cooperative fails to comply with an order of the Minister within 60 days of its notification, the Minister may assign another name to it ex officio.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>43. The board of directors may confiscate the qualifying shares of a member if an instalment two years or more overdue has not been paid within two months from the sending of a demand for payment of the instalment. The demand for payment must be made by certified or registered letter.</p> <p>Confiscation of the shares entails the expulsion of the member.</p>	<p>43. The board of directors may confiscate the qualifying shares of a member if an instalment two years or more overdue has not been paid within two months from the sending of a demand for payment of the instalment. The demand for payment must be made by registered mail.</p> <p>Confiscation of the shares entails the expulsion of the member.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>88. Within 15 days from any change in the composition of the board of directors, the cooperative shall give notice of the change by filing a declaration to that effect in accordance with the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1).</p> <p>On the motion of any interested person, the court may require the cooperative to comply with this section and may take any other measure it deems expedient.</p>	<p>88. Within 15 days from any change in the composition of the board of directors, the cooperative shall give notice of the change by filing a declaration to that effect in accordance with the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1).</p> <p>On application by any interested person, the court may require the cooperative to comply with this section and may take any other measure it deems expedient.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>178. The person appointed by the Minister is vested for his inspection with the powers and immunity of a commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), but not the power to punish for contempt of court.</p>	<p>178. The person appointed by the Minister is vested for his inspection with the powers and immunity of a commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), but not the power to punish for contempt of court.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Articles 307 to 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to witnesses at the inspection.	Articles 282 to 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to witnesses at the inspection.	Art. 782
		<p>180. Following the report on the inspection, the Minister may call a special meeting of the members of the cooperative to communicate to them any information he considers relevant and to make his recommendations to them.</p> <p>If the cooperative does not take account of his recommendations, the Minister may, by motion, apply to the court to order the cooperative to comply with his recommendations, or to render any other decision it considers expedient.</p>	<p>180. Following the report on the inspection, the Minister may call a special meeting of the members of the cooperative to communicate to them any information he considers relevant and to make his recommendations to them.</p> <p>If the cooperative does not take account of his recommendations, the Minister may apply to the court to order the cooperative to comply with his recommendations, or to render any other decision it considers expedient.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>183. As soon as winding-up has been accepted by the general meeting, every action and all proceedings by way of seizure by garnishment, seizure before judgment or seizure in execution, or otherwise, against the property of the cooperative shall be suspended.</p> <p>The costs incurred by a creditor after he has himself or by his attorney had knowledge of the winding-up, cannot be collocated against the proceeds of the property of the cooperative distributed in consequence of the winding-up.</p> <p>A judge of the Superior Court of the district in which the head office of the cooperative is located may, however, on such conditions as he considers proper, authorize the institution or continuance of any proceeding.</p>	<p>183. As soon as winding-up has been accepted by the general meeting, every action and all proceedings by way of seizure in the hands of a third person, seizure before judgment or seizure in execution, or otherwise, against the property of the cooperative shall be suspended.</p> <p>The costs incurred by a creditor after he has himself or by his attorney had knowledge of the winding-up, cannot be collocated against the proceeds of the property of the cooperative distributed in consequence of the winding-up.</p> <p>A judge of the Superior Court of the district in which the head office of the cooperative is located may, however, on such conditions as he considers proper, authorize the institution or continuance of any proceeding.</p>	Art. 778, par. 7
		211.5. If, during a fiscal year, the proportion of business done by the agricultural cooperative with its members is less than 20% of its business within the meaning of government regulations, the Minister may order the cooperative to amend its articles to specify that it is no longer governed by this division.	211.5. If, during a fiscal year, the proportion of business done by the agricultural cooperative with its members is less than 20% of its business within the meaning of government regulations, the Minister may order the cooperative to amend its articles to specify that it is no longer governed by this division.	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		If the cooperative fails to comply with the Minister's order within 60 days of service of the order, the Minister may of his own initiative amend the articles of the cooperative.	If the cooperative fails to comply with the Minister's order within 60 days of notification of the order, the Minister may of his own initiative amend the articles of the cooperative.	Art. 783
		<p>221.2.9. The Attorney General may obtain from the Superior Court an order to stop any act or transaction undertaken or continued without the Minister's authorization.</p> <p>The motion of the Attorney General is heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>221.2.9. The Attorney General may obtain from the Superior Court an order to stop any act or transaction undertaken or continued without the Minister's authorization.</p> <p>The application of the Attorney General is heard and decided by preference.</p>	Art. 786
		<p>226.9. Where the membership of a solidarity cooperative includes only users or workers, the Minister may order that the cooperative amend its articles to withdraw itself from the application of this Title.</p> <p>If the cooperative fails to comply with such an order within 60 days of service thereof, the Minister may, of his own motion, amend the articles of the cooperative.</p>	<p>226.9. Where the membership of a solidarity cooperative includes only users or workers, the Minister may order that the cooperative amend its articles to withdraw itself from the application of this Title.</p> <p>If the cooperative fails to comply with such an order within 60 days of notification thereof, the Minister may, of his own motion, amend the articles of the cooperative.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>226.13. If the cooperative fails to comply with such an order of the Minister within 60 days of service thereof, the Minister shall order the dissolution of the cooperative.</p> <p>Such a dissolution order shall be transmitted to the enterprise registrar, who shall deposit it in the register. The order has effect from the date of deposit.</p>	<p>226.13. If the cooperative fails to comply with such an order of the Minister within 60 days of notification thereof, the Minister shall order the dissolution of the cooperative.</p> <p>Such a dissolution order shall be transmitted to the enterprise registrar, who shall deposit it in the register. The order has effect from the date of deposit.</p>	Art. 783
An Act respecting financial services cooperatives	C-67.3	<p>573. The Authority may, by a motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act or a government regulation thereunder.</p> <p>The motion for an injunction constitutes an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure</p>	<p>573. The Authority may, by an application, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act or a government regulation thereunder.</p> <p>The application for an injunction constitutes an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(chapter C-25) applies, except that the Authority cannot be required to give security.	(chapter C-25.01) applies, except that the Authority cannot be required to give security.	Art. 782
		590. The Authority may, on the Authority's own motion and without notice, intervene in any civil action concerning a provision of this Act or a government regulation thereunder to take part in the proof and hearing as if the Authority were a party.	590. The Authority may, on the Authority's own motion and without notice, intervene in any civil action concerning a provision of this Act or a government regulation thereunder to take part in the trial as if the Authority were a party.	Terminological harmonisation
Religious Corporations Act	C-71	14.1. Where no mandate is given in accordance with article 2166 of the Civil Code by a member of a congregation in anticipation of the member's incapacity, the corporation whose objects are to organize, administer and maintain the congregation shall have the mandate and responsibility to fully ensure the care and administer the property of the member for as long as the member remains a member of the congregation. The corporation shall appoint one of its officers to carry out the mandate.	14.1. Where no protection mandate is given in accordance with article 2166 of the Civil Code, the corporation whose objects are to organize, administer and maintain the congregation shall have the mandate and responsibility to fully ensure the care and administer the property of the member for as long as the member remains a member of the congregation. The corporation shall appoint one of its officers to carry out the mandate.	Art. 778, par. 6
		14.2. The performance of the mandate is subordinate to the occurrence of the incapacity and to homologation by the court, on the application of the corporation. The application for homologation or the revocation of the mandate of the corporation shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). The application for homologation must identify the officer appointed to carry out the mandate. Proof that the mandator is a member of the congregation is proof of the mandate of the corporation.	14.2. The performance of the mandate is subordinate to the occurrence of the incapacity and to homologation by the court, on the application of the corporation. The application for homologation or the revocation of the mandate of the corporation shall be effected in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). The application for homologation must identify the officer appointed to carry out the mandate. Proof that the mandator is a member of the congregation is proof of the mandate of the corporation.	Art. 782
An Act respecting municipal courts	C-72.01	18. Where the conciliator fails to bring the parties to a solution, the Commission municipale du Québec, established under the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter	18. Where the conciliator fails to bring the parties to a solution, the Commission municipale du Québec, established under the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>C-35), may, on the application of one of the parties, notice of which is given to the other party, render the decision it considers equitable after hearing the municipalities concerned and examining the conciliation report transmitted by the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) respecting the homologation of arbitration awards, adapted as required, apply to the decision of the Commission.</p>	<p>C-35), may, on the application of one of the parties, notice of which is given to the other party, render the decision it considers equitable after hearing the municipalities concerned and examining the conciliation report transmitted by the Minister of Justice.</p> <p>The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) respecting the homologation of arbitration awards, adapted as required, apply to the decision of the Commission.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>45. A municipal judge, in addition to complying with the standards of conduct and fulfilling the duties imposed by the code of ethics adopted pursuant to section 261 of the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), shall observe the following rules:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(5) He shall, with respect to every case referred to him, make and file in the record a declaration stating not only the grounds of recusation to which he is aware he is liable and which are set out in article 234 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), but also any grounds indirectly connected with him and arising either from the fact that he is representing one of the parties or from the activities of a person with whom he practises as an advocate.</p>	<p>45. A municipal judge, in addition to complying with the standards of conduct and fulfilling the duties imposed by the code of ethics adopted pursuant to section 261 of the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), shall observe the following rules:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(5) He shall, with respect to every case referred to him, make and file in the record a declaration stating not only the grounds of recusation to which he is aware he is liable and which are set out in article 202 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), but also any grounds indirectly connected with him and arising either from the fact that he is representing one of the parties or from the activities of a person with whom he practises as an advocate.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>53. The court may sit on any juridical day of the year, and as many times as may be necessary.</p> <p>However, it must sit, in a proportion of at least one sitting of two, after 6:00 p.m.</p> <p>In the case of a court that is under the authority of a president judge, the chief judge may, at the request of the president judge</p>	<p>53. Subject to the provisions of article 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), the court may sit on any working day of the year, and as many times as may be necessary.</p> <p>However, it must sit, in a proportion of at least one sitting of two, after 6:00 p.m.</p> <p>In the case of a court that is under the authority of a president</p>	Art. 782 Art. 778, par. 5

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		and if warranted by the circumstances, authorize the court, according to the terms and conditions determined by the chief judge, to sit after 6:00 p.m. or on Saturdays in a lesser proportion than that prescribed in the second paragraph. However, the proportion may not be less than one sitting out of three. The chief judge may cancel the authorization. Such an authorization or cancellation must be posted in the office of the court and sent to the Minister.	judge, the chief judge may, at the request of the president judge and if warranted by the circumstances, authorize the court, according to the terms and conditions determined by the chief judge, to sit after 6:00 p.m. or on Saturdays in a lesser proportion than that prescribed in the second paragraph. However, the proportion may not be less than one sitting out of three. The chief judge may cancel the authorization. Such an authorization or cancellation must be posted in the office of the court and sent to the Minister.	
		DIVISION I.1 (before s. 56.1) GENERAL POLICIES AND RULES OF PRACTICE	DIVISION I.1 (before s. 56.1) GENERAL POLICIES AND COURT REGULATIONS	Art. 778, par. 13
		<p>56.2. A majority of the municipal judges, in agreement with the chief judge, may adopt uniform rules of practice applicable to all municipal courts in matters necessary for the exercise of their jurisdiction, either at a meeting called for that purpose by the chief judge or through any other means whereby the chief judge may consult them.</p> <p>Similarly, a majority of the judges of the Municipal Court of Ville de Montréal, in agreement with the chief judge, may, either at a meeting called for that purpose by the chief judge or through any other means whereby the chief judge may consult them, supplement the rules of practice with special rules applicable only before their court.</p> <p>The rules of practice must be compatible with the provisions of this Act and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1).</p> <p>The rules of practice are subject to the approval of the</p>	<p>56.2. A majority of the municipal judges, in agreement with the chief judge, may adopt uniform regulations applicable to all municipal courts in matters necessary for the exercise of their jurisdiction, either at a meeting called for that purpose by the chief judge or through any other means whereby the chief judge may consult them.</p> <p>Similarly, a majority of the judges of the Municipal Court of Ville de Montréal, in agreement with the chief judge, may, either at a meeting called for that purpose by the chief judge or through any other means whereby the chief judge may consult them, supplement the regulations with special regulations applicable only before their court.</p> <p>The regulations must be compatible with the provisions of this Act and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1).</p> <p>The regulations are subject to the approval of the</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 13</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 13</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 13</p> <p>Art 782</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 13</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Government. The provisions of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), except Division V, apply to the rules . The rules of practice must be posted in the office of each municipal court.	Government. The provisions of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), except Division V, apply to the regulations . The regulations must be posted in the office of each municipal court.	Art. 778, par. 13 Art. 778, par. 13
		62. The clerk's functions, in particular, are as follows: (1) to receive oaths; (2) to summon witnesses; (3) to authorize special methods of service ; (4) to assist the judge at hearings; (5) to verify and approve judicial costs, including the bailiff's accounts; (6) to take custody of the records.	62. The clerk's functions, in particular, are as follows: (1) to receive oaths; (2) to summon witnesses; (3) to authorize special methods of notification ; (4) to assist the judge at hearings; (5) to verify and approve judicial costs, including the bailiff's accounts; (6) to take custody of the records.	Art. 783
		74. Subject to the other provisions of this chapter and those of any special Act, the procedure applicable in any action brought before the municipal court is enacted in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), except in respect of penal proceedings.	74. Subject to the other provisions of this chapter and those of any special Act, the procedure applicable in any action brought before the municipal court is enacted in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), except in respect of penal proceedings.	Art. 782
		78. Every summons, order or writ issued by the court and governed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) shall be signed by the judge or the clerk of the court.	78. Every summons or order issued by the court and governed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall be signed by the judge or the clerk of the court.	Art. 835 Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 782
		81. Subject to section 80, a judgment dealing with a debt which does not exceed the amount fixed in subparagraph a of the first paragraph of article 953 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) is final and without appeal.	81. Subject to section 80, a judgment dealing with a debt which does not exceed the amount fixed in the first paragraph of article 536 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) is final and without appeal.	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>117.4. The forced execution of the judgments rendered in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) by the judge of the municipal court prior to the date on which the order for abolition or withdrawal becomes effective, is effected or, as the case may be, continued,</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>117.4. The forced execution of the judgments rendered in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) by the judge of the municipal court prior to the date on which the order for abolition or withdrawal becomes effective, is effected or, as the case may be, continued,</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting racing	C-72.1	<p>68. Where the board receives an application for a race track licence or for a horse racing betting house licence, it shall, before making a decision, publish a notice of the application and, where an objection is raised under section 69, invite interested persons to a hearing to allow them to make representations.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(4) the fact that any person wishing to do so is entitled to file an objection to the granting of the licence with the board within 15 days from the publication of the notice.</p> <p>The publication of such a notice is not required where the race track or horse racing betting house is, at the time of the publication, operated under a valid race track licence or horse racing betting house licence and the notice is not likely to give rise to objections.</p> <p>At least 10 days before the hearing, the board shall give notice of the date, place and time of the hearing, by registered or certified mail or by personal service, to the applicant and to every interested person who raised an objection.</p>	<p>68. Where the board receives an application for a race track licence or for a horse racing betting house licence, it shall, before making a decision, publish a notice of the application and, where an objection is raised under section 69, invite interested persons to a hearing to allow them to make representations.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(4) the fact that any person wishing to do so is entitled to file an objection to the granting of the licence with the board within 15 days from the publication of the notice.</p> <p>The publication of such a notice is not required where the race track or horse racing betting house is, at the time of the publication, operated under a valid race track licence or horse racing betting house licence and the notice is not likely to give rise to objections.</p> <p>At least 10 days before the hearing, the board shall give notice of the date, place and time of the hearing, by registered mail or by personal service, to the applicant and to every interested person who raised an objection.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>102. The board may, in a written request, require a licensee to file, within such reasonable time as it may fix, by registered or</p>	<p>102. The board may, in a written request, require a licensee to file, within such reasonable time as it may fix, by registered</p>	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		certified mail, information, records, books or other documents to which this Act or its rules apply.	mail, information, records, books or other documents to which this Act or its rules apply.	
Real Estate Brokerage Act	C-73.2	<p>2. Unless they use a title that is restricted under this Act, the following persons are not subject to this Act when engaging in a brokerage transaction described in section 1 in the course of their functions:</p> <p>(1) advocates and notaries;</p> <p>(2) liquidators, sequestrators, trustees in bankruptcy, sheriffs and bailiffs;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>2. Unless they use a title that is restricted under this Act, the following persons are not subject to this Act when engaging in a brokerage transaction described in section 1 in the course of their functions:</p> <p>(1) advocates and notaries;</p> <p>(2) liquidators, sequestrators, trustees in bankruptcy and bailiffs;</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>35. The Organization may, by motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act, including an injunction to stop the dissemination of non-compliant advertising and compel the advertiser to rectify it, within the time and in the manner determined by the Court.</p> <p>A motion for an injunction constitutes a proceeding in itself.</p> <p>The rules set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to such a proceeding, except that the Organization is not required to give security.</p>	<p>35. The Organization may, by an application, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act, including an injunction to stop the dissemination of non-compliant advertising and compel the advertiser to rectify it, within the time and in the manner determined by the Court.</p> <p>An application for an injunction constitutes a proceeding in itself.</p> <p>The rules set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to such a proceeding, except that the Organization is not required to give security.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Art. 782
		<p>39. The Organization informs the syndic of any decision under section 38 and the decision serves as a notice under section 84. A decision made under paragraph 3 of section 38 is valid</p> <p>(1) until the syndic or assistant syndic decides not to file a</p>	<p>39. The Organization informs the syndic of any decision under section 38 and the decision serves as a notice under section 84. A decision made under paragraph 3 of section 38 is valid</p> <p>(1) until the syndic or assistant syndic decides not to file a</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>complaint; or</p> <p>(2) until the discipline committee renders a final, enforceable decision on a complaint filed by the syndic or assistant syndic.</p> <p>A decision of the Organization under section 38 must be served immediately on the broker or the agency in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>complaint; or</p> <p>(2) until the discipline committee renders a final, enforceable decision on a complaint filed by the syndic or assistant syndic.</p> <p>A decision of the Organization under section 38 must be served immediately on the broker or the agency in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
		<p>99. The discipline committee has its decisions served on the parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) within 10 days.</p> <p>However, a decision rendered in the presence of one of the parties is deemed to be served on that party in accordance with the first paragraph as soon as it is rendered.</p>	<p>99. The discipline committee has its decisions served on the parties in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) within 10 days.</p> <p>However, a decision rendered in the presence of one of the parties is deemed to be served on that party in accordance with the first paragraph as soon as it is rendered.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>122. The Minister may, by motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act.</p> <p>A motion for injunction constitutes a proceeding in itself.</p> <p>The rules set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to such a proceeding, except that the Minister is not required to give security.</p>	<p>122. The Minister may, by an application, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act.</p> <p>An application for an injunction constitutes a proceeding in itself.</p> <p>The rules set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to such a proceeding, except that the Minister is not required to give security.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>128. If the respondent continues to commit or again commits the offence during the proceedings, the Attorney General, or the Organization with the Attorney General's authorization, may apply to the Superior Court for an interlocutory injunction enjoining the person and, if applicable, its directors, executive officers, mandataries or representatives to cease committing the alleged offence until final judgment is pronounced in the penal</p>	<p>128. If the respondent continues to commit or again commits the offence during the proceedings, the Attorney General, or the Organization with the Attorney General's authorization, may apply to the Superior Court for an interlocutory injunction enjoining the person and, if applicable, its directors, executive officers, mandataries or representatives to cease committing the alleged offence until final judgment is pronounced in the penal</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>proceedings.</p> <p>After pronouncing the judgment in the penal proceedings, the Superior Court itself renders final judgment on the application for the interlocutory injunction.</p> <p>The Attorney General or the Organization is dispensed from the obligation to give security. In every other respect, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) concerning interlocutory injunctions apply.</p>	<p>proceedings.</p> <p>After pronouncing the judgment in the penal proceedings, the Superior Court itself renders final judgment on the application for the interlocutory injunction.</p> <p>The Attorney General or the Organization is dispensed from the obligation to give security. In every other respect, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) concerning interlocutory injunctions apply.</p>	Art. 782
		136. The Minister and the Organization may, on their own initiative and without notice, intervene in any civil proceedings relating to a provision of this Act to take part in the proof and hearing as if they were a party.	136. The Minister and the Organization may, on their own initiative and without notice, intervene in any civil proceedings relating to a provision of this Act to take part in the trial as if they were a party.	Terminological harmonisation
Forestry Credit Act	C-78	11. If a borrower obtains a loan as the result of false declarations or false pretences, if he does not comply with the management plan, if he disposes in any manner of part or all of the hypothecated property or of the movable property offered as security without authorization of the agency, if he causes or allows abnormal deterioration of the property serving as security or any diminution of the security, if he ceases to fulfil the conditions for benefiting by a loan or if he uses all or part of the proceeds of the loan for purposes other than those for which it was granted, the agency may, by mere notice sent by registered or certified letter to the borrower at his last address known to the agency, declare the borrower forfeited of the benefit of the term granted, cancel the loan, claim repayment thereof with interest and, failing such repayment, exercise any recourse provided by law.	11. If a borrower obtains a loan as the result of false declarations or false pretences, if he does not comply with the management plan, if he disposes in any manner of part or all of the hypothecated property or of the movable property offered as security without authorization of the agency, if he causes or allows abnormal deterioration of the property serving as security or any diminution of the security, if he ceases to fulfil the conditions for benefiting by a loan or if he uses all or part of the proceeds of the loan for purposes other than those for which it was granted, the agency may, by mere notice sent by registered mail to the borrower at his last address known to the agency, declare the borrower forfeited of the benefit of the term granted, cancel the loan, claim repayment thereof with interest and, failing such repayment, exercise any recourse provided by law.	Art. 778, par. 10
		34. The agency shall, by registered or certified letter, require the payment of the debt within 30 days from the mailing of such letter, which shall be addressed to the debtor or his successors,	34. The agency shall, by a letter sent by registered mail, require the payment of the debt within 30 days from the mailing of such letter, which shall be addressed to the debtor or his	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		at his or their last address known to the agency.	successors, at his or their last address known to the agency.	
		<p>35. Failing payment of the amount claimed within the time specified in the notice, the agency shall present a motion to the Superior Court sitting in the district where the property offered as security is situated for an order enjoining the seizure of the property in execution.</p> <p>Such motion, supported by the affidavit of a representative of the agency, shall by served by a bailiff or by the secretary-treasurer or clerk of the local municipality in whose territory the property offered as security is situated, and must be accompanied by a notice of the place, date and time of presentation. The period of notice shall be that for ordinary actions.</p> <p>If the agency establishes to the satisfaction of the judge that it had no knowledge of the death of a borrower, the collective summons contemplated in article 116 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be made within five years of such death.</p>	<p>35. Failing payment of the amount claimed within the time specified in the notice, the agency shall make an application to the Superior Court sitting in the district where the property offered as security is situated for an order enjoining the seizure of the property in execution.</p> <p>Such application, supported by the affidavit of a representative of the agency, shall be served by a bailiff or notified by the secretary-treasurer or clerk of the local municipality in whose territory the property offered as security is situated, and must be accompanied by a notice of the place, date and time of presentation. The period of notice shall be that for ordinary actions.</p> <p>If the agency establishes to the satisfaction of the judge that it had no knowledge of the death of a borrower, the collective summons contemplated in article 97 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be made within five years of such death.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		36. Such motion , from the time of its filing in the office of the court, shall constitute an interruption of prescription.	36. Such application , from the time of its filing in the office of the court, shall constitute an interruption of prescription.	Terminological harmonisation
		37. Such motion may be heard by the clerk of the Superior Court if the debtor is in default to appear at the time, date and place fixed in the notice which accompanies the motion ; if the debtor appears, the motion shall be heard by the judge.	37. Such application may be heard by the clerk of the Superior Court if the debtor is in default to appear at the time, date and place fixed in the notice which accompanies the application ; if the debtor appears, the application shall be heard by the judge.	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		38. Proceedings upon such motion shall be summary and the judge may, at his discretion, authorize the debtor to reply in writing.	38. Proceedings upon such application shall be summary and the judge may, at his discretion, authorize the debtor to reply in writing.	Terminological harmonisation
		39. The judgment on such motion shall be final and without	39. The judgment on such application shall be final and	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		appeal.	without appeal.	harmonisation
		<p>40. If the proof establishes that the motion is well founded, the judge or, as the case may be, the clerk of the Superior Court shall order the issue of a writ of seizure in execution against the property offered as security.</p> <p>Such writ shall contain a description, in accordance with articles 3032, 3033, 3036 and 3037 of the Civil Code, of the hypothecated immovable and a description of any movable property offered as security; it shall be executed by the sheriff or one of his officers and the amount due shall be levied with costs.</p>	<p>40. If the proof establishes that the application is well founded, the judge or, as the case may be, the clerk of the Superior Court shall order forced execution against the property offered as security.</p> <p>The notice of execution prepared in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall contain a description, in accordance with articles 3032, 3033, 3036 and 3037 of the Civil Code, of the hypothecated immovable and a description of any movable property offered as security; it shall be executed by the bailiff and the amount due shall be levied with legal costs.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		41. Subject to this Act, all subsequent execution proceedings shall be taken according to the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	41. Subject to this Act, all subsequent execution proceedings shall be taken according to the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		<p>42. Notwithstanding any general or special provision to the contrary, the sheriff, when executing any writ of seizure in execution of an immovable, where the agency is the seizing party, shall, at his office, seize the hypothecated immovable without proceeding to the discussion of the movable property.</p> <p>A duplicate of the minutes of seizure shall be transmitted by the sheriff to the respondent, against whom the writ of seizure of immovables has been issued, by registered or certified letter to his last address known to the agency.</p>	<p>42. Notwithstanding any general or special provision to the contrary, the bailiff, when executing any seizure of immovable property, where the agency is the seizing party, shall, at his office, seize the hypothecated immovable without proceeding to the discussion of the movable property.</p> <p>A duplicate of the minutes of seizure shall be transmitted by the bailiff to the respondent, against whom execution measures for seizure of the immovable property have been undertaken, by registered mail sent to his last address known to the agency.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		46.7. The agency is not bound by articles 1641, 1643, 2710, 2712, 2956, 3003, 3004 and 3014 of the Civil Code with regard to the hypothecation of a claim contemplated in section 46.1 or the sale of a debt contemplated in section 46.6.	46.7. The agency is not bound by articles 1641, 1643, 2710, 2712, 2956, 3003, 3004 and 3014 of the Civil Code with regard to the hypothecation of a claim contemplated in section 46.1 or the sale of a debt contemplated in section 46.6.	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The Government shall, however, fix the conditions respecting the method of service of such hypothecation or sale.	The Government shall, however, fix the conditions respecting the method of notification of such hypothecation or sale.	Art. 783
An Act to promote forest credit by private institutions	C-78.1	<p>16. Where the term for the repayment of a loan exceeds five years, the lender may, at the expiry of every five year period included in the term, counting from the date of the deed of loan, demand repayment of the balance then due on the loan, provided 90 days' notice is given to the borrower and to the agency.</p> <p>Service of the notice contemplated in the first paragraph must be made by mail in accordance with article 140 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>16. Where the term for the repayment of a loan exceeds five years, the lender may, at the expiry of every five year period included in the term, counting from the date of the deed of loan, demand repayment of the balance then due on the loan, provided 90 days' notice is given to the borrower and to the agency.</p> <p>Notification of the notice contemplated in the first paragraph must be made by mail in accordance with articles 130 and 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 783 Art. 782
		<p>28. The lender or the agency, as the case may be, may, as a mandatary of the lender, declare the borrower forfeited of the benefit of the term granted, cancel the loan, claim repayment thereof with interest and, failing such repayment, exercise any recourse provided by law if the borrower</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(6) uses the proceeds or part of the proceeds of the loan for purposes other than those for which the loan was granted.</p> <p>The lender or the agency, as the case may be, shall notify the borrower of his or its elected course of action by mere notice served on the borrower in accordance with article 140 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>28. The lender or the agency, as the case may be, may, as a mandatary of the lender, declare the borrower forfeited of the benefit of the term granted, cancel the loan, claim repayment thereof with interest and, failing such repayment, exercise any recourse provided by law if the borrower</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(6) uses the proceeds or part of the proceeds of the loan for purposes other than those for which the loan was granted.</p> <p>The lender or the agency, as the case may be, shall notify the borrower of his or its elected course of action by mere notice notified to the borrower in accordance with articles 130 and 131 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 783 Art. 782
		<p>37. In addition to the powers conferred on it by this Act, the agency may</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>37. In addition to the powers conferred on it by this Act, the agency may</p> <p>(...)</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(6) acquire any immovable hypothecated to secure a loan, either at a forced sale or directly from the lender following his acquisition of it at a forced sale or following a taking in payment, and administer, sell or lease that immovable or otherwise dispose of it by onerous title;</p> <p>(7) act as lender if a lender refuses to grant all or part of a loan and, for such purpose, exercise all the rights and powers granted to the lender under this Act.</p>	<p>(6) acquire any immovable hypothecated to secure a loan, either at a forced sale or directly from the lender following his acquisition of it at the sale under judicial authority or following a taking in payment, and administer, sell or lease that immovable or otherwise dispose of it by onerous title;</p> <p>(7) act as lender if a lender refuses to grant all or part of a loan and, for such purpose, exercise all the rights and powers granted to the lender under this Act.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14
		<p>60. The agency is not bound by articles 1641, 1643, 2710, 2712, 2956, 3003, 3004 or 3014 of the Civil Code with regard to the hypothecation of a claim contemplated in section 54 or the sale of a debt contemplated in section 59.</p> <p>The Government shall, however, fix the conditions respecting the method of service of such hypothecation or sale.</p>	<p>60. The agency is not bound by articles 1641, 1643, 2710, 2712, 2956, 3003, 3004 or 3014 of the Civil Code with regard to the hypothecation of a claim contemplated in section 54 or the sale of a debt contemplated in section 59.</p> <p>The Government shall, however, fix the conditions respecting the method of notification of such hypothecation or sale.</p>	Art. 783
Public Curator Act	C-81	<p>13. The Public Curator may intervene in any proceedings pertaining</p> <p>(1) to the institution of protective supervision of a person of full age,</p> <p>(2) to the homologation or revocation of a mandate given by any person in anticipation of his incapacity,</p> <p>(3) to the physical integrity of a person of full age unable to give consent who is not already provided with a tutor, curator or mandatary,</p> <p>(4) to the replacement of the tutor or curator of a minor or of a person of full age who is under protection or of the tutor to an absentee.</p>	<p>13. The Public Curator may intervene in any proceedings pertaining</p> <p>(1) to the institution of protective supervision of a person of full age,</p> <p>(2) to the homologation or revocation of a protection mandate,</p> <p>(3) to the physical integrity of a person of full age unable to give consent who is not already provided with a tutor, curator or mandatary,</p> <p>(4) to the replacement of the tutor or curator of a minor or of a person of full age who is under protection or of the tutor to an absentee.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>22. The Public Curator may apply for the replacement of a tutor or curator on the grounds set out in the Civil Code or where the annual account of the tutor or curator or an inquiry held by the Public Curator gives serious reason to believe that the person represented may suffer damage by reason of the failure of the tutor or curator to perform his duties, or of his performing them improperly. He may also apply for the revocation of any mandate for the eventuality of the inability of the mandator if the mandate is not faithfully carried out, or for any other serious cause.</p> <p>Where the court so orders, the Public Curator shall, during proceedings, exercise tutorship or curatorship or, where revocation of the mandate is applied for, ensure the protection of the disabled person or the administration of his property.</p>	<p>22. The Public Curator may apply for the replacement of a tutor or curator on the grounds set out in the Civil Code or where the annual account of the tutor or curator or an inquiry held by the Public Curator gives serious reason to believe that the person represented may suffer damage by reason of the failure of the tutor or curator to perform his duties, or of his performing them improperly. He may also apply for the revocation of any protection mandate if the mandate is not faithfully carried out, or for any other serious cause.</p> <p>Where the court so orders, the Public Curator shall, during proceedings, exercise tutorship or curatorship or, where revocation of the mandate is applied for, ensure the protection of the disabled person or the administration of his property.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 6</p>
		<p>38. For the performance of the acts described in sections 35 to 37 of this Act, the Public Curator is not required to comply with the formalities prescribed in articles 1303 and 1305 of the Civil Code or in section 34 of this Act.</p> <p>Authorizations of the court provided for in this division shall be obtained in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) in respect of non-contentious matters.</p>	<p>38. For the performance of the acts described in sections 35 to 37 of this Act, the Public Curator is not required to comply with the formalities prescribed in articles 1303 and 1305 of the Civil Code or in section 34 of this Act.</p> <p>Authorizations of the court provided for in this division shall be obtained in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) for applications dealt with according to the procedure for non-contentious proceedings.</p>	<p>Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>42. The Public Curator shall continue his administration after the death of the person he represents or whose property he administers until he is notified, by registered or certified mail, that the liquidator of the succession accepts his duties or, failing a liquidator of the succession, the heirs accept the succession. Failing notification of such acceptance within six months from the opening of the succession, the succession devolves on the</p>	<p>42. The Public Curator shall continue his administration after the death of the person he represents or whose property he administers until he is notified, by registered mail, that the liquidator of the succession accepts his duties or, failing a liquidator of the succession, the heirs accept the succession. Failing notification of such acceptance within six months from the opening of the succession, the succession devolves on the</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>State.</p> <p>The Public Curator shall, where required, take any measures necessary for the interment or cremation of the body of the deceased person, at the expense of the succession and with respect for the religious principles of the deceased person.</p>	<p>State.</p> <p>The Public Curator shall, where required, take any measures necessary for the interment or cremation of the body of the deceased person, at the expense of the succession and with respect for the religious principles of the deceased person.</p>	
		<p>54. The Public Curator shall keep a register of tutorships to minors, a register of tutorships and curatorships to persons of full age and a register of homologated mandates in anticipation of the inability of the mandator.</p> <p>The registers shall contain only the information prescribed by regulation. Such information is public; it shall be kept in the register until the administration of the Public Curator ceases.</p>	<p>54. The Public Curator shall keep a register of tutorships to minors, a register of tutorships and curatorships to persons of full age and a register of homologated protection mandates.</p> <p>The registers shall contain only the information prescribed by regulation. Such information is public; it shall be kept in the register until the administration of the Public Curator ceases.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
		<p>72. The Public Curator may appear before the courts.</p> <p>He may, for the purposes of Book VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and of the Act respecting the Régie du logement (chapter R-8.1), whether as plaintiff or defendant, appear before the court himself or be represented before it by a member of his staff or by any other person he authorizes in writing. In the case of the recovery of small claims, he shall not be represented by a lawyer or a claims agent, except where permitted by the Code of Civil Procedure.</p>	<p>72. The Public Curator may appear before the courts.</p> <p>He may, for the purposes of Title II of Book VI of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and of the Act respecting the Régie du logement (chapter R-8.1), whether as plaintiff or defendant, appear before the court himself or be represented before it by a member of his staff or by any other person he authorizes in writing. In the case of the recovery of small claims, he shall not be represented by a lawyer or a claims agent, except where permitted by the Code of Civil Procedure.</p>	Art. 782
Civil Code of Québec		<p>11. No person may be made to undergo care of any nature, whether for examination, specimen taking, removal of tissue, treatment or any other act, except with his consent.</p> <p>If the person concerned is incapable of giving or refusing his consent to care, a person authorized by law or by mandate given in anticipation of his incapacity may do so in his place.</p>	<p>11. No person may be made to undergo care of any nature, whether for examination, specimen taking, removal of tissue, treatment or any other act, except with his consent.</p> <p>If the person concerned is incapable of giving or refusing his consent to care, a person authorized by law or by a protection mandate may do so in his place.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
		143. On the basis of the information he obtains, the registrar	143. On the basis of the information he obtains, the registrar	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		of civil status reconstitutes, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), any act which has been lost or destroyed.	of civil status reconstitutes, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), any act which has been lost or destroyed.	Art. 782
		200. A father or mother may appoint a tutor to his or her minor child by will, by a mandate given in anticipation of the mandator's incapacity or by filing a declaration to that effect with the Public Curator.	200. A father or mother may appoint a tutor to his or her minor child by will, by a protection mandate or by filing a declaration to that effect with the Public Curator.	Art. 778, par. 6
		<p>276. Where the court examines an application to institute protective supervision, it takes into consideration, in addition to the advice of the persons who may be called to form the tutorship council, the medical and psychosocial evidence, the wishes expressed by the person of full age in a mandate given in anticipation of his incapacity but which has not been homologated, and the degree of autonomy of the person in whose respect the institution of protective supervision is applied for.</p> <p>The court shall give to the person of full age an opportunity to be heard, personally or through a representative where required by his state of health, on the merits of the application and, where applicable, on the form of protective supervision and as to the person who will represent or assist him.</p>	<p>276. Where the court examines an application to institute protective supervision, it takes into consideration, in addition to the advice of the persons who may be called to form the tutorship council, the medical and psychosocial evidence, the wishes expressed by the person of full age in a protection mandate but which has not been homologated, and the degree of autonomy of the person in whose respect the institution of protective supervision is applied for.</p> <p>The court shall give to the person of full age an opportunity to be heard, personally or through a representative where required by his state of health, on the merits of the application and, where applicable, on the form of protective supervision and as to the person who will represent or assist him.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
		<p>409. In the event of separation from bed and board, divorce or nullity of a marriage, the court may, upon the application of either spouse, award to the spouse of the lessee the lease of the family residence.</p> <p>The award binds the lessor upon being served on him and relieves the original lessee of the rights and obligations arising out of the lease from that time forward.</p>	<p>409. In the event of separation from bed and board, divorce or nullity of a marriage, the court may, upon the application of either spouse, award to the spouse of the lessee the lease of the family residence.</p> <p>The award binds the lessor upon being notified to him and relieves the original lessee of the rights and obligations arising out of the lease from that time forward.</p>	Art. 783
		517. Divorce is granted in accordance with the Divorce Act of Canada. The rules governing proceedings for separation from	517. Divorce is granted in accordance with the Divorce Act of Canada. The rules governing proceedings for separation from	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		bed and board enacted by this Code and the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to such applications to the extent that they are consistent with the Divorce Act of Canada.	bed and board enacted by this Code and the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to such applications to the extent that they are consistent with the Divorce Act of Canada.	Art. 782
		<p>587.1. As regards the support owed to a child by his parents, the basic parental contribution, as determined pursuant to the rules for the determination of child support payments adopted under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), is presumed to meet the needs of the child and to be in proportion to the means of the parents.</p> <p>The basic parental contribution may be increased having regard to certain expenses relating to the child which are specified in the rules, to the extent that such expenses are reasonable considering the needs and means of the parents and child.</p>	<p>587.1. As regards the support owed to a child by his parents, the basic parental contribution, as determined pursuant to the rules for the determination of child support payments adopted under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), is presumed to meet the needs of the child and to be in proportion to the means of the parents.</p> <p>The basic parental contribution may be increased having regard to certain expenses relating to the child which are specified in the rules, to the extent that such expenses are reasonable considering the needs and means of the parents and child.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>596.1. In order to update the amount of support payable to their child, parents must, on the request of one of them and no more than once a year, or as required by the court, keep each other mutually informed of the state of their respective incomes and provide, to that end, the documents determined by the rules for the determination of child support payments adopted under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Failure by one parent to fulfill that obligation confers on the other parent the right to demand, in addition to the specific performance of the obligation and payment of the costs, damages in reparation for the injury suffered, including the professional fees and extrajudicial costs incurred.</p>	<p>596.1. In order to update the amount of support payable to their child, parents must, on the request of one of them and no more than once a year, or as required by the court, keep each other mutually informed of the state of their respective incomes and provide, to that end, the documents determined by the rules for the determination of child support payments adopted under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Failure by one parent to fulfill that obligation confers on the other parent the right to demand, in addition to the specific performance of the obligation and payment of the legal costs, damages in reparation for the injury suffered, including the professional fees of an advocate and any disbursements incurred.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 787</p>
		615. When a person dies leaving property situated outside Québec or claims against persons not residing in Québec, letters	615. When a person dies leaving property situated outside Québec or claims against persons not residing in Québec, letters	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		of verification may be obtained in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	of verification may be obtained in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		<p>772. A holograph will or a will made in the presence of witnesses is probated, on the application of any interested person, in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The known heirs and successors shall be summoned to the probate of the will unless an exemption is granted by the court.</p>	<p>772. A holograph will or a will made in the presence of witnesses is probated, on the application of any interested person, in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The known heirs and successors shall be summoned to the probate of the will unless an exemption is granted by the court.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>838. If all the heirs agree, partition is made in accordance with the proposal appended to the final account of the liquidator; otherwise, partition is made as they see best.</p> <p>If the heirs disagree, partition may not take place except under the conditions set out in Chapter II and in the forms required by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>838. If all the heirs agree, partition is made in accordance with the proposal appended to the final account of the liquidator; otherwise, partition is made as they see best.</p> <p>If the heirs disagree, partition may not take place except under the conditions set out in Chapter II and in the forms required by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
		<p>888. The declaratory effect also applies to claims against third persons, to any assignment of these claims made during indivision by one of the coheirs and to any seizure by garnishment of the claims by the creditors of one of the coheirs.</p> <p>The setting up of claims against debtors is subject to the rules of the Book on Obligations relating to assignment of claims.</p>	<p>888. The declaratory effect also applies to claims against third persons, to any assignment of these claims made during indivision by one of the coheirs and to any seizure in the hands of a third person of the claims by the creditors of one of the coheirs.</p> <p>The setting up of claims against debtors is subject to the rules of the Book on Obligations relating to assignment of claims.</p>	Art. 778, par. 7
		<p>978. Every owner may compel his neighbour to have the boundaries between their contiguous lands determined in order to fix the boundary markers, set displaced or missing boundary markers back in place, verify ancient boundary markers or rectify the dividing line between their properties.</p> <p>Failing agreement between them, the owner shall first make a demand to his neighbour to consent to have the boundaries</p>	<p>978. Every owner may compel his neighbour to have the boundaries between their contiguous lands determined in order to fix the boundary markers, set displaced or missing boundary markers back in place, verify ancient boundary markers or rectify the dividing line between their properties.</p> <p>Failing agreement between them, the owner shall first make a demand to his neighbour to consent to have the boundaries</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>determined and to agree upon the choice of a land surveyor to carry out the necessary operations, in accordance with the rules in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The minutes of the determination of the boundaries shall be entered in the land register.</p>	<p>determined and to agree upon the choice of a land surveyor to carry out the necessary operations, in accordance with the rules in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The minutes of the determination of the boundaries shall be entered in the land register.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>1080. Where the refusal of a co-owner to comply with the declaration of co-ownership causes serious and irreparable injury to the syndicate or to one of the co-owners, either of them may apply to the court for an injunction ordering the owner to comply with the declaration.</p> <p>If the co-owner violates the injunction or refuses to obey it, the court may, in addition to the other penalties it may impose, order the sale of the co-owner's fraction, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) regarding the sale of the property of others.</p>	<p>1080. Where the refusal of a co-owner to comply with the declaration of co-ownership causes serious and irreparable injury to the syndicate or to one of the co-owners, either of them may apply to the court for an injunction ordering the owner to comply with the declaration.</p> <p>If the co-owner violates the injunction or refuses to obey it, the court may, in addition to the other penalties it may impose, order the sale of the co-owner's fraction, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) regarding the sale of the property of others.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>1158. The usufructuary is liable for the costs of any legal proceedings related to his right of usufruct.</p> <p>Where proceedings relate to both the rights of the bare owner and those of the usufructuary, the rules governing payment of the debts of the succession between the usufructuary under a legacy by general title and the bare owner apply unless the usufruct is terminated by the judgment, in which case the costs are divided equally between the usufructuary and the bare owner.</p>	<p>1158. The usufructuary is liable for the legal costs of any legal proceedings related to his right of usufruct.</p> <p>Where proceedings relate to both the rights of the bare owner and those of the usufructuary, the rules governing payment of the debts of the succession between the usufructuary under a legacy by general title and the bare owner apply unless the usufruct is terminated by the judgment, in which case the legal costs are divided equally between the usufructuary and the bare owner.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>1215. A stipulation of inalienability of property renders the property unseizable for any debt contracted before or during the period of inalienability by the person who receives the property, subject, however, to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>1215. A stipulation of inalienability of property renders the property unseizable for any debt contracted before or during the period of inalienability by the person who receives the property, subject, however, to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>1233. Creditors holding a prior claim or a hypothec on substituted property have, with respect to that property, the rights and remedies conferred on them by law.</p> <p>The other creditors may cause substituted property to be seized and sold by judicial sale, after discussion of the personal patrimony of the institute. The substitute may oppose the seizure and demand that the seizure and sale be limited to the rights conferred on the institute by the substitution. Failing opposition, the sale is valid; the successful bidder has a good title and the right of action of the substitute is exercisable only against the institute.</p>	<p>1233. Creditors holding a prior claim or a hypothec on substituted property have, with respect to that property, the rights and remedies conferred on them by law.</p> <p>The other creditors may cause substituted property to be seized and sold by sale under judicial authority, after discussion of the personal patrimony of the institute. The substitute may oppose the seizure and demand that the seizure and sale be limited to the rights conferred on the institute by the substitution. Failing opposition, the sale is valid; the successful bidder has a good title and the right of action of the substitute is exercisable only against the institute.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14
		<p>1576. The tender of a sum of money or securities made by a judicial declaration which is recorded shall be completed by deposit of the sum or the securities, in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>1576. The tender of a sum of money or securities made by a judicial declaration which is recorded shall be completed by deposit of the sum or the securities, in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
		<p>1583. Deposit by the debtor of the sum of money or the securities which he owes is made in the general deposit office of Québec or any trust company or, during judicial proceedings, in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Deposit may be made not only where the creditor refuses to accept the money or securities owed by the debtor, but also, among other cases, where the claim is in dispute between several persons or where the debtor is prevented from making payment by reason of the fact that the creditor cannot be found at the place where the payment is to be made.</p>	<p>1583. Deposit by the debtor of the sum of money or the securities which he owes is made in the general deposit office of Québec or any trust company or, during judicial proceedings, in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Deposit may be made not only where the creditor refuses to accept the money or securities owed by the debtor, but also, among other cases, where the claim is in dispute between several persons or where the debtor is prevented from making payment by reason of the fact that the creditor cannot be found at the place where the payment is to be made.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>1695. Where a prior or hypothecary creditor acquires the property on which he has a claim, as a result of a judicial sale, a sale by the creditor or a sale by judicial authority, the debtor is released from his debt to the creditor up to the market value of</p>	<p>1695. Where a prior or hypothecary creditor acquires the property on which he has a claim, as a result of ■ a sale by the creditor or a sale under judicial authority, the debtor is released from his debt to the creditor up to the market value of the</p>	Art. 778, par. 14

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the property as at the time of acquisition, less any claims ranking ahead of the acquirer's claim.</p> <p>The debtor is also released where, within three years from the sale, the creditor who acquired the property receives, by resale of all or part of the property or by any other dealings with respect to it, value equal to or greater than the amount of his claim, including capital, interest and costs, the amount of the disbursements he has made on the property, with interest, and the amount of the other prior or hypothecary claims ranking ahead of his own.</p>	<p>property as at the time of acquisition, less any claims ranking ahead of the acquirer's claim.</p> <p>The debtor is also released where, within three years from the sale, the creditor who acquired the property receives, by resale of all or part of the property or by any other dealings with respect to it, value equal to or greater than the amount of his claim, including capital, interest and costs, the amount of the disbursements he has made on the property, with interest, and the amount of the other prior or hypothecary claims ranking ahead of his own.</p>	
		<p>1974.1. A lessee may resiliate the current lease if, because of the violent behaviour of a spouse or former spouse or because of a sexual aggression, even by a third party, the safety of the lessee or of a child living with the lessee is threatened.</p> <p>The resiliation takes effect two months after a notice is sent to the lessor or one month after the notice is sent if the lease is for an indeterminate term or a term of less than 12 months. However, the resiliation takes effect before the two-month or one-month period expires if the parties so agree or when the dwelling, having been vacated by the lessee, is re-leased by the lessor during that same period.</p> <p>The notice must be sent with an attestation from a public servant or public officer designated by the Minister of Justice, who, on examining the lessee's sworn statement that there exists a situation involving violence or sexual aggression, and other factual elements or documents supporting the lessee's statement provided by persons in contact with the victims, considers that the resiliation of the lease is a measure that will ensure the safety of the lessee or of a child living with the lessee. The</p>	<p>1974.1. A lessee may resiliate the current lease if, because of the violent behaviour of a spouse or former spouse or because of a sexual aggression, even by a third party, the safety of the lessee or of a child living with the lessee is threatened.</p> <p>The resiliation takes effect two months after a notice is sent to the lessor or one month after the notice is sent if the lease is for an indeterminate term or a term of less than 12 months. However, the resiliation takes effect before the two-month or one-month period expires if the parties so agree or when the dwelling, having been vacated by the lessee, is re-leased by the lessor during that same period.</p> <p>The notice must be sent with an attestation from a public servant or public officer designated by the Minister of Justice, who, on examining the lessee's affidavit that there exists a situation involving violence or sexual aggression, and other factual elements or documents supporting the lessee's statement provided by persons in contact with the victims, considers that the resiliation of the lease is a measure that will ensure the safety of the lessee or of a child living with the lessee. The</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		public servant or public officer must act promptly. (...)	public servant or public officer must act promptly. (...)	
		<p>2135. A mandate may be special, for a particular matter, or general, for all the affairs of the mandator.</p> <p>A mandate expressed in general terms confers the power to perform acts of simple administration only. The power to perform other acts is conferred only by express mandate, except where, in the case of a mandate given in anticipation of the mandator's incapacity, that mandate confers full administration.</p>	<p>2135. A mandate may be special, for a particular matter, or general, for all the affairs of the mandator.</p> <p>A mandate expressed in general terms confers the power to perform acts of simple administration only. The power to perform other acts is conferred only by express mandate, except where, in the case of a protection mandate, that mandate confers full administration.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
		<p>2175. In addition to the causes of extinction common to obligations, the mandate is terminated by its revocation by the mandator, by renunciation by the mandatary, by the extinction of the power conferred on the mandatary or by the death of either of the parties.</p> <p>The mandate is also terminated by bankruptcy, except where it was given by gratuitous title in anticipation of the mandator's incapacity; it may also be terminated, in certain cases, by the institution of protective supervision for either of the parties.</p>	<p>2175. In addition to the causes of extinction common to obligations, the mandate is terminated by its revocation by the mandator, by renunciation by the mandatary, by the extinction of the power conferred on the mandatary or by the death of either of the parties.</p> <p>The mandate is also terminated by bankruptcy, except in the case of a protection mandate given by gratuitous title; it may also be terminated, in certain cases, by the institution of protective supervision for either of the parties.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
		<p>2183. Upon the death of the mandatary or his being placed under protective supervision, the liquidator, tutor or curator, if aware of the mandate and able to act, is bound to notify the mandator of the death and, with respect to any matter already begun, to do everything which cannot be deferred without risk of loss.</p> <p>In the case of a mandate given in anticipation of the mandator's incapacity, the liquidator of the mandatary is bound, in the same circumstances, to give notice of the mandatary's death to the Public Curator.</p>	<p>2183. Upon the death of the mandatary or his being placed under protective supervision, the liquidator, tutor or curator, if aware of the mandate and able to act, is bound to notify the mandator of the death and, with respect to any matter already begun, to do everything which cannot be deferred without risk of loss.</p> <p>In the case of a protection mandate, the liquidator of the mandatary is bound, in the same circumstances, to give notice of the mandatary's death to the Public Curator.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		2311. A sequestrator may be appointed by judicial authority; in such a case, he is subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and to the rules contained in this chapter, so far as they are consistent.	2311. A sequestrator may be appointed by judicial authority; in such a case, he is subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and to the rules contained in this chapter, so far as they are consistent.	Art. 782
		2503. The insurer is bound to take up the interest of any person entitled to the benefit of the insurance and assume his defence in any action brought against him. Costs and expenses resulting from actions against the insured, including those of the defence, and interest on the proceeds of the insurance are borne by the insurer over and above the proceeds of the insurance.	2503. The insurer is bound to take up the interest of any person entitled to the benefit of the insurance and assume his defence in any action brought against him. Legal costs and expenses resulting from actions against the insured, including those of the defence, and interest on the proceeds of the insurance are borne by the insurer over and above the proceeds of the insurance.	Terminological harmonisation
		2633. A transaction has, between the parties, the authority of a final judgment (<i>res judicata</i>). A transaction is not subject to compulsory execution until it is homologated.	2633. A transaction has, between the parties, the authority of a final judgment (<i>res judicata</i>). A transaction is not subject to forced execution until it is homologated.	Terminological harmonisation
		2643. Subject to the peremptory provisions of law, the arbitration procedure is governed by the contract or, failing that, by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	2643. Subject to the peremptory provisions of law, the arbitration procedure is governed by the contract or, failing that, by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		2649. A stipulation of unseizability is without effect, unless it is made in an act by gratuitous title and is temporary and justified by a serious and legitimate interest. Nevertheless, the property remains liable to seizure to the extent provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). It may be set up against third persons only if it is published in the appropriate register.	2649. A stipulation of unseizability is without effect, unless it is made in an act by gratuitous title and is temporary and justified by a serious and legitimate interest. Nevertheless, the property remains liable to seizure to the extent provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). It may be set up against third persons only if it is published in the appropriate register.	Art. 782
		2656. In addition to their personal or, as the case may be, real right of action and the provisional measures provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), prior creditors may	2656. In addition to their personal or, as the case may be, real right of action and the provisional measures provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), prior creditors may	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		exercise their remedies under the law for the enforcement and realization of their prior claim.	exercise their remedies under the law for the enforcement and realization of their prior claim.	
		2658. In a case of distribution or collocation among several prior creditors, the creditor of an indeterminate, unliquidated or conditional claim is collocated according to his rank, but subject to the conditions prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	2658. In a case of distribution or collocation among several prior creditors, the creditor of an indeterminate, unliquidated or conditional claim is collocated according to his rank, but subject to the conditions prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		2667. A hypothec secures the capital, the interest accrued thereon and the legitimate costs, other than extra-judicial professional fees, incurred for their recovery or for conserving the charged property.	2667. A hypothec secures the capital, the interest accrued thereon and the legitimate costs, other than fees for professional services, incurred for their recovery or for conserving the charged property.	Art. 778, par. 4
		2680. In the case of distribution or collocation among several hypothecary creditors, the creditor of an indeterminate, unliquidated or conditional claim is collocated according to his rank, but subject to the conditions prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	2680. In the case of distribution or collocation among several hypothecary creditors, the creditor of an indeterminate, unliquidated or conditional claim is collocated according to his rank, but subject to the conditions prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		2748. In addition to their personal right of action and the provisional measures provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), creditors may exercise only the hypothecary rights provided in this chapter for the enforcement and realization of their security. Thus, where their debtor is in default and their claim is liquid and due, they may exercise the following hypothecary rights: they may take possession of the charged property to administer it, take it in payment of their claim, cause it to be sold by judicial authority or sell it themselves.	2748. In addition to their personal right of action and the provisional measures provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), creditors may exercise only the hypothecary rights provided in this chapter for the enforcement and realization of their security. Thus, where their debtor is in default and their claim is liquid and due, they may exercise the following hypothecary rights: they may take possession of the charged property to administer it, take it in payment of their claim, cause it to be sold by judicial authority or sell it themselves.	Art. 782
		2759. A creditor holding a hypothec on securities or security entitlements within the meaning of the Act respecting the transfer of securities and the establishment of security entitlements (chapter T-11.002) may sell the securities or	2759. A creditor holding a hypothec on securities or security entitlements within the meaning of the Act respecting the transfer of securities and the establishment of security entitlements (chapter T-11.002) may sell the securities or	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>security entitlements or otherwise dispose of them without being required to give a prior notice, obtain their surrender or comply with the time limits prescribed by this Title, if the agreement between the creditor and the grantor so permits and, where the creditor does not have control of the securities or security entitlements, if they are, or are of a type, dealt in or traded on securities exchanges or financial markets.</p> <p>A creditor who so disposes of securities or security entitlements acts on behalf of the grantor and is not bound to declare the creditor's quality to the purchaser. The creditor imputes the proceeds of the disposition to payment of the costs incurred to dispose of the securities or security entitlements, to payment of the hypothecary claims prior to the creditor's claim and, finally, to payment of the creditor's claim; the creditor remits any surplus to the grantor. The disposition purges the real rights to the extent provided by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) regarding the effect of adjudication.</p> <p>The rules of this Title pertaining to a sale by a creditor are applicable in all other respects to the disposition of securities or security entitlements by a creditor, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>security entitlements or otherwise dispose of them without being required to give a prior notice, obtain their surrender or comply with the time limits prescribed by this Title, if the agreement between the creditor and the grantor so permits and, where the creditor does not have control of the securities or security entitlements, if they are, or are of a type, dealt in or traded on securities exchanges or financial markets.</p> <p>A creditor who so disposes of securities or security entitlements acts on behalf of the grantor and is not bound to declare the creditor's quality to the purchaser. The creditor imputes the proceeds of the disposition to payment of the costs incurred to dispose of the securities or security entitlements, to payment of the hypothecary claims prior to the creditor's claim and, finally, to payment of the creditor's claim; the creditor remits any surplus to the grantor. The disposition purges the real rights to the extent provided by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) regarding the effect of adjudication.</p> <p>The rules of this Title pertaining to a sale by a creditor are applicable in all other respects to the disposition of securities or security entitlements by a creditor, with the necessary modifications.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>2762. A creditor having given prior notice of the exercise of a hypothecary right is not entitled to demand any indemnity from the debtor except interest owing and costs.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, costs exclude extra-judicial professional fees payable by the creditor for services required by the creditor in order to recover the capital and interest secured by the hypothec or to conserve the charged</p>	<p>2762. A creditor having given prior notice of the exercise of a hypothecary right is not entitled to demand any indemnity from the debtor except interest owing and costs.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary, costs exclude professional fees payable by the creditor for services required by the creditor in order to recover the capital and interest secured by the hypothec or to conserve the charged property.</p>	Art. 778, par. 4

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		property.		
		<p>2789. The creditor imputes the proceeds of the sale to payment of the costs of exercising the right, payment of the claims prior to his rights, and, finally, payment of his claim.</p> <p>If other creditors have rights to assert, the creditor who sold the property renders account of the proceeds of the sale to the clerk of the competent court and remits what remains of the price after imputation; where no such creditors exist, he shall, within 10 days, render account of the proceeds of the sale to the owner of the property and remit any surplus to him; the rendering of account may be contested in the manner established in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Where the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to pay his claim and costs, the creditor retains a claim against his debtor for the balance due to him.</p>	<p>2789. The creditor imputes the proceeds of the sale to payment of the costs of exercising the right, payment of the claims prior to his rights, and, finally, payment of his claim.</p> <p>If other creditors have rights to assert, the creditor who sold the property renders account of the proceeds of the sale to the clerk of the competent court and remits what remains of the price after imputation; where no such creditors exist, he shall, within 10 days, render account of the proceeds of the sale to the owner of the property and remit any surplus to him; the rendering of account may be contested in the manner established in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Where the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to pay his claim and costs, the creditor retains a claim against his debtor for the balance due to him.</p>	Art. 782
		2791. A sale takes place by judicial authority where the court designates the person who will proceed with it, fixes the conditions and charges of the sale, indicates whether it may be made by agreement, a call for tenders or public auction and, if it considers it expedient, after enquiring as to the value of the property, fixes the upset price.	2791. A sale is under judicial authority where the court designates the person who will proceed with it, fixes the conditions and charges of the sale, indicates whether it may be made by agreement, a call for tenders or public auction and, if it considers it expedient, after enquiring as to the value of the property, fixes the upset price.	Art. 778, par. 14
		2794. Sale by judicial authority purges the real rights to the extent provided by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) regarding the effect of a sheriff's sale.	2794. Sale under judicial authority purges the real rights to the extent provided by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 778, par. 14 Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation
		2811. A fact or juridical act may be proved by a writing, by testimony, by presumption, by admission or by the production of real evidence, according to the rules set forth in this Book and in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or in any other Act.	2811. A fact or juridical act may be proved by a writing, by testimony, by presumption, by admission or by the production of real evidence, according to the rules set forth in this Book and in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) or in any other Act.	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>2814. The following documents in particular are authentic if they conform to the requirements of the law:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(7) minutes of determination of boundaries.</p>	<p>2814. The following documents in particular are authentic if they conform to the requirements of the law:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(7) minutes of boundary-marking operations.</p>	Art. 778, par. 12
		<p>2828. A person who invokes a private writing has the burden of proving it.</p> <p>However, a writing set up against the person by whom it purports to have been signed or his heirs is considered to be acknowledged unless it is contested in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>2828. A person who invokes a private writing has the burden of proving it.</p> <p>However, a writing set up against the person by whom it purports to have been signed or his heirs is considered to be acknowledged unless it is contested in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
		<p>2879. The period of time required for prescription is reckoned by full days. The day on which prescription begins to run is not counted in computing such period.</p> <p>Prescription is acquired only when the last day of the period has elapsed. Where the last day is a Saturday or a non-juridical day, prescription is acquired only on the following juridical day.</p>	<p>2879. The period of time required for prescription is reckoned by full days. The day on which prescription begins to run is not counted in computing such period.</p> <p>Prescription is acquired only when the last day of the period has elapsed. Where the last day is a Saturday or a holiday, prescription is acquired only on the following working day.</p>	Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 778, par. 5
		<p>2895. Where the demand of a party is dismissed without a decision having been made on the merits of the matter and where, on the date of the judgment, the prescriptive period has expired or will expire in less than three months, the demanding party has an additional period of three months from service of the judgment in which to assert his right.</p> <p>The same applies to arbitration; the three-month period then runs from the time the award is made, from the end of the arbitrators' mandate, or from the service of the judgment annulling the award.</p>	<p>2895. Where the demand of a party is dismissed without a decision having been made on the merits of the matter and where, on the date of the judgment, the prescriptive period has expired or will expire in less than three months, the demanding party has an additional period of three months from notification of the judgment in which to assert his right.</p> <p>The same applies to arbitration; the three-month period then runs from the time the award is made, from the end of the arbitrators' mandate, or from the notification of the judgment annulling the award.</p>	Art. 783 Art. 783
		2908. A motion for leave to bring a class action suspends	2908. An application for leave to bring a class action suspends	Art. 805

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>prescription in favour of all the members of the group for whose benefit it is made or, as the case may be, in favour of the group described in the judgment granting the motion.</p> <p>The suspension lasts until the motion is dismissed or annulled or until the judgment granting the motion is set aside; however, a member requesting to be excluded from the action or who is excluded therefrom by the description of the group made by the judgment on the motion, an interlocutory judgment or the judgment on the action ceases to benefit from the suspension of prescription.</p> <p>In the case of a judgment, however, prescription runs again only when the judgment is no longer susceptible of appeal.</p>	<p>prescription in favour of all the members of the group for whose benefit it is made or, as the case may be, in favour of the group described in the judgment granting the application.</p> <p>The suspension lasts until the application for leave is dismissed or annulled or until the judgment granting the application for leave is set aside; however, a member requesting to be excluded from the action or who is excluded therefrom by the description of the group made by the judgment on the application for leave, a judgment in the course of the proceeding or the judgment on the action ceases to benefit from the suspension of prescription.</p> <p>In the case of a judgment, however, prescription runs again only when the judgment is no longer susceptible of appeal.</p>	<p>Art. 805</p> <p>Art. 805 Art. 805</p> <p>Art. 805 Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>2989. A land surveyor who draws up the minutes following a voluntary determination of boundaries, even one done informally, certifies, merely by signing the document, that he has verified the identity, quality and capacity of the parties and that the document represents the will expressed by the parties.</p>	<p>2989. A land surveyor who draws up minutes of voluntary boundary-marking operations, even done informally, certifies, merely by signing the document, that he has verified the identity, quality and capacity of the parties and that the document represents the will expressed by the parties.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 12</p>
		<p>3009. Where the application for registration in the land register has been certified by an advocate or a notary, the identity and capacity of the parties are held to have been verified and the summary of the document is held to be accurate. The same rule applies to the identity and capacity of the parties to minutes of boundary determination certified by a land surveyor.</p> <p>The identity of the parties is also held to have been verified where it is certified by one of the persons mentioned in article 2990.</p> <p>The identity of parties to any other application for</p>	<p>3009. Where the application for registration in the land register has been certified by an advocate or a notary, the identity and capacity of the parties are held to have been verified and the summary of the document is held to be accurate. The same rule applies to the identity and capacity of the parties to minutes of boundary-marking operations certified by a land surveyor.</p> <p>The identity of the parties is also held to have been verified where it is certified by one of the persons mentioned in article 2990.</p> <p>The identity of parties to any other application for</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 12</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		registration in the land register or in the register of personal and movable real rights is presumed to be accurate and their capacity is held to have been verified.	registration in the land register or in the register of personal and movable real rights is presumed to be accurate and their capacity is held to have been verified.	
		3067. Registration of a right ending at death or of a hypothec securing it may not be cancelled without the consent of the holder or beneficiary; after his death, the person requiring the cancellation shall present the act of death and a sworn statement as to the identity of the deceased.	3067. Registration of a right ending at death or of a hypothec securing it may not be cancelled without the consent of the holder or beneficiary; after his death, the person requiring the cancellation shall present the act of death and an affidavit as to the identity of the deceased.	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting collective agreement decrees	D-2	14.1. The alienation or concession of the whole or part of an enterprise, otherwise than by judicial sale , or the modification of its juridical structure by amalgamation, division or otherwise does not extinguish any debt arising out of the application of this Act, a regulation or a decree incurred prior to the alienation, concession or modification. The former employer and his successor are solidarily liable for such a debt.	14.1. The alienation or concession of the whole or part of an enterprise, otherwise than by sale under judicial authority , or the modification of its juridical structure by amalgamation, division or otherwise does not extinguish any debt arising out of the application of this Act, a regulation or a decree incurred prior to the alienation, concession or modification. The former employer and his successor are solidarily liable for such a debt.	Art. 778, par. 14
		26.9. No extraordinary recourse under articles 828 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised, and no injunction may be granted against provisional administrators exercising their powers and functions under this division. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application , summarily annul any judgment, writ , order or injunction issued or granted contrary to this section.	26.9. No application for judicial review or proceedings under articles 407 and 408 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, and no injunction may be granted against provisional administrators exercising their powers and functions under this division. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application , summarily annul any judgment, decision, order or injunction rendered or granted contrary to this section.	Art. 778, par. 11 Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
		28.1. A notice sent by a committee by registered or certified mail to a professional employer to the effect that the committee is examining a complaint filed under section 24 interrupts prescription in respect of all his employees for six months from the mailing of the notice.	28.1. A notice sent by a committee by registered mail to a professional employer to the effect that the committee is examining a complaint filed under section 24 interrupts prescription in respect of all his employees for six months from the mailing of the notice.	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		An application for arbitration also interrupts prescription in respect of the employees of a professional employer until the final decision of the arbitrator appointed under section 11.4.	An application for arbitration also interrupts prescription in respect of the employees of a professional employer until the final decision of the arbitrator appointed under section 11.4.	
Dental Act	D-3	<p>18. The board of directors may inquire into any matter relating to the ethics of dental practice, the discipline of the members of the Order or the honour and dignity of the profession.</p> <p>For the purposes of such inquiry, the board of directors shall delegate a member of the Order who shall have the right to obtain from any dentist, institution or patient all the information he considers useful, and professional secrecy may not be invoked by any of them.</p> <p>In the case of refusal to answer or to produce a document related to the inquiry, the Order may obtain, on motion duly served on the person interested, an order of the Superior Court equivalent to an order for contempt of court.</p>	<p>18. The board of directors may inquire into any matter relating to the ethics of dental practice, the discipline of the members of the Order or the honour and dignity of the profession.</p> <p>For the purposes of such inquiry, the board of directors shall delegate a member of the Order who shall have the right to obtain from any dentist, institution or patient all the information he considers useful, and professional secrecy may not be invoked by any of them.</p> <p>In the case of refusal to answer or to produce a document related to the inquiry, the Order may obtain, on application duly served on the person interested, an order of the Superior Court equivalent to an order for contempt of court.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
Deposit Act	D-5	<p>7. The moneys deposited under this Act are under the management of the Minister of Finance. They shall be advanced by him to the Government, shall be repayable on request and shall be a charge on the consolidated revenue fund.</p> <p>The Minister of Finance shall repay on demand any part of the deposited moneys to the persons entitled to them unless he is prevented from so doing by a garnishment, an opposition or any other legal impediment or is entitled to withhold them.</p>	<p>7. The moneys deposited under this Act are under the management of the Minister of Finance. They shall be advanced by him to the Government, shall be repayable on request and shall be a charge on the consolidated revenue fund.</p> <p>The Minister of Finance shall repay on demand any part of the deposited moneys to the persons entitled to them unless he is prevented from so doing by a seizure in the hands of a third person, an opposition or any other legal impediment or is entitled to withhold them.</p>	Art. 778, par. 7
		8. Every clerk of appeals, clerk of the Superior Court or clerk of the Court of Québec who, in his official capacity, receives, himself or by his deputy, as a judicial or other deposit, any sum of \$100 or over, shall immediately deposit such sum to the	8. Every clerk of appeals, clerk of the Superior Court or clerk of the Court of Québec who, in his official capacity, receives, himself or by his deputy, as a judicial or other deposit, any sum of \$100 or over, shall immediately deposit such sum to the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>credit of the Minister of Finance in such bank listed in Schedule I or II to the Bank Act (Statutes of Canada, 1991, chapter 46), or other monetary institution as shall be indicated by the said Minister of Finance, and shall file in the record of the case or of the proceeding, in which he has received the said sum, the deposit receipt of such bank or institution.</p> <p>Every sheriff who, in his official capacity, either personally or by his deputy, receives, either as the price of a judicial sale or otherwise, a sum of \$100 or over, shall immediately deposit such sum to the credit of the Minister of Finance in such bank listed in Schedule I or II to the Bank Act or other monetary institution as shall be indicated by the latter, and shall, without delay, file in the office of the clerk the deposit receipt of the said bank or institution.</p> <p>Every sum less than \$100 received by the said officers shall be deposited in the manner aforesaid, as soon as they aggregate \$100 or over.</p> <p>Such officers shall, from the mere fact of holding such offices, be agents of the Minister of Finance for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>Any payment made to them under this Act shall be deemed to be made to the Minister of Finance, and all persons who are entitled to withdraw such sums or securities so deposited shall have the security of the Gouvernement du Québec for the payment to them of such sums or securities.</p> <p>The provisions of this section shall not apply to any deposit made under article 652 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter</p>	<p>credit of the Minister of Finance in such bank listed in Schedule I or II to the Bank Act (Statutes of Canada, 1991, chapter 46), or other monetary institution as shall be indicated by the said Minister of Finance, and shall file in the record of the case or of the proceeding, in which he has received the said sum, the deposit receipt of such bank or institution.</p> <p>(Inoperative paragraph)</p> <p>Every sum less than \$100 received by the said officers shall be deposited in the manner aforesaid, as soon as they aggregate \$100 or over.</p> <p>Such officers shall, from the mere fact of holding such offices, be agents of the Minister of Finance for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>Any payment made to them under this Act shall be deemed to be made to the Minister of Finance, and all persons who are entitled to withdraw such sums or securities so deposited shall have the security of the Gouvernement du Québec for the payment to them of such sums or securities.</p> <p>The provisions of this section shall not apply to any deposit made under article 664 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		C-25).		
		10. Every bailiff who receives any money arising from a seizure or judicial sale and exceeding \$100 shall, unless he has handed over, distributed or paid such sum before making his return, deposit the same in the office of the clerk of the court which issued the writ , together with his return.	10. (Inoperative)	Terminological harmonisation
		11. After 15 days from the date upon which any scheme of collocation of moneys has been homologated, wholly or in part, as the case may be, whether by a judgment of any court or by the order of the judge or the clerk, the clerk must,—if no notice of appeal from or opposition to such judgment or order has been served upon him,—transmit, without delay, to the Minister of Finance, a copy of the said judgment or order, with a certificate under his signature and the seal of the court, setting forth that no such inscription in appeal or opposition has been served upon him within the said period of 15 days after the date of the homologation of the scheme of collocation; and, on receipt of such judgment or order and certificate, the Minister of Finance shall immediately pay the moneys so distributed, by delivering to the sheriff, or the officer entitled to receive the same, his orders or cheques in favour of each of the parties mentioned in the scheme of collocation homologated, for the amount awarded to each.	11. After 15 days from the date upon which any scheme of collocation of moneys has been homologated, wholly or in part, as the case may be, whether by a judgment of any court or by the order of the judge or the clerk, the clerk must,—if no notice of appeal from or opposition to such judgment or order has been served upon him,—transmit, without delay, to the Minister of Finance, a copy of the said judgment or order, with a certificate under his signature and the seal of the court, setting forth that no such notice of appeal or opposition has been served upon him within the said period of 15 days after the date of the homologation of the scheme of collocation; and, on receipt of such judgment or order and certificate, the Minister of Finance shall immediately pay the moneys so distributed, by delivering to the sheriff, or the officer entitled to receive the same, his orders or cheques in favour of each of the parties mentioned in the scheme of collocation homologated, for the amount awarded to each.	Terminological harmonisation
		13. Any person desirous of appealing from or opposing the judgment or order of homologation above mentioned, shall, within 15 days from the date of such judgment or order, file, at the office of the court, by causing the same to be served upon the clerk, a copy of the inscription in appeal or of his opposition. The clerk shall make an entry of such document in the registers of the court, and the same shall form part of the record.	13. Any person desirous of appealing from or opposing the judgment or order of homologation above mentioned, shall, within 15 days from the date of such judgment or order, file, at the office of the court, by causing the same to be served upon the clerk, a copy of the notice of appeal or of his opposition. The clerk shall make an entry of such document in the registers of the court, and the same shall form part of the record.	Terminological harmonisation
		14. When no opposition or inscription in appeal is served,	14. When no opposition or a notice of appeal is served, within	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		within the said 15 days, upon the clerk of the court, the moneys mentioned in the judgment or order of homologation shall be paid; but such failure to appeal or to make opposition within the said period of 15 days shall not prevent anyone who is entitled to appeal or to make opposition from so doing within the periods established by law, and, in the event of his succeeding, from recovering any moneys awarded him by the final judgment, from any person who may have received them under the former judgment.	the said 15 days, upon the clerk of the court, the moneys mentioned in the judgment or order of homologation shall be paid; but such failure to appeal or to make opposition within the said period of 15 days shall not prevent anyone who is entitled to appeal or to make opposition from so doing within the periods established by law, and, in the event of his succeeding, from recovering any moneys awarded him by the final judgment, from any person who may have received them under the former judgment.	harmonisation
		23. Moneys deposited under this Act may be attached in the hands of the Minister of Finance, in the usual manner, by garnishment either before or after judgment.	23. Moneys deposited under this Act may be attached in the hands of the Minister of Finance, in the usual manner, by seizure in the hands of a third person either before or after judgment.	Art. 778, par. 7
An Act respecting municipal debts and loans	D-7	<p>18. The bonds or debentures thus redeemable may, at the will of the municipality, be redeemed by anticipation at any interest maturity date by complying with the conditions determined at the time of their issue and, in all cases, by giving notice once in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> not less than 30 days, nor more than 60 days before the date of redemption, and by posting up or publishing such notice in the manner prescribed for the public notices of such municipality.</p> <p>The same notice must, within the same time, be sent by registered or certified mail to the last known address of every registered holder of a bond or debenture ordered to be redeemed.</p>	<p>18. The bonds or debentures thus redeemable may, at the will of the municipality, be redeemed by anticipation at any interest maturity date by complying with the conditions determined at the time of their issue and, in all cases, by giving notice once in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> not less than 30 days, nor more than 60 days before the date of redemption, and by posting up or publishing such notice in the manner prescribed for the public notices of such municipality.</p> <p>The same notice must, within the same time, be sent by registered mail to the last known address of every registered holder of a bond or debenture ordered to be redeemed.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting the development of Québec firms in the book industry	D-8.1	25. A certified true copy of the substantiated decision of the Minister shall be transmitted by registered or certified mail to the person concerned.	25. A certified true copy of the substantiated decision of the Minister shall be transmitted by registered mail to the person concerned.	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions	D-9.1.1	<p>15. The Director must</p> <p>(1) inform the Attorney General, as soon as possible, of any</p>	<p>15. The Director must</p> <p>(1) inform the Attorney General, as soon as possible, of any</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>appeal brought before the Supreme Court of Canada and of any appeal brought before the Court of Appeal when the appeal raises questions of general interest beyond the scope of those usually raised in criminal and penal prosecutions;</p> <p>(2) inform the Attorney General, as soon as possible, of any case that could raise questions of general interest or require the intervention of the Minister of Justice or Attorney General; and</p> <p>(3) when constitutional questions are raised before the courts, see to it that the provisions of articles 95 and 95.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) are respected.</p> <p>The Director must also, in criminal and penal proceedings, take the measures needed to ensure that the legitimate interests of crime victims are taken into account and that witnesses are respected and protected.</p>	<p>appeal brought before the Supreme Court of Canada and of any appeal brought before the Court of Appeal when the appeal raises questions of general interest beyond the scope of those usually raised in criminal and penal prosecutions;</p> <p>(2) inform the Attorney General, as soon as possible, of any case that could raise questions of general interest or require the intervention of the Minister of Justice or Attorney General; and</p> <p>(3) when constitutional questions are raised before the courts, see to it that the provisions of articles 76 to 78 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) are respected.</p> <p>The Director must also, in criminal and penal proceedings, take the measures needed to ensure that the legitimate interests of crime victims are taken into account and that witnesses are respected and protected.</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services	D-9.2	<p>20. A client may rescind an insurance contract made at the same time as another contract, within 10 days of signing it, by sending notice by registered or certified mail.</p> <p>Where such an insurance contract is rescinded, the first contract retains all its effects.</p>	<p>20. A client may rescind an insurance contract made at the same time as another contract, within 10 days of signing it, by sending notice by registered mail.</p> <p>Where such an insurance contract is rescinded, the first contract retains all its effects.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>50. The claimant may rescind the contract within 10 days of receiving it by sending a notice by registered or certified mail.</p> <p>In such a case, the firm, the independent representative or the independent partnership may charge only the expenses incurred to prevent any further loss.</p>	<p>50. The claimant may rescind the contract within 10 days of receiving it by sending a notice by registered mail.</p> <p>In such a case, the firm, the independent representative or the independent partnership may charge only the expenses incurred to prevent any further loss.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>229. The Authority may, by motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in any matter relating to this Act or the regulations.</p>	<p>229. The Authority may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in any matter relating to this Act or the regulations.</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>A motion for an injunction constitutes a proceeding.</p> <p>The procedure provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, except that the Authority is not required to furnish security.</p>	<p>An application for an injunction constitutes a proceeding.</p> <p>The procedure provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, except that the Authority is not required to furnish security.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>368. A complaint made against a representative shall be served on the representative by the secretary, in the manner provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), at the establishment to which the representative is attached according to the register of the Authority.</p>	<p>368. A complaint made against a representative shall be served on the representative by the secretary, in the manner provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), at the establishment to which the representative is attached according to the register of the Authority.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>373. A member of the discipline committee who is in a situation of conflict of interest must, on pain of forfeiture of office, disclose the situation to the president; that member may not hear a complaint.</p> <p>Articles 838 to 840 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), adapted as required, apply to a motion for termination of a term of office. The judgment of the court is executory and final and may not be appealed.</p>	<p>373. A member of the discipline committee who is in a situation of conflict of interest must, on pain of forfeiture of office, disclose the situation to the president; that member may not hear a complaint.</p> <p>Subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of article 529 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), adapted as required, applies to an application for judicial review seeking forfeiture of office. The judgment of the court is executory and final and may not be appealed.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 11</p>
		<p>441. A client may rescind an insurance contract made at the same time as another contract, within 10 days of signing it, by sending notice by registered or certified mail.</p> <p>Where such an insurance contract is rescinded, the first contract retains all its effects.</p>	<p>441. A client may rescind an insurance contract made at the same time as another contract, within 10 days of signing it, by sending notice by registered mail.</p> <p>Where such an insurance contract is rescinded, the first contract retains all its effects.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
Business Concerns Records Act	D-12	<p>4. Whenever there is reason to believe that a requirement has been or is likely to be made for the removal or sending out of Québec of a document relating to a concern, the Attorney General may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec, in the judicial district where the concern in question is located, for an</p>	<p>4. Whenever there is reason to believe that a requirement has been or is likely to be made for the removal or sending out of Québec of a document relating to a concern, the Attorney General may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec, in the judicial district where the concern in question is located, for an</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>order requiring any person, whether or not designated in the requirement, to furnish an undertaking or security to ensure that such person will not remove or send out of Québec the document mentioned in the said requirement.</p> <p>The application to the judge of the Court of Québec shall be made by summary petition. In case of urgency, it may be filed and presented to the judge without prior service. The judge may however order the service thereof within such time, in such manner and on such conditions as he may consider expedient.</p> <p>Every person having an interest in a concern may exercise the rights contemplated in this section.</p>	<p>order requiring any person, whether or not designated in the requirement, to furnish an undertaking or security to ensure that such person will not remove or send out of Québec the document mentioned in the said requirement.</p> <p>In case of urgency, the application may be filed and presented to the judge without prior service. The judge may however order the service thereof within such time, in such manner and on such conditions as he may consider expedient.</p> <p>Every person having an interest in a concern may exercise the rights contemplated in this section.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>5. Every person who, having received notice of a petition to a judge of the Court of Québec under section 4, infringes the provisions of section 2, shall be guilty of contempt of court.</p> <p>Every person who has furnished, or has received from the judge an order to furnish, an undertaking or security and who infringes the provisions of section 2 shall be guilty of contempt of court in addition to any obligation provided by the undertaking or security furnished or ordered by the judge.</p>	<p>5. Every person who, having received notice of an application to a judge of the Court of Québec under section 4, infringes the provisions of section 2, shall be guilty of contempt of court.</p> <p>Every person who has furnished, or has received from the judge an order to furnish, an undertaking or security and who infringes the provisions of section 2 shall be guilty of contempt of court in addition to any obligation provided by the undertaking or security furnished or ordered by the judge.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting hunting and fishing rights in the James Bay and New Québec territories	D-13.1	<p>51.3. For the purposes of the right of first refusal, in the case of a transfer of the assets of an outfitting operation made at the time of a judicial sale or a sale by a trustee in bankruptcy, a liquidator or a sequestrator, the acquirer shall, within sixty days after the sale, submit an application for a transfer of licence, in accordance with section 51.</p> <p>If the interested Native party exercises its right of first refusal, the acquirer shall transfer the assets of the outfitting operation to the interested Native party for an amount equal to</p>	<p>51.3. For the purposes of the right of first refusal, in the case of a transfer of the assets of an outfitting operation made at the time of a sale under judicial authority or a sale by a trustee in bankruptcy, a liquidator or a sequestrator, the acquirer shall, within sixty days after the sale, submit an application for a transfer of licence, in accordance with section 51.</p> <p>If the interested Native party exercises its right of first refusal, the acquirer shall transfer the assets of the outfitting operation to the interested Native party for an amount equal to</p>	Art. 778, par. 14

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the sale price and costs plus 10%.	the sale price and costs plus 10%.	
		51.10. The decision to cancel the licence shall be in writing and state the reasons for the revocation. It shall be transmitted to the interested party by registered or certified mail .	51.10. The decision to cancel the licence shall be in writing and state the reasons for the revocation. It shall be transmitted to the interested party by registered mail .	Art. 778, par. 10
		51.12. The appeal is brought by filing a motion at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the outfitting operation is located. The motion shall be served upon the Minister and the interested Native party which may intervene.	51.12. The appeal is brought by filing an application at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the outfitting operation is located. The application shall be served upon the Minister and the interested Native party which may intervene.	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		51.13. On receiving the motion , the Minister shall transmit to the office of the Court of Québec a copy of the record relating to the decision being appealed from.	51.13. On receiving the application , the Minister shall transmit to the office of the Court of Québec a copy of the record relating to the decision being appealed from.	Terminological harmonisation
		51.17. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed by the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), adopt such rules of practice as it deems necessary for the carrying out of sections 51.11 to 51.16.	51.17. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed by the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), adopt such regulations as it deems necessary for the carrying out of sections 51.11 to 51.16.	Art. 778, par. 13
An Act respecting duties on transfers of immovables	D-15.1	16. From the day they are exigible, transfer duties are recoverable in the manner provided for actions in recovery of taxes in accordance with, as the case may be, articles 1019 and 1020 of the Municipal Code (chapter C-27.1) or sections 509 and 510 of the Cities and Towns Act (chapter C-19), with the necessary modifications. The court may then adjudicate on any litigation resulting from the application of section 14. Where the difference between the amount of the transfer duties mentioned in the application for registration and in the declaration provided for in the second paragraph of section 9 and the amount indicated in the account as established under section 14 is not over the maximum amount of a claim which may be recovered before the courts in accordance with Book	16. From the day they are exigible, transfer duties are recoverable in the manner provided for actions in recovery of taxes in accordance with, as the case may be, articles 1019 and 1020 of the Municipal Code (chapter C-27.1) or sections 509 and 510 of the Cities and Towns Act (chapter C-19), with the necessary modifications. The court may then adjudicate on any litigation resulting from the application of section 14. Where the difference between the amount of the transfer duties mentioned in the application for registration and in the declaration provided for in the second paragraph of section 9 and the amount indicated in the account as established under section 14 is not over the maximum amount of a claim which may be recovered before the courts in accordance with Title II	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), the transferee having paid the account in full within the time prescribed in section 11 may bring an action in accordance with the said Book to recover any overpayment of the amount he may be lawfully bound to pay. The transferee must exercise such recourse within 90 days from the expiry of the time provided in section 11, and thereupon it is incumbent on the municipality to justify the account as established under section 14.	of Book VI of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), the transferee having paid the account in full within the time prescribed in section 11 may bring an action in accordance with the said Title to recover any overpayment of the amount he may be lawfully bound to pay. The transferee must exercise such recourse within 90 days from the expiry of the time provided in section 11, and thereupon it is incumbent on the municipality to justify the account as established under section 14.	
An Act respecting energy efficiency and innovation	E-1.3	69. Civil proceedings to which the Agence de l'efficacité énergétique is a party are continued by the attorney acting for or on behalf of the Attorney General of Québec, on an appearance on behalf of the Attorney General of Québec and without continuance of suit.	69. Civil proceedings to which the Agence de l'efficacité énergétique is a party are continued by the attorney acting for or on behalf of the Attorney General of Québec, on the filing of a representation statement on behalf of the Attorney General of Québec and without continuance of suit.	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities	E-2.2	37. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse provided in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be taken nor any injunction granted against the Commission or any of its members or employees acting in the performance of their duties. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on motion , summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued contrary to the first paragraph.	37. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be taken nor any injunction granted against the Commission or any of its members or employees acting in the performance of their duties. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application , summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to the first paragraph.	Art. 778, par. 11 Terminological harmonisation Art. 781
		90.4. For his inquiries, the chief electoral officer or the person designated by him is vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment. Articles 307 to 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to witnesses heard at an inquiry.	90.4. For his inquiries, the chief electoral officer or the person designated by him is vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment. Articles 282 to 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to witnesses heard at an inquiry.	Art. 782
		120. The returning officer may appoint any revising officer he	120. The returning officer may appoint any revising officer he	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		considers necessary, whose chief duties shall be to serve notices of hearings and summonses and to gather, at the request of the board of revisors, any information relevant to the making of a decision.	considers necessary, whose chief duties shall be to notify notices of hearings and summonses and to gather, at the request of the board of revisors, any information relevant to the making of a decision.	Art. 783
		<p>137. Before striking off or refusing to enter the name of a person, the board of revisors shall give one clear day's advance notice to the person.</p> <p>The notice shall be served at the address entered on the list of electors or at any place where the board or the revising officer has reason to believe that the person may be reached.</p> <p>However, the board is not required to give the notice where</p> <p>(1) the person is present before the board;</p> <p>(2) the board is satisfied with the proof made to it that the person in respect of whom the application for striking off is made is under curatorship or is deceased.</p> <p>(3) the person has met with and confirmed to a revising officer that he is not entitled to have his name entered on the list of electors.</p>	<p>137. Before striking off or refusing to enter the name of a person, the board of revisors shall give one clear day's advance notice to the person.</p> <p>The notice shall be notified at the address entered on the list of electors or at any place where the board or the revising officer has reason to believe that the person may be reached.</p> <p>However, the board is not required to give the notice where</p> <p>(1) the person is present before the board;</p> <p>(2) the board is satisfied with the proof made to it that the person in respect of whom the application for striking off is made is under curatorship or is deceased.</p> <p>(3) the person has met with and confirmed to a revising officer that he is not entitled to have his name entered on the list of electors.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>213.2. An elector who has been directed to the identity verification panel must, if he wishes to be admitted to vote,</p> <p>(1) declare before the panel members that he is the elector whose name appears on the list of electors and is entitled to be entered on the list in respect of the address appearing opposite his name ;</p> <p>(2) sign the sworn statement provided for that purpose in the</p>	<p>213.2. An elector who has been directed to the identity verification panel must, if he wishes to be admitted to vote,</p> <p>(1) declare before the panel members that he is the elector whose name appears on the list of electors and is entitled to be entered on the list in respect of the address appearing opposite his name ;</p> <p>(2) sign the affidavit provided for that purpose in the register</p>	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>register kept by the panel members ;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>v. signs a sworn statement provided for that purpose in the register kept by the panel members, which statement shall indicate his name, date of birth and address.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Despite subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph, an elector who is unable to show his face for reasons of physical health that are considered valid by the chief electoral officer or any person designated by the chief electoral officer for that purpose may obtain an authorization allowing him to be identified without showing his face, provided he first signs the sworn statement provided for that purpose in the presence of the members of the verification panel.</p> <p>The chairman of the verification panel shall give the elector the authorization described in the third paragraph.</p>	<p>kept by the panel members ;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>v. signs an affidavit provided for that purpose in the register kept by the panel members, which affidavit shall indicate his name, date of birth and address.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Despite subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph, an elector who is unable to show his face for reasons of physical health that are considered valid by the chief electoral officer or any person designated by the chief electoral officer for that purpose may obtain an authorization allowing him to be identified without showing his face, provided he first signs the affidavit provided for that purpose in the presence of the members of the verification panel.</p> <p>The chairman of the verification panel shall give the elector the authorization described in the third paragraph.</p>	<p>harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>263. The application for a recount or re-addition is made by way of a motion to a judge of the Court of Québec of the judicial district in which all or part of the territory of the municipality is situated, filed in the office of that court.</p> <p>The respondent is the candidate having the greatest number of votes according to the announcement made by the returning officer.</p> <p>Subject to any inconsistent provision of this subdivision, proceedings are conducted in accordance with the ordinary</p>	<p>263. The application for a recount or re-addition is made by way of an application to a judge of the Court of Québec of the judicial district in which all or part of the territory of the municipality is situated, filed in the office of that court.</p> <p>The respondent is the candidate having the greatest number of votes according to the announcement made by the returning officer.</p> <p>Subject to any inconsistent provision of this subdivision, proceedings are conducted in accordance with the rules of</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), but the motion shall be heard and decided by preference.	contentious proceedings in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), but the application shall be heard and decided by preference.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782
		<p>264. The motion must, on pain of dismissal, be served on the returning officer and presented within four days after the end of the addition of the votes.</p> <p>The first paragraph does not apply to an application for a recount of the votes in the case of a tie.</p>	<p>264. The application must, on pain of dismissal, be served on the returning officer and presented within four days after the end of the addition of the votes.</p> <p>The first paragraph does not apply to an application for a recount of the votes in the case of a tie.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		265. No appeal lies from the decision on the motion.	265. No appeal lies from the decision on the application.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>266. The recount or re-addition shall be made by the judge who granted the motion or by any other judge of the Court of Québec designated by the chief judge.</p> <p>It shall begin within four days after the decision granting the motion and be carried out as soon as practicable.</p>	<p>266. The recount or re-addition shall be made by the judge who granted the application or by any other judge of the Court of Québec designated by the chief judge.</p> <p>It shall begin within four days after the decision granting the application and be carried out as soon as practicable.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		<p>270. If a ballot box or required documents are missing, the judge shall take any appropriate measure to ascertain the results of the vote.</p> <p>For the purposes of this section, the judge is vested with the powers and immunity of a commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Every person testifying in an inquiry before the judge has the same privileges and immunity as a witness before the Superior Court. Articles 307 to 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, adapted as required.</p>	<p>270. If a ballot box or required documents are missing, the judge shall take any appropriate measure to ascertain the results of the vote.</p> <p>For the purposes of this section, the judge is vested with the powers and immunity of a commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Every person testifying in an inquiry before the judge has the same privileges and immunity as a witness before the Superior Court. Articles 282 to 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, adapted as required.</p>	Art. 782
		287. An election is contested by way of a motion to the	287. An election is contested by way of an application to the	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Superior Court of the judicial district in which all or part of the territory of the municipality is situated.</p> <p>The respondent is the person declared elected. The returning officer must be impleaded.</p>	<p>Superior Court of the judicial district in which all or part of the territory of the municipality is situated.</p> <p>The respondent is the person declared elected. The returning officer must be impleaded.</p>	harmonisation
		<p>288. The motion must, on pain of dismissal, be presented within 30 days after the respondent is declared elected, or within 30 days after the corrupt electoral practice was used where the motion alleges that such a practice was used after the declaration.</p> <p>Where the alleged corrupt electoral practice consists in incurring election expenses in excess of the maximum fixed in Chapter XIII, the motion must, on pain of dismissal, be presented within 90 days from the transmission of the return of election expenses.</p>	<p>288. The application must, on pain of dismissal, be presented within 30 days after the respondent is declared elected, or within 30 days after the corrupt electoral practice was used where the application alleges that such a practice was used after the declaration.</p> <p>Where the alleged corrupt electoral practice consists in incurring election expenses in excess of the maximum fixed in Chapter XIII, the application must, on pain of dismissal, be presented within 90 days from the transmission of the return of election expenses.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		290. Proceedings are conducted in accordance with the ordinary rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), but the motion is heard and decided by preference.	290. Proceedings are conducted in accordance with the rules of contentious proceedings in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), but the application is heard and decided by preference.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782
		<p>295. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from the judgment rendered on the motion.</p> <p>The appeal must, on pain of dismissal, be brought within 30 days from the judgment.</p> <p>No appeal lies from any interlocutory judgment.</p>	<p>295. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from the judgment rendered on the application.</p> <p>The appeal must, on pain of dismissal, be brought within 30 days from the judgment.</p> <p>No appeal lies from any judgment in the course of a proceeding.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		296. The ordinary rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to the proceedings but the appeal is heard by preference.	296. The rules of contentious proceedings in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to the proceedings but the appeal is heard by preference.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>298. The appellant shall serve upon the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality a certified copy of the judgment having become a <i>res judicata</i> and granting his motion.</p> <p>Where the judgment granting his motion is appealed but is under a provisional order of execution, the appellant shall serve a certified copy of the appealed judgment and, if such is the case, of the order on the clerk or the secretary-treasurer.</p> <p>The clerk or secretary-treasurer shall immediately notify the council, the regional county municipality, the metropolitan community, the intermunicipal board of management or any other body whose sittings the respondent is no longer entitled to attend. He shall also notify them as soon as possible where the respondent recovers the right to attend.</p>	<p>298. The appellant shall notified to the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality a certified copy of the judgment having become a <i>res judicata</i> and granting his application.</p> <p>Where the judgment granting his application is appealed but is under a provisional order of execution, the appellant shall notify a certified copy of the appealed judgment and, if such is the case, of the order to the clerk or the secretary-treasurer.</p> <p>The clerk or secretary-treasurer shall immediately notify the council, the regional county municipality, the metropolitan community, the intermunicipal board of management or any other body whose sittings the respondent is no longer entitled to attend. He shall also notify them as soon as possible where the respondent recovers the right to attend.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>299. The person declared elected by the court in the place of another person is deemed to have been declared elected on the day the judgment having become a <i>res judicata</i> is served on the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality.</p>	<p>299. The person declared elected by the court in the place of another person is deemed to have been declared elected on the day the judgment having become a <i>res judicata</i> is notified to the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>310. The action is governed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) but is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>An appeal lies from the judgment of the Superior Court in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure.</p>	<p>310. The action is governed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) but is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>An appeal lies from the judgment of the Superior Court in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>311. The provisional execution of the judgment declaring the disqualification of a person who is a member of the council of a municipality has the same effect as the provisional execution, provided for in section 297, of a judgment declaring his election null, with the necessary adjustments.</p> <p>The first paragraph applies also where the judgment grants a demand for ouster from office brought in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>311. The provisional execution of the judgment declaring the disqualification of a person who is a member of the council of a municipality has the same effect as the provisional execution, provided for in section 297, of a judgment declaring his election null, with the necessary adjustments.</p> <p>The first paragraph applies also where the judgment grants a demand for ouster from office brought in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>312. The applicant must serve on the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality a certified copy of the judgment having become a res judicata and declaring the member of the council disqualified or ousted from office.</p> <p>Where the judgment is appealed but is under a provisional order of execution, the appellant must serve a certified copy of the appealed judgment and, where such is the case, of the order of execution on the clerk or the secretary-treasurer.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer shall, as soon as possible, notify the council, the regional county municipality, the metropolitan community, the intermunicipal board of management and every public body whose sittings the respondent is no longer entitled to attend. He shall also notify them as soon as practicable where the respondent recovers the right to attend.</p> <p>The first two paragraphs do not apply where the appellant is the municipality.</p>	<p>312. The applicant must notify to the clerk or the secretary-treasurer of the municipality a certified copy of the judgment having become a res judicata and declaring the member of the council disqualified or ousted from office.</p> <p>Where the judgment is appealed but is under a provisional order of execution, the appellant must notify a certified copy of the appealed judgment and, where such is the case, of the order of execution to the clerk or the secretary-treasurer.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer shall, as soon as possible, notify the council, the regional county municipality, the metropolitan community, the intermunicipal board of management and every public body whose sittings the respondent is no longer entitled to attend. He shall also notify them as soon as practicable where the respondent recovers the right to attend.</p> <p>The first two paragraphs do not apply where the appellant is the municipality.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>312.1. The Superior Court may, on a motion, if it considers it warranted in the public interest, declare provisionally incapable to perform any duty of office a member of the council of a municipality against whom proceedings have been brought for an offence under an Act of the Parliament of Québec or Canada that is punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or more.</p> <p>The motion may be brought by the municipality, the Attorney General or any of the municipality's electors. It is heard and decided by preference. Notice of the motion is given to the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions and to any other</p>	<p>312.1. The Superior Court may, on an application, if it considers it warranted in the public interest, declare provisionally incapable to perform any duty of office a member of the council of a municipality against whom proceedings have been brought for an offence under an Act of the Parliament of Québec or Canada that is punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or more.</p> <p>The application may be brought by the municipality, the Attorney General or any of the municipality's electors. It is heard and decided by preference. Notice of the application is given to the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions and to</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>authority responsible for the proceedings on which the motion is based, so that they may make representations concerning any order needed to protect the right to a fair trial in the context of those proceedings.</p> <p>To assess whether it is warranted in the public interest, the court considers the connection between the alleged offence and the council member's duties and the extent to which the alleged offence is likely to discredit the administration of the municipality.</p>	<p>any other authority responsible for the proceedings on which the application is based, so that they may make representations concerning any order needed to protect the right to a fair trial in the context of those proceedings.</p> <p>To assess whether it is warranted in the public interest, the court considers the connection between the alleged offence and the council member's duties and the extent to which the alleged offence is likely to discredit the administration of the municipality.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		312.2. The court may not declare the council member provisionally incapable if the motion is based on proceedings brought before the polling day for the most recent election in which the council member was declared elected or, as applicable, before the day on which the council member was declared elected under section 168 in that election.	312.2. The court may not declare the council member provisionally incapable if the application is based on proceedings brought before the polling day for the most recent election in which the council member was declared elected or, as applicable, before the day on which the council member was declared elected under section 168 in that election.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>312.4. The provisional incapacity ceases on the first of the following dates:</p> <p>(1) the date on which the prosecutor stays or withdraws all charges in the proceedings on which the motion was based;</p> <p>(2) the date of a judgment of acquittal or a stay of proceedings in respect of all such charges; and</p> <p>(3) the date on which the council member's term that was in progress on the date of the judgment ends in accordance with the provisions of this Act.</p>	<p>312.4. The provisional incapacity ceases on the first of the following dates:</p> <p>(1) the date on which the prosecutor stays or withdraws all charges in the proceedings on which the application was based;</p> <p>(2) the date of a judgment of acquittal or a stay of proceedings in respect of all such charges; and</p> <p>(3) the date on which the council member's term that was in progress on the date of the judgment ends in accordance with the provisions of this Act.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		312.5. On a motion by the council member, the Superior Court may put an end to the provisional incapacity if it considers it warranted in view of the fact that the proceedings on which a provisional incapacity motion was based were	312.5. On an application by the council member, the Superior Court may put an end to the provisional incapacity if it considers it warranted in view of the fact that the proceedings on which a provisional incapacity application was based were	Terminological harmonisation Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		substantially modified. It is heard and decided by preference.	substantially modified. It is heard and decided by preference.	harmonisation
		<p>312.6. If found guilty, by a judgment that has become final, of the offence alleged in the proceedings on which the judgment declaring him provisionally incapable was based, the council member must repay to the municipality and any mandatory body of the municipality or supramunicipal body any sum received as remuneration or an allowance under the Act respecting the remuneration of elected municipal officers (chapter T-11.001) for the period during which he was forced to cease performing any duty of office. The council member also loses the right to any severance allowance or transition allowance under that Act for the period prior to the finding of guilty and any such sums already received must be repaid to the municipality, except if they were received before the beginning of the term during which the council member was forced to cease performing any duty of office.</p> <p>The council member must also reimburse the municipality for any expenses paid in the context of the defence of the council member against a provisional relief motion brought under subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 604.6 of the Cities and Towns Act (chapter C-19) or subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of article 711.19.1 of the Municipal Code of Québec (chapter C-27.1).</p>	<p>312.6. If found guilty, by a judgment that has become final, of the offence alleged in the proceedings on which the judgment declaring him provisionally incapable was based, the council member must repay to the municipality and any mandatory body of the municipality or supramunicipal body any sum received as remuneration or an allowance under the Act respecting the remuneration of elected municipal officers (chapter T-11.001) for the period during which he was forced to cease performing any duty of office. The council member also loses the right to any severance allowance or transition allowance under that Act for the period prior to the finding of guilty and any such sums already received must be repaid to the municipality, except if they were received before the beginning of the term during which the council member was forced to cease performing any duty of office.</p> <p>The council member must also reimburse the municipality for any expenses paid in the context of the defence of the council member against a provisional relief application brought under subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 604.6 of the Cities and Towns Act (chapter C-19) or subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of article 711.19.1 of the Municipal Code of Québec (chapter C-27.1).</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		312.7. The Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy may set up a program to provide financial support to any elector who has brought or intends to bring a motion under the second paragraph of section 312.1.	312.7. The Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy may set up a program to provide financial support to any elector who has brought or intends to bring an application under the second paragraph of section 312.1.	Terminological harmonisation
		323. An application for judicial confirmation of the date on which the member's term ends is made by a motion to a judge	323. An application for judicial confirmation of the date on which the member's term ends is made by an application to a	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>of the Superior Court of the judicial district in which all or part of the territory of the municipality is situated, filed in the office of the Court.</p> <p>The respondent is the council member whose end of term is the subject of the application for judicial confirmation.</p> <p>Subject to sections 326 to 328, the procedure shall be according to the ordinary rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) but the motion shall be heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>judge of the Superior Court of the judicial district in which all or part of the territory of the municipality is situated, filed in the office of the Court.</p> <p>The respondent is the council member whose end of term is the subject of the application for judicial confirmation.</p> <p>Subject to sections 326 to 328, the procedure shall be according to the rules of contentious proceedings in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) but the application shall be heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p>
		<p>324. The motion must, on pain of dismissal, be made within 30 days after the Commission receives the writing in contestation.</p> <p>A motion by the Commission, an elector or the Attorney General shall be served on the municipality before being brought.</p>	<p>324. The application must, on pain of dismissal, be made within 30 days after the Commission receives the writing in contestation.</p> <p>An application by the Commission, an elector or the Attorney General shall be served on the municipality before being brought.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>325. If no motion is brought within the prescribed time, the term of the council member shall continue.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer shall then notify the member as soon as practicable and the council at its next sitting.</p> <p>The member shall be notified in writing.</p>	<p>325. If no application is brought within the prescribed time, the term of the council member shall continue.</p> <p>The clerk or the secretary-treasurer shall then notify the member as soon as practicable and the council at its next sitting.</p> <p>The member shall be notified in writing.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>326. The judge to whom the motion is validly made may either grant it or dismiss it on the ground that the disqualification of the member of the council is not manifest and that the end of his term must be established, where such is the case, under the first paragraph of section 318 rather than under the second or third paragraph.</p>	<p>326. The judge to whom the application is validly made may either grant it or dismiss it on the ground that the disqualification of the member of the council is not manifest and that the end of his term must be established, where such is the case, under the first paragraph of section 318 rather than under the second or third paragraph.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>328. If the motion is dismissed, the term of the council</p>	<p>328. If the application is dismissed, the term of the council</p>	<p>Terminological</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>member shall continue.</p> <p>The clerk or secretary-treasurer shall then notify the member as soon as practicable and the council at its next sitting.</p> <p>The member shall be notified in writing.</p> <p>The judge's decision cannot be pleaded as grounds for the inadmissibility of or as a plea of <i>res judicata</i> against an action for declaration of disqualification or a motion in contestation of an election or for ouster from office.</p>	<p>member shall continue.</p> <p>The clerk or secretary-treasurer shall then notify the member as soon as practicable and the council at its next sitting.</p> <p>The member shall be notified in writing.</p> <p>The judge's decision cannot be pleaded as grounds for the inadmissibility of or as a plea of <i>res judicata</i> against an action for declaration of disqualification or an application in contestation of an election or for ouster from office.</p>	<p>harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>331. The office becomes vacant on the day of the premature end of the term of its holder.</p> <p>The office does not become vacant where the premature end of the term is the result of a judgment which designates another holder.</p> <p>In the case where the premature end of the term occurs in circumstances described in the second or in the third paragraph of section 318, the office becomes vacant upon the expiry of the time prescribed for the transmission of the writing in contestation of the end of the term, if it is not contested, or, on the day on which the judge grants the motion to confirm the end of the term, if it is contested.</p>	<p>331. The office becomes vacant on the day of the premature end of the term of its holder.</p> <p>The office does not become vacant where the premature end of the term is the result of a judgment which designates another holder.</p> <p>In the case where the premature end of the term occurs in circumstances described in the second or in the third paragraph of section 318, the office becomes vacant upon the expiry of the time prescribed for the transmission of the writing in contestation of the end of the term, if it is not contested, or, on the day on which the judge grants the application to confirm the end of the term, if it is contested.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>422. Where the chief electoral officer intends to refuse or withdraw his authorization, he shall give the party or independent candidate, as the case may be, the reasons for his decision and an opportunity to be heard.</p> <p>Every summons is made by registered or certified mail or by any other means considered valid by the chief electoral officer.</p>	<p>422. Where the chief electoral officer intends to refuse or withdraw his authorization, he shall give the party or independent candidate, as the case may be, the reasons for his decision and an opportunity to be heard.</p> <p>Every summons is made by registered mail or by any other means considered valid by the chief electoral officer.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The first and second paragraphs do not apply where the chief electoral officer is bound to withdraw the authorization, where the withdrawal of authorization is made at the request of the leader of the party and the copy of the resolution of the party is attached to the application, or where the withdrawal of authorization is made at the request of the independent candidate.</p>	<p>The first and second paragraphs do not apply where the chief electoral officer is bound to withdraw the authorization, where the withdrawal of authorization is made at the request of the leader of the party and the copy of the resolution of the party is attached to the application, or where the withdrawal of authorization is made at the request of the independent candidate.</p>	
		<p>505. A judge may, by order, on a motion made before the person loses the right to attend sittings, allow him to continue to do so for an additional period of not more than 30 days.</p>	<p>505. A judge may, by order, on an application made before the person loses the right to attend sittings, allow him to continue to do so for an additional period of not more than 30 days.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>508. The judge having jurisdiction to rule on a motion under sections 505 to 507 is a judge of the Court of Québec of the judicial district where all or part of the territory of the municipality is situated.</p> <p>No motion made under sections 505 to 507 may be heard unless a notice of at least three clear days is given by the applicant to the treasurer, to every candidate for the office concerned at the last election and, where the applicant is the leader of a party, to the leader of every other authorized party.</p>	<p>508. The judge having jurisdiction to rule on an application under sections 505 to 507 is a judge of the Court of Québec of the judicial district where all or part of the territory of the municipality is situated.</p> <p>No application made under sections 505 to 507 may be heard unless a notice of at least three clear days is given by the applicant to the treasurer, to every candidate for the office concerned at the last election and, where the applicant is the leader of a party, to the leader of every other authorized party.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>512.20. Any person whose application for authorization is rejected and any private intervenor whose authorization is withdrawn may, by way of a motion, appeal the decision before a judge of the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The motion must be served beforehand on the returning officer or the chief electoral officer, as the case may be.</p> <p>The appeal shall be heard and decided by preference. The appeal does not suspend execution of the decision unless the</p>	<p>512.20. Any person whose application for authorization is rejected and any private intervenor whose authorization is withdrawn may, by way of an application, appeal the decision before a judge of the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The application must be served beforehand on the returning officer or the chief electoral officer, as the case may be.</p> <p>The appeal shall be heard and decided by preference. The appeal does not suspend execution of the decision unless the</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>court decides otherwise.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is final.</p>	<p>court decides otherwise.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is final.</p>	
		<p>657. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse provided in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor may any injunction be granted against the chief electoral officer, any of his officers or a person mentioned in section 580, acting in the performance of his duties.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>657. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor may any injunction be granted against the chief electoral officer, any of his officers or a person mentioned in section 580, acting in the performance of his duties.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 781</p>
An Act respecting school elections	E-2.3	<p>30.7. For his inquiries, the chief electoral officer or the person designated by him is vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Articles 307 to 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to witnesses heard at an inquiry.</p>	<p>30.7. For his inquiries, the chief electoral officer or the person designated by him is vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Articles 282 to 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to witnesses heard at an inquiry.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>38. Not later than 44 days before polling day, the returning officer shall give a public notice setting forth the following particulars:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The notice shall also indicate that any elector who does not have a child to whom section 1 of the Education Act (chapter I-13.3) applies who is admitted to educational services provided by any school board having jurisdiction over the territory in which the elector is domiciled may serve the notice referred to</p>	<p>38. Not later than 44 days before polling day, the returning officer shall give a public notice setting forth the following particulars:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The notice shall also indicate that any elector who does not have a child to whom section 1 of the Education Act (chapter I-13.3) applies who is admitted to educational services provided by any school board having jurisdiction over the territory in which the elector is domiciled may notify the notice referred to</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>in section 18, as well as the time period and address for service of such a notice.</p> <p>The returning officer shall transmit, as soon as practicable, a copy of the notice to the chief electoral officer and the Minister of Education, Recreation and Sports.</p>	<p>in section 18, as well as the time period and address for notification of such a notice.</p> <p>The returning officer shall transmit, as soon as practicable, a copy of the notice to the chief electoral officer and the Minister of Education, Recreation and Sports.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>50. The returning officer may appoint any revising officer he considers necessary, whose chief duties shall be to serve notices of hearings and summonses and to gather, at the request of the board of revisors, any information relevant to the making of a decision.</p>	<p>50. The returning officer may appoint any revising officer he considers necessary, whose chief duties shall be to notify notices of hearings and summonses and to gather, at the request of the board of revisors, any information relevant to the making of a decision.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>112.2. An elector who has been directed to the identity verification panel must, if he wishes to be admitted to vote,</p> <p>(1) declare before the panel members that he is the elector whose name appears on the list of electors and is entitled to be entered on the list in respect of the address appearing opposite his name;</p> <p>(2) sign the sworn statement provided for that purpose in the register kept by the panel members;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>v. signs a sworn statement provided for that purpose in the register kept by the panel members, which statement shall indicate his name, date of birth and address.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Despite subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph, an elector who is unable to show his face for reasons of physical health that are considered valid by the chief electoral officer or any</p>	<p>112.2. An elector who has been directed to the identity verification panel must, if he wishes to be admitted to vote,</p> <p>(1) declare before the panel members that he is the elector whose name appears on the list of electors and is entitled to be entered on the list in respect of the address appearing opposite his name;</p> <p>(2) sign the affidavit provided for that purpose in the register kept by the panel members;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>v. signs an affidavit provided for that purpose in the register kept by the panel members, which affidavit shall indicate his name, date of birth and address.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Despite subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph, an elector who is unable to show his face for reasons of physical health that are considered valid by the chief electoral officer or any</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>person designated by the chief electoral officer for that purpose may obtain an authorization allowing him to be identified without showing his face, provided he first signs the sworn statement provided for that purpose in the presence of the members of the verification panel.</p> <p>The chairman of the verification panel shall give the elector the authorization described in the third paragraph.</p>	<p>person designated by the chief electoral officer for that purpose may obtain an authorization allowing him to be identified without showing his face, provided he first signs the affidavit provided for that purpose in the presence of the members of the verification panel.</p> <p>The chairman of the verification panel shall give the elector the authorization described in the third paragraph.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		147. The application for a judicial recount is made by way of a motion to a judge of the Court of Québec of the judicial district in which all or part of the electoral division where the election was held is situated.	147. The application for a judicial recount is made by way of an application to a judge of the Court of Québec of the judicial district in which all or part of the electoral division where the election was held is situated.	Terminological harmonisation
		148. The motion must be presented within four days after the addition of the votes.	148. The application must be presented within four days after the addition of the votes.	Terminological harmonisation
		149. The judicial recount shall begin within four days after the presentation of the motion and be carried out as rapidly as possible.	149. The judicial recount shall begin within four days after the presentation of the application and be carried out as rapidly as possible.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>153. If a ballot box or required documents are missing, the judge shall take the appropriate measures to ascertain the results of the vote. For that purpose, he is vested with the powers and immunity of a commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Every person testifying on that occasion before the judge has the same privileges and immunity as a witness before the Superior Court, and articles 307 and 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, adapted as required.</p>	<p>153. If a ballot box or required documents are missing, the judge shall take the appropriate measures to ascertain the results of the vote. For that purpose, he is vested with the powers and immunity of a commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Every person testifying on that occasion before the judge has the same privileges and immunity as a witness before the Superior Court, and articles 282 and 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, adapted as required.</p>	Art. 782
		175. An election is contested by way of a motion to the Superior Court of the judicial district in which all or part of the territory of the school board is situated.	175. An election is contested by way of an application to the Superior Court of the judicial district in which all or part of the territory of the school board is situated.	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		176. The motion shall be presented within 30 days after the declaration of election.	176. The application shall be presented within 30 days after the declaration of election.	Terminological harmonisation
		178. The summons is made by service of the motion provided for in section 175.	178. The summons is made by service of the application provided for in section 175.	Terminological harmonisation
		179. Proceedings are conducted in accordance with the rules of ordinary procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) but the motion is heard and decided by preference.	179. Proceedings are conducted in accordance with the rules that apply to contentious proceedings set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) but the application is heard and decided by preference.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation
		181. The fact that the respondent has accepted a post which disqualifies him from holding a seat or has abandoned his seat as a school commissioner does not prevent the making of the motion or interrupt the hearing.	181. The fact that the respondent has accepted a post which disqualifies him from holding a seat or has abandoned his seat as a school commissioner does not prevent the making of the application or interrupt the hearing.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>206.15. Where the chief electoral officer intends to refuse or withdraw his authorization, he shall give the candidate the reasons for his decision and an opportunity to be heard.</p> <p>Every summons is made by registered or certified mail or by any other means considered valid by the chief electoral officer.</p> <p>The first and second paragraphs do not apply where the chief electoral officer is bound to withdraw the authorization or where the withdrawal of authorization is made at the request of the candidate.</p>	<p>206.15. Where the chief electoral officer intends to refuse or withdraw his authorization, he shall give the candidate the reasons for his decision and an opportunity to be heard.</p> <p>Every summons is made by registered mail or by any other means considered valid by the chief electoral officer.</p> <p>The first and second paragraphs do not apply where the chief electoral officer is bound to withdraw the authorization or where the withdrawal of authorization is made at the request of the candidate.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>209.26. Any person whose application for authorization is rejected and any private intervenor whose authorization is withdrawn may, by way of a motion, appeal the decision before a judge of the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The motion must be served beforehand on the returning officer or the chief electoral officer, as the case may be.</p>	<p>209.26. Any person whose application for authorization is rejected and any private intervenor whose authorization is withdrawn may, by way of an application, appeal the decision before a judge of the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The notice of appeal must be served beforehand on the returning officer or the chief electoral officer, as the case may</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The appeal shall be heard and decided by preference. The appeal does not suspend execution of the decision unless the court decides otherwise.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is final.</p>	<p>be.</p> <p>The appeal shall be heard and decided by preference. The appeal does not suspend execution of the decision unless the court decides otherwise.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is final.</p>	
		209.29. A judge may, by order, on a motion made before the person loses the right to attend the sittings of the council of commissioners, allow him to continue to do so for an additional period of not more than 30 days.	209.29. A judge may, by order, on an application made before the person loses the right to attend the sittings of the council of commissioners, allow him to continue to do so for an additional period of not more than 30 days.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>209.32. The judge having jurisdiction to rule on a motion under sections 209.29 to 209.31 is a judge of the Court of Québec of the judicial district where all or part of the territory of the school board is situated.</p> <p>No motion made under any of sections 209.29 to 209.31 may be heard unless a notice of at least three clear days is given by the applicant to the director general of the school board and to every candidate for the office concerned at the last election.</p>	<p>209.32. The judge having jurisdiction to rule on an application under sections 209.29 to 209.31 is a judge of the Court of Québec of the judicial district where all or part of the territory of the school board is situated.</p> <p>No application made under any of sections 209.29 to 209.31 may be heard unless a notice of at least three clear days is given by the applicant to the director general of the school board and to every candidate for the office concerned at the last election.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
Election Act	E-3.3	40.12.10. A member of the permanent board must, on pain of forfeiture of office, abstain from participating in any deliberation or decision concerning which any of the grounds for recusation, with the necessary modifications, listed in articles 234 and 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) could be invoked in the member's regard. Moreover, the member must withdraw from the sitting for the duration of the deliberations and the vote relating to such matter.	40.12.10. A member of the permanent board must, on pain of forfeiture of office, abstain from participating in any deliberation or decision concerning which any of the grounds for recusation, with the necessary modifications, listed in articles 202 and 203 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) could be invoked in the member's regard. Moreover, the member must withdraw from the sitting for the duration of the deliberations and the vote relating to such matter.	Art. 782
		40.12.14. Before striking off or refusing to enter a person's name, the permanent board must, unless the person is present, convene the person by way of a written notice stating the grounds for the decision it intends to make and allow the person	40.12.14. Before striking off or refusing to enter a person's name, the permanent board must, unless the person is present, convene the person by way of a written notice stating the grounds for the decision it intends to make and allow the person	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>to present observations within 20 days.</p> <p>The notice must be served by registered or certified mail or by the revising officers on the person concerned or, if it cannot be served, it must be left at or sent to the address entered on the permanent list of electors or at any other place where the permanent board or the revising officers have reason to believe the person may be reached.</p> <p>A certificate of the service shall be drawn up by the sender or by the revising officers in the prescribed form and returned to the permanent board.</p>	<p>to present observations within 20 days.</p> <p>The notice must be notified by registered mail or by the revising officers to the person concerned or, if it cannot be notified, it must be left at or sent to the address entered on the permanent list of electors or at any other place where the permanent board or the revising officers have reason to believe the person may be reached.</p> <p>A certificate of the notification shall be drawn up by the sender or by the revising officers in the prescribed form and returned to the permanent board.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10 Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>40.12.16. If the person to whom a notice is served requests to appear before the permanent board, the permanent board shall convene the person by means of a notice in writing of at least 10 clear days.</p> <p>The notice shall be served in one of the manners provided for in section 40.12.14.</p> <p>The permanent board shall, upon convening a person who lives a great distance away, endeavour to keep the travelling involved to a minimum.</p>	<p>40.12.16. If the person to whom a notice is notified requests to appear before the permanent board, the permanent board shall convene the person by means of a notice in writing of at least 10 clear days.</p> <p>The notice shall be notified in one of the manners provided for in section 40.12.14.</p> <p>The permanent board shall, upon convening a person who lives a great distance away, endeavour to keep the travelling involved to a minimum.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>40.12.17. Whenever the permanent board makes a decision in the absence of the elector concerned, it shall immediately notify the elector of its decision in writing.</p> <p>The notice must state the grounds for the decision and describe the procedure whereby the elector may apply to the board for a revision of the decision. The notice must also indicate that the elector has 20 days to file an application for revision. The notice shall be served in one of the manners provided for in</p>	<p>40.12.17. Whenever the permanent board makes a decision in the absence of the elector concerned, it shall immediately notify the elector of its decision in writing.</p> <p>The notice must state the grounds for the decision and describe the procedure whereby the elector may apply to the board for a revision of the decision. The notice must also indicate that the elector has 20 days to file an application for revision. The notice shall be notified in one of the manners provided for in</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		section 40.12.14.	section 40.12.14.	
		<p>49. A party applying for authorization shall also declare, in a sworn statement made by its leader, the amount of the funds at its disposal, and that any money collected by it after 1 April 1978 was collected in accordance with this title.</p> <p>The party shall remit to the Chief Electoral Officer, together with its application for authorization, any sum of money collected after 1 April 1978 contrary to this title.</p> <p>The Chief Electoral Officer shall remit any sum received under the preceding paragraph to the Minister of Finance.</p>	<p>49. A party applying for authorization shall also declare, in an affidavit made by its leader, the amount of the funds at its disposal, and that any money collected by it after 1 April 1978 was collected in accordance with this title.</p> <p>The party shall remit to the Chief Electoral Officer, together with its application for authorization, any sum of money collected after 1 April 1978 contrary to this title.</p> <p>The Chief Electoral Officer shall remit any sum received under the preceding paragraph to the Minister of Finance.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		190. The functions of the revising officers include serving hearing notices and summonses and, at the request of a board of revisors, gathering information relevant to a decision to be made.	190. The functions of the revising officers include notifying hearing notices and summonses and, at the request of a board of revisors, gathering information relevant to a decision to be made.	Art. 783
		<p>209. In examining the cases submitted to it, a board of revisors or any revisor duly authorized by a board of revisors may make inquiries and summon witnesses.</p> <p>A summons is served on a witness by the revising officers or, if it cannot be served on the witness, is left at the person's address.</p> <p>A certificate of service is drawn up by the revising officers on the prescribed form and returned to the board of revisors.</p>	<p>209. In examining the cases submitted to it, a board of revisors or any revisor duly authorized by a board of revisors may make inquiries and summon witnesses.</p> <p>A summons is notified to a witness by the revising officers or, if it cannot be notified to the witness, is left at the person's address.</p> <p>A certificate of notification is drawn up by the revising officers on the prescribed form and returned to the board of revisors.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>335.2. An elector who has been directed to the identity verification panel must, if he wishes to be admitted to vote,</p> <p>(1) declare before the panel members that he is the elector whose name appears on the list of electors and is entitled to be entered on the list in respect of the address appearing opposite</p>	<p>335.2. An elector who has been directed to the identity verification panel must, if he wishes to be admitted to vote,</p> <p>(1) declare before the panel members that he is the elector whose name appears on the list of electors and is entitled to be entered on the list in respect of the address appearing opposite</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		presentation of the motion and be carried out as rapidly as possible.	presentation of the application and be carried out as rapidly as possible.	harmonisation
		<p>390. If a ballot box or the required documents are missing, the judge shall take the appropriate measures to ascertain the result of the vote. For that purpose, he is vested with the powers and immunity of a commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Every person testifying on that occasion before a judge has the same privileges and immunity as a witness before the Superior Court, and articles 307 to 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, adapted as required.</p>	<p>390. If a ballot box or the required documents are missing, the judge shall take the appropriate measures to ascertain the result of the vote. For that purpose, he is vested with the powers and immunity of a commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Every person testifying on that occasion before a judge has the same privileges and immunity as a witness before the Superior Court, and articles 282 to 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, adapted as required.</p>	Art. 782
		397. Where a judge fails to comply with this division, the aggrieved party may, within four days thereafter, apply to a judge of the Court of Appeal, by filing a motion in the office of the court, to issue an order enjoining the judge to comply and to proceed with and complete the recount.	397. Where a judge fails to comply with this division, the aggrieved party may, within four days thereafter, apply to a judge of the Court of Appeal, by filing an application in the office of the court, to issue an order enjoining the judge to comply and to proceed with and complete the recount.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>398. If the motion appears to be founded, the judge of the Court of Appeal shall issue an order appointing the time, within the eight following days and a place for the hearing of the motion, and enjoining the interested parties to appear at such date and place.</p> <p>The order and the motion giving rise to it shall be served in the manner determined by the judge.</p>	<p>398. If the application appears to be founded, the judge of the Court of Appeal shall issue an order appointing the time, within the eight following days and a place for the hearing of the application, and enjoining the interested parties to appear at such date and place.</p> <p>The order and the application giving rise to it shall be notified in the manner determined by the judge.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Art. 783
		442. If the return and the statement prescribed by section 432 or 434 are not filed within the time prescribed, the candidate, the party leader or, if the party leader is not a Member of the National Assembly, the leader of the party in the House, as the case may be, becomes, 10 days after the expiry of the period	442. If the return and the statement prescribed by section 432 or 434 are not filed within the time prescribed, the candidate, the party leader or, if the party leader is not a Member of the National Assembly, the leader of the party in the House, as the case may be, becomes, 10 days after the expiry of the period	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>prescribed, disqualified from sitting or voting in the National Assembly until the return and statement have been filed.</p> <p>If there is no leader of the party in the House, the Member designated by the leader of the party loses the right to sit and to vote, in accordance with the first paragraph.</p> <p>However, a judge may, on a motion made before the candidate, the party leader, the leader of the party in the House or the Member referred to in the second paragraph, as the case may be, is disqualified from sitting or voting, allow him to continue to sit or vote for an additional period of not more than 30 days.</p>	<p>prescribed, disqualified from sitting or voting in the National Assembly until the return and statement have been filed.</p> <p>If there is no leader of the party in the House, the Member designated by the leader of the party loses the right to sit and to vote, in accordance with the first paragraph.</p> <p>However, a judge may, on an application made before the candidate, the party leader, the leader of the party in the House or the Member referred to in the second paragraph, as the case may be, is disqualified from sitting or voting, allow him to continue to sit or vote for an additional period of not more than 30 days.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>453. On receipt of the return of election expenses of the official agent of the candidate to whom an advance on the reimbursement of election expense has been paid, the Chief Electoral Officer shall verify whether the amount of the advance exceeds 50% of the election expenses stated in the return.</p> <p>If the advance exceeds 50% of the total of the expenses, the Chief Electoral Officer shall send, by registered or certified mail, to the official representative to whom the advance was granted, a claim corresponding to the difference between the amounts.</p> <p>The amount of the claim must be paid within 30 days of its receipt by the official representative.</p>	<p>453. On receipt of the return of election expenses of the official agent of the candidate to whom an advance on the reimbursement of election expense has been paid, the Chief Electoral Officer shall verify whether the amount of the advance exceeds 50% of the election expenses stated in the return.</p> <p>If the advance exceeds 50% of the total of the expenses, the Chief Electoral Officer shall send, by registered mail, to the official representative to whom the advance was granted, a claim corresponding to the difference between the amounts.</p> <p>The amount of the claim must be paid within 30 days of its receipt by the official representative.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>455. If, after an audit of the return of election expenses, the reimbursement to which the candidate is entitled is less than the advance he received, the Chief Electoral Officer shall send, by registered or certified mail, to the official representative to</p>	<p>455. If, after an audit of the return of election expenses, the reimbursement to which the candidate is entitled is less than the advance he received, the Chief Electoral Officer shall send, by registered mail, to the official representative to whom the</p>	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>whom the advance was granted, a claim corresponding to the difference between the amounts, taking into account any sum received by the official representative following a claim pursuant to section 453.</p> <p>The claim must be paid within 30 days of its receipt by the official representative.</p>	<p>advance was granted, a claim corresponding to the difference between the amounts, taking into account any sum received by the official representative following a claim pursuant to section 453.</p> <p>The claim must be paid within 30 days of its receipt by the official representative.</p>	
		<p>457.21. Any person whose application for authorization is rejected or any private intervenor whose authorization is withdrawn may, by way of a motion, appeal the decision before a judge of the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The motion must be served beforehand on the returning officer or the Chief Electoral Officer, as the case may be.</p> <p>The appeal shall be heard and decided by preference. The appeal does not suspend the execution of the decision, unless the court decides otherwise.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is final.</p>	<p>457.21. Any person whose application for authorization is rejected or any private intervenor whose authorization is withdrawn may, by way of an application, appeal the decision before a judge of the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The application must be served beforehand on the returning officer or the Chief Electoral Officer, as the case may be.</p> <p>The appeal shall be heard and decided by preference. The appeal does not suspend the execution of the decision, unless the court decides otherwise.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is final.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>459. An election is contested by way of a motion to the Court of Québec of the judicial district in which the electoral division where the election was held is situated in whole or in part.</p>	<p>459. An election is contested by way of an application to the Court of Québec of the judicial district in which the electoral division where the election was held is situated in whole or in part.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>460. The motion is presented within 30 days of the publication in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> of the notice contemplated in section 380 or within 30 days of a person's being found guilty of a corrupt electoral practice where such a practice was used after the declaration of election.</p> <p>However, in the case of a corrupt electoral practice contemplated in paragraph 1 of section 559, the motion is</p>	<p>460. The application is presented within 30 days of the publication in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i> of the notice contemplated in section 380 or within 30 days of a person's being found guilty of a corrupt electoral practice where such a practice was used after the declaration of election.</p> <p>However, in the case of a corrupt electoral practice contemplated in paragraph 1 of section 559, the application is</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		respecting the National Assembly (chapter A-23.1) does not suspend proceedings.	end of the Legislature in accordance with section 6 of the Act respecting the National Assembly (chapter A-23.1) does not suspend proceedings.	
		<p>475. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from the final judgment rendered on the motion.</p> <p>The appeal must be brought within 15 days from the judgment.</p> <p>No appeal lies from any interlocutory judgment.</p>	<p>475. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from the final judgment rendered on the application.</p> <p>The appeal must be brought within 15 days from the judgment.</p> <p>No appeal lies from any judgment in the course of a proceeding.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>476. The ordinary rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to the proceedings, but the appeal is heard by preference.</p> <p>The judgment rendered by the Court of Appeal is final and no appeal lies from it.</p>	<p>476. The rules of contentious proceedings in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to the proceedings, but the appeal is heard by preference.</p> <p>The judgment rendered by the Court of Appeal is final and no appeal lies from it.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>494. In respect of his inquiries, the Chief Electoral Officer or any person designated by him is vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Articles 307 to 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to witnesses heard at an inquiry.</p>	<p>494. In respect of his inquiries, the Chief Electoral Officer or any person designated by him is vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment.</p> <p>Articles 282 to 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to witnesses heard at an inquiry.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>573. Except with respect to a matter of jurisdiction, no recourse under section 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) nor any extraordinary recourse or provisional remedy provided in the said Code lies against the Chief Electoral Officer, any member of his personnel or any election officer, or against the Commission de la représentation, any of its members or any member of its personnel, in the performance of his or its duties.</p>	<p>573. Except with respect to a matter of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) or provisional remedy provided in the said Code lies against the Chief Electoral Officer, any member of his personnel or any election officer, or against the Commission de la représentation, any of its members or any member of its personnel, in the performance of his or its duties.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to this section.	A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to this section.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 781
Public Officers Act	E-6	24. The moneys and bonds given as security shall not, while such security lasts, be liable to seizure either before or after judgment.	24. The moneys and bonds given as security shall not, while such security lasts, be liable to seizure in the hands of a third person either before or after judgment.	Art. 778, par. 7
		43. In case of the seizure of the salary of any public officer or employee, a copy of the writ of attachment shall be served on and left with the incumbent minister or deputy minister of the department or chief executive officer of the agency in which the public officer or employee is employed and paid.	43. In case of the seizure of the salary of any public officer or employee, a copy of the notice of execution providing for the seizure in the hands of a third person shall be served on and left with the incumbent minister or deputy minister of the department or chief executive officer of the agency in which the public officer or employee is employed and paid.	Art. 778, par. 7
		44. The incumbent minister or deputy minister of the department or chief executive officer of the agency in which the salary so seized is paid, instead of making a declaration under oath, shall report to the court, under his signature, stating the amount of the salary due at the time of the service of the writ of attachment and the amount of the salary to become due every month, if such public officer or employee continues his services under the same conditions.	44. The incumbent minister or deputy minister of the department or chief executive officer of the agency in which the salary so seized is paid, instead of making a declaration under oath, shall report to the bailiff, under his signature, stating the amount of the salary due at the time of the service of the notice of execution providing for the seizure in the hands of a third person and the amount of the salary to become due every month, if such public officer or employee continues his services under the same conditions.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 7
		45. Any creditor of a public officer or employee may, however, before taking a suit or causing a writ of attachment to issue, produce a sworn statement of his claim or a copy of judgment at the department or agency in which such public officer or employee receives his salary. If the public officer or employee acknowledges himself to be indebted in the sum demanded, and, in writing, authorizes the payment thereof out of the portion of his salary liable to seizure, the incumbent minister or deputy minister of such department	45. Any creditor of a public officer or employee may, however, before taking a suit or causing a notice of execution providing for the seizure in the hands of a third person to be filed, produce an affidavit of his claim or a copy of judgment at the department or agency in which such public officer or employee receives his salary. If the public officer or employee acknowledges himself to be indebted in the sum demanded, and, in writing, authorizes the payment thereof out of the portion of his salary liable to seizure,	Art. 778, par. 7 Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>or chief executive officer of such agency shall pay the creditor, according to the authorization, on each pay day.</p> <p>If several creditors present themselves at the same time, they shall be paid concurrently in proportion to their respective claims.</p>	<p>the incumbent minister or deputy minister of such department or chief executive officer of such agency shall pay the creditor, according to the authorization, on each pay day.</p> <p>If several creditors present themselves at the same time, they shall be paid concurrently in proportion to their respective claims.</p>	
		<p>46. Nothing in section 45 shall prevent the seizure of the part of the salary liable to seizure under paragraph 9 of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); and, in the event of such seizure, the authorization given under section 45 shall become of no effect.</p>	<p>46. Nothing in section 45 shall prevent the seizure of the part of the salary liable to seizure under articles 694 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); and, in the event of such seizure, the authorization given under section 45 shall become of no effect.</p>	Art. 782
Money-Services Businesses Act	E-12.00000 1	<p>39. In a case not provided for in section 38, the Authority may, with the authorization of a judge of the Court of Québec, communicate any information, including personal information, to a police force without the consent of the person concerned.</p> <p>The application for authorization must be made in writing and contain a sworn statement that there is reasonable cause to believe that the information may serve to prevent, detect or repress the commission of an indictable offence that has been or is about to be committed against an Act applicable in or outside Québec.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>39. In a case not provided for in section 38, the Authority may, with the authorization of a judge of the Court of Québec, communicate any information, including personal information, to a police force without the consent of the person concerned.</p> <p>The application for authorization must be made in writing and contain an affidavit that there is reasonable cause to believe that the information may serve to prevent, detect or repress the commission of an indictable offence that has been or is about to be committed against an Act applicable in or outside Québec.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>41. The Authority may, by a motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act.</p> <p>The motion for an injunction is a proceeding in itself.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure</p>	<p>41. The Authority may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act.</p> <p>The application for an injunction is a proceeding in itself.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, except that the Authority cannot be</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(chapter C-25) applies, except that the Authority cannot be required to give security.	required to give security.	
		<p>42. The Authority may, on its own initiative and without notice, intervene in any proceeding relating to a provision of this Act.</p> <p>A motion by the Authority under this section is filed in the district in which the residence or principal establishment of the person or entity concerned is situated or, if the person or entity has no residence or establishment in Québec, in the district of Montréal.</p>	<p>42. The Authority may, on its own initiative and without notice, intervene in any proceeding relating to a provision of this Act.</p> <p>An application by the Authority under this section is filed in the district in which the residence or principal establishment of the person or entity concerned is situated or, if the person or entity has no residence or establishment in Québec, in the district of Montréal.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>75. The Authority may recover its investigation costs from any person found guilty of an offence under this Act, according to the tariff set by regulation.</p> <p>The Authority prepares a statement of costs and presents it to a judge of the Court of Québec after giving the interested parties five days' prior notice of the date of presentation.</p> <p>The judge taxes the costs. The judge's decision may be appealed with leave of a judge of the Court of Appeal.</p>	<p>75. The Authority may recover its investigation costs from any person found guilty of an offence under this Act, according to the tariff set by regulation.</p> <p>The Authority prepares a statement of costs and presents it to a judge of the Court of Québec after giving the interested parties five days' prior notice of the date of presentation.</p> <p>The judge determines the costs. The judge's decision may be appealed with leave of a judge of the Court of Appeal.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting threatened or vulnerable species	E-12.01	<p>38. Where unlawful possession of the thing seized prevents its return to the person from whom it was seized or to the person who claims to have title to it, the judge shall order it confiscated on the motion of the plaintiff; if unlawful possession is not established, the judge shall designate the person to whom the thing may be delivered.</p> <p>Prior notice of the motion shall be given to the person from whom the thing was seized and to the other person who may file the motion.</p>	<p>38. Where unlawful possession of the thing seized prevents its return to the person from whom it was seized or to the person who claims to have title to it, the judge shall order it confiscated on application by the plaintiff; if unlawful possession is not established, the judge shall designate the person to whom the thing may be delivered.</p> <p>Prior notice of the application shall be given to the person from whom the thing was seized and to the other person who may file the application.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
Municipal Ethics and Good	E-15.1.0.1	30. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no remedy under	30. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
Conduct Act		<p>article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of the Code may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Commission or its members acting in their official capacity under this Act.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, annul by a summary proceeding any decision made or order or injunction issued contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Commission or its members acting in their official capacity under this Act.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by a summary proceeding any decision made or order or injunction issued contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting reciprocal enforcement of maintenance orders	E-19	<p>6. The creditor under an extra-provincial judgment submitted for decision to the courts of Québec cannot execute it until he has obtained, upon petition, from the Superior Court of the district in which the copy of the judgment is deposited, a confirmation of such judgment with or without modification.</p>	<p>6. The creditor under an extra-provincial judgment submitted for decision to the courts of Québec cannot execute it until he has obtained, on an application, from the Superior Court of the district in which the copy of the judgment is deposited, a confirmation of such judgment with or without modification.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>9. In the case of an action for maintenance before a court of Québec, against a person neither resident nor domiciled therein, the court may, for the purposes of section 8, notwithstanding the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure and even if the defendant has not been summoned or heard, render a judgment of a provisional nature, subject to the final judgment of the competent court of the place where the defendant resides or is domiciled.</p> <p>The depositions and stenographic transcripts of the evidence and particulars of the description, identity and residence or domicile of the defendant shall then be transmitted, with the copy of the judgment, by the clerk to the Attorney General, and by the latter to the competent person in the state, province or territory where such judgment is to be executed.</p>	<p>9. In the case of an action for maintenance before a court of Québec, against a person neither resident nor domiciled therein, the court may, for the purposes of section 8, notwithstanding the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and even if the defendant has not been summoned or heard, render a judgment of a provisional nature, subject to the final judgment of the competent court of the place where the defendant resides or is domiciled.</p> <p>The depositions and stenographic transcripts of the evidence and particulars of the description, identity and residence or domicile of the defendant shall then be transmitted, with the copy of the judgment, by the clerk to the Attorney General, and by the latter to the competent person in the state, province or territory where such judgment is to be executed.</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting the exercise of certain municipal powers in certain urban agglomerations	E-20.001	<p>118.5.1. Contestation by a reconstituted municipality of an amount claimed by the central municipality does not exempt the reconstituted municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p>	<p>118.5.1. Contestation by a reconstituted municipality of an amount claimed by the central municipality does not exempt the reconstituted municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>If payment is not made within 90 days after receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the central municipality, file a petition to have the reconstituted municipality declared in default in accordance with Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	<p>If payment is not made within 90 days after receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the central municipality, file an application to have the reconstituted municipality declared in default in accordance with Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>118.30. Contestation by a reconstituted municipality of an amount claimed by the central municipality does not exempt the reconstituted municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p> <p>If payment is not made within 90 days after receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the central municipality, file a petition to have the municipality declared in default under Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	<p>118.30. Contestation by a reconstituted municipality of an amount claimed by the central municipality does not exempt the reconstituted municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p> <p>If payment is not made within 90 days after receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the central municipality, file an application to have the municipality declared in default under Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>118.82.1. Contestation by a reconstituted municipality of an amount claimed by the central municipality does not exempt the reconstituted municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p> <p>If payment is not made within 90 days after receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the central municipality, file a petition to have the reconstituted municipality declared in default in accordance with Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	<p>118.82.1. Contestation by a reconstituted municipality of an amount claimed by the central municipality does not exempt the reconstituted municipality from paying the amount while the contestation is pending.</p> <p>If payment is not made within 90 days after receipt of a formal notice, the Commission municipale du Québec may, at the request of the central municipality, file an application to have the reconstituted municipality declared in default in accordance with Division VI of the Act respecting the Commission municipale (chapter C-35).</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act to secure handicapped persons in the exercise of their rights with a view to achieving social,	E-20.1	<p>74.4. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Office or the persons referred to in section 74.3.</p>	<p>74.4. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Office or the persons referred to in section 74.3.</p>	<p>Art. 779</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
school and workplace integration				
		74.5. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 74.3 or 74.4.	74.5. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any judgment, decision, order or injunction rendered or granted contrary to section 74.3 or 74.4.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
Expropriation Act	E-24	40.1. The service of the notice of expropriation must be made in accordance with articles 120 to 146.02 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). Where that Code provides that a mode of service requires authorization, it may be obtained from a member of the Tribunal.	40.1. The service of the notice of expropriation must be made in accordance with articles 116 to 129 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). Where that Code provides that a mode of service requires authorization, it may be obtained from a member of the Tribunal.	Art. 782
		44. The expropriated party may, within 30 days following the date of service of the notice of expropriation, contest the right of the expropriating party to expropriate, by motion to the Superior Court of the district in which the immovable to be expropriated is situated. Such motion must be served on the expropriating party and the Tribunal, and must be heard and decided by preference. The contestation of the right to expropriate suspends the expropriation proceedings other than the registration provided for in section 42.	44. The expropriated party may, within 30 days following the date of service of the notice of expropriation, contest the right of the expropriating party to expropriate, by an application to the Superior Court of the district in which the immovable to be expropriated is situated. Such application must be served on the expropriating party and the Tribunal, and must be heard and decided by preference. The contestation of the right to expropriate suspends the expropriation proceedings other than the registration provided for in section 42.	Terminological harmonisation
		44.1. Notwithstanding the second paragraph of section 44, the expropriating party may, upon a motion served on the expropriated party which must be heard and decided by preference, request authorization to continue expropriation proceedings from the Superior Court if there is urgency of such a nature that any delay would entail considerable prejudice to the expropriating party, provided that the expropriated party not suffer any irreparable prejudice thereby. The judgment is final and without appeal.	44.1. Notwithstanding the second paragraph of section 44, the expropriating party may, upon an application served on the expropriated party which must be heard and decided by preference, request authorization to continue expropriation proceedings from the Superior Court if there is urgency of such a nature that any delay would entail considerable prejudice to the expropriating party, provided that the expropriated party not suffer any irreparable prejudice thereby. The judgment is final and without appeal.	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>44.2. An appeal lies from a judgment rendered on a motion presented under section 44 only on leave of a judge of the Court of Appeal. It is subject to the rules applicable to a final judgment in Superior Court; however, the appellant must file his factum with the office of the court and serve it on the respondent within 15 days of filing the inscription for appeal, and the respondent is not required to file a factum.</p> <p>Unless otherwise decided by the chief justice, the appeal is heard by preference, at the first sitting which follows the filing of the factum.</p>	<p>44.2. An appeal lies from a judgment rendered on an application presented under section 44 only on leave of a judge of the Court of Appeal. It is subject to the rules applicable to a final judgment in Superior Court; however, the appellant must file his factum with the office of the court and notify it to the respondent within 15 days of filing notice of appeal, and the respondent is not required to file a factum.</p> <p>Unless otherwise decided by the chief justice, the appeal is heard by preference, at the first sitting which follows the filing of the factum.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 783 Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>44.3. Where the Superior Court maintains the motion of the expropriated party contesting the right to expropriate, the expropriated party has a recourse against the expropriating party if he suffered damage as a result of the continuance of the expropriation proceedings authorized under section 44.1.</p>	<p>44.3. Where the Superior Court maintains the application of the expropriated party contesting the right to expropriate, the expropriated party has a recourse against the expropriating party if he suffered damage as a result of the continuance of the expropriation proceedings authorized under section 44.1.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>52.1. Before payment of the provisional indemnity contemplated in section 53.11 or section 53.13, the Tribunal may, upon a motion of the expropriating party served on the expropriated party, allow the expropriating party to discontinue his suit totally or partially. The order of the Tribunal must be registered in the land register. The expropriating party shall inform the expropriated party, lessee and occupant in good faith of the discontinuance.</p> <p>Upon a motion of the expropriated party, lessee or occupant in good faith served within 90 days of receiving notification of the discontinuance, the Tribunal shall where appropriate, award damages for any injury, resulting from the discontinuance.</p>	<p>52.1. Before payment of the provisional indemnity contemplated in section 53.11 or section 53.13, the Tribunal may, on application by the expropriating party served on the expropriated party, allow the expropriating party to discontinue his suit totally or partially. The order of the Tribunal must be registered in the land register. The expropriating party shall inform the expropriated party, lessee and occupant in good faith of the discontinuance.</p> <p>On application by the expropriated party, lessee or occupant in good faith served within 90 days of receiving notification of the discontinuance, the Tribunal shall where appropriate, award damages for any injury, resulting from the discontinuance.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>53.6. The Superior Court may, on a motion of the expropriated party served within 15 days of receipt of the notice of transfer of title and made without delay, prohibit registration</p>	<p>53.6. The Superior Court may, on application by the expropriated party served within 15 days of receipt of the notice of transfer of title and made without delay, prohibit registration</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		of the notice or, if it has been registered, order it cancelled if the conditions provided in sections 53.2 to 53.4 have not been complied with. The motion must be heard and decided by preference and the decision rendered is final.	of the notice or, if it has been registered, order it cancelled if the conditions provided in sections 53.2 to 53.4 have not been complied with. The application must be heard and decided by preference and the decision rendered is final.	Terminological harmonisation
		53.13. Notwithstanding sections 53.11 and 53.12, in the case of an agricultural operation, a business or an industrial concern, the provisional indemnity is summarily fixed by the Tribunal, on a motion by the expropriating party. The motion must be heard and decided by preference.	53.13. Notwithstanding sections 53.11 and 53.12, in the case of an agricultural operation, a business or an industrial concern, the provisional indemnity is summarily fixed by the Tribunal, on application by the expropriating party. The application must be heard and decided by preference.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>53.14. The Superior Court may, on a motion by the expropriated party served within 15 days of receipt of the notice of transfer of title or on a motion by the lessee or occupant in good faith served within 15 days of receipt of the notice provided for in section 53.8, for serious reasons and if there is not for the expropriating party any urgency of such a nature that any delay in taking possession would entail serious prejudice to him, allow the applicant to remain in possession of the property for such period and on such conditions as it may determine. In no case may the period exceed six months, however, and the decision rendered is final.</p> <p>The motion must be heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The Superior Court shall fix the rent owing to the expropriating party for the occupation of the premises during that period.</p>	<p>53.14. The Superior Court may, on application by the expropriated party served within 15 days of receipt of the notice of transfer of title or on an application by the lessee or occupant in good faith served within 15 days of receipt of the notice provided for in section 53.8, for serious reasons and if there is not for the expropriating party any urgency of such a nature that any delay in taking possession would entail serious prejudice to him, allow the applicant to remain in possession of the property for such period and on such conditions as it may determine. In no case may the period exceed six months, however, and the decision rendered is final.</p> <p>The application must be heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The Superior Court shall fix the rent owing to the expropriating party for the occupation of the premises during that period.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		54. The Superior Court may, on a motion by the expropriating party, authorize the transfer of title before the expiry of the 90 days provided for in section 53.2 if there is for the expropriating party an urgency of such a nature that any delay in transfer of title would entail considerable prejudice to him, provided that the expropriated party, lessee or occupant in good faith does not	54. The Superior Court may, on application by the expropriating party, authorize the transfer of title before the expiry of the 90 days provided for in section 53.2 if there is for the expropriating party an urgency of such a nature that any delay in transfer of title would entail considerable prejudice to him, provided that the expropriated party, lessee or occupant in	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>suffer any irreparable prejudice thereby and that the provisional indemnity is paid or deposited. The motion is heard and decided by preference and the decision rendered is final.</p> <p>The registration in the land register of the judgment authorizing the transfer of title of the expropriated property allows the expropriating party to take possession of it.</p>	<p>good faith does not suffer any irreparable prejudice thereby and that the provisional indemnity is paid or deposited. The application is heard and decided by preference and the decision rendered is final.</p> <p>The registration in the land register of the judgment authorizing the transfer of title of the expropriated property allows the expropriating party to take possession of it.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>56. In case of resistance to the taking of possession, the expropriating party may, on a motion, obtain from a judge of the Superior Court the right to take possession of the property under a writ ordering the expulsion of the expropriated party, lessee or any occupant from the premises.</p> <p>Service of the motion is required unless the judge gives an exemption from all service. The judge may allow the motion to be contested according to the ordinary rules, and may require any proof he considers necessary.</p> <p>The judgment is executory immediately and is without appeal.</p>	<p>56. In case of resistance to the taking of possession, the expropriating party may, on an application, obtain from a judge of the Superior Court the right to take possession of the property under an order expelling the expropriated party, lessee or any occupant from the premises.</p> <p>Service of the application is required unless the judge gives an exemption from all service. The judge may allow the application to be contested according to the ordinary rules, and may require any proof he considers necessary.</p> <p>The judgment is executory immediately and is without appeal.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>60.1. When the expropriating party requests the removal of the structure to land owned by him, he shall accompany his motion with an offer of sale of the land offered. If the Tribunal grants the request, it shall rule on the value of the land, which value will be deducted from the indemnity.</p>	<p>60.1. When the expropriating party requests the removal of the structure to land owned by him, he shall accompany his application with an offer of sale of the land offered. If the Tribunal grants the request, it shall rule on the value of the land, which value will be deducted from the indemnity.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>65. Following the partial expropriation of an immovable, the expropriating party or the expropriated party may, by a motion, request the Tribunal to order total or partial expropriation of the remaining part of the immovable if that part is no longer suitable for use in whole or in part. The same applies in the case of a farm if the partial expropriation seriously jeopardizes its</p>	<p>65. Following the partial expropriation of an immovable, the expropriating party or the expropriated party may apply to have the Tribunal order total or partial expropriation of the remaining part of the immovable if that part is no longer suitable for use in whole or in part. The same applies in the case of a farm if the partial expropriation seriously jeopardizes its operation.</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		operation.		
		<p>68. The Tribunal shall fix the amount of the final indemnity and adjudicate as to costs by a decision giving the reasons therefor, and must send a copy forthwith to the clerk.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>68. The Tribunal shall fix the amount of the final indemnity and adjudicate as to legal costs by a decision giving the reasons therefor, and must send a copy forthwith to the clerk.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>85. The establishment of a reserve allows indemnity which is computed according to the damage actually sustained and directly caused by the establishment of the reserve.</p> <p>The indemnity is fixed after the reserve has expired, on motion to the Tribunal by the owner, the holder of the real right, the lessee or the occupant in good faith.</p> <p>The indemnity payable following the establishment of a reserve may not include an amount for the use which the owner of the reserved property could have made without such reserve.</p>	<p>85. The establishment of a reserve allows indemnity which is computed according to the damage actually sustained and directly caused by the establishment of the reserve.</p> <p>The indemnity is fixed after the reserve has expired, on application to the Tribunal by the owner, the holder of the real right, the lessee or the occupant in good faith.</p> <p>The indemnity payable following the establishment of a reserve may not include an amount for the use which the owner of the reserved property could have made without such reserve.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>86. Where a motion for the fixing of an indemnity is presented, the person who has established the reserve shall, within 15 days from the date on which it is served upon him, file with the Tribunal the notice of establishment of the reserve and the copy of the plan and description, or of the general plan in the case of several immovables.</p> <p>If the reserve is followed by an expropriation, such documents shall be filed in the record of the expropriation.</p>	<p>86. Where an application for the fixing of an indemnity is presented, the person who has established the reserve shall, within 15 days from the date on which it is served upon him, file with the Tribunal the notice of establishment of the reserve and the copy of the plan and description, or of the general plan in the case of several immovables.</p> <p>If the reserve is followed by an expropriation, such documents shall be filed in the record of the expropriation.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>SCHEDULE II</p> <p>(1) This document indicates that the expropriating party intends to become the owner of the property affected by the expropriation and to take possession of it on the date indicated therein.</p>	<p>SCHEDULE II</p> <p>(1) This document indicates that the expropriating party intends to become the owner of the property affected by the expropriation and to take possession of it on the date indicated therein.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(2) You must vacate the premises for the said date.</p> <p>(3) If you have serious reasons to urge for extending the time for taking possession, you must, within 15 days from the date of receipt of this document, file a motion, personally or through an advocate, in the Superior Court.</p> <p>(4) The Superior Court may extend the time for taking possession for a maximum period of six months if there is not, for the expropriating party, any urgency of such a nature that any delay in taking possession would entail serious prejudice to him.</p> <p>(5) The Superior Court, if it accedes to your request, will fix the rent you must pay during the extension period.</p>	<p>(2) You must vacate the premises for the said date.</p> <p>(3) If you have serious reasons to urge for extending the time for taking possession, you must, within 15 days from the date of receipt of this document, file an application, personally or through an advocate, in the Superior Court.</p> <p>(4) The Superior Court may extend the time for taking possession for a maximum period of six months if there is not, for the expropriating party, any urgency of such a nature that any delay in taking possession would entail serious prejudice to him.</p> <p>(5) The Superior Court, if it accedes to your application, will fix the rent you must pay during the extension period.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
An Act respecting municipal taxation	F-2.1	148.2. Witnesses, advocates, stenographers, stenotypists and persons recording and transcribing the depositions have a recourse for their taxed costs against the party retaining their services and, if the adverse party, on a decision of the Tribunal, is bound to pay the costs, against the latter party as well. The former party has a right of subrogation against the latter.	148.2. Witnesses, advocates, stenographers, stenotypists and persons recording and transcribing the depositions have a recourse for their determined costs against the party retaining their services and, if the adverse party, on a decision of the Tribunal, is bound to pay the costs, against the latter party as well. The former party has a right of subrogation against the latter.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>171. The roll or any entry on the roll may be quashed by means of a motion to quash, in conformity with the Act governing the interested local municipality.</p> <p>On pain of dismissal, a motion to quash must be brought,</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>171. The roll or any entry on the roll may be quashed by means of an application to quash, in conformity with the Act governing the interested local municipality.</p> <p>On pain of dismissal, an application to quash must be brought,</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		172. Section 171 does not exclude a recourse under article 33	172. Section 171 does not exclude an application for judicial	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), but that recourse cannot be exercised after the expiry of a period of one year beginning from the expiry of the period allowed by the second paragraph of section 171.	review under subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph of article 529 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), but that application cannot be exercised after the expiry of a period of one year beginning from the expiry of the period allowed by the second paragraph of section 171.	
		<p>200. If a local municipality or a municipal body responsible for assessment that has delegated the exercise of its jurisdiction under any of sections 195 to 196.1 dismisses an officer or employee referred to in section 199, the resolution dismissing the officer or employee shall be served on the officer or employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>A person who believes he has been dismissed solely as a result of the delegation may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established by the Labour Code (chapter C-27) to make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>200. If a local municipality or a municipal body responsible for assessment that has delegated the exercise of its jurisdiction under any of sections 195 to 196.1 dismisses an officer or employee referred to in section 199, the resolution dismissing the officer or employee shall be served on the officer or employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>A person who believes he has been dismissed solely as a result of the delegation may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established by the Labour Code (chapter C-27) to make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 782
Public Service Act	F-3.1.1	<p>114. Except on a matter of competence, no extraordinary recourse contemplated in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Commission or against any of its members acting in his official capacity.</p> <p>Two judges of the Court of Appeal, upon motion, may summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>114. Except on a matter of competence, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Commission or against any of its members acting in his official capacity.</p> <p>Two judges of the Court of Appeal, on an application, may summarily annul any decision, order or injunction granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 781</p>
		118. A member of the Commission may be recused; articles 234 to 242 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply	118. A member of the Commission may be recused; articles 201 to 205 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01)	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		to the recusal, with the necessary modifications	apply to the recusal, with the necessary modifications	
Act respecting the Fonds d'aide aux actions collectives	F-3.2.0.1.1	<p>5. In this title, unless the context indicates a different meaning,</p> <p>(a) “assistance” means the assistance granted under Chapter III of this title;</p> <p>(b) “recipient” means the person who receives assistance;</p> <p>(c) “Fonds” means the Fonds d'aide aux recours collectifs established by section 6;</p> <p>(d) “representative” means the person who is ascribed the status of representative for the bringing of a class action, in accordance with article 1003 of the Code of Civil Procedure;</p> <p>(e) “applicant” means a person who applies for assistance.</p>	<p>5. In this title, unless the context indicates a different meaning,</p> <p>(a) “assistance” means the assistance granted under Chapter III of this title;</p> <p>(b) “recipient” means the person who receives assistance;</p> <p>(c) “Fonds” means the Fonds d'aide aux actions collectives established by section 6;</p> <p>(d) “representative” means the person who is ascribed the status of representative for the bringing of a class action, in accordance with article 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01);</p> <p>(e) “applicant” means a person who applies for assistance.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 1</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>6. An agency is established under the name of “Fonds d'aide aux recours collectifs”.</p> <p>The Fonds is a legal person established in the public interest.</p>	<p>6. An agency is established under the name of “Fonds d'aide aux actions collectives”.</p> <p>The Fonds is a legal person established in the public interest.</p>	Arté 778, par. 1
		<p>29. The Fonds shall pay for the recipient in the manner provided for in the agreement contemplated in section 25, up to the amount of the assistance:</p> <p>(a) the fees of the recipient's attorney;</p> <p>(b) the fees and costs of experts and advocates-counsel acting for the recipient;</p> <p>(c) the costs and other court expenditures including costs of</p>	<p>29. The Fonds shall pay for the recipient in the manner provided for in the agreement contemplated in section 25, up to the amount of the assistance:</p> <p>(a) the fees of the recipient's attorney;</p> <p>(b) the fees and legal costs of experts and advocates-counsel acting for the recipient;</p> <p>(c) the legal costs and other court expenditures including costs</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		notification, if they are at the expense of the recipient; (d) the other expenses expedient to the preparation or the bringing of the class action.	of notification, if they are at the expense of the recipient; (d) the other expenses expedient to the preparation or the bringing of the class action.	harmonisation
		30. The recipient or, if such is the case, his attorney shall reimburse to the Fonds the amounts paid by it up to the amounts they receive from a third party as fees, costs or expenses.	30. The recipient or, if such is the case, his attorney shall reimburse to the Fonds the amounts paid by it up to the amounts they receive from a third party as fees, legal costs or expenses.	Terminological harmonisation
		32. The Fonds shall file at the office of the Superior Court of the district in which the class action is brought, the conclusions of the decision granting assistance. The court must hear the Fonds before deciding the payment of costs , determining the fees of the representative's attorney, or approving a transaction on costs or fees .	32. The Fonds shall file at the office of the Superior Court of the district in which the class action is brought, the conclusions of the decision granting assistance. The court must hear the Fonds before deciding the payment of legal costs , determining the fees of the representative's attorney, or approving a transaction on costs, legal costs or fees .	Terminological harmonisation
		42. In the case of a collective recovery of the claims, the Fonds shall withhold a percentage fixed by regulation of the Government on the balance established under article 1033 or 1034 of the Code of Civil Procedure ; in other cases, the Fonds shall withhold a percentage fixed by regulation of the Government on every liquidated claim.	42. In the case of a collective recovery of the claims, the Fonds shall withhold a percentage fixed by regulation of the Government on the balance established under articles 596 and 597 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) ; in other cases, the Fonds shall withhold a percentage fixed by regulation of the Government on every liquidated claim.	Art. 782
An Act establishing the Eeyou Istchee James Bay Regional Government	G-1.04	16. A notice of convocation to a special meeting of the council must be served on every member of the council not later than 48 hours before the time set for the beginning of the meeting	16. A notice of convocation to a special meeting of the council must be notified to every member of the council not later than 48 hours before the time set for the beginning of the meeting	Art. 783
An Act respecting Héma-Québec and the biovigilance committee	H-1.1	41. Articles 944.1 to 945.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to the arbitration, with the necessary modifications. The arbitration award must be rendered within two months after the appointment of the third arbitrator.	41. Articles 631 to 637 and 642 to 644 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to the arbitration, with the necessary modifications. The arbitration award must be rendered within two months after the appointment of the third arbitrator.	Art. 782
Court Bailiffs Act	H-4.1	14. Subject to the rights and privileges granted by law or by regulation to other persons, particularly where it is provided	14. Subject to the rights and privileges granted by law or by regulation to other persons, particularly where it is provided	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		that a proceeding may be served or a decision executed by another person or by way of another mode of service or execution, no person may perform any of the acts described in section 8 unless he is a bailiff. The first paragraph does not apply to acts performed by a person in accordance with the provisions of a regulation made under paragraph h of section 94 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26).	that a proceeding may be served or a decision executed by another person or by way of another mode of notification or execution, no person may perform any of the acts described in section 8 unless he is a bailiff. The first paragraph does not apply to acts performed by a person in accordance with the provisions of a regulation made under paragraph h of section 94 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26).	Art. 783
Hydro-Québec Act	H-5	17. The members of the board of directors cannot be sued by reason of official acts done in good faith in the exercise of their functions. No extraordinary recourse contemplated in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Company or the members of its board of directors acting in their official capacity. Article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure does not apply to the Company.	17. The members of the board of directors cannot be sued by reason of official acts done in good faith in the exercise of their functions. No application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Company or the members of its board of directors acting in their official capacity. (Inoperative paragraph)	Art. 778, par. 11 Art. 778, par. 11
		18. A judge of the Court of Appeal, upon motion , may annul summarily any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 17.	18. A judge of the Court of Appeal, on an application , may annul summarily a decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to section 17.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
Mining Tax Act	I-0.4	42. The Minister may at any time assess duties, interest and penalties under this Act, or notify in writing any operator by whom a return has been filed for a fiscal year that no duty is payable for that fiscal year.	42. The Minister may at any time assess duties, interest and penalties under this Act, or give notice in writing to any operator by whom a return has been filed for a fiscal year that no duty is payable for that fiscal year.	Terminological harmonisation
		43. The Minister may redetermine the duties, interest and penalties under this Act, and also the refundable duties credit for losses, if any, and make a reassessment or an additional assessment, as the case may be,	43. The Minister may redetermine the duties, interest and penalties under this Act, and also the refundable duties credit for losses, if any, and make a reassessment or an additional assessment, as the case may be,	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(1) at any time, if the operator or the person who filed the return</p> <p>(a) has made a misrepresentation that is attributable to neglect or wilful default or has committed fraud in filing the return or in supplying information required under this Act; or</p> <p>(b) has filed with the Minister a waiver in the prescribed form containing prescribed information; or</p> <p>(2) <i>(paragraph repealed);</i></p> <p>(3) within four years after the later of the day of sending of a notice of an original assessment or of a notification that no duty is payable for a fiscal year and the day on which a return for the fiscal year is filed in all other cases.</p>	<p>(1) at any time, if the operator or the person who filed the return</p> <p>(a) has made a misrepresentation that is attributable to neglect or wilful default or has committed fraud in filing the return or in supplying information required under this Act; or</p> <p>(b) has filed with the Minister a waiver in the prescribed form containing prescribed information; or</p> <p>(2) <i>(paragraph repealed);</i></p> <p>(3) within four years after the later of the day of sending of a notice of an original assessment or that no duty is payable for a fiscal year and the day on which a return for the fiscal year is filed in all other cases.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
Tobacco Tax Act	I-2	<p>5.0.2. Where a registration certificate has been suspended pursuant to section 17.9.1 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) with regard to retail sales of tobacco in a particular establishment, the certificate holder must post the notice of suspension served on the holder by the Minister in the establishment for the entire duration of the suspension.</p>	<p>5.0.2. Where a registration certificate has been suspended pursuant to section 17.9.1 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) with regard to retail sales of tobacco in a particular establishment, the certificate holder must post the notice of suspension notified to the holder by the Minister in the establishment for the entire duration of the suspension.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>5.0.3. Where a registration certificate has been suspended pursuant to section 17.6 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) with regard to the retail sale of tobacco, the certificate holder shall post the notice of suspension served by the Minister at the holder's principal place of business in Québec for the entire duration of the suspension.</p> <p>A copy of the notice of suspension shall be posted in each of the establishments of the certificate holder in Québec for the</p>	<p>5.0.3. Where a registration certificate has been suspended pursuant to section 17.6 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) with regard to the retail sale of tobacco, the certificate holder shall post the notice of suspension notified to the holder by the Minister at the holder's principal place of business in Québec for the entire duration of the suspension.</p> <p>A copy of the notice of suspension shall be posted in each of the establishments of the certificate holder in Québec for the</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		entire duration of the suspension.	entire duration of the suspension.	
		<p>5.1. A retail vendor shall, upon applying for registration under Title I of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1) or at the request of and within the time fixed by the Minister, provide a declaration to the Minister containing the addresses of the establishments the retail vendor intends to operate or cause to be operated by a third person.</p> <p>In addition, a person already holding a registration certificate issued under Title I of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax shall, before engaging in the retail sale of tobacco in Québec, inform the Minister thereof by registered or certified mail and, at the same time, provide a declaration to the Minister containing the addresses of the establishments the person intends to operate or cause to be operated by a third person.</p> <p>A person to whom this section applies shall also immediately inform the Minister, by registered or certified mail, of any change causing the information provided under this section to be inaccurate or incomplete.</p>	<p>5.1. A retail vendor shall, upon applying for registration under Title I of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1) or at the request of and within the time fixed by the Minister, provide a declaration to the Minister containing the addresses of the establishments the retail vendor intends to operate or cause to be operated by a third person.</p> <p>In addition, a person already holding a registration certificate issued under Title I of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax shall, before engaging in the retail sale of tobacco in Québec, inform the Minister thereof by registered mail and, at the same time, provide a declaration to the Minister containing the addresses of the establishments the person intends to operate or cause to be operated by a third person.</p> <p>A person to whom this section applies shall also immediately inform the Minister, by registered mail, of any change causing the information provided under this section to be inaccurate or incomplete.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>6.6. A permit holder shall inform the Minister immediately upon ceasing activities or upon any change causing the information provided with the application for or at the time of the renewal of the permit to be inaccurate or incomplete. Moreover, before beginning to operate an establishment whose address was not provided to the Minister pursuant to paragraph <i>f</i> of section 6.1, a permit holder shall inform the Minister by registered or certified mail.</p> <p>A permit holder shall also inform the Minister immediately of any amalgamation, sale or transfer of his firm and of any change in the name he uses in doing business.</p>	<p>6.6. A permit holder shall inform the Minister immediately upon ceasing activities or upon any change causing the information provided with the application for or at the time of the renewal of the permit to be inaccurate or incomplete. Moreover, before beginning to operate an establishment whose address was not provided to the Minister pursuant to paragraph <i>f</i> of section 6.1, a permit holder shall inform the Minister by registered mail.</p> <p>A permit holder shall also inform the Minister immediately of any amalgamation, sale or transfer of his firm and of any change in the name he uses in doing business.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>7.6. A person having no residence or place of business in Québec must designate an agent residing in Québec and provide the name and address of the agent to the Minister.</p> <p>Service upon the agent of any proceeding, application or notice is deemed made upon the person who designated him.</p>	<p>7.6. A person having no residence or place of business in Québec must designate an agent residing in Québec and provide the name and address of the agent to the Minister.</p> <p>Notification to the agent of any proceeding, application or notice is deemed made upon the person who designated him.</p>	Art. 783
Taxation Act	I-3	<p>77. In computing income for a taxation year from an office or employment, an individual may deduct judicial or extrajudicial expenses paid by the individual in the year to collect, or to establish a right to, an amount owed to the individual that, if received by the individual, would be required by this Title to be included in computing the individual's income.</p>	<p>77. In computing income for a taxation year from an office or employment, an individual may deduct legal costs or professional fees paid by the individual in the year to collect, or to establish a right to, an amount owed to the individual that, if received by the individual, would be required by this Title to be included in computing the individual's income.</p>	Art. 778, par. 4
		<p>135.2. A corporation which carries on a personal services business may deduct in respect of that business under this chapter, only the following amounts to the extent that they would otherwise be deductible:</p> <p>(a) a salary, wages or other remuneration paid in the year to its incorporated employee;</p> <p>(b) the cost to the corporation of an allowance or a benefit granted in the year to an incorporated employee;</p> <p>(c) an expense which, had it been made by an individual, would have been deductible in computing his income for the year under section 62;</p> <p>(d) an amount it pays during the year as judicial or extrajudicial expenses to recover an amount owing to it for services it provided.</p>	<p>135.2. A corporation which carries on a personal services business may deduct in respect of that business under this chapter, only the following amounts to the extent that they would otherwise be deductible:</p> <p>(a) a salary, wages or other remuneration paid in the year to its incorporated employee;</p> <p>(b) the cost to the corporation of an allowance or a benefit granted in the year to an incorporated employee;</p> <p>(c) an expense which, had it been made by an individual, would have been deductible in computing his income for the year under section 62;</p> <p>(d) an amount it pays during the year as legal costs or professional fees to recover an amount owing to it for services it provided.</p>	Art. 778, par. 4
		312. The taxpayer must also include:	312. The taxpayer must also include:	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>i. the aggregate of the judicial or extrajudicial expenses, other than those relating to a partition or settlement of property arising out of, or on the breakdown of, a marriage, paid by the taxpayer in the year or any of the seven preceding taxation years to collect or establish a right to an amount of a benefit under a pension plan, other than a benefit under the Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan or a similar plan, within the meaning of the said Act, in respect of the employment of the taxpayer or a deceased individual of whom the taxpayer was a dependent, legal representative or relation, or a retiring allowance of the taxpayer or a deceased individual of whom the taxpayer was a dependent, legal representative or relation, and</p> <p>ii. the amount by which the aggregate of all amounts each of which is a benefit or retiring allowance described in subparagraph i that is received after 31 December 1985, in respect of which judicial or extrajudicial expenses described in the said subparagraph i were paid, and that is included in computing the taxpayer's income for the year or a preceding taxation year, or an amount included in computing the taxpayer's income under paragraph <i>f.1</i> of section 312 for the year or a preceding taxation year, exceeds the aggregate of all amounts each of which is an amount deducted under paragraphs <i>d</i>, <i>d.0.1</i>, <i>d.1</i> and <i>d.2</i> of section 339 in computing the taxpayer's income for the year or a preceding taxation year, to the extent that the latter amount may reasonably be considered to have been deductible as a consequence of the receipt of an amount that is a benefit or retiring allowance referred to in this subparagraph;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>i. the aggregate of the legal costs or professional fees, other than those relating to a partition or settlement of property arising out of, or on the breakdown of, a marriage, paid by the taxpayer in the year or any of the seven preceding taxation years to collect or establish a right to an amount of a benefit under a pension plan, other than a benefit under the Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan or a similar plan, within the meaning of the said Act, in respect of the employment of the taxpayer or a deceased individual of whom the taxpayer was a dependent, legal representative or relation, or a retiring allowance of the taxpayer or a deceased individual of whom the taxpayer was a dependent, legal representative or relation, and</p> <p>ii. the amount by which the aggregate of all amounts each of which is a benefit or retiring allowance described in subparagraph i that is received after 31 December 1985, in respect of which legal costs or professional fees described in the said subparagraph i were paid, and that is included in computing the taxpayer's income for the year or a preceding taxation year, or an amount included in computing the taxpayer's income under paragraph <i>f.1</i> of section 312 for the year or a preceding taxation year, exceeds the aggregate of all amounts each of which is an amount deducted under paragraphs <i>d</i>, <i>d.0.1</i>, <i>d.1</i> and <i>d.2</i> of section 339 in computing the taxpayer's income for the year or a preceding taxation year, to the extent that the latter amount may reasonably be considered to have been deductible as a consequence of the receipt of an amount that is a benefit or retiring allowance referred to in this subparagraph;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 4</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 4</p>
		336.0.5. A taxpayer may, in computing the income of the	336.0.5. A taxpayer may, in computing the income of the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>in a fiscal period of a partnership, it shall be assumed for the purposes of section 485.45 that</p> <p>(a) the partnership is required to file a fiscal return under this Part for the fiscal period on or before the latest of the filing-due dates of the members of the partnership during the fiscal period for the taxation year in which that fiscal period ends; and</p> <p>(b) the partnership may notify a notice of objection described in subparagraph ii of paragraph <i>a</i> of section 485.45 within each period within which any member of the partnership during the fiscal period may notify a notice of objection to tax payable under this Part for a taxation year in which that fiscal period ends.</p>	<p>in a fiscal period of a partnership, it shall be assumed for the purposes of section 485.45 that</p> <p>(a) the partnership is required to file a fiscal return under this Part for the fiscal period on or before the latest of the filing-due dates of the members of the partnership during the fiscal period for the taxation year in which that fiscal period ends; and</p> <p>(b) the partnership may file a notice of objection described in subparagraph ii of paragraph <i>a</i> of section 485.45 within each period within which any member of the partnership during the fiscal period may file a notice of objection to tax payable under this Part for a taxation year in which that fiscal period ends.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>752.0.11.1. Subject to section 752.0.11.1.3, the medical expenses to which subparagraph <i>b</i> of the second paragraph of section 752.0.11 refers are amounts paid</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(<i>q</i>) on behalf of a person who requires a bone marrow or organ transplant,</p> <p>i. for reasonable expenses, other than expenses described in subparagraph ii but including legal fees and insurance premiums, incurred to locate a compatible donor and to arrange for the transplant, and</p> <p>ii. for reasonable travel, board and lodging expenses, other than expenses described in paragraphs <i>h</i> and <i>i</i>, of the person and one other person who accompanies the person, and of the donor and one other person who accompanies the donor, incurred in</p>	<p>752.0.11.1. Subject to section 752.0.11.1.3, the medical expenses to which subparagraph <i>b</i> of the second paragraph of section 752.0.11 refers are amounts paid</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(<i>q</i>) on behalf of a person who requires a bone marrow or organ transplant,</p> <p>i. for reasonable expenses, other than expenses described in subparagraph ii but including legal costs and insurance premiums, incurred to locate a compatible donor and to arrange for the transplant, and</p> <p>ii. for reasonable travel, board and lodging expenses, other than expenses described in paragraphs <i>h</i> and <i>i</i>, of the person and one other person who accompanies the person, and of the donor and one other person who accompanies the donor, incurred in</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		respect of the transplant; (...)	respect of the transplant; (...)	
		<p>851.50. Notwithstanding section 1010, the Minister may, to give effect to the provisions of this Title, in respect of a taxpayer, redetermine the tax, interest and penalties payable under this Part and make a reassessment or an additional assessment, as the case may be,</p> <p>(a) within thirteen years after the later of the day of sending of a notice of an original assessment or of a notification that no tax is payable for a taxation year in which an indebtedness that is a limited-recourse amount arose or the day on which a fiscal return for the taxation year is filed;</p> <p>(b) within fourteen years after the day referred to in paragraph <i>a</i> if, at the end of the taxation year concerned, the taxpayer is a mutual fund trust or a corporation other than a Canadian controlled private corporation.</p>	<p>851.50. Notwithstanding section 1010, the Minister may, to give effect to the provisions of this Title, in respect of a taxpayer, redetermine the tax, interest and penalties payable under this Part and make a reassessment or an additional assessment, as the case may be,</p> <p>(a) within thirteen years after the later of the day of sending of a notice of an original assessment or of a notice that no tax is payable for a taxation year in which an indebtedness that is a limited-recourse amount arose or the day on which a fiscal return for the taxation year is filed;</p> <p>(b) within fourteen years after the day referred to in paragraph <i>a</i> if, at the end of the taxation year concerned, the taxpayer is a mutual fund trust or a corporation other than a Canadian controlled private corporation.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>1010.(1) The Minister may at any time determine the tax, interest and penalties payable under this Part, or notify in writing any taxpayer who filed a fiscal return for a taxation year that no tax is payable for that taxation year.</p> <p>(2) The Minister may also redetermine the tax, interest and penalties payable under this Part and make a reassessment or an additional assessment, as the case may be,</p> <p>(a) within three years after the day of sending of an original assessment or of a notification that no tax is payable for a taxation year or the day on which a fiscal return for the taxation year is filed, whichever is later;</p>	<p>1010.(1) The Minister may at any time determine the tax, interest and penalties payable under this Part, or give notice in writing to any taxpayer who filed a fiscal return for a taxation year that no tax is payable for that taxation year.</p> <p>(2) The Minister may also redetermine the tax, interest and penalties payable under this Part and make a reassessment or an additional assessment, as the case may be,</p> <p>(a) within three years after the day of sending of an original assessment or of a notice that no tax is payable for a taxation year or the day on which a fiscal return for the taxation year is filed, whichever is later;</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...)	(...)	
		<p>1010.0.0.1. Despite the expiry of the time limits provided for in section 1010, if a taxpayer has deducted, or is a member of a partnership that has deducted, in respect of a property described in the second paragraph, an amount in computing income under paragraph <i>a</i> of section 130 or the second paragraph of section 130.1 for a taxation year or a fiscal period, as the case may be, ending before all the conditions applicable to the property and set out in the third paragraph have been met, and, in a subsequent taxation year or fiscal period, an event occurs that results in any of those conditions not being able to be met, the following rules apply:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) the Minister may also redetermine the tax, interest and penalties payable under this Part and make a reassessment or an additional assessment, as the case may be,</p> <p>i. within three years after the later of the day of sending, pursuant to subparagraph <i>a</i>, of a notice of assessment for a taxation year or of a notification that no tax is payable for a taxation year and the day on which an amended fiscal return for the taxation year is filed pursuant to section 1000.2 or 1000.3, or</p> <p>ii. within four years after the day referred to in subparagraph <i>i</i> if, at the end of the taxation year concerned, the taxpayer is a mutual fund trust or a corporation other than a Canadian-controlled private corporation.</p>	<p>1010.0.0.1. Despite the expiry of the time limits provided for in section 1010, if a taxpayer has deducted, or is a member of a partnership that has deducted, in respect of a property described in the second paragraph, an amount in computing income under paragraph <i>a</i> of section 130 or the second paragraph of section 130.1 for a taxation year or a fiscal period, as the case may be, ending before all the conditions applicable to the property and set out in the third paragraph have been met, and, in a subsequent taxation year or fiscal period, an event occurs that results in any of those conditions not being able to be met, the following rules apply:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(<i>b</i>) the Minister may also redetermine the tax, interest and penalties payable under this Part and make a reassessment or an additional assessment, as the case may be,</p> <p>i. within three years after the later of the day of sending, pursuant to subparagraph <i>a</i>, of a notice of assessment for a taxation year or of a notice that no tax is payable for a taxation year and the day on which an amended fiscal return for the taxation year is filed pursuant to section 1000.2 or 1000.3, or</p> <p>ii. within four years after the day referred to in subparagraph <i>i</i> if, at the end of the taxation year concerned, the taxpayer is a mutual fund trust or a corporation other than a Canadian-controlled private corporation.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...)		
		<p>1010.0.4. Despite the expiration of the time limits provided for in section 1010, if section 766.2 or 1029.8.50 applied in respect of an individual for a particular taxation year, in relation to an eligible taxation year of the individual, the Minister may redetermine the tax, interest and penalties payable by the individual for the particular taxation year or the amount deemed to have been paid under section 1029.8.50 on account of the individual's tax payable for that particular year, as the case may be, and make a reassessment for that particular year for the sole purpose of taking into account elements that may be considered to relate to an assessment, reassessment or notification that no tax is payable in relation to that eligible taxation year.</p>	<p>1010.0.4. Despite the expiration of the time limits provided for in section 1010, if section 766.2 or 1029.8.50 applied in respect of an individual for a particular taxation year, in relation to an eligible taxation year of the individual, the Minister may redetermine the tax, interest and penalties payable by the individual for the particular taxation year or the amount deemed to have been paid under section 1029.8.50 on account of the individual's tax payable for that particular year, as the case may be, and make a reassessment for that particular year for the sole purpose of taking into account elements that may be considered to relate to an assessment, reassessment or notice that no tax is payable in relation to that eligible taxation year.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>1029.8.61.39. The Board may, on application, review any decision it has made.</p> <p>An application for review must be made within 90 days of notification of the decision, unless the Board grants an extension.</p> <p>The application must set out briefly the grounds for review.</p>	<p>1029.8.61.39. The Board may, on application, review any decision it has made.</p> <p>An application for review must be made within 90 days after the decision has been sent, unless the Board grants an extension.</p> <p>The application must set out briefly the grounds for review.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>1029.8.61.41. Any review decision may be contested before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec within 60 days of notification.</p> <p>Moreover, an individual may contest before the Tribunal the decision whose review the individual applied for if the Board does not make a decision within 90 days after the receipt of the application, subject to the following:</p> <p>(a) if the individual who applied for the review requested more time to present observations or produce documents, the</p>	<p>1029.8.61.41. Any review decision may be contested before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec within 60 days after the decision has been sent.</p> <p>Moreover, an individual may contest before the Tribunal the decision whose review the individual applied for if the Board does not make a decision within 90 days after the receipt of the application, subject to the following:</p> <p>(a) if the individual who applied for the review requested more time to present observations or produce documents, the</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>90-day time limit runs from the time observations are presented or documents are produced; and</p> <p>(b) if the Board considers it necessary, to allow it to make a decision, that an examination be conducted by a health professional or that documents be produced, the time limit is extended for 90 days; the individual who applied for the review must be notified of the extension.</p>	<p>90-day time limit runs from the time observations are presented or documents are produced; and</p> <p>(b) if the Board considers it necessary, to allow it to make a decision, that an examination be conducted by a health professional or that documents be produced, the time limit is extended for 90 days; the individual who applied for the review must be notified of the extension.</p>	
		<p>1029.8.62. In this division,</p> <p>“certified organization” means an organization certified by the Minister of Health and Social Services whose certification is in effect;</p> <p>“eligible expenses” in respect of the adoption of a person by an individual means the following expenses, to the extent that they are reasonable and paid after the opening, by the Minister of Health and Social Services or a certified agency, of the file relating to the adoption of that person by the individual:</p> <p>(a) judicial, extrajudicial or administrative expenses incurred to obtain a qualifying certificate or a qualifying judgment, as the case may be, in respect of the adoption of the person by an individual,</p> <p>(b) expenses relating to the psychosocial assessment referred to in the third paragraph of section 71.7 of the Youth Protection Act (chapter P-34.1), made in view of the adoption of the person by the individual,</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>1029.8.62. In this division,</p> <p>“certified organization” means an organization certified by the Minister of Health and Social Services whose certification is in effect;</p> <p>“eligible expenses” in respect of the adoption of a person by an individual means the following expenses, to the extent that they are reasonable and paid after the opening, by the Minister of Health and Social Services or a certified agency, of the file relating to the adoption of that person by the individual:</p> <p>(a) legal costs, professional fees or administrative expenses incurred to obtain a qualifying certificate or a qualifying judgment, as the case may be, in respect of the adoption of the person by an individual,</p> <p>(b) expenses relating to the psychosocial assessment referred to in the third paragraph of section 71.7 of the Youth Protection Act (chapter P-34.1), made in view of the adoption of the person by the individual,</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 4</p>
		<p>1044.4. A corporation’s allocation application referred to in</p>	<p>1044.4. A corporation’s allocation application referred to in</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>section 1044.3 for a period is deemed not to have been made unless</p> <p>(a) it specifies the amount to be allocated, which shall not exceed the lesser of the corporation's accumulated overpayment amount for the period and its accumulated underpayment amount for the period;</p> <p>(b) it specifies the effective date for the allocation, which shall not be earlier than the latest of</p> <p>i. the date from which refund interest is computed on the corporation's overpayment amount for the period, or would be so computed if the overpayment amount were refunded to the corporation,</p> <p>ii. the date from which arrears interest is computed on the corporation's underpayment amount for the period, and</p> <p>iii. 1 January 2000; and</p> <p>(c) it is made on or before the day that is 90 days after the latest of</p> <p>i. the day of sending of the first notice of assessment giving rise to any portion of the corporation's overpayment amount to which the application relates,</p> <p>ii. the day of sending of the first notice of assessment giving rise to any portion of the corporation's underpayment amount to which the application relates,</p>	<p>section 1044.3 for a period is deemed not to have been made unless</p> <p>(a) it specifies the amount to be allocated, which shall not exceed the lesser of the corporation's accumulated overpayment amount for the period and its accumulated underpayment amount for the period;</p> <p>(b) it specifies the effective date for the allocation, which shall not be earlier than the latest of</p> <p>i. the date from which refund interest is computed on the corporation's overpayment amount for the period, or would be so computed if the overpayment amount were refunded to the corporation,</p> <p>ii. the date from which arrears interest is computed on the corporation's underpayment amount for the period, and</p> <p>iii. 1 January 2000; and</p> <p>(c) it is made on or before the day that is 90 days after the latest of</p> <p>i. the day of sending of the first notice of assessment giving rise to any portion of the corporation's overpayment amount to which the application relates,</p> <p>ii. the day of sending of the first notice of assessment giving rise to any portion of the corporation's underpayment amount to which the application relates,</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>iii. if the corporation has served a notice of objection to an assessment referred to in subparagraph i or ii, the day of mailing of the notification by the Minister under section 93.1.6 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) in respect of the notice of objection,</p> <p>iv. if the corporation has appealed, or applied for leave to appeal, from an assessment referred to in subparagraph i or ii to a court of competent jurisdiction, the day on which the court dismisses the application, the application or appeal is discontinued or final judgment is pronounced in the appeal,</p> <p>v. the day of sending of the first notice to the corporation indicating that the Minister has determined any portion of the corporation's overpayment amount to which the application relates, if the overpayment amount has not been determined as a result of a notice of assessment sent before that day, and</p> <p>vi. 1 April 2001.</p>	<p>iii. if the corporation has filed a notice of objection to an assessment referred to in subparagraph i or ii, the day of mailing of the notification by the Minister under section 93.1.6 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) in respect of the notice of objection,</p> <p>iv. if the corporation has appealed, or applied for leave to appeal, from an assessment referred to in subparagraph i or ii to a court of competent jurisdiction, the day on which the court dismisses the application, the application or appeal is discontinued or final judgment is pronounced in the appeal,</p> <p>v. the day of sending of the first notice to the corporation indicating that the Minister has determined any portion of the corporation's overpayment amount to which the application relates, if the overpayment amount has not been determined as a result of a notice of assessment sent before that day, and</p> <p>vi. 1 April 2001.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting offences relating to alcoholic beverages	I-8.1	<p>103. To determine whether any medicine, including a medicated wine, contains alcohol in excess of the quantity required as a solvent or preservative, or whether it is so compounded as to render it unsuitable for use as a beverage, the board may have a sample of such medicine procured by it analysed by such person as it may select.</p> <p>If it appears from the analysis that the product contains alcohol in excess of the quantity required as a solvent or preservative, or that it is not so compounded as to render it unsuitable for use as a beverage, the board may notify the manufacturer, or the agent in Québec of the manufacturer of such medicine, or the person who has acquired such product for</p>	<p>103. To determine whether any medicine, including a medicated wine, contains alcohol in excess of the quantity required as a solvent or preservative, or whether it is so compounded as to render it unsuitable for use as a beverage, the board may have a sample of such medicine procured by it analysed by such person as it may select.</p> <p>If it appears from the analysis that the product contains alcohol in excess of the quantity required as a solvent or preservative, or that it is not so compounded as to render it unsuitable for use as a beverage, the board may notify the manufacturer, or the agent in Québec of the manufacturer of such medicine, or the person who has acquired such product for</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>resale, that it is not a medicated wine or a medicine within the meaning of paragraph <i>b</i> of section 102 but an alcoholic beverage to which this Act and the Act respecting liquor permits (chapter P-9.1) apply.</p> <p>From the service of such notice such product shall be deemed an alcoholic beverage within the meaning of this Act, and the manufacturer or the person who has acquired it for resale commits an offence against this Act if he sells such product after service upon him of such notice.</p> <p>The decision of the board that the product concerned is not a medicated wine or medicine, but an alcoholic beverage, shall be published in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>.</p> <p>The sending, by registered or certified mail, of a copy of the decision of the board to the manufacturer or his agent in Québec or to the person who has acquired such product for resale, shall constitute the notice provided for in this section.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>resale, that it is not a medicated wine or a medicine within the meaning of paragraph <i>b</i> of section 102 but an alcoholic beverage to which this Act and the Act respecting liquor permits (chapter P-9.1) apply.</p> <p>From the notification of such notice such product shall be deemed an alcoholic beverage within the meaning of this Act, and the manufacturer or the person who has acquired it for resale commits an offence against this Act if he sells such product after notification to him of such notice.</p> <p>The decision of the board that the product concerned is not a medicated wine or medicine, but an alcoholic beverage, shall be published in the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>.</p> <p>The sending, by registered mail, of a copy of the decision of the board to the manufacturer or his agent in Québec or to the person who has acquired such product for resale, shall constitute the notice provided for in this section.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>112. Whosoever,</p> <p>(1) having acquired for resale any liquid or solid containing any alcoholic beverage, sells it as medicine or medicated wine after the board has caused him to be served with the notice provided for in section 103;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>112. Whosoever,</p> <p>(1) having acquired for resale any liquid or solid containing any alcoholic beverage, sells it as medicine or medicated wine after the board has caused him to be notified with the notice provided for in section 103;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>114. Whosoever,</p> <p>(1) being the manufacturer or the agent in Québec for the</p>	<p>114. Whosoever,</p> <p>(1) being the manufacturer or the agent in Québec for the</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		manufacturer of any liquid or solid containing alcoholic beverages, sells such liquid or solid as a medicine or preparation after the board has caused him to be served with the notice provided for in section 103; (...)	manufacturer of any liquid or solid containing alcoholic beverages, sells such liquid or solid as a medicine or preparation after the board has caused him to be notified with the notice provided for in section 103; (...)	Art. 783
		153. Where a person is convicted of an offence relating to illegal posting outside the establishment, the poster illegally placed shall be removed or destroyed, at the expense of the person, within eight days of service, on that person, of the notice of the judgment.	153. Where a person is convicted of an offence relating to illegal posting outside the establishment, the poster illegally placed shall be removed or destroyed, at the expense of the person, within eight days of notification, to that person, of the notice of the judgment.	Art. 783
Engineers Act	I-9	16. The board of directors, in all cases and notwithstanding the method of admission provided, may refuse admission to any candidate who cannot provide evidence of good character to the board of directors's satisfaction. A decision by the board of directors to refuse admission on the ground provided for in the first paragraph shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); the decision may be appealed from to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code (chapter C-26).	16. The board of directors, in all cases and notwithstanding the method of admission provided, may refuse admission to any candidate who cannot provide evidence of good character to the board of directors's satisfaction. A decision by the board of directors to refuse admission on the ground provided for in the first paragraph shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); the decision may be appealed from to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code (chapter C-26).	Art. 782
Forest Engineers Act	I-10	11. No person practising the profession of forest engineer as defined in section 2 without having the right to do so under this Act may claim before any court any sum of money for professional services rendered in such capacity. Actions taken by forest engineers to recover sums of money due them for professional services are matters to be tried and decided by preference in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	11. No person practising the profession of forest engineer as defined in section 2 without having the right to do so under this Act may claim before any court any sum of money for professional services rendered in such capacity. Actions taken by forest engineers to recover sums of money due them for professional services are matters to be tried and decided by preference in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		any of the bodies buried in such old cemetery to be removed to such new cemetery.	any of the bodies buried in such old cemetery to be removed to such new cemetery.	
Education Act	I-13.3	325. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) respecting the seizure in execution of movable property apply except as otherwise provided in this subdivision.	325. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) respecting the seizure in execution of movable property apply except as otherwise provided in this subdivision.	Art. 782
		326. The director general may collect, with costs, the taxes due by any owner by the seizure and sale of his movable property not exempt from seizure that is found in the territory of the school board.	326. The director general may collect, with legal costs, the taxes due by any owner by the seizure and sale of his movable property not exempt from seizure that is found in the territory of the school board.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>327. The seizure and sale are made under a writ prepared by the chairman of the school board and signed and issued by the clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court, according to the amount of the claim.</p> <p>The clerk shall issue the writ upon production of a certificate from the chairman of the school board attesting the amount of the debt and the fact that it is due and owing.</p>	<p>327. The seizure and sale are made under a notice of execution prepared by the chairman of the school board and filed with the court office by the clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court, according to the amount of the claim.</p> <p>The clerk shall file the notice of execution upon production of a certificate from the chairman of the school board attesting the amount of the debt and the fact that it is due and owing.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
		328. The writ is addressed to a bailiff, who shall execute it in the same manner as a writ of seizure in execution of movable property issued by the Court of Québec.	328. The notice of execution is addressed to a bailiff, who shall execute it in the same manner as a notice of execution issued under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		329. The bailiff shall announce the day and place of sale of the seized movable property by public notice given in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	329. The bailiff shall announce the day and place of sale of the seized movable property by public notice given in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		<p>331. The debtor or any person having a right to claim the movable property seized may oppose the seizure and sale, the former on any of the grounds listed in article 596 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), and the latter on any of the grounds listed in article 597 of the said Code.</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 596 of the</p>	<p>331. The debtor or any person having a right to claim the movable property seized may oppose the seizure and sale on any of the grounds listed in article 735 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 735 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul may be brought</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Code of Civil Procedure , opposition to annul may be brought before the court of competent jurisdiction for any cause likely to affect the claim of the school board.	before the court of competent jurisdiction for any cause likely to affect the claim of the school board.	
		332. The opposition shall be accompanied by a declaration under oath attesting that the allegations therein contained are true, and that it is not made with intent to unjustly delay the sale, but with a view to obtaining justice. It shall be served upon the bailiff entrusted with the execution of the writ of seizure and returned to the office of the Court of Québec, within eight days following the service.	332. The opposition shall be accompanied by a declaration under oath attesting that the allegations therein contained are true, and that it is not made with intent to unjustly delay the sale, but with a view to obtaining justice. It shall be served upon the bailiff entrusted with the execution of the notice of execution and returned to the office of the Court of Québec, within eight days following the service.	Art. 778, par. 2
		333. On being served with an opposition, the bailiff shall stay the proceedings, and, within eight days following the service, he shall return all his proceedings respecting the writ of seizure to the office of the court mentioned in the opposition.	333. On being served with an opposition, the bailiff shall stay the proceedings, and, within eight days following the service, he shall return all his proceedings respecting the notice of execution to the office of the court mentioned in the opposition.	Art. 778, par. 2
		335. Where the opposition to the seizure and sale is dismissed, the court shall order the bailiff entrusted with the seizure, or any other bailiff, to proceed on the writ of seizure , and, upon the delivery to him of such writ and of a copy of the judgment, the bailiff shall proceed with the sale of the movable property seized, after notice given in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	335. Where the opposition to the seizure and sale is dismissed, the court shall order the bailiff entrusted with the seizure, or any other bailiff, to proceed on the notice of execution , and, upon the delivery to him of such notice and of a copy of the judgment, the bailiff shall proceed with the sale of the movable property seized, after notice given in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 782
		336. Where no opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the seized movable property is made, the bailiff shall return the writ and his proceedings, and remit the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the costs of seizure and sale, to the director general, who shall apply such proceeds towards the payment of the school taxes for which the writ of seizure was issued.	336. Where no opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the seized movable property is made, the bailiff shall return the notice and his proceedings, and remit the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the costs of seizure and sale, to the director general, who shall apply such proceeds towards the payment of the school taxes for which the notice of execution was issued.	Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 778, par. 2
		342. Where immovables in the territory of a school board are put up for sale for non-payment of school taxes, the school board may bid for and purchase immovables through its	342. Where immovables in the territory of a school board are put up for sale for non-payment of school taxes, the school board may bid for and purchase immovables through its	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>chairman or another person authorized by the school board, without being bound to pay the purchase price forthwith.</p> <p>The school board may also bid for and purchase those immovables at any sheriff's sale or any other sale having the effect of a sheriff's sale.</p> <p>In no case, however, may the bid of the school board exceed the amount of the school taxes in principal, interest and costs, plus a sufficient amount to satisfy any prior claim of prior or equal rank to the school taxes, in which case the school board shall pay the purchase price in the same manner as any other bidder.</p>	<p>chairman or another person authorized by the school board, without being bound to pay the purchase price forthwith.</p> <p>The school board may also bid for and purchase those immovables at any sale under judicial authority or any other sale having the effect of a sale under judicial authority.</p> <p>In no case, however, may the bid of the school board exceed the amount of the school taxes in principal, interest and costs, plus a sufficient amount to satisfy any prior claim of prior or equal rank to the school taxes, in which case the school board shall pay the purchase price in the same manner as any other bidder.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 14 Art. 778, par. 14</p>
		<p>343. The school board shall enter in its own name the immovables purchased at auction upon the assessment and collection rolls and upon the special apportionment rolls; such immovables shall remain subject to municipal and school taxes like any other immovables and shall be so assessed but the municipal taxes shall not be collectable from the school board.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>If the right of redemption is not exercised within the period fixed by law, the director general, sheriff or clerk, as the case may be, shall draw up and sign a deed of sale in favour of the school board and cause it to be registered.</p>	<p>343. The school board shall enter in its own name the immovables purchased at auction upon the assessment and collection rolls and upon the special apportionment rolls; such immovables shall remain subject to municipal and school taxes like any other immovables and shall be so assessed but the municipal taxes shall not be collectable from the school board.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>If the right of redemption is not exercised within the period fixed by law, the bailiff or clerk, as the case may be, shall draw up and sign a deed of sale in favour of the school board and cause it to be registered.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
The Education Act for Cree, Inuit and Naskapi Native Persons	I-14	<p>10. Any time fixed in a notice shall run from the day on which such notice was served, such day and the one given in the notice not being counted.</p>	<p>10. Any time fixed in a notice shall run from the day on which such notice was notified, such day and the one given in the notice not being counted.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>18. (1) Upon receipt of a complaint in writing and under oath, accusing a teacher of bad conduct, immorality, drunkenness or grave neglect of duty, the Minister shall cause</p>	<p>18. (1) Upon receipt of a complaint in writing and under oath, accusing a teacher of bad conduct, immorality, drunkenness or grave neglect of duty, the Minister shall cause</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the substance of the complaint to be served by a bailiff upon the teacher in person, with an order enjoining him to declare, within 15 days, whether he admits or denies the charge.</p> <p>The Minister may also, if he deems it expedient or necessary, order the school board employing such teacher to relieve him temporarily of his duties.</p> <p>The teacher shall make his statement either by means of a letter signed by him and sent by registered or certified mail to the Minister, or by appearing before the Minister or the person appointed by him.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>the substance of the complaint to be served by a bailiff upon the teacher in person, with an order enjoining him to declare, within 15 days, whether he admits or denies the charge.</p> <p>The Minister may also, if he deems it expedient or necessary, order the school board employing such teacher to relieve him temporarily of his duties.</p> <p>The teacher shall make his statement either by means of a letter signed by him and sent by registered mail to the Minister, or by appearing before the Minister or the person appointed by him.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>56. The notice of dissent shall be made in triplicate, and shall, before 1 May, be served upon the chairman of the commissioners or upon their secretary and upon the Minister, and shall be signed by all the ratepayers who wish to be dissentients.</p> <p>One copy of such notice shall be deposited and kept in the archives of the dissentient school board. (Form 6).</p>	<p>56. The notice of dissent shall be made in triplicate, and shall, before 1 May, be notified to the chairman of the commissioners or to their secretary and to the Minister, and shall be signed by all the ratepayers who wish to be dissentients.</p> <p>One copy of such notice shall be deposited and kept in the archives of the dissentient school board. (Form 6).</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>58. When a notice of dissent is served in conformity with section 56, the same conditions as before the service of such notice shall be maintained until the date of election of the first commissioners of the dissentient school board.</p> <p>The election of the first commissioners shall be held on the third Sunday in November. The persons elected shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners.</p>	<p>58. When a notice of dissent is notified in conformity with section 56, the same conditions as before the notification of such notice shall be maintained until the date of election of the first commissioners of the dissentient school board.</p> <p>The election of the first commissioners shall be held on the third Sunday in November. The persons elected shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 783</p>
		<p>60. When, in any municipality, the ratepayers who belong to the religious denomination of the dissentients become the</p>	<p>60. When, in any municipality, the ratepayers who belong to the religious denomination of the dissentients become the</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>majority, they may organize themselves as a school board.</p> <p>For such purpose, they shall give a notice in triplicate, like the notice of dissent, which shall be served upon the chairman of the commissioners or upon their secretary and upon the Minister, on or before 1 May. (Form 8).</p> <p>The existing conditions shall be maintained up to the month of November following, and at that date an election shall be held in the usual way for the election of school commissioners, either for all the ratepayers if the former majority which has become the minority has not declared itself dissentient in accordance with section 61, or for the religious majority if the minority has declared itself dissentient.</p> <p>Commissioners shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners.</p>	<p>majority, they may organize themselves as a school board.</p> <p>For such purpose, they shall give a notice in triplicate, like the notice of dissent, which shall be notified to the chairman of the commissioners or to their secretary and to the Minister, on or before 1 May. (Form 8).</p> <p>The existing conditions shall be maintained up to the month of November following, and at that date an election shall be held in the usual way for the election of school commissioners, either for all the ratepayers if the former majority which has become the minority has not declared itself dissentient in accordance with section 61, or for the religious majority if the minority has declared itself dissentient.</p> <p>Commissioners shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>61. When the dissentients have declared their intention to organize themselves as a school board, in accordance with section 60, the former majority, which has become the minority, may at once declare itself dissentient, by giving notice to the Minister and to the chairman of the dissentient school board or to its secretary. (Form 7).</p> <p>The notice of dissent must, in such case, in order to have effect the same year, be served on or before 15 May.</p> <p>On the third Sunday of November following, the new dissentients shall elect their commissioners. The persons elected shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners.</p>	<p>61. When the dissentients have declared their intention to organize themselves as a school board, in accordance with section 60, the former majority, which has become the minority, may at once declare itself dissentient, by giving notice to the Minister and to the chairman of the dissentient school board or to its secretary. (Form 7).</p> <p>The notice of dissent must, in such case, in order to have effect the same year, be notified on or before 15 May.</p> <p>On the third Sunday of November following, the new dissentients shall elect their commissioners. The persons elected shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners.</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		If the notice of dissent be not served before 15 May, the minority shall be governed by the commissioners until it declares itself dissentient, as prescribed by sections 55 and following.	If the notice of dissent be not notified before 15 May, the minority shall be governed by the commissioners until it declares itself dissentient, as prescribed by sections 55 and following.	Art. 783
		62. Dissentients shall not be liable for any taxes or school rates imposed by the commissioners, except for the assessments for the then current year or for the payment of debts previously incurred, provided always that such assessments are imposed within six months from the date of the receipt of the declaration of dissent .	62. Dissentients shall not be liable for any taxes or school rates imposed by the commissioners, except for the assessments for the then current year or for the payment of debts previously incurred, provided always that such assessments are imposed within six months from the date of the receipt of the notification of the dissent .	Art. 783
		63. In newly-organized municipalities, if the declaration of dissent be served upon the chairman of the commissioners or upon their secretary within thirty days after the organization of the school board, the dissentients shall not be liable for any taxes imposed by the commissioners. The elected commissioners of the dissentient school board shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners. Within 30 days following the service of the declaration of dissent, the dissentients shall elect their commissioners as prescribed by the Act respecting school elections (chapter E-2.3).	63. In newly-organized municipalities, if the declaration of dissent be notified to the chairman of the commissioners or to their secretary within thirty days after the organization of the school board, the dissentients shall not be liable for any taxes imposed by the commissioners. The elected commissioners of the dissentient school board shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners. Within 30 days following the notification of the declaration of dissent, the dissentients shall elect their commissioners as prescribed by the Act respecting school elections (chapter E-2.3).	Art. 783 Art. 783
		65. Any number of the property-owners, tenants and ratepayers of a township or parish, divided into two or more school municipalities professing a religion different from that of the majority of the said township or parish, may dissent and maintain one or more dissentient schools in the said township or parish, by giving notice in writing to the chairman or to the secretary of the commissioners of their respective municipalities, as prescribed by sections 55 and following. Within 30 days following the service of the notice of dissent,	65. Any number of the property-owners, tenants and ratepayers of a township or parish, divided into two or more school municipalities professing a religion different from that of the majority of the said township or parish, may dissent and maintain one or more dissentient schools in the said township or parish, by giving notice in writing to the chairman or to the secretary of the commissioners of their respective municipalities, as prescribed by sections 55 and following. Within 30 days following the notification of the declaration of	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the dissentients shall elect their commissioners as prescribed by the Act respecting school elections (chapter E-2.3). The commissioners elected shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners.</p> <p>The commissioners shall maintain under their immediate control, or subsidize, a school of their own religious belief situated in the said township or parish.</p>	<p>dissent, the dissentients shall elect their commissioners as prescribed by the Act respecting school elections (chapter E-2.3). The commissioners elected shall remain in office until the date fixed for the election of commissioners.</p> <p>The commissioners shall maintain under their immediate control, or subsidize, a school of their own religious belief situated in the said township or parish.</p>	
		<p>70. From 1 July following the service of the declaration mentioned in section 69, such head of a family shall pay his taxes to the commissioners by whom the school to which he contributes is maintained; but the reports of the school board, under whose control such school is, shall make special mention of children belonging to such neighbouring municipality, and such children shall not be taken into account in apportioning the school grants between the school board and the dissentient school board.</p>	<p>70. From 1 July following the notification of the declaration mentioned in section 69, such head of a family shall pay his taxes to the commissioners by whom the school to which he contributes is maintained; but the reports of the school board, under whose control such school is, shall make special mention of children belonging to such neighbouring municipality, and such children shall not be taken into account in apportioning the school grants between the school board and the dissentient school board.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>173. The commissioners must fix, by resolution, the date and hour for their regular meetings.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Before proceeding at a special meeting, it must be ascertained and entered in the minutes of the meeting that the notice calling the same was served as required by law on the members of the board who are not present at the opening of the meeting.</p> <p>If it appears that the notice calling the meeting has not been served on the absent members, the special meeting shall be terminated forthwith on pain of absolute nullity of all proceedings that may be taken thereat.</p>	<p>173. The commissioners must fix, by resolution, the date and hour for their regular meetings.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Before proceeding at a special meeting, it must be ascertained and entered in the minutes of the meeting that the notice calling the same was notified as required by law to the members of the board who are not present at the opening of the meeting.</p> <p>If it appears that the notice calling the meeting has not been notified to the absent members, the special meeting shall be terminated forthwith on pain of absolute nullity of all proceedings that may be taken thereat.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>176. The school inspector, two commissioners, one</p>	<p>176. The school inspector, two commissioners, one</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>commissioner of a dissentient school board or five electors, may, by written notice, call upon the chairman or, in his default, the secretary-treasurer of the commissioners to call such meeting.</p> <p>The chairman or secretary-treasurer so notified shall thereupon call such meeting under penalty of a fine of \$10.</p> <p>Should the chairman or the secretary-treasurer fail to call such meeting within three days after the receipt of such notice, any person who has given such notice may convene a meeting of the commissioners by registered or certified letter addressed to each of them and mailed eight days at least before the date fixed.</p>	<p>commissioner of a dissentient school board or five electors, may, by written notice, call upon the chairman or, in his default, the secretary-treasurer of the commissioners to call such meeting.</p> <p>The chairman or secretary-treasurer so notified shall thereupon call such meeting under penalty of a fine of \$10.</p> <p>Should the chairman or the secretary-treasurer fail to call such meeting within three days after the receipt of such notice, any person who has given such notice may convene a meeting of the commissioners by a letter sent by registered mail addressed to each of them and mailed eight days at least before the date fixed.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		180. Meetings of school boards may be held on non-juridical days .	180. Meetings of school boards may be held on holidays .	Art. 778, par. 5
		240. Upon failure by one of the school boards to appoint its expert within 30 days after having been put in default so to do, or upon failure by the two experts appointed to agree upon the choice of a third expert, a judge of the Court of Québec, exercising his functions in the judicial district in which the school is situated, shall, on petition by one of the school boards interested, appoint the expert.	240. Upon failure by one of the school boards to appoint its expert within 30 days after having been put in default so to do, or upon failure by the two experts appointed to agree upon the choice of a third expert, a judge of the Court of Québec, exercising his functions in the judicial district in which the school is situated, shall, on an application by one of the school boards interested, appoint the expert.	Terminological harmonisation
		241. Notice must be given to the interested parties of the time and place at which such petition will be presented.	241. Notice must be given to the interested parties of the time and place at which such application will be presented.	Terminological harmonisation
		242. The grounds for recusing an expert shall be those set forth in article 417 of the Code of Civil Procedure .	242. The grounds for recusing an expert shall be those set forth in articles 202 and 237 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) .	Art. 782
		243. The experts, before proceeding to act, must, on pain of absolute nullity, subscribe to a written declaration, attested under oath before any person authorized therefor by the Code of	243. The experts, before proceeding to act, must, on pain of absolute nullity, sign the declaration as required by article 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) regarding the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), to perform their functions with fidelity and impartiality, and to the best of their ability.	carrying out of their mission, and attach the declaration to their report.	Art. 782
		288. A special notice shall be served by leaving a copy of the notice with the individual to whom it is addressed in person, or with a reasonable person at his domicile or at his place of work, or by depositing a copy of such notice in the post office of the locality, in a sealed and registered or certified envelope, addressed to the person to whom the notice must be sent.	288. A special notice shall be notified by leaving a copy of the notice with the individual to whom it is addressed in person, or with a reasonable person at his domicile or at his place of work, or by sending a copy of the notice to the address of the person to whom the notice must be sent.	Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10
		289. Every special notice addressed to an absent property-owner or ratepayer who has appointed an agent residing in the municipality shall be served on such agent. If no agent residing in the municipality has been appointed by such absent ratepayer, every such notice shall be served by lodging in the post-office of the locality a copy thereof in a sealed and registered or certified envelope, addressed to the absent property-owner or ratepayer.	289. Every special notice addressed to an absent property-owner or ratepayer who has appointed an agent residing in the municipality shall be notified to such agent. If no agent residing in the municipality has been appointed by such absent ratepayer, every such notice shall be notified by sending a copy of the notice by registered mail to the address of the absent property-owner or ratepayer.	Art. 783 Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10
		291. A special notice may be served between seven hours and 19 hours, every day in the year, and even on non-juridical days. It may not be served at a place of work except on juridical days and between nine hours and 16 hours.	291. A special notice may be notified between seven hours and 19 hours, every day in the year, and even on holidays. It may not be notified at a place of work except on working days, other than Saturdays, 26 December and 2 January, between nine hours and 16 hours.	Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 5
		292. If the doors of the domicile or place of work where service of a special notice in writing should be made be closed, or if there be no reasonable person therein, service shall be effected by affixing a copy of the notice to one of the doors of such domicile or place of work.	292. If the doors of the domicile or place of work where notification of a special notice in writing should be made be closed, or if there be no reasonable person therein, notification shall be effected by affixing a copy of the notice to one of the doors of such domicile or place of work.	Art. 783 Art. 783
		368. If the school board have not availed themselves of the provisions of section 366, the secretary-treasurer shall, at the expiration of the period of 20 days prescribed by section 357,	368. If the school board have not availed themselves of the provisions of section 366, the secretary-treasurer shall, at the expiration of the period of 20 days prescribed by section 357,	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		demand payment of all sums entered in the collection roll and remaining uncollected, from the persons liable for the same, by serving or causing to be served upon them a special notice to that effect, accompanied by a detailed statement of the sums due by them. (Form 14.)	demand payment of all sums entered in the collection roll and remaining uncollected, from the persons liable for the same, by notifying or causing to be notified to them a special notice to that effect, accompanied by a detailed statement of the sums due by them. (Form 14.)	Art. 783
		<p>369. The service prescribed by section 368 shall be effected, as respects ratepayers residing in the municipality, by leaving a copy of the special notice with the person to whom it is addressed, in person, or with a reasonable person at his domicile or place of work, or by leaving a copy thereof at the post-office of the locality in a sealed and registered or certified envelope addressed to the person to whom such notice must be given.</p> <p>As respects non-resident ratepayers, it shall be effected by depositing a copy thereof in a sealed and registered or certified envelope, addressed to the person for whom it is intended at his domicile or place of work, or at the nearest post-office. But no non-resident ratepayer may plead that he has not received such notice, if he has not a known agent in the municipality, or if he has not left his address in writing at the office of the secretary-treasurer of the school board.</p> <p>The fees to which the secretary-treasurer is entitled for such special notice and for the costs of service shall be fixed by resolution of the school board.</p>	<p>369. The notification prescribed by section 368 shall be effected, as respects ratepayers residing in the municipality, by leaving a copy of the special notice with the person to whom it is addressed, in person, or with a reasonable person at his domicile or place of work, or by sending a copy by registered mail to the address of the person to whom such notice must be given.</p> <p>As respects non-resident ratepayers, it shall be effected by sending a copy thereof by registered mail to the person's domicile or place of work, or to the nearest post-office. But no non-resident ratepayer may plead that he has not received such notice, if he has not a known agent in the municipality, or if he has not left his address in writing at the office of the secretary-treasurer of the school board.</p> <p>The fees to which the secretary-treasurer is entitled for such special notice and for the costs of notification shall be fixed by resolution of the school board.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		371. Fifteen days after the service of the notice prescribed by section 368, the secretary-treasurer may levy, with costs , the sums due by the persons entered on the collection roll, by seizure and sale of all the goods and chattels belonging to them, which may be found within the municipality, saving those which are exempt from seizure.	371. Fifteen days after the notification of the notice prescribed by section 368, the secretary-treasurer may levy, with legal costs , the sums due by the persons entered on the collection roll, by seizure and sale of all the goods and chattels belonging to them, which may be found within the municipality, saving those which are exempt from seizure.	Art. 783 Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>372. The seizure and sale shall be made under a warrant prepared by the chairman of the school board and signed and issued by the clerk of the Court of Québec or of the Superior Court, according to the amount claimed.</p> <p>The clerk shall issue the warrant on the filing of a certificate of the chairman of the school board establishing that the debt is exigible in the amount indicated therein.</p>	<p>372. The seizure and sale shall be made under a notice of execution prepared by the chairman of the school board and filed by the clerk of the Court of Québec or of the Superior Court, according to the amount claimed.</p> <p>The clerk shall file the notice of execution on the filing of a certificate of the chairman of the school board establishing that the debt is exigible in the amount indicated therein.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
		<p>373. The warrant issued for the seizure and sale shall be addressed to a bailiff, who shall execute it under his oath of office and according to the same rules as a writ of seizure of movable property in execution issued by the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The chairman of the school board, in preparing such warrant, shall not incur any personal responsibility; he shall act under the responsibility of the school board in whose interest the distress is made.</p>	<p>373. The notice of execution issued for the seizure and sale shall be addressed to a bailiff, who shall execute it under his oath of office and according to the same rules as a notice of execution issued under the Code of Civil Procedure (C-25.01).</p> <p>The chairman of the school board, in preparing such notice, shall not incur any personal responsibility; he shall act under the responsibility of the school board in whose interest the distress is made.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
		<p>376. The party seized upon and any person having a right of property or of pledge in the effects seized may oppose the seizure and sale, the former for any reason mentioned in article 596 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), and the latter for any of the reasons mentioned in articles 597 and 604 of the said Code.</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 596 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul a seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the school board.</p>	<p>376. The party seized upon and any person having a right of property or of pledge in the effects seized may oppose the seizure and sale for any reason mentioned in article 735 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>In addition to the grounds mentioned in article 735 of the Code of Civil Procedure, opposition to annul a seizure may be taken to the competent court for any cause likely to affect the claim of the school board.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>377. The opposition must be accompanied by an affidavit attesting that the allegations therein contained are true, and that it is not made with intent to unjustly retard the sale, but with the</p>	<p>377. The opposition must be accompanied by an affidavit attesting that the allegations therein contained are true, and that it is not made with intent to unjustly retard the sale, but with the</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		view of obtaining justice. It shall be served upon the bailiff entrusted with the execution of the distress warrant and returned to the office of the Court of Québec, within the eight days following the service thereof.	view of obtaining justice. It shall be served upon the bailiff entrusted with the execution of the notice of execution and returned to the office of the Court of Québec, within the eight days following the service thereof.	Art. 778, par. 2
		378. On the service of an opposition, the bailiff must stay his proceedings, and, within the eight days following such service, make a return of all his proceedings respecting the distress warrant , to the clerk of the court mentioned in the opposition.	378. On the service of an opposition, the bailiff must stay his proceedings, and, within the eight days following such service, make a return of all his proceedings respecting the notice of execution , to the clerk of the court mentioned in the opposition.	Art. 778, par. 2
		380. When the opposition to the seizure and sale is dismissed, the court shall order the bailiff entrusted with making the same, or any other bailiff, to proceed with the distress warrant , and, upon the delivery to him of such warrant and of a copy of the judgment, the bailiff shall proceed with the sale of the goods and chattels seized, after notice given in the usual way.	380. When the opposition to the seizure and sale is dismissed, the court shall order the bailiff entrusted with making the same, or any other bailiff, to proceed with the notice of execution , and, upon the delivery to him of such notice and of a copy of the judgment, the bailiff shall proceed with the sale of the goods and chattels seized, after notice given in the usual way.	Art. 778, par. 2
		381. When no opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the movables is made, the bailiff shall return the warrant and his proceedings thereon, and pay over the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the costs of seizure and sale to the secretary-treasurer, who shall apply such proceeds towards the payment of the school taxes for which the distress warrant was issued.	381. When no opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the movables is made, the bailiff shall return the notice of execution and his proceedings thereon, and pay over the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the costs of seizure and sale to the secretary-treasurer, who shall apply such proceeds towards the payment of the school taxes for which the notice was issued.	Art. 778, par. 2 Art. 778, par. 2
		384. The secretary-treasurer shall prepare, in the month of November in every year: (1) a statement of the school assessments remaining due by ratepayers residing in the municipality and by those who are absent; (2) a statement of the school assessments due by ratepayers residing in the municipality and by those who are absent, with respect to whom either a warrant of distress or a writ of execution has been returned unsatisfied, and of any costs	384. The secretary-treasurer shall prepare, in the month of November in every year: (1) a statement of the school assessments remaining due by ratepayers residing in the municipality and by those who are absent; (2) a statement of the school assessments due by ratepayers residing in the municipality and by those who are absent, with respect to whom a notice of execution has been returned unsatisfied, and of any costs incurred and unpaid.	Art. 778, par. 2

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>incurred and unpaid.</p> <p>The statement must show the names and occupations of such taxpayers, and a description of the taxable property liable for the payment of such taxes, according to the assessment and collection rolls. The description of the taxable property is made in accordance with the provisions of the Cities and Towns Act relating to the seizure and sale of immovables.</p>	<p>The statement must show the names and occupations of such taxpayers, and a description of the taxable property liable for the payment of such taxes, according to the assessment and collection rolls. The description of the taxable property is made in accordance with the provisions of the Cities and Towns Act (chapter C-19) relating to the seizure and sale of immovables.</p>	
		<p>388. The school board may, at the time of the sale of immovables made in accordance with sections 511 and following of the Cities and Towns Act (chapter C-19) and with articles 1022 and following of the Municipal Code (chapter C-27.1), bid for and acquire immovables through the chairman or other person authorized by the said school board, without being bound to pay the amount of adjudication forthwith. The said school board may also bid for and acquire such immovables at any sheriff's sale or any other sale having the effect of a sheriff's sale. The school board's bid, however, must in no case exceed the amount of the school taxes in principal, interest and costs, with, in addition, a sufficient amount to satisfy any prior claim of prior or equal rank to that of the school taxes; but, in the latter case, the school board must pay the amount of the adjudication in the same manner as any other bidder.</p>	<p>388. The school board may, at the time of the sale of immovables made in accordance with sections 511 and following of the Cities and Towns Act (chapter C-19) and with articles 1022 and following of the Municipal Code (chapter C-27.1), bid for and acquire immovables through the chairman or other person authorized by the said school board, without being bound to pay the amount of adjudication forthwith. The said school board may also bid for and acquire such immovables at any sale under judicial authority or any other sale having the same effect. The school board's bid, however, must in no case exceed the amount of the school taxes in principal, interest and costs, with, in addition, a sufficient amount to satisfy any prior claim of prior or equal rank to that of the school taxes; but, in the latter case, the school board must pay the amount of the adjudication in the same manner as any other bidder.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 14 Art. 778, par. 14</p>
		<p>389. The school board shall enter, in its own name, the immovables so purchased, upon the valuation and collection rolls and upon the special apportionment rolls; such immovables shall remain subject to municipal and school taxes like any other immovables and shall be so assessed. The municipal taxes so imposed, however, shall not be collectable from the school board.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>389. The school board shall enter, in its own name, the immovables so purchased, upon the valuation and collection rolls and upon the special apportionment rolls; such immovables shall remain subject to municipal and school taxes like any other immovables and shall be so assessed. The municipal taxes so imposed, however, shall not be collectable from the school board.</p> <p>(...)</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		If the redemption is not exercised within the period fixed by law, the secretary-treasurer, sheriff , clerk or trustee, as the case may be, shall draw up and sign a deed of sale in favour of the school board and have the same registered.	If the redemption is not exercised within the period fixed by law, the secretary-treasurer, bailiff , clerk or trustee, as the case may be, shall draw up and sign a deed of sale in favour of the school board and have the same registered.	Terminological harmonisation
		446. The publication of a public notice by a regional board shall be effected by sending a copy of such notice by registered or certified mail to each member school board and by inserting such notice once in a newspaper published in the region.	446. The publication of a public notice by a regional board shall be effected by sending a copy of such notice by registered mail to each member school board and by inserting such notice once in a newspaper published in the region.	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>452. All suits and actions under section 451, whatsoever may be thereof, shall be instituted before the Court of Québec or the Municipal Court having jurisdiction within the territory where the school municipality, in whole or in part, is situated.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The execution of such a judgment on the immovable property as well as the subsequent proceedings shall be made according to the same rules as those enacted in similar matters by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) for the Court of Québec.</p>	<p>452. All suits and actions under section 451, whatsoever may be thereof, shall be instituted before the Court of Québec or the Municipal Court having jurisdiction within the territory where the school municipality, in whole or in part, is situated.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The execution of such a judgment on the immovable property as well as the subsequent proceedings shall be made according to the same rules as those enacted in similar matters by the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) for the Court of Québec.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>466. As soon as the ten days mentioned in section 465 have expired, the case shall be placed by the clerk upon the roll for proof and hearing, and may be heard on the fifth juridical day after such inscription, or on any other day fixed by the judge. If the case be not concluded during the term it may be continued to the next term.</p> <p>The court may always adjourn the hearing of the case if it appears to the court that the motives of the appeal are not sufficiently detailed in the notice, and it may, upon such conditions as appear fair to it, order that the details be furnished</p>	<p>466. As soon as the ten days mentioned in section 465 have expired, the case shall be placed by the clerk upon the roll for trial, and may be heard on the fifth working day after such inscription, or on any other day fixed by the judge. If the case be not concluded during the term it may be continued to the next term.</p> <p>The court may always adjourn the trial of the case if it appears to the court that the motives of the appeal are not sufficiently detailed in the notice, and it may, upon such conditions as appear fair to it, order that the details be furnished by the</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		by the appellant, before the hearing of the case or before the continuation of such hearing .	appellant, before the trial or before the continuation of such trial .	Terminological harmonisation
		522. When all the members of the Council have been designated or appointed in accordance with section 498, they shall meet to elect from among themselves a president and a vice-president. The members of the Council shall be called, for that purpose, by the director general by a special notice of at least three clear days, served in accordance with sections 286 and following. (...)	522. When all the members of the Council have been designated or appointed in accordance with section 498, they shall meet to elect from among themselves a president and a vice-president. The members of the Council shall be called, for that purpose, by the director general by a special notice of at least three clear days, notified in accordance with sections 286 and following. (...)	Art. 783
Derivatives Act	I-14.01	90. The Authority or its appointed agent may require that any information or document considered useful for the pursuit of its mission be communicated to it by (...) In addition, the Authority or its appointed agent may require a person to confirm, in a sworn statement , the authenticity of the document or the veracity of the information.	90. The Authority or its appointed agent may require that any information or document considered useful for the pursuit of its mission be communicated to it by (...) In addition, the Authority or its appointed agent may require a person to confirm, in an affidavit , the authenticity of the document or the veracity of the information.	Terminological harmonisation
		128. The Authority may, by motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act. The motion for an injunction is a proceeding in itself. The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, except that the Authority cannot be required to give security.	128. The Authority may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act. The application for an injunction is a proceeding in itself. The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, except that the Authority cannot be required to give security.	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Art. 782
		129. If it considers it to be warranted in the public interest, the Authority may, by motion, apply to the court for a declaration that a person has failed to comply with an obligation under this Act and an order directing the person to pay damages up to the	129. If it considers it to be warranted in the public interest, the Authority may apply to the court for a declaration that a person has failed to comply with an obligation under this Act and an order directing the person to pay damages up to the amount of	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>amount of the injury caused to any other person.</p> <p>The court may also impose punitive damages, or order the person to repay to another person the profits realized as a result of the non-compliance.</p> <p>The motion is filed in the district in which the residence or principal establishment of the person concerned is situated or, if the person has no residence or establishment in Québec, in the district of Montréal.</p>	<p>the injury caused to any other person.</p> <p>The court may also impose punitive damages, or order the person to repay to another person the profits realized as a result of the non-compliance.</p> <p>The application is filed in the district in which the residence or principal establishment of the person concerned is situated or, if the person has no residence or establishment in Québec, in the district of Montréal.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
Interpretation Act	I-16	<p>52. If the time fixed for any proceeding or for the doing of anything expire on a non-juridical day, such time shall be extended until the next following juridical day.</p> <p>If the time fixed for the registration of a right at the registry office expire on a Saturday, such time shall be extended until the next following juridical day.</p>	<p>52. If the time fixed for any proceeding or for the doing of anything expire on a holiday, such time shall be extended until the next following working day.</p> <p>If the time fixed for the registration of a right at the registry office expire on a Saturday, such time shall be extended until the next following working day.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 5</p>
An Act to proclaim Ukrainian Famine and Genocide (Holodomor) Memorial Day	J-0.1.1	2. For greater certainty, Ukrainian Famine and Genocide (Holodomor) Memorial Day is not a legal holiday or a non-juridical day .	2. For greater certainty, Ukrainian Famine and Genocide (Holodomor) Memorial Day is not a holiday .	Art. 778, par. 5
Jurors Act	J-2	26.1. A judge before whom a prospective juror is called to appear who finds that the prospective juror has failed to appear before him or has left the place of the hearing without having been released from the obligation of remaining in attendance may order that a new summons be served on the prospective juror by a peace officer or a bailiff or by registered mail, certified mail or priority post.	26.1. A judge before whom a prospective juror is called to appear who finds that the prospective juror has failed to appear before him or has left the place of the hearing without having been released from the obligation of remaining in attendance may order that a new summons be served on the prospective juror by a bailiff or that it be notified by a peace officer by registered or priority mail.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 10
		29. A person summoned for jury duty may, if he has a ground for exemption, and must, if disqualified, apply for exemption or to be declared disqualified. He may also apply to serve at any	29. A person summoned for jury duty may, if he has a ground for exemption, and must, if disqualified, apply for exemption or to be declared disqualified. He may also apply to serve at any	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>later session held within the next 12 months if he proves that his situation prevents him from serving during the session for which he was summoned.</p> <p>Every person wishing to be exempted from jury duty or to serve at a later session shall complete the form prescribed under section 28 and accompany his application with an affidavit. If he was summoned at least 30 days before the day his attendance is required, he shall serve his application on the sheriff, by registered or certified mail, within 20 days from the service of the summons; in other cases, he shall submit his application in accordance with section 34.</p>	<p>later session held within the next 12 months if he proves that his situation prevents him from serving during the session for which he was summoned.</p> <p>Every person wishing to be exempted from jury duty or to serve at a later session shall complete the form prescribed under section 28 and accompany his application with an affidavit. If he was summoned at least 30 days before the day his attendance is required, he shall notify his application to the sheriff by registered mail, within 20 days from the service of the summons; in other cases, he shall submit his application in accordance with section 34.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10</p>
An Act respecting administrative justice	J-3	112. The rules pertaining to the notices provided for in article 95 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, with the necessary modifications, to motions presented before the Tribunal.	112. The rules pertaining to the notices provided for in articles 76 and 77 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, with the necessary modifications, to applications made to the Tribunal.	<p>Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>133. A witness may not refuse, without valid reason, to answer a question legally put to him by the Tribunal or by the parties.</p> <p>However, no witness may be compelled to answer in the cases and conditions described in articles 307 and 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>133. A witness may not refuse, without valid reason, to answer a question legally put to him by the Tribunal or by the parties.</p> <p>However, no witness may be compelled to answer in the cases and conditions described in articles 282 to 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>156. Decisions of the Tribunal are executory according to the terms and conditions stated therein provided the parties have received a copy of the decision or have otherwise been advised of it.</p> <p>Compulsory execution of decisions is effected, by deposit at the office of the competent court, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>156. Decisions of the Tribunal are executory according to the terms and conditions stated therein provided the parties have received a copy of the decision or have otherwise been advised of it.</p> <p>Forced execution of decisions is effected, by deposit at the office of the competent court, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		However, execution of a decision that contains a determination in respect of a proceeding under the provisions of the Expropriation Act (chapter E-24) is effected according to the rules prescribed in the said Act.	However, execution of a decision that contains a determination in respect of a proceeding under the provisions of the Expropriation Act (chapter E-24) is effected according to the rules prescribed in the said Act.	
		<p>158. Except on a question of jurisdiction, none of the recourses provided in articles 33 and 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Tribunal or against any of its members acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul by a summary proceeding any judgment rendered or order or injunction pronounced contrary to this section.</p>	<p>158. Except on a question of jurisdiction, none of the applications for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Tribunal or against any of its members acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by a summary proceeding any judgment rendered or order or injunction pronounced contrary to this section.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>160. An application for leave to appeal shall be made in the office of the Court of Québec of the place where the property is situated, and shall be presented by motion accompanied by a copy of the decision and of the documents of the contestation, if they are not reproduced in the decision.</p> <p>The application shall be made within 30 days of the decision. The time limit is peremptory; it may be extended only if a party establishes that he was unable to act.</p>	<p>160. An application for leave to appeal shall be made in the office of the Court of Québec of the place where the property is situated, and be accompanied by a copy of the decision and of the documents of the contestation, if they are not reproduced in the decision.</p> <p>The application shall be made within 30 days of the decision. The time limit is peremptory; it may be extended only if a party establishes that he was unable to act.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		162. An application for leave to appeal does not suspend execution of the decision. However, a judge of the Court of Québec may, on a motion, suspend such execution if the application establishes that such execution would cause serious harm and that he has filed an application for leave to appeal.	162. An application for leave to appeal does not suspend execution of the decision. However, a judge of the Court of Québec may, on an application, suspend such execution if the application establishes that such execution would cause serious harm and that he has filed an application for leave to appeal.	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
Winding-up Act	L-4	18. In the course of the winding-up, but before the sale of the property, the general meeting of shareholders may decide, by a majority representing not less than 2/3 of the capital, to discontinue the winding-up proceedings and continue the	18. In the course of the winding-up, but before the sale of the property, the general meeting of shareholders may decide, by a majority representing not less than 2/3 of the capital, to discontinue the winding-up proceedings and continue the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>operations of the company.</p> <p>At the same meeting the shareholders shall direct one of their number to present a petition, in the name of the company, to a judge of the Superior Court, praying for the approval of the resolution.</p> <p>Notice of the day when such petition will be presented shall be given to the liquidators, to the creditors and to the shareholders, by registered or certified letter deposited in the post-office at least six days before the day fixed for the presentation of the petition.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>operations of the company.</p> <p>At the same meeting the shareholders shall direct one of their number to apply, in the name of the company, to a judge of the Superior Court, for the approval of the resolution.</p> <p>Notice of the day when such application will be presented shall be given to the liquidators, to the creditors and to the shareholders, by registered mail. It shall be sent at least six days before the day fixed for the presentation of the application.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 10 Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>24. Upon the petition of a shareholder, the Superior Court may order the winding-up of a company whenever it is of the opinion that, for a reason other than bankruptcy or insolvency, it is just and equitable that the company be wound up.</p>	<p>24. Upon application by a shareholder, the Superior Court may order the winding-up of a company whenever it is of the opinion that, for a reason other than bankruptcy or insolvency, it is just and equitable that the company be wound up.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>32. There shall be an appeal to the Court of Appeal according to the ordinary procedure, from the order to wind up the company. Such appeal shall be heard by preference, in summary manner, in conformity with article 511 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Where applicable, the liquidator shall also transmit forthwith to the enterprise registrar a notice indicating that the order has been appealed from; the enterprise registrar shall deposit such notice in the register.</p> <p>Any other order or decision of the court or one of its judges relating to such winding-up shall be definitive.</p>	<p>32. There shall be an appeal to the Court of Appeal from the order to wind up the company. Such appeal shall be heard by preference, in summary manner, in conformity with article 31 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Where applicable, the liquidator shall also transmit forthwith to the enterprise registrar a notice indicating that the order has been appealed from; the enterprise registrar shall deposit such notice in the register.</p> <p>Any other order or decision of the court or one of its judges relating to such winding-up shall be definitive.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p>
An Act respecting lotteries,	L-6	36.2.1. If an objection is addressed to it in accordance with	36.2.1. If an objection is addressed to it in accordance with	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
publicity contests and amusement machines		<p>section 36.2, the board shall call a hearing to allow any interested person to make representations.</p> <p>At least 10 days before the hearing, the board shall send to the applicant and to any person who has filed an objection or intervention, by registered or certified mail or by service on the person, a notice indicating the date, place and time fixed by it for the holding of the hearing.</p>	<p>section 36.2, the board shall call a hearing to allow any interested person to make representations.</p> <p>At least 10 days before the hearing, the board shall send to the applicant and to any person who has filed an objection or intervention, by registered mail or by service on the person, a notice indicating the date, place and time fixed by it for the holding of the hearing.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>70. The board may, by a demand that it transmits by registered or certified mail or by personal service, require from the holder of a licence or from a person for whom a publicity contest is carried on, within such reasonable time as it may fix, the filing by registered or certified mail of information, books, letters, accounts, invoices, financial statements or other documents.</p> <p>The person to whom that demand is made must, within the fixed time, comply with the demand whether or not he has already filed information or documents of such a kind.</p>	<p>70. The board may, by a demand that it transmits by registered mail or by personal service, require from the holder of a licence or from a person for whom a publicity contest is carried on, within such reasonable time as it may fix, the filing by registered mail of information, books, letters, accounts, invoices, financial statements or other documents.</p> <p>The person to whom that demand is made must, within the fixed time, comply with the demand whether or not he has already filed information or documents of such a kind.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>82. Where an amount exigible under this Act as duty or interest is not paid, the board may issue a certificate attesting the exigibility of the debt and the amount owing; that certificate is proof of the exigibility of the debt.</p> <p>This certificate may be issued by the board at any time after the expiry of thirty days after the date that debt becomes exigible. However, if, in the opinion of the board, a debt or attempts to avoid payment of the duties and if the board orders that all duties, including interest, be paid immediately upon assessment, the board may issue that certificate immediately after issuing the order.</p>	<p>82. Where an amount exigible under this Act as duty or interest is not paid, the board may issue a certificate attesting the exigibility of the debt and the amount owing; that certificate is proof of the exigibility of the debt.</p> <p>This certificate may be issued by the board at any time after the expiry of thirty days after the date that debt becomes exigible. However, if, in the opinion of the board, a debt or attempts to avoid payment of the duties and if the board orders that all duties, including interest, be paid immediately upon assessment, the board may issue that certificate immediately after issuing the order.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		When that certificate is filed at the office of the court of competent jurisdiction, the clerk shall enter on the back of the certificate the date of its filing and render judgment in favour of the board for the amount contemplated in the certificate and interest, if any, and costs against the person bound to pay the debt concerned. This judgment is equivalent to a judgment rendered by the competent court and has all the effects thereof.	When that certificate is filed at the office of the court of competent jurisdiction, the clerk shall enter on the back of the certificate the date of its filing and render judgment in favour of the board for the amount contemplated in the certificate and interest, if any, and legal costs against the person bound to pay the debt concerned. This judgment is equivalent to a judgment rendered by the competent court and has all the effects thereof.	Terminological harmonisation
		93. A notice of objection under section 92 is served on the board by being sent by registered mail.	93. A notice of objection under section 92 is notified on the board by being sent by registered mail.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>101. The appeal before the Court of Québec is exercised by a mere motion, three copies of which must be filed in the office of the Court.</p> <p>Such motion and copies may also be filed by sending them, by registered mail, to the clerk of the Court.</p> <p>When the three copies of such motion have been filed and the amount of \$15 mentioned in section 102 has been paid, the clerk of the Court shall immediately send two copies thereof to the board which shall then send to the clerk without delay copies of all the documents relating to the objection and assessment.</p>	<p>101. The appeal before the Court of Québec is exercised by a mere application, three copies of which must be filed in the office of the Court.</p> <p>Such application and copies may also be filed by sending them, by registered mail, to the clerk of the Court.</p> <p>When the three copies of such application have been filed and the amount of \$15 mentioned in section 102 has been paid, the clerk of the Court shall immediately send two copies thereof to the board which shall then send to the clerk without delay copies of all the documents relating to the objection and assessment.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		<p>102. Upon the filing of such motion, the person concerned must pay to the clerk of the Court an amount of \$15 and, if his appeal is wholly or partly successful, such amount shall be repaid to him.</p> <p>The Court cannot compel that person to pay any additional costs.</p>	<p>102. Upon the filing of such application, the person concerned must pay to the clerk of the Court an amount of \$15 and, if his appeal is wholly or partly successful, such amount shall be repaid to him.</p> <p>The Court cannot compel that person to pay any additional costs.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		105. The clerk of the Court shall, within eight days from the decision on the appeal, send a copy of it, by registered mail, to the board and to the person concerned.	105. The clerk of the Court shall, within eight days from the decision on the appeal, send a copy of it, by registered mail, to the board and to the person concerned.	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		A decision of the Court on an appeal is a final judgment of the Court of Québec within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure .	A decision of the Court on an appeal is a final judgment of the Court of Québec within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		<p>106. An appeal lies from any final judgment of the Court of Québec rendered under this subdivision.</p> <p>The appeal is brought, heard and decided in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure, subject to any contrary provision of this subdivision.</p> <p>Where, upon an appeal brought by the board otherwise than by means of a counter appeal, the amount of the duties which is the subject of the dispute is not more than \$500, the Court of Appeal, when deciding on the appeal, shall grant to the respondent the reasonable and justified expenses incurred by him in respect of that appeal.</p>	<p>106. An appeal lies from any final judgment of the Court of Québec rendered under this subdivision.</p> <p>The appeal is brought, heard and decided in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), subject to any contrary provision of this subdivision.</p> <p>Where, upon an appeal brought by the board otherwise than by means of a counter appeal, the amount of the duties which is the subject of the dispute is not more than \$500, the Court of Appeal, when deciding on the appeal, shall grant to the respondent the reasonable and justified expenses incurred by him in respect of that appeal.</p>	Art. 782
		109. Where this Act, the regulations or the rules provide for the mailing of a demand for information or of a notice, proof may be adduced, until proof to the contrary, that this by the affidavit of a member or member of the staff of the board who had personal knowledge of the facts, provided that to such affidavit is annexed the certificate issued for the sending of the document by registered or certified mail or the part of such certificate relating to the particular case and a true copy of the demand for information or notice.	109. Where this Act, the regulations or the rules provide for the mailing of a demand for information or of a notice, proof may be adduced, until proof to the contrary, that this by the affidavit of a member or member of the staff of the board who had personal knowledge of the facts, provided that to such affidavit is annexed the certificate issued for the sending of the document by registered mail or the part of such certificate relating to the particular case and a true copy of the demand for information or notice.	Art. 778, par. 10
Anti-Corruption Act	L-6.1	21. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against the Commissioner, the Commissioner's personnel, the Associate Commissioners, members of the audit teams or investigation	21. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against the Commissioner, the Commissioner's personnel, the Associate Commissioners, members of the audit teams or investigation units designated by the Government or a person authorized to	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>units designated by the Government or a person authorized to conduct audits in the exercise of their functions under this Act.</p> <p>Any judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any decision rendered, order issued or injunction granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>conduct audits in the exercise of their functions under this Act.</p> <p>Any judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision rendered, order issued or injunction granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
Tobacco Control Act	L-6.2	<p>34.1. A person authorized by the Minister may, in a request sent by registered or certified mail or by personal service, require the operator of a place or business to submit any information or document relating to the application of this Act or the regulations, by registered or certified mail or by personal service, within a reasonable time period specified by the person.</p> <p>The person to whom the request is made shall comply with it within the time period specified even if the person has already submitted such information or document or answered a similar request made under this Act.</p>	<p>34.1. A person authorized by the Minister may, in a request sent by registered mail or by personal service, require the operator of a place or business to submit any information or document relating to the application of this Act or the regulations, by registered mail or by personal service, within a reasonable time period specified by the person.</p> <p>The person to whom the request is made shall comply with it within the time period specified even if the person has already submitted such information or document or answered a similar request made under this Act.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
An Act to ensure that essential services are maintained in the health and social services sector	M-1.1	<p>24. An association of employees is liable for any damage caused during a contravention of section 2 by the employees it represents unless it proves that the damage is not a result of the contravention or that the contravention is not part of any concerted action.</p> <p>Any person who sustains any damage by reason of an act performed in contravention of section 2 may apply to the competent court to obtain compensation.</p> <p>Notwithstanding article 1003 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), where a user within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2) or a recipient within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons (chapter S-</p>	<p>24. An association of employees is liable for any damage caused during a contravention of section 2 by the employees it represents unless it proves that the damage is not a result of the contravention or that the contravention is not part of any concerted action.</p> <p>Any person who sustains any damage by reason of an act performed in contravention of section 2 may apply to the competent court to obtain compensation.</p> <p>Notwithstanding article 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), where a user within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2) or a recipient within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons (chapter S-</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		5) institutes a class action under Book IX of the said Code by presenting a motion in accordance with the second paragraph of article 1002 of the said Code , the court shall authorize the institution of the class action if it is of opinion that the user or recipient to which it intends to ascribe the status of representative is in a position to adequately represent the members of the group described in the motion .	5) institutes a class action under Title III of Book VI of the Code of Civil Procedure by an application for authorization made in accordance with the second paragraph of article 574 of the Code , the court shall authorize the institution of the class action if it is of opinion that the user or recipient to which it intends to ascribe the status of representative is in a position to adequately represent the members of the group described in the application for authorization .	Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
Disorderly Houses Act	M-2	4. Any person knowing or having reason to believe that any building or part of a building is being made use of as a disorderly house may send to the registered owner, or to the lessor, or to the agent of the registered owner, or to the lessee of such building, a notice to that effect, accompanied by a certified copy of any conviction as aforesaid, if any there be, by registered or certified mail to the last known address of the said owner, lessor, agent or lessee, as the case may be.	4. Any person knowing or having reason to believe that any building or part of a building is being made use of as a disorderly house may send to the registered owner, or to the lessor, or to the agent of the registered owner, or to the lessee of such building, a notice to that effect, accompanied by a certified copy of any conviction as aforesaid, if any there be, by registered mail to the last known address of the said owner, lessor, agent or lessee, as the case may be.	Art. 778, par. 10
		6. All the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure respecting injunctions shall apply to the injunction referred to in section 5, unless expressly derogated from by this Act.	6. All the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) respecting injunctions shall apply to the injunction referred to in section 5, unless expressly derogated from by this Act.	Art. 782
		16. Every person who knows or has reason to believe that a house is used as a disorderly house may send a notice to the registered owner, or to the lessor, or to the agent of the registered owner, or to the lessee of such house, with a certified copy of any judgment, as aforesaid, by registered or certified mail to the last known address of the said owner, lessor, agent or lessee, as the case may be.	16. Every person who knows or has reason to believe that a house is used as a disorderly house may send a notice to the registered owner, or to the lessor, or to the agent of the registered owner, or to the lessee of such house, with a certified copy of any judgment, as aforesaid, by registered mail to the last known address of the said owner, lessor, agent or lessee, as the case may be.	Art. 778, par. 10
		18. All the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure respecting injunctions shall apply to the injunction mentioned in section 17, unless expressly derogated therefrom by this division.	18. All the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) respecting injunctions shall apply to the injunction mentioned in section 17, unless expressly derogated therefrom by this division.	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>21. At any time after the judgment ordering the closing of the house, or within 15 days of the judgment ordering its demolition or removal, the registered owner thereof, upon establishing his good faith and his ignorance of the purposes for which the house was used in contravention of the provisions hereof, and upon furnishing a cash bond to an amount of not more than \$5,000, to be deposited in court as a guarantee that the house will not be again used for such purposes, may obtain an order suspending the execution of such judgment; and the registrar shall, upon presentation of a certified copy of such order, cancel in the land register the registration of the judgment the operation of which is so suspended.</p> <p>Upon the application of the interested parties, by petition to the Superior Court or to a judge thereof, supported by evidence that, notwithstanding such bond and guarantee, use continues to be made of the house in contravention of the provisions of this Division, the judge may cancel the said bond and order the confiscation of the deposit in favour of the State, and the renewal of the registration of the judgment ordering the closing of the house or its demolition or removal, as the case may be.</p>	<p>21. At any time after the judgment ordering the closing of the house, or within 15 days of the judgment ordering its demolition or removal, the registered owner thereof, upon establishing his good faith and his ignorance of the purposes for which the house was used in contravention of the provisions hereof, and upon furnishing a cash bond to an amount of not more than \$5,000, to be deposited in court as a guarantee that the house will not be again used for such purposes, may obtain an order suspending the execution of such judgment; and the registrar shall, upon presentation of a certified copy of such order, cancel in the land register the registration of the judgment the operation of which is so suspended.</p> <p>Upon application to the Superior Court or to a judge thereof by the interested parties, supported by evidence that, notwithstanding such bond and guarantee, use continues to be made of the house in contravention of the provisions of this Division, the judge may cancel the said bond and order the confiscation of the deposit in favour of the State, and the renewal of the registration of the judgment ordering the closing of the house or its demolition or removal, as the case may be.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
Master Electricians Act	M-3	<p>29. Proceedings instituted under section 28 shall be within the competence of the Court of Québec or of the Superior Court, according to the amount of the penalty.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for suits which must be heard and decided by preference shall apply.</p> <p>The action shall be taken in the judicial district where the contract was obtained, or in the district where the bid depository is located, or in that in which the defendant is</p>	<p>29. Proceedings instituted under section 28 shall be within the competence of the Court of Québec or of the Superior Court, according to the amount of the penalty.</p> <p>Such proceedings are considered to be an urgent application requiring to be heard by preference in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The action shall be taken in the judicial district where the contract was obtained, or in the district where the bid depository is located, or in that in which the defendant is</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>domiciled.</p> <p>It may be commenced within two years after the day when the cause of action arose.</p> <p>In all cases an appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal.</p>	<p>domiciled.</p> <p>It may be commenced within two years after the day when the cause of action arose.</p> <p>In all cases an appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal.</p>	
Master Pipe-Mechanics Act	M-4	<p>28. Proceedings under section 27 shall be within the competence of the Court of Québec or of the Superior Court, according to the amount of the penalty.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for suits which must be heard and decided by preference shall apply.</p> <p>The action shall be taken in the judicial district where the contract was obtained, or in that where the bid depository is located, or in that in which the defendant is domiciled.</p> <p>It may be commenced within two years after the day when the cause of action arose.</p> <p>In all cases an appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal.</p>	<p>28. Proceedings under section 27 shall be within the competence of the Court of Québec or of the Superior Court, according to the amount of the penalty.</p> <p>Such proceedings are considered to be an urgent application requiring to be heard by preference in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The action shall be taken in the judicial district where the contract was obtained, or in that where the bid depository is located, or in that in which the defendant is domiciled.</p> <p>It may be commenced within two years after the day when the cause of action arose.</p> <p>In all cases an appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal.</p>	Art. 782
Veterinary Surgeons Act	M-8	<p>27. (1) Every veterinary surgeon ceasing to practise his profession may relieve himself from the payment of contributions during the time he does not practise, by previously paying the arrears due by him and by giving written notice to the secretary of his intention no longer to practise his profession.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>A decision by the board of directors to object to re-entry on the</p>	<p>27. (1) Every veterinary surgeon ceasing to practise his profession may relieve himself from the payment of contributions during the time he does not practise, by previously paying the arrears due by him and by giving written notice to the secretary of his intention no longer to practise his profession.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>A decision by the board of directors to object to re-entry on the</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		roll shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); the decision may be appealed from to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code (chapter C-26).	roll shall be served on the applicant in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); the decision may be appealed from to the Professions Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code (chapter C-26).	Enlever après verif. Art. 782
Medical Act	M-9	<p>18. The board of directors may hold an inquiry on any matter related to medical deontology, the discipline of the members of the Order and the dignity of the profession.</p> <p>For the purposes of that inquiry, the board of directors shall delegate a member of the Order who may obtain from any physician, institution or patient all information he deems useful, without any of them being entitled to invoke professional secrecy.</p> <p>On refusal to answer or to file any document in connection with the inquiry or to allow the taking of copy of such a document, the Order may obtain, on a motion duly served on the interested party, an order of the Superior Court equivalent to an order for contempt of court.</p>	<p>18. The board of directors may hold an inquiry on any matter related to medical deontology, the discipline of the members of the Order and the dignity of the profession.</p> <p>For the purposes of that inquiry, the board of directors shall delegate a member of the Order who may obtain from any physician, institution or patient all information he deems useful, without any of them being entitled to invoke professional secrecy.</p> <p>On refusal to answer or to file any document in connection with the inquiry or to allow the taking of copy of such a document, the Order may obtain, on an application duly served on the interested party, an order of the Superior Court equivalent to an order for contempt of court.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
Cullers Act	M-12.1	21. Revocation or suspension of a licence has effect from the date of its service upon the holder of the licence.	21. Revocation or suspension of a licence has effect from the date of its notification to the holder of the licence.	Art. 783
Mining Act	M-13.1	55. Every decision refusing a notice of staking or a notice of map designation must be in writing and give the reasons on which it is based. A copy of the decision shall be sent to the interested person within 15 days by certified or registered mail .	55. Every decision refusing a notice of staking or a notice of map designation must be in writing and give the reasons on which it is based. A copy of the decision shall be sent to the interested person within 15 days by registered mail .	Art. 778, par. 10
		101.1. Notwithstanding the first paragraph of section 101, the Minister may, if part of the parcel of land concerned by the application for a mining lease is already subject to an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances, postpone the granting of the mining lease until the applicant has obtained the consent of the holder of the exclusive lease to exercise, should the lease	101.1. Notwithstanding the first paragraph of section 101, the Minister may, if part of the parcel of land concerned by the application for a mining lease is already subject to an exclusive lease to mine surface mineral substances, postpone the granting of the mining lease until the applicant has obtained the consent of the holder of the exclusive lease to exercise, should the lease	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>be granted, a right of access to or the right to perform mining operations on the land concerned or, failing agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid to the holder of the exclusive lease, until an application for the fixing of compensation has been filed with the competent court. An application for the fixing of compensation is introduced by motion; it is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The Minister may refuse to grant the mining lease if the applicant, six months after a decision by the Minister to postpone the granting of the lease, has not obtained the consent of the holder of the exclusive lease or has not filed an application for the fixing of compensation with the competent court.</p>	<p>be granted, a right of access to or the right to perform mining operations on the land concerned or, failing agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid to the holder of the exclusive lease, until an application for the fixing of compensation has been filed with the competent court. An application for the fixing of compensation is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The Minister may refuse to grant the mining lease if the applicant, six months after a decision by the Minister to postpone the granting of the lease, has not obtained the consent of the holder of the exclusive lease or has not filed an application for the fixing of compensation with the competent court.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>151.1. No exclusive lease may be granted in respect of land that is subject to one or several non-exclusive leases at the time the application is made, unless the person applying for the exclusive lease has, beforehand, reached an agreement with each lessee under a non-exclusive lease as to the amount of and the terms and conditions applicable to the compensation he is entitled to receive.</p> <p>When an agreement has been reached with every lessee under a non-exclusive lease concerned, the Minister shall transmit to each lessee a notice informing him that, notwithstanding section 147, his lease expires 90 days after the date of the notice. The Minister shall grant the exclusive lease at the expiry of the period of 90 days.</p> <p>Any dispute concerning the determination of the amount of and the terms and conditions applicable to the compensation shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of the person</p>	<p>151.1. No exclusive lease may be granted in respect of land that is subject to one or several non-exclusive leases at the time the application is made, unless the person applying for the exclusive lease has, beforehand, reached an agreement with each lessee under a non-exclusive lease as to the amount of and the terms and conditions applicable to the compensation he is entitled to receive.</p> <p>When an agreement has been reached with every lessee under a non-exclusive lease concerned, the Minister shall transmit to each lessee a notice informing him that, notwithstanding section 147, his lease expires 90 days after the date of the notice. The Minister shall grant the exclusive lease at the expiry of the period of 90 days.</p> <p>Any dispute concerning the determination of the amount of and the terms and conditions applicable to the compensation shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of the person</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		applying for the exclusive lease or of a lessee under a non-exclusive lease, in accordance with the provisions of Book VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) . The decision of the arbitrator shall have the effect of an agreement between the parties.	applying for the exclusive lease or of a lessee under a non-exclusive lease, in accordance with the provisions of Title II of Book VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) . The decision of the arbitrator shall have the effect of an agreement between the parties.	Art. 782
		<p>194.2. The Minister may cancel an authorization to produce brine where a lease relating to the production of mineral substances or the operation of an underground reservoir on the land for which the authorization was granted is entered into by the Minister.</p> <p>The holder of the lease shall, where applicable, pay compensation to the person whose authorization is cancelled, calculated on the basis of the investments made for brine production, as well as a lump sum payment equal to the difference between the average annual well head value for the period prior to cancellation and the average annual payment paid pursuant to section 204 during that period, multiplied by the number of years of operation lost by reason of the cancellation. Failing agreement concerning the amount of compensation, it shall be fixed by the court having jurisdiction. An application for the fixing of compensation is introduced by motion; it is heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>194.2. The Minister may cancel an authorization to produce brine where a lease relating to the production of mineral substances or the operation of an underground reservoir on the land for which the authorization was granted is entered into by the Minister.</p> <p>The holder of the lease shall, where applicable, pay compensation to the person whose authorization is cancelled, calculated on the basis of the investments made for brine production, as well as a lump sum payment equal to the difference between the average annual well head value for the period prior to cancellation and the average annual payment paid pursuant to section 204 during that period, multiplied by the number of years of operation lost by reason of the cancellation. Failing agreement concerning the amount of compensation, it shall be fixed by the court having jurisdiction. An application for the fixing of compensation is heard and decided by preference.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>211. Where a person is in illegal possession of any parcel of land that is subject to a mining right on land of the domain of the State refuses to relinquish possession, the Minister, or the holder of a right to engage in mining or production, may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an order in the form of a writ of possession.</p> <p>In such a case, sections 60 to 62 of the Act respecting lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1) apply, adapted as</p>	<p>211. Where a person is in illegal possession of any parcel of land that is subject to a mining right on land of the domain of the State refuses to relinquish possession, the Minister, or the holder of a right to engage in mining or production, may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an order in the form of an eviction order.</p> <p>In such a case, sections 60 to 62 of the Act respecting lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-8.1) apply, adapted as</p>	Art. 778, par. 8

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		required.	required.	
		<p>262. The Government shall, by certified or registered mail, send a notice of its intention to revoke the rights referred to in section 261 to the grantee or owner at his last known address.</p> <p>The notice shall be published in two consecutive issues of the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>, and twice at an interval of seven days in a daily or weekly newspaper published in Montréal and in every judicial district in which all or part of the land affected by the revocation is situated.</p>	<p>262. The Government shall, by registered mail, send a notice of its intention to revoke the rights referred to in section 261 to the grantee or owner at his last known address.</p> <p>The notice shall be published in two consecutive issues of the <i>Gazette officielle du Québec</i>, and twice at an interval of seven days in a daily or weekly newspaper published in Montréal and in every judicial district in which all or part of the land affected by the revocation is situated.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>285. An application for revocation under section 280 presented by an interested person must</p> <p>(1) clearly and briefly state the facts supporting it and be signed by the interested person;</p> <p>(2) be accompanied with the fee prescribed by regulation, a sworn statement attesting the truth of the facts alleged and a sketch clearly indicating the irregularities of the staking, where such is the case;</p> <p>(3) be transmitted, within reasonable time, by registered or certified mail to the registrar and the holder of the mining right concerned;</p> <p>(4) be accompanied with proof of the sending of the application to the holder of the mining right concerned.</p> <p>A copy of the application is sent by the registrar to the Minister.</p> <p>The mailing of the application for revocation shall interrupt</p>	<p>285. An application for revocation under section 280 presented by an interested person must</p> <p>(1) clearly and briefly state the facts supporting it and be signed by the interested person;</p> <p>(2) be accompanied with the fee prescribed by regulation, an affidavit attesting the truth of the facts alleged and a sketch clearly indicating the irregularities of the staking, where such is the case;</p> <p>(3) be transmitted, within reasonable time, by registered mail to the registrar and the holder of the mining right concerned;</p> <p>(4) be accompanied with proof of the sending of the application to the holder of the mining right concerned.</p> <p>A copy of the application is sent by the registrar to the Minister.</p> <p>The mailing of the application for revocation shall interrupt the time limits provided for in section 280.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the time limits provided for in section 280.		
		291. Every decision rendered pursuant to section 42.4, 53, 58, 58.1, 61, 63, 74, 101, 101.1, 104 or 120, the second paragraph of section 141, section 147, 148, 169, 169.2, 179, 188, 194, 199, 230 or 231, the first paragraph of section 232.5, subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 232.6, the first paragraph of section 232.7, 232.8 or 232.11, or section 234, 254, 278, 279, 280 or 281, must be in writing and give the reasons on which it is based. It shall be transmitted to the person concerned and, in the case of a decision rendered pursuant to section 42.4, to every holder of a mining right that may be affected by the decision, within fifteen days by registered or certified mail .	291. Every decision rendered pursuant to section 42.4, 53, 58, 58.1, 61, 63, 74, 101, 101.1, 104 or 120, the second paragraph of section 141, section 147, 148, 169, 169.2, 179, 188, 194, 199, 230 or 231, the first paragraph of section 232.5, subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 232.6, the first paragraph of section 232.7, 232.8 or 232.11, or section 234, 254, 278, 279, 280 or 281, must be in writing and give the reasons on which it is based. It shall be transmitted to the person concerned and, in the case of a decision rendered pursuant to section 42.4, to every holder of a mining right that may be affected by the decision, within fifteen days by registered mail .	Art. 778, par. 10
		297. The appeal is brought by a motion served on the Minister.	297. The appeal is brought by an application served on the Minister.	Terminological harmonisation
		298. The appellant shall file the motion in the office of the Court of Québec of the judicial district of his domicile or principal establishment or of the district where the facts which gave rise to the decision occurred, within 30 days after receipt of the decision by the appellant.	298. The appellant shall file the application in the office of the Court of Québec of the judicial district of his domicile or principal establishment or of the district where the facts which gave rise to the decision occurred, within 30 days after receipt of the decision by the appellant.	Terminological harmonisation
		299. Upon service of the motion , the Minister shall transmit the record of the decision appealed from to the Court of Québec.	299. Upon service of the application , the Minister shall transmit the record of the decision appealed from to the Court of Québec.	Terminological harmonisation
		301. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed in article 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) , adopt the rules of practice which, in its judgment, are necessary for the application of this chapter.	301. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed in articles 63 to 65 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) , adopt the regulations which, in its judgment, are necessary for the application of this chapter.	Art. 782 Art. 778, par. 13
An Act respecting the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale and the Commission des	M-15.001	17.2. The Commission may appear before the courts as plaintiff or as defendant. Articles 94, 94.2, 94.6, 94.7 and 94.9 of the Code of Civil	17.2. The Commission may appear before the courts as plaintiff or as defendant. Articles 80, 81 and 180 of the Code of Civil Procedure	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
partenaires du marché du travail		Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to the Commission, with the necessary modifications.	(chapter C-25.01) apply to the Commission, with the necessary modifications.	
An Act respecting the Ministère de la Justice	M-19	<p>17. Notwithstanding any inconsistent legislative provision, the judicial costs and fees or other fees owed to an advocate or notary in the employ of the Government or a public agency for professional services rendered in the discharge of his office belong to the State or to the public agency and, when recovered, shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund or to the public agency.</p> <p>“Public agency” means a legal person or agency to which the National Assembly, the Government or a minister appoints the majority of the members, to which the officers or employees are appointed in accordance with the Public Service Act (chapter F-3.1.1), or at least half of whose capital stock is derived from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</p>	<p>17. Notwithstanding any inconsistent legislative provision, the judicial costs or other fees owed to an advocate or notary in the employ of the Government or a public agency for professional services rendered in the discharge of his office belong to the State or to the public agency and, when recovered, shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund or to the public agency.</p> <p>“Public agency” means a legal person or agency to which the National Assembly, the Government or a minister appoints the majority of the members, to which the officers or employees are appointed in accordance with the Public Service Act (chapter F-3.1.1), or at least half of whose capital stock is derived from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</p>	Art. 778, par. 4
An Act respecting the Ministère des Affaires municipales, des Régions et de l'Occupation du territoire	M-22.1	<p>13. Any advice or recommendation referred to in section 12 shall be sent to the most senior officer and to the secretary of the municipal body by registered or certified mail. The most senior officer and the secretary shall refer any advice or recommendation received to the council at its next regular sitting. If the advice or recommendation is sent to a municipal body other than a local municipality, the Minister shall send a copy to any local municipality with ties to the municipal body.</p> <p>If the Minister so orders in the letter sent by registered or certified mail, the secretary shall publish the letter or, as applicable, a summary provided by the Minister, in the manner prescribed for the publication of the public notices of the municipal body or, if no publication rules exist, in the manner prescribed by the Minister.</p>	<p>13. Any advice or recommendation referred to in section 12 shall be sent to the most senior officer and to the secretary of the municipal body by registered mail. The most senior officer and the secretary shall refer any advice or recommendation received to the council at its next regular sitting. If the advice or recommendation is sent to a municipal body other than a local municipality, the Minister shall send a copy to any local municipality with ties to the municipal body.</p> <p>If the Minister so orders in the letter, the secretary shall publish the letter or, as applicable, a summary provided by the Minister, in the manner prescribed for the publication of the public notices of the municipal body or, if no publication rules exist, in the manner prescribed by the Minister.</p> <p>For the purposes of this section,</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>For the purposes of this section,</p> <p>“most senior officer” means, in the case of a local municipality, a regional county municipality or a metropolitan community and any other municipal body, the mayor, warden, or chair, respectively;</p> <p>“secretary” means</p> <p>(1) in the case of a local municipality or a regional county municipality, the secretary-treasurer or the clerk; or</p> <p>(2) in the case of a metropolitan community or any other municipal body, the secretary.</p>	<p>“most senior officer” means, in the case of a local municipality, a regional county municipality or a metropolitan community and any other municipal body, the mayor, warden, or chair, respectively;</p> <p>“secretary” means</p> <p>(1) in the case of a local municipality or a regional county municipality, the secretary-treasurer or the clerk; or</p> <p>(2) in the case of a metropolitan community or any other municipal body, the secretary.</p>	
		<p>16.1. Despite any general law or special Act, persons designated under section 15 or 16 may not be compelled to give testimony relating to information obtained in the performance of their duties or to produce a document containing such information.</p> <p>Such persons may not be prosecuted by reason of an act they have done or failed to do in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised nor an injunction granted against persons designated under section 15 or 16, if acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered contrary to</p>	<p>16.1. Despite any general law or special Act, persons designated under section 15 or 16 may not be compelled to give testimony relating to information obtained in the performance of their duties or to produce a document containing such information.</p> <p>Such persons may not be prosecuted by reason of an act they have done or failed to do in good faith in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor an injunction granted against persons designated under section 15 or 16, if acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any proceeding instituted or decision rendered</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the first paragraph.	contrary to the first paragraph.	
An Act respecting the Ministère des Transports	M-28	<p>11.6. For the purposes of paragraph <i>i</i> of section 3, the Minister may, in contracts to which he is a party, including contracts awarded after calls for public tenders, stipulate that small bulk trucking enterprises that subscribe to the brokerage service of an association holding a brokerage permit issued under the Transport Act (chapter T-12) shall participate in the performance of the contract to the extent and on the conditions he determines, particularly with respect to the tariff applicable.</p> <p>The Minister may also require a municipality to include a similar stipulation for the benefit of such small enterprises in any contracts it awards in carrying out an agreement made with the Minister of Transport for the execution of road works referred to in paragraph <i>i</i> of section 3.</p> <p>In carrying out an agreement referred to in the second paragraph, a municipality may even include the stipulation in contracts which also include works other than those provided for in the agreement.</p> <p>The Minister may direct an association holding a brokerage permit to provide brokerage services, on the conditions the Minister determines, to the subscribers of an association that has applied for a brokerage permit under the Transport Act and enable those subscribers to participate in the performance of contracts referred to in the first paragraph until the decision of the Commission des transports on their association's application for a brokerage permit takes effect. For the purposes of this paragraph, the Minister may designate a person to inquire into the activities and operation of the association holding the brokerage permit and report to the Minister. Failure to comply</p>	<p>11.6. For the purposes of paragraph <i>i</i> of section 3, the Minister may, in contracts to which he is a party, including contracts awarded after calls for public tenders, stipulate that small bulk trucking enterprises that subscribe to the brokerage service of an association holding a brokerage permit issued under the Transport Act (chapter T-12) shall participate in the performance of the contract to the extent and on the conditions he determines, particularly with respect to the tariff applicable.</p> <p>The Minister may also require a municipality to include a similar stipulation for the benefit of such small enterprises in any contracts it awards in carrying out an agreement made with the Minister of Transport for the execution of road works referred to in paragraph <i>i</i> of section 3.</p> <p>In carrying out an agreement referred to in the second paragraph, a municipality may even include the stipulation in contracts which also include works other than those provided for in the agreement.</p> <p>The Minister may direct an association holding a brokerage permit to provide brokerage services, on the conditions the Minister determines, to the subscribers of an association that has applied for a brokerage permit under the Transport Act and enable those subscribers to participate in the performance of contracts referred to in the first paragraph until the decision of the Commission des transports on their association's application for a brokerage permit takes effect. For the purposes of this paragraph, the Minister may designate a person to inquire into the activities and operation of the association holding the brokerage permit and report to the Minister. Failure to comply</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>with the Minister's direction is cause for revocation of the association's brokerage permit.</p> <p>The Minister may, on the conditions the Minister determines, issue a temporary permit to stand in lieu of a brokerage permit issued under the Transport Act to an association that has applied for a brokerage permit under that Act and enable the subscribers to the brokerage service of that association to participate in the performance of contracts referred to in the first paragraph until the decision of the Commission des transports on the association's application for a brokerage permit takes effect. For the purposes of this paragraph, the Minister may designate a person to inquire into the activities, operation and representativeness of the association, to hold such consultations as the Minister determines and to report to the Minister. The temporary permit may be revoked or suspended by the Minister.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no remedy under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Minister or the person designated by the Minister for acts performed under this section.</p>	<p>with the Minister's direction is cause for revocation of the association's brokerage permit.</p> <p>The Minister may, on the conditions the Minister determines, issue a temporary permit to stand in lieu of a brokerage permit issued under the Transport Act to an association that has applied for a brokerage permit under that Act and enable the subscribers to the brokerage service of that association to participate in the performance of contracts referred to in the first paragraph until the decision of the Commission des transports on the association's application for a brokerage permit takes effect. For the purposes of this paragraph, the Minister may designate a person to inquire into the activities, operation and representativeness of the association, to hold such consultations as the Minister determines and to report to the Minister. The temporary permit may be revoked or suspended by the Minister.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Minister or the person designated by the Minister for acts performed under this section.</p>	Art. 778, par. 11
		<p>12.21.3. An inspector may, by a request sent by registered or certified mail or personal service, require from a person, within a reasonable time specified by the inspector, any information or document related to the application of this Act or another Act the Minister is responsible for administering.</p>	<p>12.21.3. An inspector may, by a request sent by registered mail or personal service, require from a person, within a reasonable time specified by the inspector, any information or document related to the application of this Act or another Act the Minister is responsible for administering.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting the marketing of agricultural, food and fish products	M-35.1	<p>21. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse provided for in articles 33 and 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted</p>	<p>21. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the</p>	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		against the Régie or any of its members acting in its or his official capacity.	Régie or any of its members acting in its or his official capacity.	
		22. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul summarily any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 21.	22. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul summarily any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to section 21.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
		<p>43. The Régie may, of its own initiative or at the request of an interested person, order a marketing board or any person engaged in the production or marketing of a product marketed under a plan, to perform or not to perform a particular act where it is of the opinion that such act or omission may hinder the carrying out of the plan, a by-law, a homologated agreement or an arbitration award.</p> <p>The Régie may also decide on the payability of a sum of money under a plan, a by-law, a homologated agreement, an arbitration award in lieu of an agreement or a decision in lieu of an arbitration award, and order its payment.</p> <p>Any decision made by the Régie under the first and second paragraphs may be homologated by the Superior Court on a motion by the Régie or an interested person, and after homologation it becomes executory as a judgment of the Court.</p>	<p>43. The Régie may, of its own initiative or at the request of an interested person, order a marketing board or any person engaged in the production or marketing of a product marketed under a plan, to perform or not to perform a particular act where it is of the opinion that such act or omission may hinder the carrying out of the plan, a by-law, a homologated agreement or an arbitration award.</p> <p>The Régie may also decide on the payability of a sum of money under a plan, a by-law, a homologated agreement, an arbitration award in lieu of an agreement or a decision in lieu of an arbitration award, and order its payment.</p> <p>Any decision made by the Régie under the first and second paragraphs may be homologated by the Superior Court on an application by the Régie or an interested person, and after homologation it becomes executory as a judgment of the Court.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		69. The remedies of several producers against the same person may be joined in a single suit and, notwithstanding article 67 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), the total amount of the claim shall determine court jurisdiction in first instance and in appeal.	69. The remedies of several producers against the same person may be joined in a single suit and, notwithstanding the third paragraph of section 35 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), the total amount of the claim shall determine court jurisdiction in first instance and in appeal.	Art. 782
		153. Before revoking or suspending a certificate, the Régie must notify the holder in writing as prescribed by section 5 of the Act respecting administrative justice (chapter J-3) and allow the holder at least 10 days to present observations.	153. Before revoking or suspending a certificate, the Régie must notify the holder in writing as prescribed by section 5 of the Act respecting administrative justice (chapter J-3) and allow the holder at least 10 days to present observations.	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>However, the Régie is not bound by the requirements prescribed by the first paragraph where it suspends a certificate for not more than 15 days if it has reasonable grounds for believing that the holder is or is about to become insolvent.</p> <p>The Régie shall send a certified copy of its decision, stating the grounds upon which it is based, by registered or certified mail to the interested person and to the marketing board concerned or to the certified association, as the case may be.</p>	<p>However, the Régie is not bound by the requirements prescribed by the first paragraph where it suspends a certificate for not more than 15 days if it has reasonable grounds for believing that the holder is or is about to become insolvent.</p> <p>The Régie shall send a certified copy of its decision, stating the grounds upon which it is based, by registered mail to the interested person and to the marketing board concerned or to the certified association, as the case may be.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>196. No proceedings may be brought under section 195 unless the Régie has sent to the contravener, by registered or certified mail, a notice of not less than 10 days describing the offence and enjoining him to perform his obligations.</p> <p>Payment of the required amounts within the time fixed in the notice is a bar to penal proceedings.</p>	<p>196. No proceedings may be brought under section 195 unless the Régie has sent to the contravener, by registered mail, a notice of not less than 10 days describing the offence and enjoining him to perform his obligations.</p> <p>Payment of the required amounts within the time fixed in the notice is a bar to penal proceedings.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting the implementation of the Agreement on Internal Trade	M-35.1.1	<p>7. A decision by a Presiding Body to award costs, whether to a government pursuant to Article 1706.1(4)(b) of the Agreement or to a person pursuant to Article 1716(3) of the Agreement, may be filed with the Superior Court.</p> <p>The same holds for a decision by a Compliance Panel to order the payment of a monetary penalty pursuant to Article 1707(11)(b) of the Agreement.</p> <p>On being thus filed, the decision has all the effects of a final judgment of the Superior Court and, despite article 568 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), becomes enforceable 60 days after the date on which it is rendered.</p>	<p>7. A decision by a Presiding Body to award costs, whether to a government pursuant to Article 1706.1(4)(b) of the Agreement or to a person pursuant to Article 1719(3)(f) of the Agreement, may be filed with the Superior Court.</p> <p>The same holds for a decision by a Compliance Panel to order the payment of a monetary penalty pursuant to Article 1707(11)(b) of the Agreement.</p> <p>On being thus filed, the decision has all the effects of a final judgment of the Superior Court and, despite article 656 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), becomes enforceable 60 days after the date on which it is rendered.</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting the implementation of international trade	M-35.2	<p>8. The Commission for Environmental Cooperation or the Commission for Labor Cooperation, as the case may be, may file at the office of the Superior Court a certified copy of any</p>	<p>8. The Commission for Environmental Cooperation or the Commission for Labor Cooperation, as the case may be, may file at the office of the Superior Court a certified copy of any</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
agreements		<p>determination by an arbitral panel that is a panel determination described in Annex 36A of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation or in Annex 41A of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation which imposes on Québec, upon failure by Québec for fully implement an action plan in such matters, full implementation of the action plan or a monetary enforcement assessment. The filing shall be made in the circumstances provided for in the aforesaid annexes.</p> <p>When filed, an arbitral panel determination has all the effects of a final judgment of the Superior Court against the Gouvernement du Québec, and is not subject to appeal.</p> <p>A certified copy of any determination on environmental or labor cooperation by an arbitral panel established under an agreement referred to in section 2 may also be filed at the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>Where that is the case, the procedural requirements for the carrying out of the third paragraph and the effects of the filing shall be determined in the order made under section 2, which shall have precedence over the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>determination by an arbitral panel that is a panel determination described in Annex 36A of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation or in Annex 41A of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation which imposes on Québec, upon failure by Québec for fully implement an action plan in such matters, full implementation of the action plan or a monetary enforcement assessment. The filing shall be made in the circumstances provided for in the aforesaid annexes.</p> <p>When filed, an arbitral panel determination has all the effects of final judgment of the Superior Court against the Gouvernement du Québec, and is not subject to appeal.</p> <p>A certified copy of any determination on environmental or labor cooperation by an arbitral panel established under an agreement referred to in section 2 may also be filed at the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>Where that is the case, the procedural requirements for the carrying out of the third paragraph and the effects of the filing shall be determined in the order made under section 2, which shall have precedence over the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting the mode of payment for electric and gas service in certain buildings	M-37	<p>2. If the debtor for such a service does not pay the cost thereof within forty-five days of receiving the account, the electric or gas supplier may, by motion, obtain from a judge or the clerk of the Superior Court, the assignment of part of each rent in the building, on the terms and conditions provided in this Act.</p> <p>If the account is sent by mail, it is deemed received on being mailed.</p>	<p>2. If the debtor for such a service does not pay the cost thereof within forty-five days of receiving the account, the electric or gas supplier may apply to a judge or the clerk of the Superior Court for assignment of part of each rent in the building, on the terms and conditions provided in this Act.</p> <p>If the account is sent by mail, it is deemed received on being mailed.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		3. The motion shall be presented in the office of the court of	3. The application shall be presented in the office of the court	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the district where the building is located.</p> <p>It shall be served on the owner or the lessor of the building and on the person to whom the account is usually sent, if such person is neither the owner nor the lessor.</p> <p>Notice of the service shall be given to the hypothecary creditor, if any.</p> <p>The motion shall be heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The judgment on the motion shall be executory notwithstanding appeal.</p>	<p>of the district where the building is located.</p> <p>It shall be served on the owner or the lessor of the building and on the person to whom the account is usually sent, if such person is neither the owner nor the lessor.</p> <p>Notice of the service shall be given to the hypothecary creditor, if any.</p> <p>The application shall be heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The judgment on the application shall be executory notwithstanding appeal.</p>	<p>harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>4. The judge or the clerk shall accede to the motion on mere evidence that the account has not been fully discharged.</p>	<p>4. The judge or the clerk shall accede to the application on mere evidence that the account has not been fully discharged.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>5. At or before the hearing of the motion, the debtor shall file a sworn statement setting forth, for each lessee:</p> <p>(a) his name and address, and the number of the unit, if any;</p> <p>(b) the amount of the rent;</p> <p>(c) the date on which the rent becomes due; and</p> <p>(d) the date on which the lease expires.</p> <p>The statement must also indicate those units which are vacant.</p>	<p>5. At or before the hearing of the application, the debtor shall file an affidavit setting forth, for each lessee:</p> <p>(a) his name and address, and the number of the unit, if any;</p> <p>(b) the amount of the rent;</p> <p>(c) the date on which the rent becomes due; and</p> <p>(d) the date on which the lease expires.</p> <p>The statement must also indicate those units which are vacant.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
An Act respecting labour standards	N-1.1	<p>39.0.0.3. The employer or another debtor concerned may, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), oppose enforcement of the decision on any ground set out in that Code or in paragraphs 1 to 5 of article 3155 of the Civil</p>	<p>39.0.0.3. The employer or another debtor concerned may, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), oppose enforcement of the decision on any ground set out in that Code or in paragraphs 1 to 5 of article 3155 of the Civil</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Code.	Code.	
		107. Where the Commission refuses to proceed with an inquiry under section 106 or where it finds that the complaint is groundless, it shall give notice of its decision to the complainant by registered or certified mail , giving the reasons therefor and informing him of his right to apply for a review of the decision.	107. Where the Commission refuses to proceed with an inquiry under section 106 or where it finds that the complaint is groundless, it shall give notice of its decision to the complainant by registered mail , giving the reasons therefor and informing him of his right to apply for a review of the decision.	Art. 778, par. 10
		107.1. The complainant may, within 30 days of receiving the decision referred to in section 107, apply in writing for a review thereof. The Commission must render a final decision by registered or certified mail within 30 days of receiving the application from the complainant.	107.1. The complainant may, within 30 days of receiving the decision referred to in section 107, apply in writing for a review thereof. The Commission must render a final decision by registered mail within 30 days of receiving the application from the complainant.	Art. 778, par. 10
		116. A notice of inquiry sent by the Commission to the employer by registered or certified mail suspends prescription in respect of all his employees for six months from the date of mailing.	116. A notice of inquiry sent by the Commission to the employer by registered mail suspends prescription in respect of all his employees for six months from the date of mailing.	Art. 778, par. 10
		122. (...) (3) on the ground that a seizure by garnishment has been or may be effected against such employee; (...)	122. (...) (3) on the ground that a seizure of property in the hands of a third person has been or may be effected against such employee; (...)	Art. 778, par. 7
Notarial Act	N-2	140. (1) The executive committee or the president may request that the files relating to any notary's records that may be subject to provisional custody be placed under seal until a provisional guardian is appointed or until the records are transferred or deposited. Such request shall be made by motion to the clerk for the district in which the notary to whom the records belong last practised. The clerk shall have full and	140. (1) The executive committee or the president may request that the files relating to any notary's records that may be subject to provisional custody be placed under seal until a provisional guardian is appointed or until the records are transferred or deposited. Such request shall be made by an application to the clerk for the district in which the notary to whom the records belong last practised. The clerk shall have	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>complete jurisdiction in the matter.</p> <p>(2) The clerk seized of the motion shall order the files relating to such records to be placed under seal, notwithstanding any written or oral contestation, until final judgment is rendered on the motion.</p>	<p>full and complete jurisdiction in the matter.</p> <p>(2) The clerk seized of the application shall order the files relating to such records to be placed under seal, notwithstanding any written or oral contestation, until final judgment is rendered on the application.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>142. Any person in possession of the records to which a provisional guardian is appointed shall remit the same to the guardian with the files relating thereto, as soon as the notice of appointment of the provisional guardian is served upon him. Any delay in doing so shall render such person liable to a fine of \$25 for each day's delay from the service of the notice. If the person who infringes this section is a notary, he shall also be liable to the disciplinary penalties prescribed by the Professional Code (chapter C-26).</p>	<p>142. Any person in possession of the records to which a provisional guardian is appointed shall remit the same to the guardian with the files relating thereto, as soon as the notice of appointment of the provisional guardian is notified to him. Any delay in doing so shall render such person liable to a fine of \$25 for each day's delay from the notification of the notice. If the person who infringes this section is a notary, he shall also be liable to the disciplinary penalties prescribed by the Professional Code (chapter C-26).</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>144. (1) If the person in possession of the records refuses to allow the syndic to take possession thereof, the latter, on the president's order, must by a motion to the Superior Court or to a judge of such court, accompanied by an affidavit in support of its allegations, apply in the name of the Order for the issuance of an order for the delivery of the said records and files to the provisional guardian. Such motion shall be served upon the party in the case at least one clear day before its presentation, or, in the event of absence, in the manner determined by the court or judge. Such motion may be presented and heard at any time, in term or in vacation.</p> <p>(2) The court or judge seized of the motion, after any further evidence deemed necessary, shall order the immediate delivery to the provisional guardian of the said records and files, notwithstanding any written or oral contestation, until final judgment is rendered on the motion.</p>	<p>144. (1) If the person in possession of the records refuses to allow the syndic to take possession thereof, the latter, on the president's order, must by an application to the Superior Court or to a judge of such court, accompanied by an affidavit in support of its allegations, apply in the name of the Order for the issuance of an order for the delivery of the said records and files to the provisional guardian. Such application shall be served upon the party in the case at least one clear day before its presentation, or, in the event of absence, in the manner determined by the court or judge. Such application may be presented and heard at any time, in term or in vacation.</p> <p>(2) The court or judge seized of the application, after any further evidence deemed necessary, shall order the immediate delivery to the provisional guardian of the said records and files, notwithstanding any written or oral contestation, until final judgment is rendered on the application.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		150. The executive committee may order the deposit, pending a decision, of the records of any notary against whom there is an accusation or complaint of a disciplinary nature. Such notary shall deposit his records within 48 hours of the service which must be made upon him of such order.	150. The executive committee may order the deposit, pending a decision, of the records of any notary against whom there is an accusation or complaint of a disciplinary nature. Such notary shall deposit his records within 48 hours of the notification which must be made to him of such order.	Art. 783
Notaries Act	N-3	<p>7. The board of directors shall establish, by regulation, a tariff of fees for professional services provided by notaries in connection with an application presented under article 863.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The regulation, which is not subject to section 95 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26), shall be submitted to the Government, and the Government may, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, approve it with or without amendment.</p> <p>If the board of directors does not comply with the provisions of the first paragraph, the Government shall make the regulation in the place and stead of the board of directors.</p>	<p>7. The board of directors shall establish, by regulation, a tariff of fees for professional services provided by notaries in connection with an application presented under article 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The regulation, which is not subject to section 95 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26), shall be submitted to the Government, and the Government may, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, approve it with or without amendment.</p> <p>If the board of directors does not comply with the provisions of the first paragraph, the Government shall make the regulation in the place and stead of the board of directors.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>12. Every application for admission to professional training, the outcome, whether passage or failure, of such training, and every application for entry on the roll of the Order or for resumption of the right to practise shall be decided by the executive committee. To that end, the executive committee shall ascertain whether a candidate possesses the character, conduct, competence and qualifications required to practise the notarial profession.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The executive committee has the powers needed to carry out its mandate; it may, in particular, by summons signed by a</p>	<p>12. Every application for admission to professional training, the outcome, whether passage or failure, of such training, and every application for entry on the roll of the Order or for resumption of the right to practise shall be decided by the executive committee. To that end, the executive committee shall ascertain whether a candidate possesses the character, conduct, competence and qualifications required to practise the notarial profession.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The executive committee has the powers needed to carry out its mandate; it may, in particular, by summons signed by a</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>member of the executive committee, the secretary of the Order or, if applicable, a member or the secretary of the committee to which powers are delegated pursuant to subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 6, exercise the powers of the Superior Court to compel a candidate or any other person to appear, to answer under oath or to produce any information or document. The Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, with the necessary modifications, for the purposes of this paragraph.</p> <p>Entry on the roll or the authorization to resume practice may be made subject to any condition that the executive committee considers necessary for the protection of the public.</p>	<p>member of the executive committee, the secretary of the Order or, if applicable, a member or the secretary of the committee to which powers are delegated pursuant to subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of section 6, exercise the powers of the Superior Court to compel a candidate or any other person to appear, to answer under oath or to produce any information or document. The Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, with the necessary modifications, for the purposes of this paragraph.</p> <p>Entry on the roll or the authorization to resume practice may be made subject to any condition that the executive committee considers necessary for the protection of the public.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>13. The decision of the executive committee shall be served on the person concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25); the decision is subject to appeal before the Professions Tribunal, in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code (chapter C-26).</p>	<p>13. The decision of the executive committee shall be served on the person concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01); the decision is subject to appeal before the Professions Tribunal, in accordance with the provisions of Division VIII of Chapter IV of the Professional Code (chapter C-26).</p>	Art. 782
		<p>15. Subject to the provisions of section 16, no person other than a notary may, on behalf of another person,</p> <p>(1) execute acts which, under the Civil Code or any other legislative provisions, require execution in notarial form;</p> <p>(2) draw up acts under private signature relating to immovables and requiring registration in the land register or the cancellation of such registration;</p> <p>(3) prepare or draw up an agreement, motion, by-law, resolution or other similar document relating to the constitution, organization, reorganization, dissolution or voluntary winding-up of a legal person or the amalgamation of legal persons;</p>	<p>15. Subject to the provisions of section 16, no person other than a notary may, on behalf of another person,</p> <p>(1) execute acts which, under the Civil Code or any other legislative provisions, require execution in notarial form;</p> <p>(2) draw up acts under private signature relating to immovables and requiring registration in the land register or the cancellation of such registration;</p> <p>(3) prepare or draw up an agreement, application, by-law, resolution or other similar document relating to the constitution, organization, reorganization, dissolution or voluntary winding-up of a legal person or the amalgamation of legal persons;</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(...)</p> <p>(7) represent clients in any non-contentious proceeding, prepare, draw up or present any related motion on their behalf or uncontested motions in adoption proceedings, for judicial recognition of the right of ownership, for the voluntary partition of property, for the acquisition of the right of ownership by prescription, for registration in the land register or in the register of personal and movable real rights, or the correction, reduction or cancellation of a registration in either of those registers, or for the cancellation of an entry or the filing of a declaration in the register referred to in Chapter II of the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1) or the correction or deletion of any inaccurate information appearing in that register.</p>	<p>(...)</p> <p>(7) represent clients in any non-contentious proceeding, prepare, draw up or present any related application on their behalf or uncontested applications in adoption proceedings, for judicial recognition of the right of ownership, for the voluntary partition of property, for the acquisition of the right of ownership by prescription, for registration in the land register or in the register of personal and movable real rights, or the correction, reduction or cancellation of a registration in either of those registers, or for the cancellation of an entry or the filing of a declaration in the register referred to in Chapter II of the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1) or the correction or deletion of any inaccurate information appearing in that register.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>28. The secretary of the Order shall strike the name of a notary from the roll upon being informed of an incompatibility under section 27 or a judgment placing the notary under protective supervision, homologating a mandate given by the notary in anticipation of his or her inability or ordering, pursuant to article 30 of the Civil Code, the notary's confinement in a health and social services institution. The secretary shall immediately notify the notary concerned.</p> <p>The clerk of the court shall, as soon as possible, give notice of any such judgment to the secretary of the Order.</p>	<p>28. The secretary of the Order shall strike the name of a notary from the roll upon being informed of an incompatibility under section 27 or a judgment placing the notary under protective supervision, homologating a protection mandate or ordering, pursuant to article 30 of the Civil Code, the notary's confinement in a health and social services institution. The secretary shall immediately notify the notary concerned.</p> <p>The clerk of the court shall, as soon as possible, give notice of any such judgment to the secretary of the Order.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
		<p>not into force</p> <p>77. The executive committee or, in urgent cases, the president may, subject to the conditions determined by regulation of the board of directors, appoint a provisional custodian for the individual notarial records of a notary where</p>	<p>not into force</p> <p>77. The executive committee or, in urgent cases, the president may, subject to the conditions determined by regulation of the board of directors, appoint a provisional custodian for the individual notarial records of a notary where</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(1) the notary's right to practise is limited;</p> <p>(2) the notary is under investigation by a syndic of the Order or the subject of a complaint filed with the disciplinary council, or is being prosecuted for a criminal offence which, in the reasoned opinion of the executive committee or, as the case may be, the president, is closely related to the notary's professional practice;</p> <p>(3) the notary is the subject of a judicial application for the institution of protective supervision, for homologation of a mandate given in anticipation of his or her inability or for confinement in an institution pursuant to article 30 of the Civil Code;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>(1) the notary's right to practise is limited;</p> <p>(2) the notary is under investigation by a syndic of the Order or the subject of a complaint filed with the disciplinary council, or is being prosecuted for a criminal offence which, in the reasoned opinion of the executive committee or, as the case may be, the president, is closely related to the notary's professional practice;</p> <p>(3) the notary is the subject of a judicial application for the institution of protective supervision, for homologation of a protection mandate or for confinement in an institution pursuant to article 30 of the Civil Code;</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
		<p><i>Not in force :</i></p> <p>79. The executive committee or the president may require that all files relating to notarial records that may be placed under provisional custody be sealed until a provisional custodian is appointed or until the notarial records are transferred or surrendered. The application shall be made by motion to the Superior Court of the judicial district in which the notary or notaries who deposited their acts in the notarial records last practised or, in the case of shared notarial records, the district where the general partnership concerned is established. The judge or, in the judge's absence, the clerk has full and complete jurisdiction in the matter.</p>	<p><i>Not in force :</i></p> <p>79. The executive committee or the president may require that all files relating to notarial records that may be placed under provisional custody be sealed until a provisional custodian is appointed or until the notarial records are transferred or surrendered. The application shall be made to the Superior Court of the judicial district in which the notary or notaries who deposited their acts in the notarial records last practised or, in the case of shared notarial records, the district where the general partnership concerned is established. The judge or, in the judge's absence, the clerk has full and complete jurisdiction in the matter.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<i>Not in force :</i>	<i>Not in force :</i>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>80. Any person in possession of the notarial records or any other document referred to in section 77 for which a provisional custodian has been appointed shall deliver the notarial records or document to the provisional custodian on being served a notice of the latter's appointment in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). The person is liable to a fine of \$100 for each day's delay, beginning from service of the notice. Every person required to surrender notarial records who refuses or neglects to do so is liable to the same fine upon the expiry of the time given to surrender the notarial records. A notary who contravenes the provisions of this section is liable, in addition, to the disciplinary penalties prescribed by the Professional Code (chapter C-26).</p>	<p>80. Any person in possession of the notarial records or any other document referred to in section 77 for which a provisional custodian has been appointed shall deliver the notarial records or document to the provisional custodian on being notified a notice of the latter's appointment in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). The person is liable to a fine of \$100 for each day's delay, beginning from notification of the notice. Every person required to surrender notarial records who refuses or neglects to do so is liable to the same fine upon the expiry of the time given to surrender the notarial records. A notary who contravenes the provisions of this section is liable, in addition, to the disciplinary penalties prescribed by the Professional Code (chapter C-26).</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 782 Art. 783</p>
		<p><i>Not in force :</i></p> <p>81. Where a person required to comply with the provisions of section 80 refuses or neglects to do so or where it is impossible to serve the notice of appointment of the provisional custodian, any person designated by the president may, with the authorization of a judge of the Superior Court, take possession of the notarial records or of any other document subject to provisional custody or of the notarial records to be surrendered and either deliver them to the provisional custodian or surrender them to the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>The application, which is made by motion, may not be presented to the judge unless it has been served on the party concerned at least one clear day beforehand. The judge may, by way of exception, exempt the applicant from serving the application on the party concerned where the judge considers that it would compromise the preservation of the notarial records and other documents, or in urgent cases. The</p>	<p><i>Not in force :</i></p> <p>81. Where a person required to comply with the provisions of section 80 refuses or neglects to do so or where it is impossible to notify the notice of appointment of the provisional custodian, any person designated by the president may, with the authorization of a judge of the Superior Court, take possession of the notarial records or of any other document subject to provisional custody or of the notarial records to be surrendered and either deliver them to the provisional custodian or surrender them to the office of the Superior Court.</p> <p>The application may not be presented to the judge unless it has been served on the party concerned at least one clear day beforehand. The judge may, by way of exception, exempt the applicant from serving the application on the party concerned where the judge considers that it would compromise the preservation of the notarial records and other documents, or in urgent cases. The application is heard and decided by</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>application is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The judge may, subject to the specified conditions, authorize the applicant to enter, in the presence of a bailiff, any premises where the notarial records or other documents concerned are kept and, if necessary, cause any locked door, filing cabinet or safe to be opened by any necessary means.</p>	<p>preference.</p> <p>The judge may, subject to the specified conditions, authorize the applicant to enter, in the presence of a bailiff, any premises where the notarial records or other documents concerned are kept and, if necessary, cause any locked door, filing cabinet or safe to be opened by any necessary means.</p>	
		<p>93. The board of directors shall establish and maintain registers for the recording, attestation, certification, deposit, retrieval and consultation of information relating to testamentary dispositions, mandates given in anticipation of the mandator's inability, consents to organ or tissue donations, and living wills, executed <i>en minute</i> by or deposited with notaries, or information relating to the amendment or revocation thereof.</p>	<p>93. The board of directors shall establish and maintain registers for the recording, attestation, certification, deposit, retrieval and consultation of information relating to testamentary dispositions, protection mandates, consents to organ or tissue donations, and living wills, executed <i>en minute</i> by or deposited with notaries, or information relating to the amendment or revocation thereof.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
		<p>94. A notary shall periodically report to the registrar of the Order the notarial acts executed or received for deposit in his or her notarial records for which a mention must be made in the register of testamentary dispositions, in the register of mandates given in anticipation of the mandator's inability, in the register of organ and tissue donors or in the register of living wills. The report may be signed by the notary, the notary's attorney, another notary depositing acts in the same joint notarial records, a partner in a general partnership having constituted shared notarial records or, where applicable, the provisional custodian or assignee of the records.</p>	<p>94. A notary shall periodically report to the registrar of the Order the notarial acts executed or received for deposit in his or her notarial records for which a mention must be made in the register of testamentary dispositions, in the register of protection mandates, in the register of organ and tissue donors or in the register of living wills. The report may be signed by the notary, the notary's attorney, another notary depositing acts in the same joint notarial records, a partner in a general partnership having constituted shared notarial records or, where applicable, the provisional custodian or assignee of the records.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
An Act respecting the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board	O-2.1	<p>17. The benefits paid under the Program are unseizable in the same manner as salaries under article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The provisions of the first paragraph shall not prevent the application of any other Act as regards the unseizability of benefits.</p>	<p>17. The benefits paid under the Program are unseizable in the same manner as income under article 698 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The provisions of the first paragraph shall not prevent the application of any other Act as regards the unseizability of benefits.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
An Act respecting the payment of certain fines	P-2	<p>2. Every person condemned to pay a fine or a fine and costs may free himself:</p> <p>(a) by paying, before the issuing of a writ of seizure or of a warrant of commitment, the sum fixed, to the clerk of the court which or of the judge who imposed it;</p> <p>(b) by paying, after the issue of a writ of seizure or of a warrant of commitment, to any peace officer or other person charged with its execution, the total amount of the fine and costs;</p> <p>(c) by paying, after commitment, to the gaoler or keeper of the correctional facility in which he is imprisoned, the total amount of the fine and of the costs stated in the order for commitment.</p> <p>The peace officer or person charged with the execution of the writ of seizure or warrant of commitment, who receives the amount mentioned in such writ or warrant, shall forthwith pay the same to the clerk of the court which or of the judge who issued such writ or warrant.</p> <p>The gaoler or keeper of the correctional facility shall forthwith pay the sum received to the clerk of the court which or of the judge who gave the order for commitment for non-payment.</p>	<p>2. Every person condemned to pay a fine or a fine and costs may free himself:</p> <p>(a) by paying, before the issuing of a notice of execution or of a warrant of commitment, the sum fixed, to the clerk of the court which or of the judge who imposed it;</p> <p>(b) by paying, after the issue of a notice of execution or of a warrant of commitment, to any peace officer or other person charged with its execution, the total amount of the fine and costs;</p> <p>(c) by paying, after commitment, to the gaoler or keeper of the correctional facility in which he is imprisoned, the total amount of the fine and of the costs stated in the order for commitment.</p> <p>The peace officer or person charged with the execution of the notice of execution or warrant of commitment, who receives the amount mentioned in such notice or warrant, shall forthwith pay the same to the clerk of the court which or of the judge who issued such notice or warrant.</p> <p>The gaoler or keeper of the correctional facility shall forthwith pay the sum received to the clerk of the court which or of the judge who gave the order for commitment for non-payment.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
An Act respecting payment of certain witnesses	P-2.1	<p>1. Subject to the conditions of section 2, when any person is subpoenaed on behalf of the prosecution, or bound by recognizance to give evidence in the Superior Court or the Court of Québec, touching any crime or offence under the Criminal Code (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter C-</p>	<p>1. Subject to the conditions of section 2, when any person is subpoenaed on behalf of the prosecution, or bound by recognizance to give evidence in the Superior Court or the Court of Québec, touching any crime or offence under the Criminal Code (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, chapter C-</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>46) or a federal penal law, and appears before such court in obedience to such subpoena or under such recognizance, to give evidence, such court, or a judge thereof, may order the sheriff of the district to pay to such person, out of moneys to be advanced to such sheriff for that purpose out of any unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Minister of Finance, by warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, such sum as the court or judge certifies him to be entitled to under section 2, as a reasonable allowance for his trouble and loss of time.</p> <p>The sheriff, upon the production of the said order, shall forthwith pay the said sum and enter such payment in his accounts.</p> <p>The sheriff to whom any money is advanced under the authority of this Act, shall render an account thereof, with vouchers, and transmit it at such time as the Government shall direct.</p>	<p>46) or a federal penal law, and appears before such court in obedience to such subpoena or under such recognizance, to give evidence, such court, or a judge thereof, may order the bailiff of the district to pay to such person, out of moneys to be advanced to such bailiff for that purpose out of any unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Minister of Finance, by warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, such sum as the court or judge certifies him to be entitled to under section 2, as a reasonable allowance for his trouble and loss of time.</p> <p>The bailiff, upon the production of the said order, shall forthwith pay the said sum and enter such payment in his accounts.</p> <p>The bailiff to whom any money is advanced under the authority of this Act, shall render an account thereof, with vouchers, and transmit it at such time as the Government shall direct.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>2. (1) The Government shall determine by regulation, for each district, the allowance which each prosecution witness shall receive, according to such special circumstances as it may deem it should take into account.</p> <p>(2) Such allowance and such actual travelling expenses, attested under oath, shall be paid by the sheriff on the certificate of the clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court in criminal matters, as the case may be.</p>	<p>2. (1) The Government shall determine by regulation, for each district, the allowance which each prosecution witness shall receive, according to such special circumstances as it may deem it should take into account.</p> <p>(2) Such allowance and such actual travelling expenses, attested under oath, shall be paid by the bailiff on the certificate of the clerk of the Court of Québec or the clerk of the Superior Court in criminal matters, as the case may be.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
An Act to facilitate the payment of support	P-2.2	<p>5. The exemption granted by the court ceases to have effect for the duration of the obligation of support</p> <p>(1) where it is ascertained by the Minister that the debtor of support has failed to establish the trust or furnish and maintain the security;</p>	<p>5. The exemption granted by the court ceases to have effect for the duration of the obligation of support</p> <p>(1) where it is ascertained by the Minister that the debtor of support has failed to establish the trust or furnish and maintain the security;</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(2) where it is ascertained by the Minister, on application by the creditor of support, that the debtor of support has failed to make a support payment when due;</p> <p>(3) where the parties make a joint application therefor.</p> <p>The applications shall be transmitted to the Minister by registered or certified mail, accompanied with the information and documents prescribed by regulation.</p>	<p>(2) where it is ascertained by the Minister, on application by the creditor of support, that the debtor of support has failed to make a support payment when due;</p> <p>(3) where the parties make a joint application therefor.</p> <p>The applications shall be transmitted to the Minister by registered mail, accompanied with the information and documents prescribed by regulation.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>6. As soon as a judgment awarding support or revising a judgment awarding support is rendered, the clerk of the court shall notify the following information to the Minister:</p> <p>(1) the amount and due date of the support payments;</p> <p>(2) the amount of arrears in support payments, if any;</p> <p>(3) the basis of indexation of the support payments, if any, specified in the judgment;</p> <p>(4) any other information prescribed by regulation.</p> <p>The clerk of the court shall also transmit to the Minister the sworn statements provided for in article 827.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and a copy of the judgment.</p>	<p>6. As soon as a judgment awarding support or revising a judgment awarding support is rendered, the clerk of the court shall notify the following information to the Minister:</p> <p>(1) the amount and due date of the support payments;</p> <p>(2) the amount of arrears in support payments, if any;</p> <p>(3) the basis of indexation of the support payments, if any, specified in the judgment;</p> <p>(4) any other information prescribed by regulation.</p> <p>The clerk of the court shall also transmit to the Minister the statements provided for in article 444 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and a copy of the judgment.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>15. The Minister shall determine the sum that may be deducted at source having regard to the support payments to be made, up to the portion that is seizable for support debts as determined pursuant to the second paragraph of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25). Arrears in support payments and fees, if any, may be included in that sum, in such</p>	<p>15. The Minister shall determine the sum that may be deducted at source having regard to the support payments to be made, up to the portion that is seizable for support debts as determined pursuant to articles 694 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01). Arrears in support payments and fees, if any, may be included in that sum, in such</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>proportion as the Minister determines.</p> <p>For the purpose of determining that sum, the amounts referred to in subparagraphs 2 to 4 of the first paragraph of section 11 are deemed to be salary.</p>	<p>proportion as the Minister determines.</p> <p>For the purpose of determining that sum, the amounts referred to in subparagraphs 2 to 4 of the first paragraph of section 11 are deemed to be salary.</p>	
		<p>22. Every person who receives a deduction notice shall declare to the Minister any seizure by garnishment that is binding in respect of the debtor of support.</p> <p>In such a case, the deduction at source is suspended for as long as the seizure by garnishment is binding. The Minister must file his claim in the record of the seizure by garnishment in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>22. Every person who receives a deduction notice shall declare to the Minister any seizure of property in the hands of a third person that is binding in respect of the debtor of support.</p> <p>In such a case, the deduction at source is suspended for as long as the seizure is binding. The Minister must file his claim in the record of the seizure in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 7</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 7 Art. 778, par. 7 Art. 782</p>
		<p>23. Every person who deducts at source a sum under section 16 shall declare to the Minister any seizure by garnishment served on him after receipt of the deduction notice. In such a case, the deduction at source is deemed to be a seizure by garnishment from the receipt of the deduction notice, and the Minister shall give notice to the person to declare and deposit, at the office of the court having awarded the support or, in the case of support referred to in the second paragraph of section 1, at the office of the court of the domicile of the debtor of support, the seizable part of what the person owes to the debtor of support, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The Minister shall, in addition, file with the clerk of the court a statement of his claim, and notify the seizing creditor, who shall then file his claim in the record of the support case concerned.</p>	<p>23. Every person who deducts at source a sum under section 16 shall declare to the Minister any seizure of property in the hands of a third person served on him after receipt of the deduction notice. In such a case, the deduction at source is deemed to be a seizure of property in the hands of a third person from the receipt of the deduction notice, and the Minister shall give notice to the person to declare and deposit, at the office of the court having awarded the support or, in the case of support referred to in the second paragraph of section 1, at the office of the court of the domicile of the debtor of support, the seizable part of what the person owes to the debtor of support, in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The Minister shall, in addition, file with the clerk of the court a statement of his claim, and notify the seizing creditor, who shall then file his claim in the record of the support case concerned.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 7</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 7</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>25. For the purposes of collocation, a seizure by garnishment for the execution of an ordinary claim subsequent to the original</p>	<p>25. For the purposes of collocation, a seizure of property in the hands of a third person for the execution of an ordinary claim</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 7</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		judgment awarding support or subsequent to the notification of documents referred to in the second paragraph of section 1 has no effect in respect of the amount claimed by the Minister, except if that ordinary claim is another support claim.	subsequent to the original judgment awarding support or subsequent to the notification of documents referred to in the second paragraph of section 1 has no effect in respect of the amount claimed by the Minister, except if that ordinary claim is another support claim.	
		<p>57.1. To ensure the recovery of an amount owed, the Minister may, by a demand sent by registered or certified mail or served personally, require that a person, whether or not that person owes an amount under this Act, file any information or any document by registered or certified mail or by personal service, within such reasonable time as the Minister may specify.</p> <p>The person to whom the demand is addressed must comply within the time specified, whether or not the person has already filed such information or document or a response to a similar demand made under this Act.</p>	<p>57.1. To ensure the recovery of an amount owed, the Minister may, by a demand notified by registered mail or by personal service, require that a person, whether or not that person owes an amount under this Act, file any information or any document by registered mail or by personal service, within such reasonable time as the Minister may specify.</p> <p>The person to whom the demand is addressed must comply within the time specified, whether or not the person has already filed such information or document or a response to a similar demand made under this Act.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>60. A debtor having received a notice under section 8 by reason of the application of subparagraph 1 or 2 of the first paragraph of section 5 may, within 20 days after receipt of the notice, contest the application of this Act in his respect by a motion to the Superior Court.</p> <p>The motion shall be heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>60. A debtor having received a notice under section 8 by reason of the application of subparagraph 1 or 2 of the first paragraph of section 5 may, within 20 days after receipt of the notice, contest the application of this Act in his respect by an application to the Superior Court.</p> <p>The application shall be heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>61. Any person presumed to pay remuneration under section 14, any debtor who receives a copy of a deduction notice pursuant to section 28 or any person to whom a demand for payment under section 46 is transmitted may oppose the deduction notice or demand for payment by sending to the Minister by registered or certified mail, within 20 days after receipt of the notice or demand, a notice of contestation setting out the reasons for the contestation and all relevant facts.</p>	<p>61. Any person presumed to pay remuneration under section 14, any debtor who receives a copy of a deduction notice pursuant to section 28 or any person to whom a demand for payment under section 46 is transmitted may oppose the deduction notice or demand for payment by sending to the Minister by registered mail, within 20 days after receipt of the notice or demand, a notice of contestation setting out the reasons for the contestation and all relevant facts.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		63. A person may, within 30 days after a decision rendered by	63. A person may, within 30 days after a decision rendered by	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the Minister under section 62, file an appeal from the decision to the Superior Court of the judicial district in which the person resides or to the Superior Court of the judicial district of Québec or Montréal, according to the judicial district in which the decision would be appealable under article 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) if it were an appeal to the Court of Appeal.	the Minister under section 62, file an appeal from the decision to the Superior Court of the judicial district in which the person resides or to the Superior Court of the judicial district of Québec or Montréal, according to the judicial district in which the decision would be appealable under article 40 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) if it were an appeal to the Court of Appeal.	Art. 782
		<p>64. The appeal is brought by means of a motion filed in duplicate at the office of the court or sent in duplicate to the office of the court by registered or certified mail.</p> <p>The clerk of the court shall transmit one copy of the motion to the Minister, who shall send to the clerk a copy of the notice of contestation and a copy of the decision appealed from.</p> <p>The motion is heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>64. The appeal is brought by means of an application filed in duplicate at the office of the court or sent in duplicate to the office of the court by registered mail.</p> <p>The clerk of the court shall transmit one copy of the application to the Minister, who shall send to the clerk a copy of the notice of contestation and a copy of the decision appealed from.</p> <p>The application is heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		65. The court may dismiss the motion, cancel or vary the deduction notice or demand for payment or refer the notice or demand to the Minister for re-examination and a new decision.	65. The court may dismiss the application, cancel or vary the deduction notice or demand for payment or refer the notice or demand to the Minister for re-examination and a new decision.	Terminological harmonisation
Cultural Heritage Act	P-9.002	23. Despite any inconsistent provision, any change made by the council of a regional county municipality or a metropolitan community to its land use planning and development plan or its metropolitan land use and development plan for the sole purpose of describing the designated landscape is made by by-law adopted without formality that comes into force on the day it is adopted. As soon as possible, a certified copy of the by-law is served on the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy in the manner set out in the Act respecting land use planning and development (chapter A-19.1).	23. Despite any inconsistent provision, any change made by the council of a regional county municipality or a metropolitan community to its land use planning and development plan or its metropolitan land use and development plan for the sole purpose of describing the designated landscape is made by by-law adopted without formality that comes into force on the day it is adopted. As soon as possible, a certified copy of the by-law is notified to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Regions and Land Occupancy in the manner set out in the Act respecting land use planning and development (chapter A-19.1).	Art. 783
		56. The Minister may acquire classified heritage property	56. The Minister may acquire classified heritage property	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		referred to in the first paragraph of section 54 by preference over any other purchaser at the price the purchaser is willing to pay. To exercise this right of pre-emption, the Minister must, within the period of 60 days provided for in section 54, signify in writing the intention to acquire the heritage property to the person offering to sell it.	referred to in the first paragraph of section 54 by preference over any other purchaser at the price the purchaser is willing to pay. To exercise this right of pre-emption, the Minister must, within the period of 60 days provided for in section 54, notify in writing the intention to acquire the heritage property to the person offering to sell it.	Art. 783
		57. At the expiry of the period provided for in section 54, the classified heritage property may be sold to the person interested in acquiring it at the price submitted to the Minister under that section if the Minister has not signified the intention of exercising the right of pre-emption referred to in section 56.	57. At the expiry of the period provided for in section 54, the classified heritage property may be sold to the person interested in acquiring it at the price submitted to the Minister under that section if the Minister has not notified the intention of exercising the right of pre-emption referred to in section 56.	Art. 783
		<p>77. An application to a judge under this division must be made according to the rules applicable to ordinary procedure under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Applications made by the Minister must be served on the person or persons they concern, but the judge may waive that requirement if the judge considers that the delay resulting from the service could unnecessarily imperil the property.</p> <p>All orders issued must be personally served on the person concerned and may be executed by a peace officer.</p> <p>Applications are decided by preference and orders issued are executory despite an appeal. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, however, suspend the execution of an order if the judge considers it necessary in the interests of justice.</p>	<p>77. An application to a judge under this division must be made according to the rules that apply to contentious proceedings set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Applications made by the Minister must be served on the person or persons they concern, but the judge may waive that requirement if the judge considers that the delay resulting from the service could unnecessarily imperil the property.</p> <p>All orders issued must be personally notified to the person concerned and may be executed by a peace officer.</p> <p>Applications are decided by preference and orders issued are executory despite an appeal. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, however, suspend the execution of an order if the judge considers it necessary in the interests of justice.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		107. Within 90 days after the day on which the certificate described in section 105 is issued, the donor may appeal to the Court of Québec sitting for the district in which the donor resides or for the district of Québec or of Montréal, according to	107. Within 90 days after the day on which the certificate described in section 105 is issued, the donor may appeal to the Court of Québec sitting for the district in which the donor resides or for the district of Québec or of Montréal, according to	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the district in which the determination would be appealable under article 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) if it were an appeal to the Court of Appeal, to have the fair market value determined by the council changed.	the district in which the determination would be appealable under article 40 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) if it were an appeal to the Court of Appeal, to have the fair market value determined by the council changed.	Art. 782
		109. An appeal is brought by filing a motion at the office of the Court of Québec.	109. An appeal is brought by filing an application at the office of the Court of Québec.	Terminological harmonisation
		110. The object of the appeal, the grounds on which it is based and the conclusions sought are stated in the motion, which must be supported by an affidavit attesting the truth of the alleged facts. The motion must be accompanied by prior notice of the date of its presentation of at least 10 days.	110. The object of the appeal, the grounds on which it is based and the conclusions sought are stated in the application, which must be supported by an affidavit attesting the truth of the alleged facts. The application must be accompanied by prior notice of the date of its presentation of at least 10 days.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>111. The appellant must prepare an original and one copy of the motion, affidavit and notice. After payment of the court costs of \$90 mentioned in section 112, the original and copy are numbered by the clerk. The copy is certified true by the appellant or the appellant's attorney.</p> <p>The clerk must immediately send the copy furnished by the appellant to the council which must, with dispatch, provide the clerk with the record relating to the evaluation appealed from.</p>	<p>111. The appellant must prepare an original and one copy of the application, affidavit and notice. After payment of the court costs of \$90 mentioned in section 112, the original and copy are numbered by the clerk. The copy is certified true by the appellant or the appellant's attorney.</p> <p>The clerk must immediately send the copy furnished by the appellant to the council which must, with dispatch, provide the clerk with the record relating to the evaluation appealed from.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>112. When filing the motion, the appellant must pay to the clerk of the Court an amount of \$90, which is to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</p> <p>In no case may the Court compel an appellant to pay any additional costs.</p>	<p>112. When filing the application, the appellant must pay to the clerk of the Court an amount of \$90, which is to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.</p> <p>In no case may the Court compel an appellant to pay any additional costs.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		129. The clerk or the secretary-treasurer or any person the clerk or the secretary-treasurer designates for such purpose must send to each owner of a heritage immovable or, in the case of a heritage site, each owner of an immovable situated on the heritage site, a special written notice, along with a certified	129. The clerk or the secretary-treasurer or any person the clerk or the secretary-treasurer designates for such purpose must send to each owner of a heritage immovable or, in the case of a heritage site, each owner of an immovable situated on the heritage site, a special written notice, along with a certified	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>copy of the notice of motion stating</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>In addition, the truth of the facts set out in the certificate of service must be attested under the oath of office of the person giving the certificate, if that person has taken an oath of office, and if not, under a special oath to that effect.</p>	<p>copy of the notice of motion stating</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>In addition, the truth of the facts set out in the certificate of notification must be attested under the oath of office of the person giving the certificate, if that person has taken an oath of office, and if not, under a special oath to that effect.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>134. A heritage recognition by-law comes into force</p> <p>(1) on the date it is adopted by the council of the municipality, in the case of a heritage document or object; or</p> <p>(2) on the date a special notice is served on the owners, in the case of a heritage immovable or an immovable situated on a recognized heritage site.</p>	<p>134. A heritage recognition by-law comes into force</p> <p>(1) on the date it is adopted by the council of the municipality, in the case of a heritage document or object; or</p> <p>(2) on the date a special notice is notified to the owners, in the case of a heritage immovable or an immovable situated on a recognized heritage site.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>148. If the council of the municipality is of the opinion that there is a perceived or real threat of significant degradation of a property that may have heritage value, it may make an order, effective for a period of not more than 30 days,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The council may, however, if urgent action is required or to prevent irreparable damage, make an order without being bound by those prior obligations. In such a case, the person may, within 10 days from service of the order, submit observations to the council with a view to obtaining a review of the order.</p> <p>Simultaneously with notification of prior notice or service of an order, the council of the municipality must send a copy of the prior notice or order to the Minister who will carry out any consultations with a Native community required in order for the council to take the community's concerns into account. The</p>	<p>148. If the council of the municipality is of the opinion that there is a perceived or real threat of significant degradation of a property that may have heritage value, it may make an order, effective for a period of not more than 30 days,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The council may, however, if urgent action is required or to prevent irreparable damage, make an order without being bound by those prior obligations. In such a case, the person may, within 10 days from notification of the order, submit observations to the council with a view to obtaining a review of the order.</p> <p>Simultaneously with notification of prior notice or of an order, the council of the municipality must send a copy of the prior notice or order to the Minister who will carry out any consultations with a Native community required in order for the</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		council must review the order to that end, if need be. (...)	council to take the community's concerns into account. The council must review the order to that end, if need be. (...)	
		<p>149. An application to a judge under this division must be made according to the rules applicable to ordinary procedure under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Applications made by the council of the municipality must be served on the person or persons they concern, but the judge may waive that requirement if the judge considers that the delay resulting from the service could unnecessarily imperil the property.</p> <p>All orders issued must be personally served on the person concerned and may be executed by a peace officer.</p> <p>Applications are decided by preference and orders issued are executory despite an appeal. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, however, suspend the execution of an order if the judge considers it is necessary in the interests of justice.</p>	<p>149. An application to a judge under this division must be made according to the rules that apply to contentious proceedings set out in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Applications made by the council of the municipality must be served on the person or persons they concern, but the judge may waive that requirement if the judge considers that the delay resulting from the service could unnecessarily imperil the property.</p> <p>All orders issued must be personally served on the person concerned and may be executed by a peace officer.</p> <p>Applications are decided by preference and orders issued are executory despite an appeal. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, however, suspend the execution of an order if the judge considers it is necessary in the interests of justice.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782
		<p>185. A person named or designated in an order of the Superior Court described in section 195 or 203, an order of the Minister described in sections 76 and 77, an order of the municipality described in sections 148 and 149 or a decision of a judge under section 76, 77, 148 or 149 who transgresses the order or decision or refuses to comply with it, and any person not designated who knowingly contravenes the order or decision, is guilty of contempt of court.</p> <p>The person may be condemned by the competent court, in accordance with the procedure set out in articles 53 to 54 of the</p>	<p>185. A person named or designated in an order of the Superior Court described in section 195 or 203, an order of the Minister described in sections 76 and 77, an order of the municipality described in sections 148 and 149 or a decision of a judge under section 76, 77, 148 or 149 who transgresses the order or decision or refuses to comply with it, and any person not designated who knowingly contravenes the order or decision, is guilty of contempt of court.</p> <p>The person may be condemned by the competent court, in accordance with the procedure set out in articles 57 to 62 of the</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), to a fine with or without imprisonment for a period of up to one year. A natural person is liable to a fine of \$2,000 to \$100,000 and a legal person is liable to a fine of \$6,000 to \$200,000.	Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), to a fine with or without imprisonment for a period of up to one year. A natural person is liable to a fine of \$2,000 to \$100,000 and a legal person is liable to a fine of \$6,000 to \$200,000.	
		191. A motion filed under section 195, 196, 203 or 204 must be heard and decided by preference.	191. An application filed under section 195, 196, 203 or 204 must be heard and decided by preference.	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting liquor permits	P-9.1	<p>100.1. If an objection is addressed to it in accordance with section 99, the board shall call a hearing to allow any interested person to make representations.</p> <p>At least 10 days before the hearing, the board shall send to the applicant and to any person who has filed an objection or an intervention, by registered or certified mail or by service on the person, a notice indicating the date, place and time fixed by it for the holding of the hearing.</p>	<p>100.1. If an objection is addressed to it in accordance with section 99, the board shall call a hearing to allow any interested person to make representations.</p> <p>At least 10 days before the hearing, the board shall send to the applicant and to any person who has filed an objection or an intervention, by registered mail or by service on the person, a notice indicating the date, place and time fixed by it for the holding of the hearing.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
Pesticides Act	P-9.3	21. Where an interlocutory injunction is applied for, the security under article 755 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) shall not exceed \$500.	21. Where an interlocutory injunction is applied for, the security under article 511 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall not exceed \$500.	Art. 782
		22. Every action or motion brought under section 20 shall be served on the Attorney General.	22. Every action or application brought under section 20 shall be served on the Attorney General.	Terminological harmonisation
		69. Every decision referred to in section 68 must be substantiated in writing. It must be transmitted to the interested person by certified or registered mail and accompanied with a notice informing him of his right to contest the decision.	69. Every decision referred to in section 68 must be substantiated in writing. It must be transmitted to the interested person by registered mail and accompanied with a notice informing him of his right to contest the decision.	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>91. If any of the things seized are perishable, the person who has custody of them may apply to a judge for authorization to sell them.</p> <p>The sale shall be made on the terms and conditions fixed by the judge and by the person designated by him.</p>	<p>91. If any of the things seized are perishable, the person who has custody of them may apply to a judge for authorization to sell them.</p> <p>The sale shall be made on the terms and conditions fixed by the judge and by the person designated by him.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>At least one clear day's notice of the filing of the application shall be served on the inspector and on the owner or lawful possessor of the thing seized, if known, unless he has custody of it.</p> <p>Where the deterioration of the thing is imminent, the judge may exempt the person having custody of it from the service of the notice.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale are considered proceeds of a judicial sale and the Deposit Act (chapter D-5) applies, adapted as required.</p>	<p>At least one clear day's notice of the filing of the application shall be served on the inspector and on the owner or lawful possessor of the thing seized, if known, unless he has custody of it.</p> <p>Where the deterioration of the thing is imminent, the judge may exempt the person having custody of it from the service of the notice.</p> <p>The proceeds of the sale are considered proceeds of a sale under judicial authority and the Deposit Act (chapter D-5) applies, adapted as required.</p>	Art. 778, par. 14
Pharmacy Act	P-10	<p>32. (1) Every person who opens, acquires, sells, permanently closes or relocates a pharmacy must send to the secretary of the Order, by registered or certified mail, a copy of his title deed or lease and a declaration under his signature setting forth his name, occupation and residence, the date of the opening, of the acquisition, sale, closing or relocation of such pharmacy and the place where it is situated. In the case of a relocation, the person must also state where the pharmacy will be situated. Such declaration must be made:</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>32. (1) Every person who opens, acquires, sells, permanently closes or relocates a pharmacy must send to the secretary of the Order, by registered mail, a copy of his title deed or lease and a declaration under his signature setting forth his name, occupation and residence, the date of the opening, of the acquisition, sale, closing or relocation of such pharmacy and the place where it is situated. In the case of a relocation, the person must also state where the pharmacy will be situated. Such declaration must be made:</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
Police Act	P-13.1	<p>87. A municipality may not dismiss or reduce the salary of the director of its police force, whatever his or her conditions of employment, except for cause and by a resolution adopted by an absolute majority of the members of its council and served on the person to whom it applies in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>A municipality may not dismiss or reduce the salary of any police officer of the municipality who is not an employee</p>	<p>87. A municipality may not dismiss or reduce the salary of the director of its police force, whatever his or her conditions of employment, except for cause and by a resolution adopted by an absolute majority of the members of its council and notified to the person to whom it applies in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>A municipality may not dismiss or reduce the salary of any police officer of the municipality who is not an employee</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		within the meaning of the Labour Code (chapter C-27) and who has been employed by the municipality for at least six months.	within the meaning of the Labour Code (chapter C-27) and who has been employed by the municipality for at least six months.	
		<p>89. The decision of the council may be appealed before three judges of the Court of Québec, who shall rule on the matter in the last instance.</p> <p>The appeal is filed at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the appellant is domiciled, within 30 days of the date of service of the decision; it must be accompanied with a notice of at least 10 days of the date of its filing and be served on the Minister.</p> <p>The rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) relating to the production of evidence, hearing and judgment apply, with the necessary modifications, to an appeal brought under this division. The judges hearing and deciding the appeal are vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed pursuant to the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment. They may make any order they consider appropriate to safeguard the rights of the parties. They may confirm, quash or amend the decision referred to them.</p> <p>If the appeal is granted, the court may order the municipality to pay the appellant a sum of money as compensation for costs. The court may also, if the resolution concerned the dismissal of the appellant, order the municipality to pay all or part of the salary the appellant was not paid during the suspension and to reinstate, for the period of the suspension, the other benefits and allowances to which the appellant was entitled before the suspension.</p>	<p>89. The decision of the council may be appealed before three judges of the Court of Québec, who shall rule on the matter in the last instance.</p> <p>The appeal is filed at the office of the Court of Québec in the judicial district where the appellant is domiciled, within 30 days of the date of service of the decision; it must be accompanied with a notice of at least 10 days of the date of its filing and be served on the Minister.</p> <p>The rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) relating to the production of evidence, hearing and judgment apply, with the necessary modifications, to an appeal brought under this division. The judges hearing and deciding the appeal are vested with the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed pursuant to the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to order imprisonment. They may make any order they consider appropriate to safeguard the rights of the parties. They may confirm, quash or amend the decision referred to them.</p> <p>If the appeal is granted, the court may order the municipality to pay the appellant a sum of money as compensation for costs. The court may also, if the resolution concerned the dismissal of the appellant, order the municipality to pay all or part of the salary the appellant was not paid during the suspension and to reinstate, for the period of the suspension, the other benefits and allowances to which the appellant was entitled before the suspension.</p>	Art. 782
		193. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no action under	193. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be brought, nor any extraordinary recourse within the meaning of the said Code exercised, nor any other provisional remedy taken against any person acting in his official capacity for the purposes of this title.	judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, nor any other provisional remedy taken against any person acting in his official capacity for the purposes of this title.	
		217. The clerk shall serve the citation on the police officer concerned and a copy thereof on the person who lodged the complaint under section 143, by registered or certified mail.	217. The clerk shall notify the citation to the police officer concerned and a copy thereof to the person who lodged the complaint under section 143, by registered mail.	Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10
		218. Within seven days of the service of the citation, the police officer cited to appear shall file, in the clerk's office, a declaration in which he admits or denies the facts alleged against him. Where the police officer fails to file such a declaration, he is presumed to have denied the facts.	218. Within seven days of the notification of the citation, the police officer cited to appear shall file, in the clerk's office, a declaration in which he admits or denies the facts alleged against him. Where the police officer fails to file such a declaration, he is presumed to have denied the facts.	Art. 783
		220. Upon receipt of the declaration, the chairman shall fix the date and place of the sitting. The clerk shall notify the parties by registered or certified mail not less than 30 days before the date scheduled for the sitting.	220. Upon receipt of the declaration, the chairman shall fix the date and place of the sitting. The clerk shall notify the parties by registered mail not less than 30 days before the date scheduled for the sitting.	Art. 778, par. 10
		236. Every decision of the ethics committee shall be in writing and state the reasons therefor. Within 10 days after it is rendered, it shall be served by the clerk on the parties, on the director of the police force of which the police officer is a member and on the person who lodged the complaint under section 143, by registered or certified mail. If the decision pertains to the conduct of a Québec police officer in another province or a territory of Canada, the Commissioner shall send a copy of the decision as soon as possible to the authority with which the complaint was lodged in that province or territory.	236. Every decision of the ethics committee shall be in writing and state the reasons therefor. Within 10 days after it is rendered, it shall be notified by the clerk to the parties, to the director of the police force of which the police officer is a member and to the person who lodged the complaint under section 143, by registered mail. If the decision pertains to the conduct of a Québec police officer in another province or a territory of Canada, the Commissioner shall send a copy of the decision as soon as possible to the authority with which the complaint was lodged in that province or territory.	Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>244. The notice of appeal shall be served, within the time limit fixed in section 243, on the parties, the director of the police force of which the police officer is a member, the ethics committee and the person who lodged the complaint.</p> <p>Service may be made by registered or certified mail.</p>	<p>244. The notice of appeal shall be notified, within the time limit fixed in section 243, to the parties, the director of the police force of which the police officer is a member, the ethics committee and the person who lodged the complaint.</p> <p>(inoperative paragraph)</p>	Art. 783
		<p>247. A judge of the Court of Québec may, on a motion served and filed at the clerk's office within 10 days after service of the motion of appeal, summarily dismiss an appeal he deems improper or dilatory, or subject it to the conditions he determines.</p> <p>The matter may also be raised, on the initiative of the Court, at the hearing it holds on the appeal.</p>	<p>247. A judge of the Court of Québec may, on an application served and filed at the clerk's office within 10 days after service of the notice of appeal, summarily dismiss an appeal he deems improper or dilatory, or subject it to the conditions he determines.</p> <p>The matter may also be raised, on the initiative of the Court, at the hearing it holds on the appeal.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		<p>255. The Court of Québec may, in the manner set out in the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), adopt such rules of evidence, procedure and practice as are necessary for the carrying out of this chapter.</p>	<p>255. The Court of Québec may, in the manner set out in the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), adopt such regulations as are necessary for the carrying out of this chapter.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
		<p>255.8. The rules of evidence, procedure and practice for the hearing of applications under this subdivision are prescribed by a by-law of the ethics committee submitted to the Government for approval.</p> <p>Subdivision 2 does not apply to the hearing of such applications.</p>	<p>255.8. The rules for the hearing of applications under this subdivision are prescribed by a by-law of the ethics committee submitted to the Government for approval.</p> <p>Subdivision 2 does not apply to the hearing of such applications.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
Magistrate's Privileges Act	P-24	<p>2. No costs shall be adjudicated against any judge contemplated in section 260 of the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16) in proceedings for quashing or reviewing a decision unless there is contestation on his part.</p>	<p>2. No legal costs shall be adjudicated against any judge contemplated in section 260 of the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16) in proceedings for quashing or reviewing a decision unless there is contestation on his part.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
Farm Producers Act	P-28	<p>48. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no remedy under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or</p>	<p>48. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-</p>	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Board or against any of its members acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul by a summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph or to section 47.</p>	<p>25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Board or against any of its members acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by a summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph or to section 47.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting the Health and Social Services Ombudsman	P-31.1	32. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse under articles 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against any of the persons referred to in section 31 acting in their official capacity.	32. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against any of the persons referred to in section 31 acting in their official capacity.	Art. 778, par. 11
		33. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 31 or 32.	33. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction rendered or granted contrary to section 31 or 32.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
Public Protector Act	P-32	19.3. The Public Protector may be a party to any motion to the Superior Court under articles 453 to 456 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) pertaining to his competence and powers.	19.3. The Public Protector may be a party to any application to the Superior Court under articles 142 and 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) pertaining to his competence and powers.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782
		<p>25. For the conduct of an investigation, the Public Protector, the Deputy Public Protectors and the public servants and employees of the Public Protector whom the Public Protector designates in writing for such purpose shall have the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to impose imprisonment.</p> <p>Articles 307, 308 and 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, adapted as required.</p>	<p>25. For the conduct of an investigation, the Public Protector, the Deputy Public Protectors and the public servants and employees of the Public Protector whom the Public Protector designates in writing for such purpose shall have the powers and immunity of commissioners appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37), except the power to impose imprisonment.</p> <p>Articles 282, 283 and 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, adapted as required.</p>	Art. 782
		31. No extraordinary recourse provided in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) shall be	31. No application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall be exercised and no	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		exercised and no injunction shall be granted against the Public Protector, the Deputy Public Protectors or the public servants and employees of the Public Protector acting in their official capacity.	injunction shall be granted against the Public Protector, the Deputy Public Protectors or the public servants and employees of the Public Protector acting in their official capacity.	
		32. A judge of the Court of Appeal, upon motion, may annul summarily any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 30 or 31.	32. A judge of the Court of Appeal, on an application, may annul summarily any decision, order or injunction rendered or granted contrary to section 30 or 31.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
Youth Protection Act	P-34.1	<p>9. Any child placed in a foster family or by an institution which operates a rehabilitation centre or a hospital centre has the right to communicate in all confidentiality with his advocate, the director who has taken charge of his situations, the Commission and the judges and clerks of the tribunal.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The child or his parents may refer to the tribunal any decision of the executive director preventing him from communicating with any person. This motion is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The tribunal shall confirm or quash the decision of the executive director. It may, in addition, order the executive director to take certain measures relating to the right of the child to communicate thenceforth with the person contemplated in the decision of the executive director or with any other person.</p>	<p>9. Any child placed in a foster family or by an institution which operates a rehabilitation centre or a hospital centre has the right to communicate in all confidentiality with his advocate, the director who has taken charge of his situations, the Commission and the judges and clerks of the tribunal.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The child or his parents may refer to the tribunal any decision of the executive director preventing him from communicating with any person. The application is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The tribunal shall confirm or quash the decision of the executive director. It may, in addition, order the executive director to take certain measures relating to the right of the child to communicate thenceforth with the person contemplated in the decision of the executive director or with any other person.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		11.1.1. If a child is provided with foster care in compliance with an immediate protective measure or an order issued by the tribunal under this Act, and there is a serious risk that the child represents a danger to himself or to others, the child may be placed in an intensive supervision unit maintained by an institution operating a rehabilitation centre that allows close supervision of the child's behaviour and movements due to its	11.1.1. If a child is provided with foster care in compliance with an immediate protective measure or an order issued by the tribunal under this Act, and there is a serious risk that the child represents a danger to himself or to others, the child may be placed in an intensive supervision unit maintained by an institution operating a rehabilitation centre that allows close supervision of the child's behaviour and movements due to its	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>more restrictive layout and special living conditions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The child or the parents may refer the executive director's decision to the tribunal. The motion is heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>more restrictive layout and special living conditions.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The child or the parents may refer the executive director's decision to the tribunal. The application is heard and decided by preference.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>25. A member of the Commission or any person in its employment may, with the written authorization of a justice of the peace, enter premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe there is a child whose security or development is or may be considered to be in danger and where entry is necessary for the purposes of an inquiry of the Commission.</p> <p>The justice of the peace may grant the authorization, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, if he is satisfied on the basis of a sworn statement by the member of the Commission or the person in the employment of the Commission that there is reasonable cause to believe that there is therein a child whose security or development is or may be considered to be in danger and if entry therein is necessary for the purposes of an inquiry. The authorization, whether acted upon or not, shall be returned to the justice of the peace who granted it, within 15 days after its issue.</p> <p>No authorization is required, however, if the conditions for obtaining it exist and if, owing to exigent circumstances, the time necessary to obtain the authorization may result in danger to the security of a child.</p>	<p>25. A member of the Commission or any person in its employment may, with the written authorization of a justice of the peace, enter premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe there is a child whose security or development is or may be considered to be in danger and where entry is necessary for the purposes of an inquiry of the Commission.</p> <p>The justice of the peace may grant the authorization, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, if he is satisfied on the basis of an affidavit by the member of the Commission or the person in the employment of the Commission that there is reasonable cause to believe that there is therein a child whose security or development is or may be considered to be in danger and if entry therein is necessary for the purposes of an inquiry. The authorization, whether acted upon or not, shall be returned to the justice of the peace who granted it, within 15 days after its issue.</p> <p>No authorization is required, however, if the conditions for obtaining it exist and if, owing to exigent circumstances, the time necessary to obtain the authorization may result in danger to the security of a child.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>35.2. On the application of a person referred to in section 35.1 or of a peace officer, a justice of the peace may authorize in writing the director, any person acting under section 32 or 33 or</p>	<p>35.2. On the application of a person referred to in section 35.1 or of a peace officer, a justice of the peace may authorize in writing the director, any person acting under section 32 or 33 or</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>any peace officer to search for a child and bring him before the director.</p> <p>The justice of the peace may grant the authorization, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, if he is satisfied on the basis of a sworn statement by the person applying for the authorization that the child's situation has been brought to the attention of the director or that there is reasonable cause to believe that his security or development is or may be considered to be in danger and that it is necessary to search for him and bring him before the director.</p> <p>The authorization shall be returned to the justice of the peace who granted it.</p>	<p>any peace officer to search for a child and bring him before the director.</p> <p>The justice of the peace may grant the authorization, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, if he is satisfied on the basis of an affidavit by the person applying for the authorization that the child's situation has been brought to the attention of the director or that there is reasonable cause to believe that his security or development is or may be considered to be in danger and that it is necessary to search for him and bring him before the director.</p> <p>The authorization shall be returned to the justice of the peace who granted it.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>35.3. A person referred to in section 35.1 or a peace officer may, with the written authorization of a justice of the peace, enter premises to search for a child and bring him before the director if he has reasonable cause to believe that the child is to be found there and that his situation has been brought to the attention of the director or his security or development is or may be considered to be in danger.</p> <p>The justice of the peace may grant the authorization, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, if he is satisfied on the basis of a sworn statement by the director, the person acting under section 32 or 33 or the peace officer that there is reasonable cause to believe that there is therein a child whose situation has been brought to the attention of the director or whose security or development is or may be considered to be in danger and that entry therein is necessary to search for the child and bring him before the director. The authorization, whether acted upon or not, shall be returned to the justice of the peace</p>	<p>35.3. A person referred to in section 35.1 or a peace officer may, with the written authorization of a justice of the peace, enter premises to search for a child and bring him before the director if he has reasonable cause to believe that the child is to be found there and that his situation has been brought to the attention of the director or his security or development is or may be considered to be in danger.</p> <p>The justice of the peace may grant the authorization, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, if he is satisfied on the basis of an affidavit by the director, the person acting under section 32 or 33 or the peace officer that there is reasonable cause to believe that there is therein a child whose situation has been brought to the attention of the director or whose security or development is or may be considered to be in danger and that entry therein is necessary to search for the child and bring him before the director. The authorization, whether acted upon or not, shall be returned to the justice of the peace</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>who granted it, within 15 days after its issue.</p> <p>No authorization is required, however, if the conditions for obtaining it exist and if, owing to exigent circumstances, the time necessary to obtain the authorization may result in danger to the security of a child.</p>	<p>who granted it, within 15 days after its issue.</p> <p>No authorization is required, however, if the conditions for obtaining it exist and if, owing to exigent circumstances, the time necessary to obtain the authorization may result in danger to the security of a child.</p>	
		<p>47. If the director proposes that immediate protective measures be extended and a child 14 years of age or over or the child's parents object, the director must submit the case to the tribunal to obtain an order attesting that the extension is necessary. Such an order may be issued by the clerk if the judge is absent or unable to act and if a delay could cause serious harm to the child. The decision of the tribunal or the clerk may not have effect for more than five working days.</p> <p>If the 48-hour period ends on a Saturday or a non-juridical day, the judge and the clerk are absent or unable to act and the interruption of immediate protective measures could cause serious harm to the child, the director may extend the period until the following juridical day without an order.</p>	<p>47. If the director proposes that immediate protective measures be extended and a child 14 years of age or over or the child's parents object, the director must submit the case to the tribunal to obtain an order attesting that the extension is necessary. Such an order may be issued by the clerk if the judge is absent or unable to act and if a delay could cause serious harm to the child. The decision of the tribunal or the clerk may not have effect for more than five working days.</p> <p>If the 48-hour period ends on a Saturday or a holiday, the judge and the clerk are absent or unable to act and the interruption of immediate protective measures could cause serious harm to the child, the director may extend the period until the following working day without an order.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 5</p>
		<p>71.9. Where the adoption of a child domiciled outside Québec is to be granted in Québec, the director shall take charge of the child and see to the child's placement. The director shall intervene in accordance with the terms and conditions determined by regulation.</p> <p>In urgent or seriously problematic circumstances, the situation of a child who is the subject of a motion for recognition of the decision granting an adoption made abroad may be referred to the director by the court or by any person acting in the child's interest. The director shall take charge of the situation of the child and see that the necessary measures</p>	<p>71.9. Where the adoption of a child domiciled outside Québec is to be granted in Québec, the director shall take charge of the child and see to the child's placement. The director shall intervene in accordance with the terms and conditions determined by regulation.</p> <p>In urgent or seriously problematic circumstances, the situation of a child who is the subject of an application for recognition of the decision granting an adoption made abroad may be referred to the director by the court or by any person acting in the child's interest. The director shall take charge of the situation of the child and see that the necessary measures</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		provided by law for the child's protection are carried out.	provided by law for the child's protection are carried out.	
		<p>71.26. Any body whose certification has been suspended or revoked or has not been renewed may appeal to the court by motion within 30 days after receiving the decision to be appealed. The decision may be overturned if the grounds of law or fact invoked therein are manifestly erroneous or if there is a serious procedural irregularity.</p> <p>The motion shall be heard and decided by preference and the judgment is final.</p> <p>The appeal does not suspend execution of the Minister's decision, unless the court decides otherwise.</p> <p>The judgment of the court must be in writing and give reasons. The clerk shall transmit a copy of the judgment to each of the parties.</p>	<p>71.26. Any body whose certification has been suspended or revoked or has not been renewed may appeal to the court by application within 30 days after receiving the decision to be appealed. The decision may be overturned if the grounds of law or fact invoked therein are manifestly erroneous or if there is a serious procedural irregularity.</p> <p>The application shall be heard and decided by preference and the judgment is final.</p> <p>The appeal does not suspend execution of the Minister's decision, unless the court decides otherwise.</p> <p>The judgment of the court must be in writing and give reasons. The clerk shall transmit a copy of the judgment to each of the parties.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		§ 1. — Declaration and hearing (before art. 73)	§ 1. — Hearing (before art. 73)	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>75. The tribunal takes cognizance by the filing of a motion containing, if possible, the names of the child and of his parents, their address, their ages and a summary of the facts justifying the intervention of the tribunal.</p> <p>Every officer of the tribunal and every person working for an institution shall, when so required, assist a person who wishes to file a motion under this chapter.</p>	<p>75. The tribunal takes cognizance by the filing of an application containing, if possible, the names of the child and of his parents, their address, their ages and a summary of the facts justifying the intervention of the tribunal.</p> <p>Every officer of the tribunal and every person working for an institution shall, when so required, assist a person who wishes to file an application under this chapter.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>76. If made by a person other than the child or his parents, the motion, together with notice of the filing date, must be served on the parents, on the child if 14 years of age or over, on the director and on the advocates of the parties in one of the modes provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), not</p>	<p>76. If made by a person other than the child or his parents, the application, together with notice of the filing date, must be served on the parents, on the child if 14 years of age or over, on the director and on the advocates of the parties in one of the modes provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>less than 10 days or more than 60 days before proof and hearing.</p> <p>If the motion is made by a parent or a child, it must be served, along with the notice, on the director and on the advocates of the parties.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The tribunal may allow untimely service for exceptional reasons. It may also reduce the period for filing the motion if it is in the interest of the child and if doing so does not infringe on the parties' right to be heard.</p> <p>If the motion is made with respect to an encroachment of rights, service must be made on the Commission.</p>	<p>25.01), not less than 10 days or more than 60 days before the hearing.</p> <p>If the application made by a parent or a child, it must be served, along with the notice, on the director and on the advocates of the parties.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>The tribunal may allow untimely service for exceptional reasons. It may also reduce the period for filing the application if it is in the interest of the child and if doing so does not infringe on the parties' right to be heard.</p> <p>If the application is made with respect to an encroachment of rights, service must be made on the Commission.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>76.2. After the filing of the motion and, if applicable, the hearing on the provisional measures, the tribunal may order the holding of a pre-hearing conference if it considers it useful or if it is requested by one of the parties. Whenever possible, the conference is presided over by the judge assigned to hear the case.</p> <p>The purpose of the pre-hearing conference is to rule on appropriate means of simplifying and shortening the proof, including the advisability of amending the motion, obtaining admissions, defining the questions of law and fact at issue, providing a list of witnesses and providing access to the originals of the documents the parties intend to file at the hearing.</p>	<p>76.2. After the filing of the application and, if applicable, the hearing on the provisional measures, the tribunal may order the holding of a pre-hearing conference if it considers it useful or if it is requested by one of the parties. Whenever possible, the conference is presided over by the judge assigned to hear the case.</p> <p>The purpose of the pre-hearing conference is to rule on appropriate means of simplifying and shortening the hearing, including the advisability of amending the application, obtaining admissions, defining the questions of law and fact at issue, providing a list of witnesses and providing access to the originals of the documents the parties intend to file at the hearing.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Agreements and decisions made at the conference are recorded in minutes signed by the attorneys or the parties not represented by an attorney, and countersigned by the judge who presided over the conference. The agreements and decisions govern the hearing, unless the tribunal permits a departure from them in order to prevent an injustice.	Agreements and decisions made at the conference are recorded in minutes signed by the attorneys or the parties not represented by an attorney, and countersigned by the judge who presided over the conference. The agreements and decisions govern the hearing, unless the tribunal permits a departure from them in order to prevent an injustice.	
		<p>76.3. At any time after the filing of the motion, the parties to the proceedings may acknowledge the facts showing that the security or development of the child is in danger and submit a draft agreement on measures to put an end to the situation to the tribunal.</p> <p>The tribunal verifies whether the parties gave their consent in a free and enlightened manner and, if warranted, hears them together, or hears them separately but in the presence of the other parties' attorneys.</p>	<p>76.3. At any time after the filing of the application, the parties to the proceedings may acknowledge the facts showing that the security or development of the child is in danger and submit a draft agreement on measures to put an end to the situation to the tribunal.</p> <p>The tribunal verifies whether the parties gave their consent in a free and enlightened manner and, if warranted, hears them together, or hears them separately but in the presence of the other parties' attorneys.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		76.5. The clerk may accept a cross-motion outside the presence of the parties if it need not be served, including a cross-motion requesting a special mode of service , permission to give untimely service or a shorter period for filing the motion .	76.5. The clerk may accept an incidental application outside the presence of the parties if it need not be served, including one for a different mode of notification , for permission to give untimely notification or for a shorter period for filing the application .	Terminological harmonisation Art. 783 Terminological harmonisation
		<p>81. The tribunal shall hear the persons concerned and the advocates representing them.</p> <p>The child, the child's parents and the director are parties to the hearing.</p> <p>The Commission may, ex officio, intervene at the proof and hearing as if it were a party to it. The same applies to the Public Curator if a tutorship is concerned</p> <p>For the requirements of the proof and hearing, the tribunal may</p>	<p>81. The tribunal shall hear the persons concerned and the advocates representing them.</p> <p>The child, the child's parents and the director are parties to the hearing.</p> <p>The Commission may, ex officio, intervene at the hearing as if it were a party to it. The same applies to the Public Curator if a tutorship is concerned</p> <p>For the requirements of the hearing, the tribunal may grant any</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>grant any other person the status of party to the hearing if it considers it expedient to do so in the interest of the child. The status of party remains valid until withdrawn by a decision or order of the tribunal.</p> <p>A person who has information likely to enlighten the tribunal in the interest of the child may, on request, be heard by the tribunal and be assisted by an advocate.</p>	<p>other person the status of party to the hearing if it considers it expedient to do so in the interest of the child. The status of party remains valid until withdrawn by a decision or order of the tribunal.</p> <p>A person who has information likely to enlighten the tribunal in the interest of the child may, on request, be heard by the tribunal and be assisted by an advocate.</p>	harmonisation
		<p>84.1. If, after the filing of the motion, a document relating to the proceedings is found to be in the possession of a third party, the third party may be ordered, upon summons authorized by the tribunal, to communicate it to the other parties, unless he shows cause why he should not do so.</p> <p>The tribunal may, at any time after the filing of the motion, order a party or a third person to exhibit, preserve or submit to an expert's appraisal any real evidence relating to the proceedings he has in his possession on the conditions, at the time and place and in the manner it considers expedient.</p>	<p>84.1. If, after the filing of the application, a document relating to the proceedings is found to be in the possession of a third party, the third party may be ordered, upon summons authorized by the tribunal, to communicate it to the other parties, unless he shows cause why he should not do so.</p> <p>The tribunal may, at any time after the filing of the application, order a party or a third person to exhibit, preserve or submit to an expert's appraisal any real evidence relating to the proceedings he has in his possession on the conditions, at the time and place and in the manner it considers expedient.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>84.2. A party wishing to produce an analysis, report, study or expert opinion before the tribunal must file the document in the record and give a copy to the advocate of each of the parties, and to each party that is not represented, at least three juridical days before the hearing, unless the tribunal grants an exemption from this obligation.</p> <p>The filing in the record of the whole or simply of abstracts of the out of court testimony of an expert witness may stand in lieu of a written report.</p>	<p>84.2. A party wishing to produce an analysis, report, study or expert opinion before the tribunal must file the document in the record and give a copy to the advocate of each of the parties, and to each party that is not represented, at least three working days before the hearing, unless the tribunal grants an exemption from this obligation.</p> <p>The filing in the record of the whole or simply of abstracts of the out of court testimony of an expert witness may stand in lieu of a written report.</p>	Art. 778, par. 5
		101. The appeal may be brought by the child, his parents, the director, the Commission, the Attorney General or any party in first instance, and each of them may, in addition, if not a party	101. The appeal may be brought by the child, his parents, the director, the Commission, the Attorney General or any party in first instance, and each of them may, in addition, if not a party	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		to the appeal, take part ex officio in the proof and hearing as if a party thereto. Notice of at least one clear day to the parties in appeal is required.	to the appeal, take part ex officio in the hearing as if a party thereto. Notice of at least one clear day to the parties in appeal is required.	Terminological harmonisation
		105. The filing of the notice of appeal does not suspend the execution of the decision or the order unless a judge of the Court, upon a motion , orders otherwise.	105. The filing of the notice of appeal does not suspend the execution of the decision or the order unless a judge of the Court, upon an application , orders otherwise.	Terminological harmonisation
		110. Any act of procedure required or authorized in this division shall be served in the manner provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure .	110. Any act of procedure required or authorized in this division shall be served in the manner provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) .	Art. 782
		117. An application for leave to appeal shall be presented by motion within 15 days of the date of judgment or within any other period, not exceeding 30 days, fixed by the Court of Appeal or a judge of that Court, either before or after the said period of 15 days has expired.	117. An application for leave to appeal shall be presented within 15 days of the date of judgment or within any other period, not exceeding 30 days, fixed by the Court of Appeal or a judge of that Court, either before or after the said period of 15 days has expired.	Terminological harmonisation
		118. The motion shall be accompanied with a copy of the judgment and a notice specifying the date of presentation of the motion .	118. The application shall be accompanied with a copy of the judgment and a notice specifying the date of presentation of the application .	Terminological harmonisation
		119. At least five days before the date of presentation, the motion shall be served on the respondent or on his advocate and on the judge who rendered judgment.	119. At least five days before the date of presentation, the application shall be served on the respondent or on his advocate and on the judge who rendered judgment.	Terminological harmonisation
		120. Upon deciding on the motion for leave to appeal, the Court of Appeal shall decide the amount of the costs unless the appeal is authorized, in which case it shall award the costs only when judgment on the appeal is rendered.	120. Upon deciding the application for leave to appeal, the Court of Appeal shall decide the amount of the costs unless the appeal is authorized, in which case it shall award the costs only when judgment on the appeal is rendered.	Terminological harmonisation
		121. If the motion is granted, the appeal shall be brought within fifteen days of the judgment authorizing it.	121. If the application is granted, the appeal shall be brought within fifteen days of the judgment authorizing it.	Terminological harmonisation
		123. Within ten days following the date on which the notice of appeal is served, the appellant and the respondent shall file a written appearance at the Appeal Office.	123. Within ten days following the date on which the notice of appeal is served, the appellant and the respondent shall file a representation statement at the Appeal Office.	Terminological harmonisation
		126. If the appellant does not file his factum within the period fixed, a judge of the Court of Appeal may, on motion , dismiss	126. If the appellant does not file his factum within the period fixed, a judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application ,	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the appeal; if it is the respondent who is in default, the Court of Appeal may refuse to hear him.	dismiss the appeal; if it is the respondent who is in default, the Court of Appeal may refuse to hear him.	harmonisation
		128. The Court of Appeal may make any order considered appropriate for the purposes of exercising its jurisdiction, <i>ex officio</i> or on motion of one of the parties.	128. The Court of Appeal may make any order considered appropriate for the purposes of exercising its jurisdiction, <i>ex officio</i> or on application by one of the parties.	Terminological harmonisation
Tree Protection Act	P-37	<p>1. Notwithstanding any general or special law authorizing same, any person or any legal person constituted in Québec or elsewhere by any authority whatsoever, destroying or damaging, wholly or partly, a tree, sapling or shrub, or any underwood, anywhere other than in a forest under the management of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife, without having obtained, upon petition therefor served upon the interested parties, the authorization of the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks, unless a consent has been previously given by the owner of such tree, sapling, shrub or underwood, shall be bound to pay to the owner of such tree, sapling, shrub or underwood, in addition to actual damages, punitive damages in an amount not exceeding \$200 for each such tree, sapling, shrub or underwood so wholly or partly destroyed or damaged.</p> <p>Nevertheless, this section shall not apply in cases where such trees or shrubs accidentally come in contact with wires or apparatus of a public utility in a manner to endanger life or property or to interrupt service, nor in the cases falling under article 985 of the Civil Code.</p>	<p>1. Notwithstanding any general or special law authorizing same, any person or any legal person constituted in Québec or elsewhere by any authority whatsoever, destroying or damaging, wholly or partly, a tree, sapling or shrub, or any underwood, anywhere other than in a forest under the management of the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife, without having obtained, upon petition therefor notified to the interested parties, the authorization of the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks, unless a consent has been previously given by the owner of such tree, sapling, shrub or underwood, shall be bound to pay to the owner of such tree, sapling, shrub or underwood, in addition to actual damages, punitive damages in an amount not exceeding \$200 for each such tree, sapling, shrub or underwood so wholly or partly destroyed or damaged.</p> <p>Nevertheless, this section shall not apply in cases where such trees or shrubs accidentally come in contact with wires or apparatus of a public utility in a manner to endanger life or property or to interrupt service, nor in the cases falling under article 985 of the Civil Code.</p>	Art. 783
An Act to protect persons with regard to activities involving firearms	P-38.0001	11. The clerk of the Court of Québec must inform the chief firearms officer immediately of an application referred to in article 778 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) relating to a person whose mental state presents a danger to that person or to other persons and provide the chief firearms officer with the name, address and date of birth of the person and with	11. The clerk of the Court of Québec must inform the chief firearms officer immediately of an application referred to in article 396 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) relating to a person whose mental state presents a danger to that person or to other persons and provide the chief firearms officer with the name, address and date of birth of the person and with	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>the court file number. The chief firearms officer must verify whether the person is in possession of a firearm, has access to a firearm or holds a licence to acquire a firearm. If the verification proves negative, the chief firearms officer must destroy the information five years after being so informed.</p> <p>At the request of the chief firearms officer, the clerk confirms whether or not a person identified by the officer and applying for a licence or authorization under the Firearms Act (Statutes of Canada, 1995, chapter 39) has previously been the subject of an application referred to in article 778 of the Code of Civil Procedure. If so, the clerk provides the chief firearms officer with the court file number relating to the application.</p> <p>The chief firearms officer is the person designated by the Minister of Public Security to act as such in Québec under the Firearms Act.</p>	<p>the court file number. The chief firearms officer must verify whether the person is in possession of a firearm, has access to a firearm or holds a licence to acquire a firearm. If the verification proves negative, the chief firearms officer must destroy the information five years after being so informed.</p> <p>At the request of the chief firearms officer, the clerk confirms whether or not a person identified by the officer and applying for a licence or authorization under the Firearms Act (Statutes of Canada, 1995, chapter 39) has previously been the subject of an application referred to in article 396 of the Code of Civil Procedure. If so, the clerk provides the chief firearms officer with the court file number relating to the application.</p> <p>The chief firearms officer is the person designated by the Minister of Public Security to act as such in Québec under the Firearms Act.</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting the protection of persons whose mental state presents a danger to themselves or to others	P-38.001	<p>7. A physician practising in such an institution may, notwithstanding the absence of consent, place a person under preventive confinement for not more than 72 hours in a facility maintained by the institution, without the authorization of the court and prior to psychiatric examination, if he is of the opinion that the mental state of the person presents a grave and immediate danger to himself or to others.</p> <p>The physician who places the person under confinement must immediately inform the director of professional services or, where there is no such director, the executive director of the institution.</p> <p>On the expiry of the 72 hour period, the person must be released, unless a court has ordered an extension of the</p>	<p>7. A physician practising in such an institution may, notwithstanding the absence of consent, place a person under preventive confinement for not more than 72 hours in a facility maintained by the institution, without the authorization of the court and prior to psychiatric examination, if he is of the opinion that the mental state of the person presents a grave and immediate danger to himself or to others.</p> <p>The physician who places the person under confinement must immediately inform the director of professional services or, where there is no such director, the executive director of the institution.</p> <p>On the expiry of the 72 hour period, the person must be released, unless a court has ordered an extension of the</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		confinement for psychiatric assessment. However, if the seventy-two hour period ends on a Saturday or on a non-juridical day , if no judge having jurisdiction in the matter is able to act and if termination of confinement presents a danger, the confinement may be extended until the expiry of the next juridical day .	confinement for psychiatric assessment. However, if the seventy-two hour period ends on a Saturday or on a holiday , if no judge having jurisdiction in the matter is able to act and if termination of confinement presents a danger, the confinement may be extended until the expiry of the next working day .	Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 778, par. 5
An Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector	P-39.1	61.1. The motion for leave to appeal from an interlocutory decision must specify the questions of law or jurisdiction that ought to be examined in appeal and the reason it cannot be remedied by the final decision and, after notice to the parties and to the Commission, be filed in the office of the Court of Québec within 10 days after the date on which the parties receive the decision of the Commission. If the motion is granted, the judgment authorizing the appeal serves as a notice of appeal.	61.1. The application for leave to appeal from an interlocutory decision must specify the questions of law or jurisdiction that ought to be examined in appeal and the reason it cannot be remedied by the final decision and, after notice to the parties and to the Commission, be filed in the office of the Court of Québec within 10 days after the date on which the parties receive the decision of the Commission. If the application is granted, the judgment authorizing the appeal serves as a notice of appeal.	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		64. The filing of the notice of appeal or of the motion for leave to appeal from an interlocutory decision suspends the execution of the decision of the Commission until the decision of the Court of Québec is rendered. If it is an appeal from a decision ordering a person to cease or refrain from doing something, the filing of the notice or of the motion does not suspend execution of the decision.	64. The filing of the notice of appeal or of the application for leave to appeal from an interlocutory decision suspends the execution of the decision of the Commission until the decision of the Court of Québec is rendered. If it is an appeal from a decision ordering a person to cease or refrain from doing something, the filing of the notice or of the application does not suspend execution of the decision.	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		67. The appeal is governed by articles 491 to 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) , adapted as required. The parties are not required, however, to file a statement of their claims.	67. The appeal is governed by articles 351 to 390 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) , adapted as required. The parties are not required, however, to file a statement of their claims.	Art. 782
		68. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed under the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), make the rules of practice judged necessary for the carrying out of this division.	68. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed under the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), make the regulations judged necessary for the carrying out of this division.	Art. 778, par. 13
Consumer Protection Act	P-40.1	107. If the consumer does not remedy his default within the	107. If the consumer does not remedy his default within the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		time provided for in section 106, the balance of his obligation becomes payable unless, upon a motion by the consumer, the court changes the terms and conditions of payment according to such conditions as it considers reasonable or authorizes the consumer to return the goods to the merchant.	time provided for in section 106, the balance of his obligation becomes payable unless, upon an application by the consumer, the court changes the terms and conditions of payment according to such conditions as it considers reasonable or authorizes the consumer to return the goods to the merchant.	Terminological harmonisation
		108. The motion must be served before the expiry of the time, provided for in section 106.	108. The application must be served before the expiry of the time, provided for in section 106.	Terminological harmonisation
		109. The motion must be heard and decided by preference, considering, in particular, the following facts: (...)	109. The application must be heard and decided by preference, considering, in particular, the following facts: (...)	Terminological harmonisation
		117. Where legal proceedings intervene between the consumer and the merchant who is the vendor, lessor, contractor or service provider, the court may, on a motion of the consumer, order the suspension of the repayment of the loan until final judgment is rendered. At the time of the final judgment, the court shall indicate which party must pay the credit charges accrued during the suspension of repayment of the loan.	117. Where legal proceedings intervene between the consumer and the merchant who is the vendor, lessor, contractor or service provider, the court may, on an application of the consumer, order the suspension of the repayment of the loan until final judgment is rendered. At the time of the final judgment, the court shall indicate which party must pay the credit charges accrued during the suspension of repayment of the loan.	Terminological harmonisation
		137. The balance owing by the consumer becomes exigible when the goods are sold by judicial authority or when the consumer conveys them to a third person without the merchant's consent.	137. The balance owing by the consumer becomes exigible when the goods are sold under judicial authority or when the consumer conveys them to a third person without the merchant's consent.	Art. 778, par. 14
		143. Such permission is applied for by a motion served on the consumer which must be heard and decided by preference. The court shall dispose of such motion after taking into account the facts mentioned in section 109.	143. Such permission is applied for by an application served on the consumer which must be heard and decided by preference. The court shall dispose of such application after taking into account the facts mentioned in section 109.	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		144. If the court dismisses the motion , it shall allow the	144. If the court dismisses the application , it shall allow the	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		consumer to retain the goods and it may change the terms and conditions of payment of the balance according to such conditions as it deems reasonable.	consumer to retain the goods and it may change the terms and conditions of payment of the balance according to such conditions as it deems reasonable.	harmonisation
		267. Where an injunction granted under this Act is not complied with, a motion for contempt of court may be presented before the court of the place where the contempt was committed.	267. Where an injunction granted under this Act is not complied with, an application for contempt of court may be presented before the court of the place where the contempt was committed.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>269. In computing any time provided for by any Act or regulation the application of which is under the supervision of the Office,</p> <p>(a) the day which marks the start of the time is not counted, but the terminal day is counted;</p> <p>(b) non-juridical days are counted; but when the last day is a non-juridical day, the time is extended to the next following juridical day;</p> <p>(c) Saturday is considered a non-juridical day, as are 2 January and 26 December.</p>	<p>269. In computing any time provided for by any Act or regulation the application of which is under the supervision of the Office,</p> <p>(a) the day which marks the start of the time is not counted, but the terminal day is counted;</p> <p>(b) holidays are counted; but when the last day is a holiday, the time is extended to the next following working day;</p> <p>(c) Saturday is considered a holiday, as are 2 January and 26 December.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 778, par. 5</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 5</p>
		<p>290. If a person commits repeated offences against this Act or the regulations, the Attorney General, after the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions has instituted penal proceedings against him, may apply to the Superior Court for a writ of interlocutory injunction enjoining such person, his directors, agents or employees to cease committing the offences complained of until a final judgment has been rendered in the penal proceedings.</p> <p>After such judgment has been rendered, the Superior Court shall itself render a final judgment on the application for an injunction.</p>	<p>290. If a person commits repeated offences against this Act or the regulations, the Attorney General, after the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions has instituted penal proceedings against him, may apply to the Superior Court for an interlocutory injunction enjoining such person, his directors, agents or employees to cease committing the offences complained of until a final judgment has been rendered in the penal proceedings.</p> <p>After such judgment has been rendered, the Superior Court shall itself render a final judgment on the application for an injunction.</p>	Art. 778, par. 2

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>316. If a person has engaged or engages in a practice prohibited under Title II or a merchant has included or includes in a contract a stipulation prohibited by this Act or a regulation, or has included or includes a stipulation inapplicable in Québec that is referred to in section 19.1 without complying with that section, the president may apply to the court for an injunction ordering the person to cease engaging in the practice or ordering the merchant to cease including such a stipulation in a contract, or to comply with section 19.1.</p> <p>A consumer advocacy body that has been constituted as a legal person for at least one year may apply for an injunction under this section and is deemed to have the interest required for that purpose. The court may not decide on the application for injunction filed by such a body unless a notice, attached to the motion to institute proceedings or the application for an interlocutory injunction, as the case may be, is notified to the president.</p> <p>If an injunction granted under this section is not complied with, a motion for contempt of court may be brought by the president or the body referred to in the second paragraph.</p>	<p>316. If a person has engaged or engages in a practice prohibited under Title II or a merchant has included or includes in a contract a stipulation prohibited by this Act or a regulation, or has included or includes a stipulation inapplicable in Québec that is referred to in section 19.1 without complying with that section, the president may apply to the court for an injunction ordering the person to cease engaging in the practice or ordering the merchant to cease including such a stipulation in a contract, or to comply with section 19.1.</p> <p>A consumer advocacy body that has been constituted as a legal person for at least one year may apply for an injunction under this section and is deemed to have the interest required for that purpose. The court may not decide on the application for injunction filed by such a body unless a notice, attached to the application to institute proceedings or the application for an interlocutory injunction, as the case may be, is notified to the president.</p> <p>If an injunction granted under this section is not complied with, an application for contempt of court may be brought by the president or the body referred to in the second paragraph.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>SCHEDULE 2</p> <p>NOTICE OF FORFEITURE OF BENEFIT OF THE TERM (CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, S. 105)</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Consequently, if the consumer does not remedy his default by paying the amount due within 30 days of receiving this notice, the balance of the total obligation, in the amount of \$</p>	<p>SCHEDULE 2</p> <p>NOTICE OF FORFEITURE OF BENEFIT OF THE TERM (CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, S. 105)</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Consequently, if the consumer does not remedy his default by paying the amount due within 30 days of receiving this notice, the balance of the total obligation, in the amount of \$</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>..... shall become payable at that time.</p> <p>The consumer may, however, by motion, petition the court to change the terms and conditions of payment or, in the case of a contract involving credit, to be authorized to return the goods sold to the merchant.</p> <p>Such motion must be served and filed in the office of the court within 30 days after the consumer receives this notice.</p> <p>The consumer is advised to examine his contract and, if further information is necessary, to contact the Office de la protection du consommateur.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>..... shall become payable at that time.</p> <p>The consumer may, however, apply to the court to change the terms and conditions of payment or, in the case of a contract involving credit, to be authorized to return the goods sold to the merchant.</p> <p>Such application must be served and filed in the office of the court within 30 days after the consumer receives this notice.</p> <p>The consumer is advised to examine his contract and, if further information is necessary, to contact the Office de la protection du consommateur.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>SCHEDULE 7.1</p> <p>NOTICE OF FORFEITURE OF BENEFIT OF THE TERM CONCERNING LONG-TERM LEASE (CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, S. 150.13)</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Consequently, if the consumer does not remedy his default by paying the amount due within 30 days of receiving this notice, the total amount of payments due and future instalments, in the amount of \$, shall become payable at that time.</p> <p>The consumer may, however, by motion, petition the court to change the terms and conditions of payment or to be authorized</p>	<p>SCHEDULE 7.1</p> <p>NOTICE OF FORFEITURE OF BENEFIT OF THE TERM CONCERNING LONG-TERM LEASE (CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, S. 150.13)</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Consequently, if the consumer does not remedy his default by paying the amount due within 30 days of receiving this notice, the total amount of payments due and future instalments, in the amount of \$, shall become payable at that time.</p> <p>The consumer may, however, apply to the court to change the terms and conditions of payment or to be authorized to return</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>to return the goods leased to the merchant. In that case, return of the goods authorized by the court entails the extinguishment of the obligation and the merchant is not required to return the amount of instalments he has received.</p> <p>Such motion must be served and filed in the office of the court within 30 days after the consumer receives this notice.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>the goods leased to the merchant. In that case, return of the goods authorized by the court entails the extinguishment of the obligation and the merchant is not required to return the amount of instalments he has received.</p> <p>Such application must be served and filed in the office of the court within 30 days after the consumer receives this notice.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting the preservation of agricultural land and agricultural activities	P-41.1	<p>14. Where the commission becomes aware that a person is contravening any provision of this Act or the conditions of an authorization or permit, it may issue an order enjoining that person, for such time as it determines,</p> <p>(1) to effect no subdivision or work on the lot contemplated;</p> <p>(2) to cease the contravention alleged;</p> <p>(3) to demolish the works already executed;</p> <p>(4) to restore the lot contemplated to its former condition.</p> <p>That order is served on the person contemplated in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and a copy thereof is addressed to the local municipality in whose territory the contravention is committed.</p>	<p>14. Where the commission becomes aware that a person is contravening any provision of this Act or the conditions of an authorization or permit, it may issue an order enjoining that person, for such time as it determines,</p> <p>(1) to effect no subdivision or work on the lot contemplated;</p> <p>(2) to cease the contravention alleged;</p> <p>(3) to demolish the works already executed;</p> <p>(4) to restore the lot contemplated to its former condition.</p> <p>That order is notified to the person contemplated in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and a copy thereof is addressed to the local municipality in whose territory the contravention is committed.</p>	Art. 783 Art. 782
		<p>17. Except in respect of a question of jurisdiction, no remedy under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the commission or against any of its members acting in their</p>	<p>17. Except in respect of a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the commission or against any of its members acting in their official capacity.</p>	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul by summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>30. Subdivision or alienation made in contravention to section 28 or 29 may be annulled unless the subdivision or alienation was subsequently authorized by the commission.</p> <p>Any interested person, including the Attorney General, the commission or the local municipality in whose territory the lot is situated may apply by motion to the Superior Court to have such nullity declared.</p> <p>Where the motion is not filed by the commission, the commission must be impleaded.</p>	<p>30. Subdivision or alienation made in contravention to section 28 or 29 may be annulled unless the subdivision or alienation was subsequently authorized by the commission.</p> <p>Any interested person, including the Attorney General, the commission or the local municipality in whose territory the lot is situated may apply to the Superior Court to have such nullity declared.</p> <p>Where the application is not filed by the commission, the commission must be impleaded.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>69.1. A regional county municipality or a community that undertakes to elaborate an RCM land use and development plan or a metropolitan land use and development plan may apply for the review of the agricultural zone.</p> <p>The commission, within 30 days from the receipt of the motion, shall send a notice to the regional county municipality or the community concerned, stating its intention to reach an agreement with such municipality or community upon its revised agricultural zone plan, within 180 days from the sending of the notice.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>69.1. A regional county municipality or a community that undertakes to elaborate an RCM land use and development plan or a metropolitan land use and development plan may apply for the review of the agricultural zone.</p> <p>The commission, within 30 days from the receipt of the application, shall send a notice to the regional county municipality or the community concerned, stating its intention to reach an agreement with such municipality or community upon its revised agricultural zone plan, within 180 days from the sending of the notice.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>79. The decision of the commission refusing to issue or renew a permit or suspending or revoking it must be substantiated. It shall be notified to the person concerned by registered or</p>	<p>79. The decision of the commission refusing to issue or renew a permit or suspending or revoking it must be substantiated. It shall be notified to the person concerned by registered mail.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		certified mail.		
		<p>79.2.6. The reporting of a breeding unit referred to in section 79.2.5 is effected by the filing of a sworn statement by the operator of the breeding unit with the secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which the breeding unit is situated before 21 June 2002.</p> <p>The sworn statement must indicate the name of the operator, the address of the premises on which the breeding unit is situated and a summary description of the livestock facilities and storage works that make up the breeding unit, the maximum number of livestock units for each category or group of animals raised or kept in the breeding unit in the 12 months preceding 21 June 2001 and a statement that the breeding unit was in operation on that date.</p>	<p>79.2.6. The reporting of a breeding unit referred to in section 79.2.5 is effected by the filing of an affidavit by the operator of the breeding unit with the secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which the breeding unit is situated before 21 June 2002.</p> <p>The affidavit must indicate the name of the operator, the address of the premises on which the breeding unit is situated and a summary description of the livestock facilities and storage works that make up the breeding unit, the maximum number of livestock units for each category or group of animals raised or kept in the breeding unit in the 12 months preceding 21 June 2001 and a statement that the breeding unit was in operation on that date.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>85. If a person does not comply with an order of the commission made under section 14, the Attorney General, the commission or the local municipality in whose territory that lot is situated may provided that not more than two years have elapsed since service of the order, by motion, obtain from a judge of the Superior Court an order enjoining that person to comply with it.</p> <p>Any interested person, including the Attorney General, the commission or the local municipality in whose territory the lot is situated, may also, by motion, obtain from a judge of the Superior Court an order enjoining a person to cease contravening this Act, even if no order has been issued under section 14.</p> <p>Where the motion is not filed by the commission, the commission must be impleaded.</p>	<p>85. If a person does not comply with an order of the commission made under section 14, the Attorney General, the commission or the local municipality in whose territory that lot is situated may provided that not more than two years have elapsed since notification of the order, by an application, obtain from a judge of the Superior Court an order enjoining that person to comply with it.</p> <p>Any interested person, including the Attorney General, the commission or the local municipality in whose territory the lot is situated, may also, by an application, obtain from a judge of the Superior Court an order enjoining a person to cease contravening this Act, even if no order has been issued under section 14.</p> <p>Where the application is not filed by the commission, the commission must be impleaded.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
Animal Health Protection Act	P-42	<p>11.1. The Minister may, where the Minister has reasonable cause to believe that there is a chemical, physical or biological agent present which may constitute a health risk for animals or for persons who are in contact with them or consume them or their products, order the owner or custodian of the animals, or if necessary, all the owners or custodians situated in the sector determined by the Minister, to segregate the animals, subject to the conditions fixed by the Minister, until the results of the analyses of the samples taken are known.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>A certified copy of the order shall be served upon each owner or custodian of animals. The order takes effect on the date of its service.</p> <p>The owner or custodian of an animal to whom an order is notified without prior notice because, in the opinion of the Minister, urgent action is required or there is a danger of irreparable damage being caused, may, within the time specified in the order, present observations so that the order may be reviewed by the Minister.</p>	<p>11.1. The Minister may, where the Minister has reasonable cause to believe that there is a chemical, physical or biological agent present which may constitute a health risk for animals or for persons who are in contact with them or consume them or their products, order the owner or custodian of the animals, or if necessary, all the owners or custodians situated in the sector determined by the Minister, to segregate the animals, subject to the conditions fixed by the Minister, until the results of the analyses of the samples taken are known.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>A certified copy of the order shall be notified to each owner or custodian of animals. The order takes effect on the date of its notification.</p> <p>The owner or custodian of an animal to whom an order is notified without prior notice because, in the opinion of the Minister, urgent action is required or there is a danger of irreparable damage being caused, may, within the time specified in the order, present observations so that the order may be reviewed by the Minister.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>54. This division does not apply:</p> <p>(a) to a judicial sale;</p> <p>(b) to a sale made by an agricultural society, at an agricultural exhibition, of an animal exhibited there;</p> <p>(c) to a sale made directly by a cooperative agricultural association of an animal owned by it;</p>	<p>54. This division does not apply:</p> <p>(a) to a sale under judicial authority;</p> <p>(b) to a sale made by an agricultural society, at an agricultural exhibition, of an animal exhibited there;</p> <p>(c) to a sale made directly by a cooperative agricultural association of an animal owned by it;</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 14</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(d) to a sale made by a farmer, on his farm, of an animal born on his farm or fattened there for at least 30 days and owned by him.	(d) to a sale made by a farmer, on his farm, of an animal born on his farm or fattened there for at least 30 days and owned by him.	
Roadside Advertising Act	P-44	<p>10. The Minister may revoke a permit,</p> <p>(1) where the advertising sign has not been displayed within the fixed time or where it has been removed or destroyed;</p> <p>(2) where, in the case of advertising signs displayed back to back or anglewise to each other, that visible to a driver on his right-hand side has been removed or destroyed;</p> <p>(3) where the advertising sign does not conform to this Act and the regulations or where the holder has not furnished proof of the authorizations required thereby.</p> <p>The Minister shall, before making such a decision, notify the holder in writing as prescribed by section 5 of the Act respecting administrative justice (chapter J-3) and allow the holder at least 10 days to present observations.</p> <p>The revocation has effect from the date of its sending, by registered or certified mail, to the permit holder.</p> <p>Within 15 days after the revocation, the permit holder must remove the advertising sign which is on display, together with the display panel and the supporting structure, or replace it by a noncommercial sign which is in conformity with this Act and the regulations.</p>	<p>10. The Minister may revoke a permit,</p> <p>(1) where the advertising sign has not been displayed within the fixed time or where it has been removed or destroyed;</p> <p>(2) where, in the case of advertising signs displayed back to back or anglewise to each other, that visible to a driver on his right-hand side has been removed or destroyed;</p> <p>(3) where the advertising sign does not conform to this Act and the regulations or where the holder has not furnished proof of the authorizations required thereby.</p> <p>The Minister shall, before making such a decision, notify the holder in writing as prescribed by section 5 of the Act respecting administrative justice (chapter J-3) and allow the holder at least 10 days to present observations.</p> <p>The revocation has effect from the date of its sending, by registered mail, to the permit holder.</p> <p>Within 15 days after the revocation, the permit holder must remove the advertising sign which is on display, together with the display panel and the supporting structure, or replace it by a noncommercial sign which is in conformity with this Act and the regulations.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises	P-44.1	10. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be	10. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>exercised nor any injunction granted against the registrar or a person authorized by the registrar to investigate or act as inspector.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any decision rendered or any order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>registrar or a person authorized by the registrar to investigate or act as inspector.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision rendered or any order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>28. The attorney of a registrant represents the registrant for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>Any legal proceeding against the registrant may be served on the attorney, even after the registrant's registration has been cancelled.</p>	<p>28. The attorney of a registrant represents the registrant for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>Any legal proceeding against the registrant may be notified to the attorney, even after the registrant's registration has been cancelled.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>145. The registrar is sufficiently designated by the title “enterprise registrar”, without mention of a name, and any proceeding in which the registrar is designated by name may be continued by the registrar's successor without continuance of suit or a change in designation.</p> <p>The registrar is represented for all purposes by the advocate appearing in the registrar's name, and the advocate is not required to prove capacity to act in the registrar's name.</p>	<p>145. The registrar is sufficiently designated by the title “enterprise registrar”, without mention of a name, and any proceeding in which the registrar is designated by name may be continued by the registrar's successor without continuance of suit or a change in designation.</p> <p>The registrar is represented for all purposes by the advocate filing a representation statement in the registrar's name, and the advocate is not required to prove capacity to act in the registrar's name.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>147. Any proceeding to which the registrar is a party must be served on or delivered to the registrar at the Montréal or Québec office of the legal department of the Agence du revenu du Québec by leaving a copy of the proceeding with a person in charge of the office.</p> <p>The return of service must mention the name of the person with whom the copy of the proceeding was left.</p>	<p>147. Any proceeding to which the registrar is a party must be notified in accordance with the applicable rules of procedure to the registrar at the Montréal or Québec office of the legal department of the Agence du revenu du Québec by leaving a copy of the proceeding with a person in charge of the office.</p> <p>The return of service must mention the name of the person with whom the copy of the proceeding was left.</p>	Art. 783
Environment Quality Act	Q-2	19.4. In the case where an interlocutory injunction is applied	19.4. In the case where an interlocutory injunction is applied	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		for, the security contemplated in article 755 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not exceed \$500.	for, the security contemplated in article 511 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall not exceed \$500.	Art. 782
		19.5. Every action or motion made pursuant to this division must be served on the Attorney General.	19.5. Every application made pursuant to this division must be served on the Attorney General.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>31.99. The Minister must notify to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Water Resources Regional Body and to each of the parties to the Agreement, by registered or certified mail, every decision of the Minister or the Government with respect to an application for authorization that has been reviewed by the Regional Body.</p> <p>The Minister must also notify to each of the parties to the Agreement every decision with respect to an application for authorization concerning a water transfer out of the Basin described in section 31.92 or a new or increased water withdrawal described in section 31.95.</p>	<p>31.99. The Minister must notify to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Water Resources Regional Body and to each of the parties to the Agreement, by registered mail, every decision of the Minister or the Government with respect to an application for authorization that has been reviewed by the Regional Body.</p> <p>The Minister must also notify to each of the parties to the Agreement every decision with respect to an application for authorization concerning a water transfer out of the Basin described in section 31.92 or a new or increased water withdrawal described in section 31.95.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>31.100. A party to the Agreement may, in accordance with article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), contest a decision of the Government referred to in section 31.99 before the Superior Court for non-compliance with the Agreement, subject to the following provisions:</p> <p>(1) the proceeding must be brought before the court of the place where the person concerned is domiciled or the main offices of the municipality concerned are located, as the case may be, within 30 days of notification of the decision; and</p> <p>(2) the party bringing the proceeding is dispensed from giving security as required by article 65 of that Code.</p> <p>A party to the Agreement may contest a decision of the Minister referred to in section 31.99 before the Administrative</p>	<p>31.100. A party to the Agreement may, in accordance with subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph of article 529 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), contest a decision of the Government referred to in section 31.99 before the Superior Court for non-compliance with the Agreement, subject to the following provisions:</p> <p>(1) the application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure must be brought before the court of the place where the person concerned is domiciled or the main offices of the municipality concerned are located, as the case may be, within 30 days of notification of the decision; and</p> <p>(2) the party bringing the application is dispensed from giving security as required by article 492 of that Code.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 11 Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Tribunal of Québec for non-compliance with the Agreement, within 30 days after notification of the decision. Sections 98.1 to 100 apply, with the necessary modifications.	A party to the Agreement may contest a decision of the Minister referred to in section 31.99 before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec for non-compliance with the Agreement, within 30 days after notification of the decision. Sections 98.1 to 100 apply, with the necessary modifications.	
		<p>61. When it is established, after inquiry, that there is an obvious advantage in it, the Minister may, failing agreement among the municipalities concerned, order that a residual materials elimination facility be operated jointly by two or more municipalities, or that a municipality provide in the whole or part of the territory of another municipality, all or part of the services necessary for the elimination of residual materials, or order any other measure he deems appropriate.</p> <p>On the Minister's own initiative or at the request of a municipality concerned, the Minister may, after consultation with the parties, appoint an arbitrator to apportion the costs or set the compensation payable for the services provided. Notice of the appointment is given to each of the municipalities concerned.</p> <p>The arbitrator's decision must be made based, in particular, on the criteria mentioned in section 64.8.</p> <p>Articles 944 to 944.10, 945.1 to 945.8 and 946 to 946.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, with the necessary modifications, to the arbitration provided for in the second paragraph.</p> <p>The remuneration of the arbitrator shall be determined by the Minister. The arbitration and homologation costs shall be paid in equal shares by the municipalities concerned unless the</p>	<p>61. When it is established, after inquiry, that there is an obvious advantage in it, the Minister may, failing agreement among the municipalities concerned, order that a residual materials elimination facility be operated jointly by two or more municipalities, or that a municipality provide in the whole or part of the territory of another municipality, all or part of the services necessary for the elimination of residual materials, or order any other measure he deems appropriate.</p> <p>On the Minister's own initiative or at the request of a municipality concerned, the Minister may, after consultation with the parties, appoint an arbitrator to apportion the costs or set the compensation payable for the services provided. Notice of the appointment is given to each of the municipalities concerned.</p> <p>The arbitrator's decision must be made based, in particular, on the criteria mentioned in section 64.8.</p> <p>Articles 631 to 637 and 642 to 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, with the necessary modifications, to the arbitration provided for in the second paragraph.</p> <p>The remuneration of the arbitrator shall be determined by the Minister. The arbitration and homologation costs shall be paid in equal shares by the municipalities concerned unless the</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		arbitrator or the court decides otherwise by a decision giving reasons.	arbitrator or the court decides otherwise by a decision giving reasons.	
		116.1. In all civil or penal proceedings instituted pursuant to this Act and in any proceeding brought in accordance with Division XI, a certificate of the analysis of a contaminant or other substance signed by a person having made the analysis at the request of the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks is admissible in lieu of the sworn statement of the person as regards the facts declared in it if the person attests on the certificate that he personally observed the facts. The certificate is proof, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, of the quality of the signatory.	116.1. In all civil or penal proceedings instituted pursuant to this Act and in any proceeding brought in accordance with Division XI, a certificate of the analysis of a contaminant or other substance signed by a person having made the analysis at the request of the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks is admissible in lieu of the affidavit of the person as regards the facts declared in it if the person attests on the certificate that he personally observed the facts. The certificate is proof, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, of the quality of the signatory.	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting the determination of the causes and circumstances of death	R-0.2	17. Except on a matter of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse provided in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Chief Coroner, a Deputy Chief Coroner or a coroner acting in his official capacity or against any person acting under the authority of a coroner.	17. Except on a matter of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Chief Coroner, a Deputy Chief Coroner or a coroner acting in his official capacity or against any person acting under the authority of a coroner.	Art. 778, par. 11
		72. The coroner or a person authorized under section 49, 65 or 68 may, with the written authorization of a justice of the peace, enter any place for the purposes contemplated in section 49, 49.1 or 50. The justice of the peace may grant the authorization, subject to such conditions he may specify therein, if he is satisfied, on the basis of a sworn statement by the coroner or the person authorized under section 49, 65 or 68, that there are reasonable and probable grounds for believing that entry into that place is useful for the performance of the coroner's duties. The authorization, whether acted upon or not, shall be returned to the justice of the peace who granted it, not later than 15 days after its issue.	72. The coroner or a person authorized under section 49, 65 or 68 may, with the written authorization of a justice of the peace, enter any place for the purposes contemplated in section 49, 49.1 or 50. The justice of the peace may grant the authorization, subject to such conditions he may specify therein, if he is satisfied, on the basis of an affidavit by the coroner or the person authorized under section 49, 65 or 68, that there are reasonable and probable grounds for believing that entry into that place is useful for the performance of the coroner's duties. The authorization, whether acted upon or not, shall be returned to the justice of the peace who granted it, not later than 15 days after its issue.	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The authorization of a justice of the peace is not required, however, to enter any place within 24 hours following the receipt of a notice given under Chapter II for the purposes contemplated in section 49.1. Nor is the authorization required if the conditions for obtaining it exist and if, owing to exigent circumstances, the delay necessary to obtain the authorization may result in danger to human health or to the safety of persons or property or in the disappearance, destruction or loss of what is useful for the performance of the coroner's duties.	The authorization of a justice of the peace is not required, however, to enter any place within 24 hours following the receipt of a notice given under Chapter II for the purposes contemplated in section 49.1. Nor is the authorization required if the conditions for obtaining it exist and if, owing to exigent circumstances, the delay necessary to obtain the authorization may result in danger to human health or to the safety of persons or property or in the disappearance, destruction or loss of what is useful for the performance of the coroner's duties.	
		115. Articles 120 to 146 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, with the necessary modifications, to the service of a summons made by a coroner.	115. Articles 116 to 129 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, with the necessary modifications, to the service of a summons made by a coroner.	Art. 782
		119. The judge or the coroner before whom a person arrested appears may (...) Any decision taken pursuant to the first paragraph may, upon a motion, be revised by a justice of the Superior Court.	119. The judge or the coroner before whom a person arrested appears may (...) Any decision taken pursuant to the first paragraph may, upon an application, be revised by a justice of the Superior Court.	Terminological harmonisation
		126. Every person summoned to testify before a coroner must, on pain of contempt of court, answer the questions put to him. Notwithstanding the first paragraph, articles 307 and 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply.	126. Every person summoned to testify before a coroner must, on pain of contempt of court, answer the questions put to him. Notwithstanding the first paragraph, articles 282 to 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply.	Art. 782
		151. The witnesses shall testify out of each other's presence if the coroner so orders, of his own motion or on the motion of the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions, the advocate representing the Attorney General or an interested person.	151. The witnesses shall testify out of each other's presence if the coroner so orders, of his own application or on application by the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions, the advocate representing the Attorney General or an interested person.	Terminological harmonisation
		157. The coroner may close the inquest if justified by new	157. The coroner may close the inquest if justified by new	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		facts. He shall adjourn it if the circumstances so require or on the motion of the Chief Coroner.	facts. He shall adjourn it if the circumstances so require or on application by the Chief Coroner.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>174. Where a person is guilty of contempt of court out of the presence of the coroner, the latter, the Chief Coroner or the Attorney General may, on a motion, apply to the Superior Court for an order enjoining that person to appear before the Court, on the day and at the time specified, to hear proof of the acts with which he is charged and to urge any grounds of defense he may have.</p> <p>The motion for obtaining such order may be presented without being served. However, the order to appear must be served on the person summoned in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>174. Where a person is guilty of contempt of court out of the presence of the coroner, the latter, the Chief Coroner or the Attorney General may apply to the Superior Court for an order enjoining that person to appear before the Court, on the day and at the time specified, to hear proof of the acts with which he is charged and to urge any grounds of defense he may have.</p> <p>The application for obtaining such order may be presented without being served. However, the order to appear must be served on the person summoned in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		176. Every person convicted of contempt of court under this Act is liable to the penalties mentioned in the first paragraph of article 51 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) .	176. Every person convicted of contempt of court under this Act is liable to the penalties mentioned in article 62 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) .	Art. 782
An Act respecting the collection of certain debts	R-2.2	<p>6. This chapter does not apply</p> <p>(1) to the Public Curator or to the Minister of Revenue, or to an advocate, a notary, a claims adjuster, an insurance representative, a bailiff, a sheriff, a trustee in bankruptcy, a liquidator, a sequestrator, a tutor, a curator, a trustee or a trust company in the exercise of his or its functions;</p> <p>(2) to a director, partner or employee charged, in the carrying out of his functions, with the collection of the debts owing to the legal person, partnership or employer concerned;</p> <p>(3) to a bank or a financial services cooperative;</p> <p>(4) to the collection, from a merchant, of a debt that arose from</p>	<p>6. This chapter does not apply</p> <p>(1) to the Public Curator or to the Minister of Revenue, or to an advocate, a notary, a claims adjuster, an insurance representative, a bailiff, a clerk, a trustee in bankruptcy, a liquidator, a sequestrator, a tutor, a curator, a trustee or a trust company in the exercise of his or its functions;</p> <p>(2) to a director, partner or employee charged, in the carrying out of his functions, with the collection of the debts owing to the legal person, partnership or employer concerned;</p> <p>(3) to a bank or a financial services cooperative;</p> <p>(4) to the collection, from a merchant, of a debt that arose from</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the operation of his business.	the operation of his business.	
		48. Where an injunction granted under this Act is not complied with, a motion for contempt of court may be presented before the court of the place where the contempt was committed.	48. Where an injunction granted under this Act is not complied with, an application for contempt of court may be presented before the court of the place where the contempt was committed.	Terminological harmonisation
		63. If a person commits repeated offences against this Act or the regulations, the Attorney General, after the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions has instituted penal proceedings against him, may apply to the Superior Court for a writ of interlocutory injunction enjoining such person, his directors, agents or employees to cease committing the offences complained of until final judgment has been rendered in the penal proceedings. After such judgment has been rendered, the Superior Court shall itself render final judgment on the application for an injunction.	63. If a person commits repeated offences against this Act or the regulations, the Attorney General, after the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions has instituted penal proceedings against him, may apply to the Superior Court for an interlocutory injunction enjoining such person, his directors, agents or employees to cease committing the offences complained of until final judgment has been rendered in the penal proceedings. After such judgment has been rendered, the Superior Court shall itself render final judgment on the application for an injunction.	Art. 778, par. 2
Tobacco-related Damages and Health Care Costs Recovery Act	R-2.2.0.0.1	13. If the Government brings an action on a collective basis, it is not required to identify particular health care recipients individually or prove the cause of the disease suffered by, or the general deterioration of health of, a particular health care recipient or the portion of the health care costs incurred for such a recipient. Moreover, no one may be compelled in such an action (1) to answer questions on the health of, or the health care provided to, particular health care recipients; or (2) to produce the medical records and documents of, or the documents related to health care provided to, particular health care recipients, except as provided by a law or a rule of law,	13. If the Government brings an action on a collective basis, it is not required to identify particular health care recipients individually or prove the cause of the disease suffered by, or the general deterioration of health of, a particular health care recipient or the portion of the health care costs incurred for such a recipient. Moreover, no one may be compelled in such an action (1) to answer questions on the health of, or the health care provided to, particular health care recipients; or (2) to produce the medical records and documents of, or the documents related to health care provided to, particular health care recipients, except as provided by a law, rule of law or court	Art. 778, par. 13

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		practice or procedure that requires the production of documents relied on by an expert witness.	or tribunal regulation that requires the production of documents relied on by an expert witness.	
An Act respecting the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec	R-5	18. None of the extraordinary recourses provided in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) shall be exercised and no injunction shall be granted against the Board or the members of the board of directors acting in their official capacity.	18. None of the applications for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall be exercised and no injunction shall be granted against the Board or the members of the board of directors acting in their official capacity.	Art. 778, par. 11
		19. A judge of the Court of Appeal, upon motion, may annul summarily any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 17 or 18.	19. A judge of the Court of Appeal, on an application, may annul summarily any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to section 17 or 18.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
An Act respecting the Régie de l'énergie	R-6.01	41. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no remedy under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Régie or against any of its commissioners acting in their official capacity. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul by a summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision made contrary to the first paragraph.	41. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Régie or against any of its commissioners acting in their official capacity. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by a summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision made contrary to the first paragraph.	Art. 778, par. 11 Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting the Régie des alcools, des courses et des jeux	R-6.1	40. Except in respect of a matter of jurisdiction, none of the remedy under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the board, a commissioner, a member of the board's personnel designated pursuant to section 29 or a racing judge or paddock judge to whom powers are delegated by the board, acting in their official capacity. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul summarily any decision rendered or order or injunction pronounced contrary to the first paragraph.	40. Except in respect of a matter of jurisdiction, none of the applications for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the board, a commissioner, a member of the board's personnel designated pursuant to section 29 or a racing judge or paddock judge to whom powers are delegated by the board, acting in their official capacity. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul summarily any decision rendered or order or injunction pronounced contrary to the first paragraph.	Art. 778, par. 11 Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
An Act respecting the Régie du logement	R-8.1	<p>18. No extraordinary recourse provided by articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the board or the commissioners acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to this section.</p>	<p>18. No application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the board or the commissioners acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to this section.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>28. The board hears in first instance, to the exclusion of any tribunal, any application</p> <p>(1) respecting the lease of a dwelling where the sum claimed or the value of the thing claimed or of the interest of the applicant in the object of the application does not exceed the amount of the jurisdiction of the Court of Québec;</p> <p>(2) pertaining to any of the matters contemplated in articles 1941 to 1964, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1977, 1984 to 1990 and 1992 to 1994 of the Civil Code;</p> <p>(3) pertaining to any of the matters contemplated in Division II, except in sections 54.5, 54.6, 54.7 and 54.11 to 54.14.</p> <p>The board is not competent, however, to hear applications contemplated in articles 645 and 656 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p>	<p>28. The board hears in first instance, to the exclusion of any tribunal, any application</p> <p>(1) respecting the lease of a dwelling where the sum claimed or the value of the thing claimed or of the interest of the applicant in the object of the application does not exceed the amount of the jurisdiction of the Court of Québec;</p> <p>(2) pertaining to any of the matters contemplated in articles 1941 to 1964, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1977, 1984 to 1990 and 1992 to 1994 of the Civil Code;</p> <p>(3) pertaining to any of the matters contemplated in Division II, except in sections 54.5, 54.6, 54.7 and 54.11 to 54.14.</p> <p>The board is not competent, however, to hear applications contemplated in articles 667 and 775 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>56. A party who files an application must serve a copy thereof on the other party within the time and in the manner provided in the rules of procedure.</p>	<p>56. A party who files an application must notify a copy thereof to the other party within the time and in the manner provided in the rules of procedure.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>62. A party wishing to produce a witness may summon such witness by way of a writ of subpoena issued by the board and</p>	<p>62. A party wishing to produce a witness may do so by way of a subpoena issued by the board and notified within the time</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		served within the time and in the manner provided in the rules of procedure.	and in the manner provided in the rules of procedure.	
		84. Compulsory execution of a decision on an application concerning only a debt contemplated in section 73 is effected in accordance with articles 991 to 994 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	84. Forced execution of a decision on an application concerning only a debt contemplated in section 73 is effected in accordance with articles 565 to 567 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Terminological harmonisation Art. 782
		<p>92. The application for leave to appeal must be made at the office of the Court of Québec of the place where the dwelling is situated, and is presented by motion accompanied with a copy of the decision and of the documents of the contestation, if they are not reproduced in the decision.</p> <p>The motion together with a notice of presentation must be served on the adverse party and filed in the office of the court within 30 days after the date of the decision. The motion must state the conclusions sought, and contain a brief statement by the applicant of the grounds he intends to rely on.</p> <p>If the application is granted, the judgment authorizing the appeal shall serve as an inscription in appeal. The clerk of the Court of Québec shall transmit a copy of this judgment without delay to the board and to the parties and their attorneys.</p> <p>The respondent may bring an appeal or an incidental appeal in the same manner and within the same time limit.</p>	<p>92. The application for leave to appeal must be made at the office of the Court of Québec of the place where the dwelling is situated and be accompanied with a copy of the decision and of the documents of the contestation, if they are not reproduced in the decision.</p> <p>The application together with a notice of presentation must be served on the adverse party and filed in the office of the court within 30 days after the date of the decision. The application must state the conclusions sought, and contain a brief statement by the applicant of the grounds he intends to rely on.</p> <p>If the application is granted, the judgment authorizing the appeal shall serve as an inscription in appeal. The clerk of the Court of Québec shall transmit a copy of this judgment without delay to the board and to the parties and their attorneys.</p> <p>The respondent may bring an appeal or an incidental appeal in the same manner and within the same time limit.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		<p>93. Such time limit is imperative and its expiry entails forfeiture of the right of appeal.</p> <p>However, if a party dies before the expiry of the time limit and without having brought an appeal, the time allowed to apply for leave to appeal does not run against the party's legal</p>	<p>93. Such time limit is imperative and its expiry entails forfeiture of the right of appeal.</p> <p>However, if a party dies before the expiry of the time limit and without having brought an appeal, the time allowed to apply for leave to appeal does not run against the party's legal</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>representatives until the date on which the decision is served on them in accordance with article 133 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>The time allowed to apply for leave to appeal begins to run against a party condemned in default only once the time for applying for revocation of the decision has expired.</p>	<p>representatives until the date on which the decision is notified to them in accordance with article 127 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>The time allowed to apply for leave to appeal begins to run against a party condemned in default only once the time for applying for revocation of the decision has expired.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 782</p>
		<p>94. Except where provisional execution is ordered, an appeal suspends the execution of the decision.</p> <p>An application for leave to appeal does not suspend execution of the decision. However, where the decision of the board entails the eviction of the lessee or of the occupants, a motion may be filed with a judge of the Court of Québec for the suspension of execution of the decision if the applicant shows that execution would cause him serious prejudice and that he has filed an application for leave to appeal.</p> <p>The provisional execution of the whole or part of the decision may, on a motion, be ordered by a judge of the Court of Québec when such execution has not been ordered by the decision appealed from. It may, in the same manner, be barred or suspended when it has been ordered.</p>	<p>94. Except where provisional execution is ordered, an appeal suspends the execution of the decision.</p> <p>An application for leave to appeal does not suspend execution of the decision. However, where the decision of the board entails the eviction of the lessee or of the occupants, an application may be filed with a judge of the Court of Québec for the suspension of execution of the decision if the applicant shows that execution would cause him serious prejudice and that he has filed an application for leave to appeal.</p> <p>The provisional execution of the whole or part of the decision may, on an application, be ordered by a judge of the Court of Québec when such execution has not been ordered by the decision appealed from. It may, in the same manner, be barred or suspended when it has been ordered.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>102. The judgment is without appeal; it must be written, substantiated and signed by the judge who rendered it and served on the parties in the manner provided in the rules of practice.</p>	<p>102. The judgment is without appeal; it must be written, substantiated and signed by the judge who rendered it and notified to the parties in the manner provided in the tribunal regulations.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 778, par. 13</p>
		<p>103. The judgment is executory at the expiry of ten days from the date of service, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.</p>	<p>103. The judgment is executory at the expiry of ten days from the date of notification, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>105. Book IV of the Code of Civil Procedure applies to this chapter, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>105. Book VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies to this chapter, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		107. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed under the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), make the rules of practice necessary for the proper carrying out of this chapter and, in particular, permit the application of an incidental procedure provided by Title IV of Book II of that Code .	107. The Court of Québec may, in the manner prescribed under the Courts of Justice Act (chapter T-16), make the regulations necessary for the proper carrying out of this chapter and, in particular, permit the application of an incidental procedure provided by Title II of Book II of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) .	Art. 778, par. 13 Art. 782
An Act respecting the process of negotiation of the collective agreements in the public and parapublic sectors	R-8.2	69. Except in matters of jurisdiction, no action pursuant to article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be taken nor any extraordinary recourse within the meaning of the said Code be exercised, and no provisional remedy may be ordered against the mediator-arbitrator appointed by the Minister under section 62 or section 68.	69. Except in matters of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, and no provisional remedy may be ordered against the mediator-arbitrator appointed by the Minister under section 62 or section 68.	Art. 778, par. 11
An Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan	R-9	68. A person may object to an assessment by notifying a notice of objection to the Minister within 90 days from the day of sending of the notice of assessment.	68. A person may object to an assessment by filing a notice of objection with the Minister within 90 days from the day of sending of the notice of assessment.	
		145. Benefits are unassignable and unseizable except retirement pensions and disability pensions, which are deemed to be the salary of the beneficiary and may be seized for non-payment of support in accordance with the second paragraph of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) , adapted as required. (...)	145. Benefits are unassignable and unseizable except retirement pensions and disability pensions, which are deemed to be the salary of the beneficiary and may be seized for non-payment of support in accordance with articles 694 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) , adapted as required. (...)	Art. 782
		145.1. The Board shall withhold the costs prescribed by regulation from the pension it pays to a beneficiary whose retirement or disability pension is seized by garnishment for non-payment of support.	145.1. The Board shall withhold the costs prescribed by regulation from the pension it pays to a beneficiary whose retirement or disability pension is seized in the hands of a third person for non-payment of support.	Art. 778, par. 7
		219. The Board may make regulations (...) (v) prescribing the costs exigible for the carrying out of a seizure by garnishment ;	219. The Board may make regulations (...) (v) prescribing the costs exigible for the carrying out of a seizure of property in the hands of a third person ;	Art. 778, par. 7

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...)	(...)	
An Act respecting the Pension Plan of Certain Teachers	R-9.1	<p>50. The persons contemplated in the first paragraph of each of sections 44, 45 and 46 who, on 25 June 1986, were receiving benefits under the Act respecting pension coverage for certain teachers (chapter P-32.1) in accordance with the election they had made under section 18 of the said Act may, notwithstanding section 48, elect to receive the amount computed under those sections or the benefits they were receiving on 25 June 1986.</p> <p>If a person fails to indicate his election to the Commission before 1 January 1988, section 48 applies.</p> <p>Where a person elects to receive the amount computed under section 44, 45 or 46, the election he had made under section 18 of the Act respecting pension coverage for certain teachers is cancelled and section 32 of this Act applies to that amount.</p>	<p>50. The persons contemplated in the first paragraph of each of sections 44, 45 and 46 who, on 25 June 1986, were receiving benefits under the Act respecting pension coverage for certain teachers (chapter P-32.1) in accordance with the election they had made under section 18 of the said Act may, notwithstanding section 48, elect to receive the amount computed under those sections or the benefits they were receiving on 25 June 1986.</p> <p>If a person fails to notify his election to the Commission before 1 January 1988, section 48 applies.</p> <p>Where a person elects to receive the amount computed under section 44, 45 or 46, the election he had made under section 18 of the Act respecting pension coverage for certain teachers is cancelled and section 32 of this Act applies to that amount.</p>	Art. 783
An Act respecting the Pension Plan of Elected Municipal Officers	R-9.3	<p>76.7. Despite any provision to the contrary in this Act or in any of the supplementary benefits plans established under sections 76.4 and 80.1, a council member who, by a judgment that has become final, was found guilty of an offence alleged in proceedings that served as a basis for a motion referred to in section 312.1 of the Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities (chapter E-2.2) is deemed not to have participated in this plan during the period the council member was forced, in accordance with the judgment rendered under that section, to cease performing any duty of office. That period cannot be credited for the purposes of this plan.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>76.7. Despite any provision to the contrary in this Act or in any of the supplementary benefits plans established under sections 76.4 and 80.1, a council member who, by a judgment that has become final, was found guilty of an offence alleged in proceedings that served as a basis for an application referred to in section 312.1 of the Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities (chapter E-2.2) is deemed not to have participated in this plan during the period the council member was forced, in accordance with the judgment rendered under that section, to cease performing any duty of office. That period cannot be credited for the purposes of this plan.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting the Government and Public	R-10	157. The Commission or the person it authorizes is, for its inquiries, vested with all the powers and immunities of a	157. The Commission or the person it authorizes is, for its inquiries, vested with all the powers and immunities of a	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
Employees Retirement Plan		<p>commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37). However, in no case may the Commission impose a penalty for contempt of court.</p> <p>Articles 307 to 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to the witnesses heard at an inquiry.</p>	<p>commissioner appointed under the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37). However, in no case may the Commission impose a penalty for contempt of court.</p> <p>Articles 282 to 285 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to the witnesses heard at an inquiry.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>184.1. Sections 100.6 to 100.8 of the Labour Code (chapter C-27) apply to the arbitration provided for in this chapter.</p> <p>Articles 307 and 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to the witnesses heard in the arbitration.</p>	<p>184.1. Sections 100.6 to 100.8 of the Labour Code (chapter C-27) apply to the arbitration provided for in this chapter.</p> <p>Articles 282 and 283 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to the witnesses heard in the arbitration.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>SCHEDULE I</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>the Fondation de la faune du Québec</p> <p>the Fonds d'aide aux recours collectifs</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>SCHEDULE I</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>the Fondation de la faune du Québec</p> <p>the Fonds d'aide aux actions collectives</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 1
An Act respecting the Pension Plan of Management Personnel	R-12.1	<p>196.23.1. Sections 100.6 to 100.8 of the Labour Code (chapter C-27) apply to the arbitration provided for in this chapter.</p> <p>Articles 307 and 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply to the witnesses heard in the arbitration.</p>	<p>196.23.1. Sections 100.6 to 100.8 of the Labour Code (chapter C-27) apply to the arbitration provided for in this chapter.</p> <p>Articles 282 and 283 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to the witnesses heard in the arbitration.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>SCHEDULE II</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>the Fondation de la faune du Québec</p> <p>the Fonds d'aide aux recours collectifs</p>	<p>SCHEDULE II</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>the Fondation de la faune du Québec</p> <p>the Fonds d'aide aux actions collectives</p>	Art. 778, par. 1

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(…)	(…)	
Watercourses Act	R-13	<p>48. (1) When any one of such owners, in order to continue the driving of his logs or timber, is obliged to drive also the logs or timber of one or more of the other owners, and the latter refuse or neglect to lend their assistance, he may send them a notice under his signature, addressed to each one of them by registered or certified letter, notifying them that on the day and at the hour mentioned in the notice, he will recommence the driving of the logs or other timber, indicating in the notice where the logs or timber are situated, and informing them that he will hold each one of them responsible for a share of the expenses proportional to the quantity of logs or timber he has to drive.</p> <p>(…)</p>	<p>48. (1) When any one of such owners, in order to continue the driving of his logs or timber, is obliged to drive also the logs or timber of one or more of the other owners, and the latter refuse or neglect to lend their assistance, he may send them a notice under his signature, addressed to each one of them by registered mail, notifying them that on the day and at the hour mentioned in the notice, he will recommence the driving of the logs or other timber, indicating in the notice where the logs or timber are situated, and informing them that he will hold each one of them responsible for a share of the expenses proportional to the quantity of logs or timber he has to drive.</p> <p>(…)</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>70. Every person required to pay an instalment under section 69.3, or the person's mandatary, must send to the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife and to the Minister of Finance a report, supported by a sworn statement from the declarant, establishing the total kilowatt-hours of electricity generated during the year in his plants situated in Québec.</p> <p>The Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife is responsible for the collection of the charges. The Minister may, by himself or by any person whom he designates and by all means he deems proper, inquire into the accuracy of such reports and, for such purpose, he, as well as the persons delegated by him, have a right of free access to the books, invoices, estimates, accounts and other records of such holders and owners, and may demand from their officers and employees all the information necessary to establish the accuracy of the reports.</p>	<p>70. Every person required to pay an instalment under section 69.3, or the person's mandatary, must send to the Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife and to the Minister of Finance a report, supported by an affidavit from the declarant, establishing the total kilowatt-hours of electricity generated during the year in his plants situated in Québec.</p> <p>The Minister of Natural Resources and Wildlife is responsible for the collection of the charges. The Minister may, by himself or by any person whom he designates and by all means he deems proper, inquire into the accuracy of such reports and, for such purpose, he, as well as the persons delegated by him, have a right of free access to the books, invoices, estimates, accounts and other records of such holders and owners, and may demand from their officers and employees all the information necessary to establish the accuracy of the reports.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		81. When a work serving to retain the waters of a lake, pond,	81. When a work serving to retain the waters of a lake, pond,	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>river or stream is in such condition as to endanger persons or property, any judge of the Superior Court sitting in the district where such work is located may, upon motion by the Attorney General and presented even during a suit, order the owner of such work to perform the works necessary to ensure the safety of such persons or property or, if there is no other effective remedy, to demolish the work within such time as he fixes, and order that, on failure to do so within such time, the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks may perform such works or effect such demolition at the expense of the owner.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>river or stream is in such condition as to endanger persons or property, any judge of the Superior Court sitting in the district where such work is located may, upon an application by the Attorney General and presented even during a suit, order the owner of such work to perform the works necessary to ensure the safety of such persons or property or, if there is no other effective remedy, to demolish the work within such time as he fixes, and order that, on failure to do so within such time, the Minister of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks may perform such works or effect such demolition at the expense of the owner.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>82. Such motion shall be accompanied by a report by a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec establishing that it is urgent that the motion be granted and the motion shall be served in the manner prescribed by the judge unless he dispenses with service.</p>	<p>82. Such application shall be accompanied by a report by a member of the Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec establishing that it is urgent that the application be granted and it shall be served in the manner prescribed by the judge unless he dispenses with service.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
		<p>83. The motion shall be heard and decided by preference; when it is presented, the judge may authorize the parties to file a written contestation within such time as he determines and fix a date for proof and hearing; he may also require any evidence that he deems necessary.</p>	<p>83. The application shall be heard and decided by preference; when it is presented, the judge may authorize the parties to file a written contestation within such time as he determines and fix a date for trial; he may also require any evidence that he deems necessary.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting the land regime in the James Bay and New Québec territories	R-13.1	<p>43. In the case of compensation in the form of land, the following rules apply:</p> <p>(a) the interested local government shall indicate its preference to the Government as to the selection of lands as soon as the notice of expropriation has been communicated to it or, if the right to expropriate is contested, as soon as the final judgment on the motion has been communicated to it;</p>	<p>43. In the case of compensation in the form of land, the following rules apply:</p> <p>(a) the interested local government shall indicate its preference to the Government as to the selection of lands as soon as the notice of expropriation has been communicated to it or, if the right to expropriate is contested, as soon as the final judgment on the application has been communicated to it;</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(...)</p> <p>(d) the procedure provided for in this section begins on the day on which the Government communicates the notice of expropriation provided for in paragraph <i>a</i> or, if the right to expropriate is contested, on the day on which final judgment on the motion is communicated; this procedure ends at the latest on the one hundred and twentieth day which follows the beginning of the procedure;</p> <p>(e) if there is no agreement on the choice of the replacement lands within the period of 120 days, the compensation shall take the form of money.</p>	<p>(...)</p> <p>(d) the procedure provided for in this section begins on the day on which the Government communicates the notice of expropriation provided for in paragraph <i>a</i> or, if the right to expropriate is contested, on the day on which final judgment on the application is communicated; this procedure ends at the latest on the one hundred and twentieth day which follows the beginning of the procedure;</p> <p>(e) if there is no agreement on the choice of the replacement lands within the period of 120 days, the compensation shall take the form of money.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>135. In the case of compensation in the form of land, the following rules apply:</p> <p>(a) the interested Inuit landholding corporation shall indicate its land selection preference to the Government as soon as the notice of expropriation has been communicated to it or, if the right to expropriate is contested, as soon as the final judgment on the motion has been communicated to it;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(d) the procedure provided for in this section begins on the day on which the Government communicates the notice of expropriation provided for in paragraph <i>a</i> or, if the right to expropriate is contested, on the day on which final judgment on the motion is communicated; this procedure ends at the latest on the one hundred and twentieth day which follows the beginning of the procedure;</p>	<p>135. In the case of compensation in the form of land, the following rules apply:</p> <p>(a) the interested Inuit landholding corporation shall indicate its land selection preference to the Government as soon as the notice of expropriation has been communicated to it or, if the right to expropriate is contested, as soon as the final judgment on the application has been communicated to it;</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(d) the procedure provided for in this section begins on the day on which the Government communicates the notice of expropriation provided for in paragraph <i>a</i> or, if the right to expropriate is contested, on the day on which final judgment on the application is communicated; this procedure ends at the latest on the one hundred and twentieth day which follows the beginning of the procedure;</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>However, the benefits awarded to the spouse following a seizure for non-payment of support in accordance with the last paragraph of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) shall be paid in a lump sum, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by regulation.</p>	<p>However, the benefits awarded to the spouse following a seizure for non-payment of support in accordance with articles 694 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall be paid in a lump sum, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by regulation.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>110. In the event of cessation of conjugal relationship between a spouse, within the meaning of subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph of section 85, and a member of the plan, the member and spouse may, in the ensuing year, agree in writing to a partition of the benefits accumulated by the member under the pension plan; such an agreement cannot, however, confer on the spouse more than 50% of the value of such benefits.</p> <p>For that purpose, the member and the spouse shall be entitled to obtain, upon application in writing to the pension committee, the statement described in section 108 and established at the date on which they ceased to live together in a conjugal relationship.</p> <p>An agreement under the first paragraph may also apply to the amounts transferred to another pension plan pursuant to section 98.</p> <p>Section 109 applies to benefits conferred on the spouse pursuant to an agreement referred to above. In addition, the last paragraph of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, with the necessary modifications, to the partition of benefits agreed upon between the spouses for the purposes of this section.</p>	<p>110. In the event of cessation of conjugal relationship between a spouse, within the meaning of subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph of section 85, and a member of the plan, the member and spouse may, in the ensuing year, agree in writing to a partition of the benefits accumulated by the member under the pension plan; such an agreement cannot, however, confer on the spouse more than 50% of the value of such benefits.</p> <p>For that purpose, the member and the spouse shall be entitled to obtain, upon application in writing to the pension committee, the statement described in section 108 and established at the date on which they ceased to live together in a conjugal relationship.</p> <p>An agreement under the first paragraph may also apply to the amounts transferred to another pension plan pursuant to section 98.</p> <p>Section 109 applies to benefits conferred on the spouse pursuant to an agreement referred to above. In addition, articles 694 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, with the necessary modifications, to the partition of benefits agreed upon between the spouses for the purposes of this section.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>164. Where several persons claim the same benefit under a pension plan, the pension committee may be fully discharged by depositing the amount due with the General Deposit Office</p>	<p>164. Where several persons claim the same benefit under a pension plan, the pension committee may be fully discharged by depositing the amount due with the General Deposit Office</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		of Québec or with a trust company which is, in that case, required to fulfil the obligations prescribed by the second paragraph of article 189.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), which applies adapted as required.	of Québec or with a trust company which is, in that case, required to fulfil the obligations prescribed by article 216 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), which applies adapted as required.	Art. 782
		<p>254. Where, for the purposes of a decision, a problem arises as to the interpretation of this Act or a pension plan, the Régie may, where it is of the opinion that the interest of the parties to the plan warrants a prompt solution of the problem, postpone its decision and submit the problem to the court by way of a motion.</p> <p>Articles 454 to 456 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, adapted as required.</p>	<p>254. Where, for the purposes of a decision, a problem arises as to the interpretation of this Act or a pension plan, the Régie may, where it is of the opinion that the interest of the parties to the plan warrants a prompt solution of the problem, postpone its decision and submit the problem to the court by way of an application.</p> <p>Article 142 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, adapted as required.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>255. The Régie may apply by motion to a judge of the Superior Court to obtain an injunction in respect of any matter contemplated by this Act.</p> <p>The application for an injunction shall in itself constitute an action.</p> <p>The procedure provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies except that the Régie cannot be required to give security.</p>	<p>255. The Régie may apply to a judge of the Superior Court to obtain an injunction in respect of any matter contemplated by this Act.</p> <p>The application for an injunction shall in itself constitute an action.</p> <p>The procedure provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies except that the Régie cannot be required to give security.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		256. The Régie may, of its own initiative and without notice, intervene in any civil action or arbitration proceedings pertaining to this Act to participate in the proof and hearing.	256. The Régie may, of its own initiative and without notice, intervene in any civil action or arbitration proceedings pertaining to this Act to participate in the trial.	Terminological harmonisation
Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act	R-17.0.1	<p>78. The rules governing the partition of the member's benefits from both the locked-in and the not locked-in accounts are determined by regulation.</p> <p>In the case of the partition of the member's benefits or to pay a compensatory allowance,</p>	<p>78. The rules governing the partition of the member's benefits from both the locked-in and the not locked-in accounts are determined by regulation.</p> <p>In the case of the partition of the member's benefits or to pay a compensatory allowance,</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(1) the benefits awarded to the spouse from the member's locked-in account must, except in the cases determined by regulation, remain locked in, even when the benefits are transferred to a pension plan determined by regulation; and</p> <p>(2) the benefits awarded to the spouse from the member's not locked-in account may be transferred to a pension plan determined by regulation or refunded, in accordance with the conditions determined by regulation.</p> <p>However, the benefits awarded to the spouse following a seizure for non-payment of support in accordance with the second paragraph of article 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) must be paid in a lump sum, in the manner determined by regulation.</p>	<p>(1) the benefits awarded to the spouse from the member's locked-in account must, except in the cases determined by regulation, remain locked in, even when the benefits are transferred to a pension plan determined by regulation; and</p> <p>(2) the benefits awarded to the spouse from the member's not locked-in account may be transferred to a pension plan determined by regulation or refunded, in accordance with the conditions determined by regulation.</p> <p>However, the benefits awarded to the spouse following a seizure for non-payment of support in accordance with articles 694 and following of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) must be paid in a lump sum, in the manner determined by regulation.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>102. The Régie may apply by motion to a judge of the Superior Court to obtain an injunction in respect of any matter covered by this Act.</p> <p>The motion for an injunction constitutes in itself an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, except that the Régie cannot be required to give security.</p>	<p>102. The Régie may apply to a judge of the Superior Court to obtain an injunction in respect of any matter covered by this Act.</p> <p>The application for an injunction constitutes in itself an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, except that the Régie cannot be required to give security.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>103. The Régie may, of its own initiative and without notice, intervene in any civil action or arbitration proceedings pertaining to this Act to participate in the proof and hearing.</p>	<p>103. The Régie may, of its own initiative and without notice, intervene in any civil action or arbitration proceedings pertaining to this Act to participate in the trial.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
Regulations Act	R-18.1	<p>3. This Act does not apply to</p> <p>(1) proposed regulations or by-laws or regulations or by-laws</p>	<p>3. This Act does not apply to</p> <p>(1) proposed regulations or by-laws or regulations or by-laws</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>regulating internal management, the exercise of borrowing powers or the management of human resources, including all conditions of employment of employees appointed in accordance with the Public Service Act (chapter F-3.1.1) and those of the staff of the institutions or agencies referred to in paragraphs 3, 3.1 and 4 and in section 2;</p> <p>(2) proposed by-laws or the by-laws of municipalities or of an agency which may make by-laws in the place of the municipalities, or of agencies of such municipalities, or of supramunicipal bodies within the meaning of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Elected Municipal Officers (chapter R-9.3), or of the Kativik Regional Government;</p> <p>(3) proposed by-laws or the by-laws of school boards, or of general and vocational colleges, or of the agencies established pursuant to the Act respecting the Université du Québec (chapter U-1);</p> <p>(3.0.1) draft by-laws or by-laws of the Conservatoire de musique et d'art dramatique du Québec;</p> <p>(3.1) draft regulations or the regulations of institutions within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2), or of health and social services agencies referred to in that Act;</p> <p>(4) proposed regulations or by-laws or the regulations or by-laws of institutions within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons (chapter S-5), or of regional health and social service councils established under that Act;</p>	<p>regulating internal management, the exercise of borrowing powers or the management of human resources, including all conditions of employment of employees appointed in accordance with the Public Service Act (chapter F-3.1.1) and those of the staff of the institutions or agencies referred to in paragraphs 3, 3.1 and 4 and in section 2;</p> <p>(2) proposed by-laws or the by-laws of municipalities or of an agency which may make by-laws in the place of the municipalities, or of agencies of such municipalities, or of supramunicipal bodies within the meaning of the Act respecting the Pension Plan of Elected Municipal Officers (chapter R-9.3), or of the Kativik Regional Government;</p> <p>(3) proposed by-laws or the by-laws of school boards, or of general and vocational colleges, or of the agencies established pursuant to the Act respecting the Université du Québec (chapter U-1);</p> <p>(3.0.1) draft by-laws or by-laws of the Conservatoire de musique et d'art dramatique du Québec;</p> <p>(3.1) draft regulations or the regulations of institutions within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2), or of health and social services agencies referred to in that Act;</p> <p>(4) proposed regulations or by-laws or the regulations or by-laws of institutions within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons (chapter S-5), or of regional health and social service councils established under that Act;</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(5) proposed rules of practice or the rules of practice of the courts of justice;</p> <p>(6) such proposed regulations or regulations as the Government may determine by order.</p>	<p>(5) proposed court regulations of the courts of justice;</p> <p>(6) such proposed regulations or regulations as the Government may determine by order.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
An Act respecting labour relations, vocational training and workforce management in the construction industry	R-20	<p>68. Upon application of any of the parties, the arbitration officer on grievances may, if he considers it necessary, summon witnesses in writing.</p> <p>A person so summoned who refuses to appear or testify may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>A summoned witness is entitled to the same taxation as witnesses before the Superior Court and to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses incurred for such purpose. Such taxation is payable by the party who proposed such summons, but the person who receives his salary during such period is entitled only to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>The arbitration officer on grievances may require from and administer the oath to a witness then under the immunity provided for in the second paragraph of section 11 of the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37).</p>	<p>68. Upon application of any of the parties, the arbitration officer on grievances may, if he considers it necessary, summon witnesses in writing.</p> <p>A person so summoned who refuses to appear or testify may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>A summoned witness is entitled to the same indemnities and allowances as witnesses before the Superior Court and to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses incurred for such purpose. The indemnities and allowances are payable by the party who proposed such summons, but the person who receives his salary during such period is entitled only to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>The arbitration officer on grievances may require from and administer the oath to a witness then under the immunity provided for in the second paragraph of section 11 of the Act respecting public inquiry commissions (chapter C-37).</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 835 Terminological harmonisation Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>77. Upon production at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district where the undertaking concerned is located of an authentic copy of the arbitration decision, the Labour Court may, upon a motion of the association, employer or interested person, homologate the decision, with costs against the respondent; the decision shall then become executory as any</p>	<p>77. Upon production at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the district where the undertaking concerned is located of an authentic copy of the arbitration decision, the Labour Court may, upon application by the association, employer or interested person, homologate the decision, with legal costs against the respondent; the decision shall then become</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>other judgment. During judicial vacation or if the Labour Court is not sitting, the judge of the Superior Court shall have the same jurisdiction as the Labour Court for the purposes of this section.</p> <p>The judgment homologating the arbitration decision shall be without appeal and the homologated decision shall be executory at the expiry of 15 days following the date of the judgment.</p>	<p>executory as any other judgment. During judicial vacation or if the Labour Court is not sitting, the judge of the Superior Court shall have the same jurisdiction as the Labour Court for the purposes of this section.</p> <p>The judgment homologating the arbitration decision shall be without appeal and the homologated decision shall be executory at the expiry of 15 days following the date of the judgment.</p>	
		<p>91. The disqualification contemplated in section 26 shall entail the proceedings provided for in article 838 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) following a motion presented by any employee, by any association, by the Commission or by the Attorney General.</p> <p>Article 839 of the said Code does not apply when the Commission or the Attorney General is the plaintiff.</p> <p>The amount of punitive damages to which the defendant may be sentenced is the amount provided for in section 117, not the amount provided for in article 840 of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>Notwithstanding article 841 of the said Code, the office held by the defendant is deemed vacant from the judgment on the motion, notwithstanding appeal.</p>	<p>91. The disqualification contemplated in section 26 shall entail the judicial review proceedings under subparagraph 4 of the first paragraph of article 529 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) following an application made by any employee, by any association, by the Commission or by the Attorney General.</p> <p>(Inoperative paragraph)</p> <p>The amount of punitive damages to which the defendant may be sentenced is the amount provided for in section 117.</p> <p>Notwithstanding article 533 of that Code, the office held by the defendant is deemed vacant from the judgment on the application, notwithstanding appeal.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 782</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>122. (1) Any civil action arising out of a collective agreement or out of this Act is prescribed by 12 months from the due date in each case. In the case of an omission or a false entry in the compulsory register, the registration system or the pay-list, of a secret rebate, of an omission to keep the compulsory register or the pay-list or to transmit the compulsory monthly report to the Commission, prescription shall run against the Commission's</p>	<p>122. (1) Any civil action arising out of a collective agreement or out of this Act is prescribed by 12 months from the due date in each case. In the case of an omission or a false entry in the compulsory register, the registration system or the pay-list, of a secret rebate, of an omission to keep the compulsory register or the pay-list or to transmit the compulsory monthly report to the Commission, prescription</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>recourse only from the date the Commission becomes aware of the facts giving rise to the civil action.</p> <p>For the purposes of the recourses of the Commission respecting the collection of indemnities, vacations and contributions or assessments of employers and employees under complementary social benefits plans, the maturity date mentioned above is the next 1 December for all the indemnities or contributions exigible from 1 January to the preceding 30 April, and the next 1 July for all those exigible from 1 May to the preceding 31 December.</p> <p>However, a claim sent by the Commission to the employer, by registered or certified mail, shall interrupt prescription for the amount of the claim and in such case, the action is again prescribed by six months, from the mailing of such letter; no subsequent letter addressed in respect of the same claim shall have the effect of interrupting prescription.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(7) In the case of a bankruptcy of or a winding-up order in respect of a legal person, or in the case of the legal person's dissolution pursuant to the fourth paragraph of section 59 of the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1), the directors of the legal person shall be personally and solidarily liable for the payment of the wages payable to the employees of the legal person, up to six months' wages, provided that a claim is filed for that debt within one year of the bankruptcy, winding-up order or dissolution.</p> <p>The same applies, when, after a judgment rendered against a</p>	<p>shall run against the Commission's recourse only from the date the Commission becomes aware of the facts giving rise to the civil action.</p> <p>For the purposes of the recourses of the Commission respecting the collection of indemnities, vacations and contributions or assessments of employers and employees under complementary social benefits plans, the maturity date mentioned above is the next 1 December for all the indemnities or contributions exigible from 1 January to the preceding 30 April, and the next 1 July for all those exigible from 1 May to the preceding 31 December.</p> <p>However, a claim sent by the Commission to the employer, by registered mail, shall interrupt prescription for the amount of the claim and in such case, the action is again prescribed by six months, from the mailing of such letter; no subsequent letter addressed in respect of the same claim shall have the effect of interrupting prescription.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(7) In the case of a bankruptcy of or a winding-up order in respect of a legal person, or in the case of the legal person's dissolution pursuant to the fourth paragraph of section 59 of the Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises (chapter P-44.1), the directors of the legal person shall be personally and solidarily liable for the payment of the wages payable to the employees of the legal person, up to six months' wages, provided that a claim is filed for that debt within one year of the bankruptcy, winding-up order or dissolution.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>legal person, the writ of execution is returned without being satisfied in whole or in part, if the directors are prosecuted within one year of the judgment recognizing the exigibility of the salary.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>The same applies, when, after a judgment rendered against a legal person, the notice of execution is returned without being satisfied in whole or in part, if the directors are prosecuted within one year of the judgment recognizing the exigibility of the salary.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 2
An Act respecting property tax refund	R-20.1	<p>28. The provisions of Chapter III.2 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) apply, with the necessary modifications, to a decision rendered by the Minister under section 25.</p> <p>However, the fee payable upon the filing of a motion to appeal a decision referred to in the first paragraph is the fee payable in respect of a summary appeal referred to in section 93.13 of the Tax Administration Act.</p>	<p>28. The provisions of Chapter III.2 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) apply, with the necessary modifications, to a decision rendered by the Minister under section 25.</p> <p>However, the fee payable upon the filing of an application to appeal a decision referred to in the first paragraph is the fee payable in respect of a summary appeal referred to in section 93.13 of the Tax Administration Act.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act to replace and reconstitute the notarial deeds en minute destroyed in the 6 July 2013 railway disaster in Ville de Lac-Mégantic	R-21.1	2. Articles 870 and 871 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) do not apply to the deeds referred to in this Act.	2. Article 486 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) does not apply to the deeds referred to in this Act.	Art. 782
		5. Despite the first paragraph of article 871.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) , a request for reconstitution must be made to the notary by a party to the deed or by an interested third person in order for the notary to be required to establish and carry out a procedure for that purpose, subject to the rules adopted under section 6 of this Act.	5. Despite the first paragraph of article 487 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) , a request for reconstitution must be made to the notary by a party to the deed or by an interested third person in order for the notary to be required to establish and carry out a procedure for that purpose, subject to the rules adopted under section 6 of this Act.	Art. 782
Court of Appeal Reference Act	R-23	2. The majority of the judges of the Court of Appeal may make the rules of practice necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.	2. The majority of the judges of the Court of Appeal may make the regulations necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.	Art. 778, par. 13
An Act respecting the	R-24.0.1	17. A person's membership in a home childcare providers	17. A person's membership in a home childcare providers	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
representation of certain home childcare providers and the negotiation process for their group agreements		association may not be revealed by anyone during recognition or recognition revocation proceedings, except to the Commission, a member of its personnel, or the judge of a court to which an action under Title VI of Book V of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) relating to a certification is referred. These persons and any other person who becomes aware of a person's membership in such an association are bound to secrecy.	association may not be revealed by anyone during recognition or recognition revocation proceedings, except to the Commission, a member of its personnel, or the judge of a court to which an application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) relating to a certification is referred. These persons and any other person who becomes aware of a person's membership in such an association are bound to secrecy.	Art. 778, par. 11
An Act respecting the representation of family-type resources and certain intermediate resources and the negotiation process for their group agreements	R-24.0.2	19. A resource's membership in a resource association may not be revealed by anyone during recognition or recognition revocation proceedings, except to the Commission, a member of its personnel, or the judge of a court to which an action under Title VI of Book V of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) relating to a recognition is referred. These persons and any other person who becomes aware of a person's membership in such an association are bound to secrecy.	19. A resource's membership in a resource association may not be revealed by anyone during recognition or recognition revocation proceedings, except to the Commission, a member of its personnel, or the judge of a court to which application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) relating to a recognition is referred. These persons and any other person who becomes aware of a person's membership in such an association are bound to secrecy.	Art. 778, par. 11
An Act respecting occupational health and safety	S-2.1	<p>19. The inspector shall determine immediately whether or not a danger exists that would justify the worker's refusal to work. He may require the worker to resume his work. He may also prescribe temporary measures and require that corrective measures be taken within such time as he may determine.</p> <p>If, in the inspector's opinion, the refusal to work is based on grounds that are acceptable in the particular case of that worker but do not justify another worker's refusing to perform the work, the employer may, notwithstanding section 14, have the work performed by another worker, who may agree to perform it after being informed of the fact that the right of refusal has been exercised, and of the reasons therefor.</p> <p>The inspector's decision must be substantiated and recorded in writing. It is transmitted by registered or certified mail to the</p>	<p>19. The inspector shall determine immediately whether or not a danger exists that would justify the worker's refusal to work. He may require the worker to resume his work. He may also prescribe temporary measures and require that corrective measures be taken within such time as he may determine.</p> <p>If, in the inspector's opinion, the refusal to work is based on grounds that are acceptable in the particular case of that worker but do not justify another worker's refusing to perform the work, the employer may, notwithstanding section 14, have the work performed by another worker, who may agree to perform it after being informed of the fact that the right of refusal has been exercised, and of the reasons therefor.</p> <p>The inspector's decision must be substantiated and recorded in writing. It is transmitted by registered mail to the worker, the</p>	Art. 778, par. 10

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		worker, the safety representative or the person replacing him, and to the employer or his agent.	safety representative or the person replacing him, and to the employer or his agent.	
An Act to foster the financial health and sustainability of municipal defined benefit pension plans	S-2.1.1	48. Chapters V and VI of Title I of Book VII, except articles 945.6 to 945.8, of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, with the necessary modifications, to arbitration provided for in this Act.	48. Chapters III and V of Title II of Book VII, except article 643, of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply, with the necessary modifications, to arbitration provided for in this Act.	Art. 782
		49. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under articles 33 and 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against an arbitrator acting in his or her official capacity.	49. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no applications for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, against an arbitrator acting in his or her official capacity.	Art. 778, par. 11
Public Health Act	S-2.2	<p>111. Every application to a judge under this division or under section 87 or 90 shall be made by means of a motion by the public health director or any other person the public health director has specifically authorized, presented in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of article 763 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Such a motion shall be served on the person concerned, but the judge may exempt the applicant from serving a motion if the judge considers that the resulting delay could needlessly endanger the health of the population.</p> <p>Every motion shall be decided by preference, and every order issued shall be enforceable despite an appeal. However, a judge of the Court of Appeal may suspend the enforcement of an order if the judge considers it necessary in the interests of justice.</p> <p>Every order issued shall be served personally on the person concerned and may be enforced by a peace officer.</p>	<p>111. Every application to a judge under this division or under section 87 or 90 shall be made by the public health director or any other person the public health director has specifically authorized.</p> <p>Such an application shall be served on the person concerned, but the judge may exempt the applicant from serving an application motion if the judge considers that the resulting delay could needlessly endanger the health of the population.</p> <p>Every application shall be decided by preference, and every order issued shall be enforceable despite an appeal. However, a judge of the Court of Appeal may suspend the enforcement of an order if the judge considers it necessary in the interests of justice.</p> <p>Every order issued shall be notified personally to the person concerned and may be enforced by a peace officer.</p> <p>An order may, if necessary, be issued against a parent or tutor or other person having legal custody of the person concerned.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782 Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		An order may, if necessary, be issued against a parent or tutor or other person having legal custody of the person concerned.		
		<p>127. An order under section 126 is obtained on a motion by the public health authority or a person authorized by such authority to file such a motion.</p> <p>Section 111 applies, for the purposes of this section, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>127. An order under section 126 is obtained on an application by the public health authority or a person authorized by such authority to file such an application.</p> <p>Section 111 applies, for the purposes of this section, with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
An Act respecting safety in sports	S-3.1	29. A sports federation or unaffiliated sports body, after rendering a decision in accordance with its safety regulations, shall transmit a copy thereof, by registered or certified mail , to the person affected by the decision within 10 days following the decision and inform the person that an application for a review by the Minister may be filed within 30 days of receiving copy of the decision.	29. A sports federation or unaffiliated sports body, after rendering a decision in accordance with its safety regulations, shall transmit a copy thereof, by registered mail , to the person affected by the decision within 10 days following the decision and inform the person that an application for a review by the Minister may be filed within 30 days of receiving copy of the decision.	Art. 778, par. 10
		53. A copy of the decision of the Minister shall be sent to the interested parties by registered or certified mail .	53. A copy of the decision of the Minister shall be sent to the interested parties by registered mail .	Art. 778, par. 10
Dam Safety Act	S-3.1.01	<p>35. Where the owner of the works fails to comply with an order of the Minister, the Minister may cause the order to be carried out or the appropriate remedial measures to be taken at the expense of the owner. The Minister may recover the cost, with interest and other costs, in particular by claiming the security or guarantee furnished by the owner.</p> <p>Where the owner of the dam is unknown or cannot be found, or ownership of the dam cannot be ascertained, a judge of the Superior Court may, on motion of the Minister, authorize the Minister to take any measure the Minister considers appropriate, including the performance of remedial work, or to immediately have the dam removed and recover the cost, with interest and other costs, from the owner if the owner's identity becomes known or the owner is found. The judge may also</p>	<p>35. Where the owner of the works fails to comply with an order of the Minister, the Minister may cause the order to be carried out or the appropriate remedial measures to be taken at the expense of the owner. The Minister may recover the cost, with interest and other costs, in particular by claiming the security or guarantee furnished by the owner.</p> <p>Where the owner of the dam is unknown or cannot be found, or ownership of the dam cannot be ascertained, a judge of the Superior Court may, on application by the Minister, authorize the Minister to take any measure the Minister considers appropriate, including the performance of remedial work, or to immediately have the dam removed and recover the cost, with interest and other costs, from the owner if the owner's identity becomes known or the owner is found. The judge may also</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		authorize the Minister to transfer ownership of the dam to any other person or partnership.	authorize the Minister to transfer ownership of the dam to any other person or partnership.	
An Act to ensure safety in guided land transport	S-3.3	<p>9. The objection shall be drawn up in writing, specify the interest of the objecting party and set out the reasons for which it is filed. It shall be served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) on the party proposing the works before the expiration of the period prescribed for filing objections and transmitted to the Minister together with proof of service.</p> <p>Where the objecting party wishes to withdraw his objection, he shall notify the party proposing the works and the Minister in writing.</p>	<p>9. The objection shall be drawn up in writing, specify the interest of the objecting party and set out the reasons for which it is filed. It shall be served in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) on the party proposing the works before the expiration of the period prescribed for filing objections and transmitted to the Minister together with proof of service.</p> <p>Where the objecting party wishes to withdraw his objection, he shall notify the party proposing the works and the Minister in writing.</p>	Art. 782
Fire Safety Act	S-3.4	<p>24. The fire safety cover plan adopted by the council of the regional authority comes into force on the 90th day after the regional authority receives the certificate of compliance issued by the Minister, or at an earlier date set by the regional authority.</p> <p>A notice specifying the date of coming into force of the fire safety cover plan must be published in a newspaper in the territory of the regional authority.</p> <p>If the notice is not published before the date of coming into force of the fire safety cover plan, the regional authority and the municipalities that are part of it shall bear the costs of a liability suit to which section 47 applies and that is brought against them with respect to an event that occurred before the notice was published, even if they are exempt from liability under that section.</p>	<p>24. The fire safety cover plan adopted by the council of the regional authority comes into force on the 90th day after the regional authority receives the certificate of compliance issued by the Minister, or at an earlier date set by the regional authority.</p> <p>A notice specifying the date of coming into force of the fire safety cover plan must be published in a newspaper in the territory of the regional authority.</p> <p>If the notice is not published before the date of coming into force of the fire safety cover plan, the regional authority and the municipalities that are part of it shall bear the legal costs of a liability suit to which section 47 applies and that is brought against them with respect to an event that occurred before the notice was published, even if they are exempt from liability under that section.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		84. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no proceeding under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or	84. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-	Art. 778, par. 11

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the fire investigation commissioner acting in an official capacity or against any person acting under the commissioner's authority.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, summarily annul any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the fire investigation commissioner acting in an official capacity or against any person acting under the commissioner's authority.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>95. The fire investigation commissioner or any firefighter, peace officer or other person specially designated in writing by the commissioner for a specified period may, to determine the point of origin, probable causes and circumstances of a fire or to establish any connection with other fires,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>However, premises may not be entered for inspection purposes or for the purpose of searching for, examining or seizing any things without the prior authorization of a justice of the peace. Prior authorization may be granted, subject to the conditions specified, if the justice of the peace is satisfied on the basis of a sworn statement of the fire investigation commissioner or the person designated by the latter that the point of origin, probable causes or circumstances have not been determined or that connections with other fires have not been established and that there is reason to believe that inspecting the premises and searching for, examining or seizing any things found on the premises may prove relevant to the investigation. The authorization, whether acted upon or not, shall be returned to the justice of the peace who granted it not later than 15 days after its issue.</p>	<p>95. The fire investigation commissioner or any firefighter, peace officer or other person specially designated in writing by the commissioner for a specified period may, to determine the point of origin, probable causes and circumstances of a fire or to establish any connection with other fires,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>However, premises may not be entered for inspection purposes or for the purpose of searching for, examining or seizing any things without the prior authorization of a justice of the peace. Prior authorization may be granted, subject to the conditions specified, if the justice of the peace is satisfied on the basis of an affidavit of the fire investigation commissioner or the person designated by the latter that the point of origin, probable causes or circumstances have not been determined or that connections with other fires have not been established and that there is reason to believe that inspecting the premises and searching for, examining or seizing any things found on the premises may prove relevant to the investigation. The authorization, whether acted upon or not, shall be returned to the justice of the peace who granted it not later than 15 days after its issue.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...)		
		<p>113. The fire investigation commissioner shall summon to the hearing any person who, in the opinion of the commissioner, can provide information that is relevant to the inquiry, in order to examine the person or order the person to produce any document or thing the commissioner considers necessary as specified by the commissioner. The fire investigation commissioner may also summon a person at the request of the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions or of an interested person.</p> <p>The summons shall be effected by means of a writing signed and served in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), except where the person is present at the hearing.</p> <p>Persons summoned or required to testify are entitled to the allowances and expenses specified in the tariff established by regulation by the Government.</p>	<p>113. The fire investigation commissioner shall summon to the hearing any person who, in the opinion of the commissioner, can provide information that is relevant to the inquiry, in order to examine the person or order the person to produce any document or thing the commissioner considers necessary as specified by the commissioner. The fire investigation commissioner may also summon a person at the request of the Director of Criminal and Penal Prosecutions or of an interested person.</p> <p>The summons shall be effected by means of a writing signed and served in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), except where the person is present at the hearing.</p> <p>Persons summoned or required to testify are entitled to the allowances and expenses specified in the tariff established by regulation by the Government.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>114. Where a person who has been duly summoned and to whom expenses have been advanced fails to appear, the fire investigation commissioner may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec for the issue of a warrant for the person's arrest pursuant to article 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), which shall then apply with the necessary modifications.</p>	<p>114. Where a person who has been duly summoned and to whom expenses have been advanced fails to appear, the fire investigation commissioner may apply to a judge of the Court of Québec for the issue of a warrant for the person's arrest pursuant to articles 274 and 497 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), which shall then apply with the necessary modifications.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>117. The fire investigation commissioner shall inform every person summoned as a witness of the right to abstain from giving testimony in the cases and subject to the conditions provided in articles 307 and 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), and of the right of witnesses not to have any testimony given by them used to incriminate them in any other</p>	<p>117. The fire investigation commissioner shall inform every person summoned as a witness of the right to abstain from giving testimony in the cases and subject to the conditions provided in articles 282 to 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), and of the right of witnesses not to have any testimony given by them used to incriminate them in any other</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence.</p> <p>The fire investigation commissioner shall also inform every person under 18 years of age of the right to be represented by an advocate, grant the person reasonable time to retain the services of an advocate and, if necessary, delay the giving of the person's testimony.</p>	<p>proceedings, except in a prosecution for perjury or for the giving of contradictory evidence.</p> <p>The fire investigation commissioner shall also inform every person under 18 years of age of the right to be represented by an advocate, grant the person reasonable time to retain the services of an advocate and, if necessary, delay the giving of the person's testimony.</p>	
		<p>118. The fire investigation commissioner may compel any person to disclose anything that has been revealed to him or her by reason of his or her profession or position notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of a general law or special Act, except articles 307 and 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) and any provisions ensuring the confidentiality of information revealed to an advocate or minister of religion.</p>	<p>118. The fire investigation commissioner may compel any person to disclose anything that has been revealed to him or her by reason of his or her profession or position notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of a general law or special Act, except articles 282 to 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) and any provisions ensuring the confidentiality of information revealed to an advocate or minister of religion.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>134. Any person who</p> <p>(1) contravenes an order of the fire investigation commissioner,</p> <p>(2) is competent to testify, but refuses to take the oath, to answer questions that are lawfully put or to produce the documents or things required by the fire investigation commissioner,</p> <p>(3) disrupts a hearing, or</p> <p>(4) discloses, publishes or releases information or a document in contravention of the provisions of Division VI,</p> <p>is in contempt of court and may be condemned accordingly</p>	<p>134. Any person who</p> <p>(1) contravenes an order of the fire investigation commissioner,</p> <p>(2) is competent to testify, but refuses to take the oath, to answer questions that are lawfully put or to produce the documents or things required by the fire investigation commissioner,</p> <p>(3) disrupts a hearing, or</p> <p>(4) discloses, publishes or releases information or a document in contravention of the provisions of Division VI,</p> <p>is in contempt of court and may be condemned accordingly</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		by the Superior Court on a motion of the fire investigation commissioner.	by the Superior Court on an application by the fire investigation commissioner.	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting health services and social services	S-4.2	<p>12. The rights of any person which are recognized under this Act may be exercised by a representative.</p> <p>The following persons are presumed to be representatives, according to the circumstances and subject to the priorities provided for in the Civil Code:</p> <p>(1) the holder of parental authority of a user who is a minor or the user's tutor;</p> <p>(2) the curator, tutor, spouse or close relative of a user of full age under legal incapacity;</p> <p>(3) an authorized person mandated by the incapable user of full age before his incapacity;</p> <p>(4) a person proving that he has a special interest in the user of full age under legal incapacity.</p>	<p>12. The rights of any person which are recognized under this Act may be exercised by a representative.</p> <p>The following persons are presumed to be representatives, according to the circumstances and subject to the priorities provided for in the Civil Code:</p> <p>(1) the holder of parental authority of a user who is a minor or the user's tutor;</p> <p>(2) the curator, tutor, spouse or close relative of a user of full age under legal incapacity;</p> <p>(3) the person authorized by a protection mandate given by the incapable user of full age before his incapacity;</p> <p>(4) a person proving that he has a special interest in the user of full age under legal incapacity.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6 Harmonisation
		<p>22. The tutor, curator, mandatary or the person who may give his consent to care for a user is entitled to have access to the information contained in the record of the user to the extent that such communication is necessary for the exercise of that power.</p> <p>Any person who attests under oath that he intends to apply for the institution or review of protective supervision for a user or the homologation of a mandate given by the user for the eventuality of his inability, is entitled to have access to the information contained in the medical and psychosocial assessment of the user, if the assessment determines that the user is unable to care for himself and administer his property.</p>	<p>22. The tutor, curator, mandatary or the person who may give his consent to care for a user is entitled to have access to the information contained in the record of the user to the extent that such communication is necessary for the exercise of that power.</p> <p>Any person who attests under oath that he intends to apply for the institution or review of protective supervision for a user or the homologation of a protection mandate, is entitled to have access to the information contained in the medical and psychosocial assessment of the user, if the assessment determines that the user is unable to care for himself and administer his property. Only one applicant has a right of access</p>	Art. 778, par. 6

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Only one applicant has a right of access to such information.	to such information.	
		<p>27. A user to whom an institution refuses access to his record or to information contained therein may, by way of a motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court or the Court of Québec or to the Commission d'accès à l'information for a review of the decision of the institution. He may also, within 60 days of the date on which the refusal was notified to him, contest the decision before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec.</p> <p>The same applies to the persons referred to in sections 21 to 23.</p>	<p>27. A user to whom an institution refuses access to his record or to information contained therein may apply to a judge of the Superior Court or the Court of Québec or to the Commission d'accès à l'information for a review of the decision of the institution. He may also, within 60 days of the date on which the refusal was notified to him, contest the decision before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec.</p> <p>The same applies to the persons referred to in sections 21 to 23.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		76. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse under articles 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against any of the persons referred to in section 75 acting in their official capacity.	76. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against any of the persons referred to in section 75 acting in their official capacity.	Art. 778, par. 11
		76.1. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion , summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 75 or 76.	76.1. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application , summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to section 75 or 76.	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
		<p>204. Under the authority of the executive director, the director of professional services referred to in the first paragraph of section 202 must, in addition to the functions provided for in section 203,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(5.1) discharge the obligations imposed by the Civil Code and the Public Curator Act (chapter C-81) regarding the protective supervision of incapable persons and mandates given by persons in anticipation of their incapacity;</p> <p>(6) carry out any other function provided for in the</p>	<p>204. Under the authority of the executive director, the director of professional services referred to in the first paragraph of section 202 must, in addition to the functions provided for in section 203,</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(5.1) discharge the obligations imposed by the Civil Code and the Public Curator Act (chapter C-81) regarding the protective supervision of incapable persons and protection mandates;</p> <p>(6) carry out any other function provided for in the</p>	Art. 778, par. 6

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		organization plan of the institution.	organization plan of the institution.	
		<p>346.0.20.2. In addition to the powers provided for in section 346.0.11, an agency may evacuate and relocate the residents of a private seniors' residence if the agency has reasonable grounds to believe that the operator of the residence is tolerating a situation or engaging in practices, including acts of negligence or violence, that present a danger to the health or safety of those persons.</p> <p>Before proceeding, the agency must serve an evacuation order in writing on the operator, setting out the reasons for the evacuation, and allow the operator to submit observations within a period determined by the agency. It must also take the necessary means to inform the persons concerned and, to that end, it may require the operator to provide the contact information of the residents and, if applicable, of the persons acting on their behalf. If the danger is imminent, the reasons for the evacuation may first be transmitted verbally, and then in writing once the evacuation has been completed.</p> <p>Once the evacuation order has been served, any person designated by the agency may enter the residence, including the rooms or apartments at any time, until the evacuation has been completed.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>346.0.20.2. In addition to the powers provided for in section 346.0.11, an agency may evacuate and relocate the residents of a private seniors' residence if the agency has reasonable grounds to believe that the operator of the residence is tolerating a situation or engaging in practices, including acts of negligence or violence, that present a danger to the health or safety of those persons.</p> <p>Before proceeding, the agency must notify an evacuation order in writing to the operator, setting out the reasons for the evacuation, and allow the operator to submit observations within a period determined by the agency. It must also take the necessary means to inform the persons concerned and, to that end, it may require the operator to provide the contact information of the residents and, if applicable, of the persons acting on their behalf. If the danger is imminent, the reasons for the evacuation may first be transmitted verbally, and then be notified in writing once the evacuation has been completed.</p> <p>Once the evacuation order has been notified, any person designated by the agency may enter the residence, including the rooms or apartments at any time, until the evacuation has been completed.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>451.10. From the date of publication of the notice referred to in section 451.6, any action or proceeding concerning the property of the institution, in particular, by seizure by garnishment, seizure before judgment or seizure in execution, shall be suspended.</p>	<p>451.10. From the date of publication of the notice referred to in section 451.6, any action or proceeding concerning the property of the institution, in particular, by seizure in the hands of a third person, seizure before judgment or seizure in execution, shall be suspended.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 7</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The costs incurred by a creditor after learning of the liquidation personally or through his attorney may not be collocated on the proceeds of the property of the institution that are distributed owing to the liquidation.</p> <p>A judge of the Superior Court of the district where the head office of the institution is situated may nonetheless, on the conditions he considers appropriate, authorize the institution or continuation of any action or proceeding.</p>	<p>The costs incurred by a creditor after learning of the liquidation personally or through his attorney may not be collocated on the proceeds of the property of the institution that are distributed owing to the liquidation.</p> <p>A judge of the Superior Court of the district where the head office of the institution is situated may nonetheless, on the conditions he considers appropriate, authorize the institution or continuation of any action or proceeding.</p>	
		<p>452. Where, in a facility, activities for which a permit is required under section 437 are carried on without a permit, the Minister may, after consulting the agency concerned, proceed with the evacuation and relocation of any persons lodged in that facility, if that is the case.</p> <p>Before so doing, the Minister shall serve his decision giving the reasons therefor on the person maintaining the facility.</p> <p>From receipt of the Minister's decision, the person shall not, except in medical emergencies or with the written authorization of the Minister, allow the transfer of the persons lodged in the facility whose names appear in a list appended to the Minister's decision giving reasons.</p>	<p>452. Where, in a facility, activities for which a permit is required under section 437 are carried on without a permit, the Minister may, after consulting the agency concerned, proceed with the evacuation and relocation of any persons lodged in that facility, if that is the case.</p> <p>Before so doing, the Minister shall notify his decision giving the reasons therefor to the person maintaining the facility.</p> <p>From receipt of the Minister's decision, the person shall not, except in medical emergencies or with the written authorization of the Minister, allow the transfer of the persons lodged in the facility whose names appear in a list appended to the Minister's decision giving reasons.</p>	Art. 783
An Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons	S-5	<p>7. The medical records of the beneficiaries in an institution shall be confidential. No person shall give or take verbal or written communication of them or otherwise have access to them, even for an inquiry, except with the express or implied consent of the beneficiary, or on the order of a court, or the coroner exercising his duties or in cases where an Act or regulation provides that such communication is necessary for its administration. The same shall apply to the records of beneficiaries receiving social services from an institution.</p>	<p>7. The medical records of the beneficiaries in an institution shall be confidential. No person shall give or take verbal or written communication of them or otherwise have access to them, even for an inquiry, except with the express or implied consent of the beneficiary, or on the order of a court, or the coroner exercising his duties or in cases where an Act or regulation provides that such communication is necessary for its administration. The same shall apply to the records of beneficiaries receiving social services from an institution.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(...)</p> <p>A beneficiary to whom an institution refuses, for the moment, access to personal information concerning him may, by way of a motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court, of the Court of Québec, or to the Commission d'accès à l'information, for a review of the decision. He may also, within 60 days of the date on which the decision was notified to him, contest the decision before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>(...)</p> <p>A beneficiary to whom an institution refuses, for the moment, access to personal information concerning him may apply to a judge of the Superior Court, of the Court of Québec, or to the Commission d'accès à l'information, for a review of the decision. He may also, within 60 days of the date on which the decision was notified to him, contest the decision before the Administrative Tribunal of Québec.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>105. The executive director, under the authority of the board of directors, shall be responsible for the administration and operation of the institution.</p> <p>He shall in particular:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(h) in the case of a long-term care hospital centre, an institution offering such service or a reception centre, meet periodically with the beneficiaries' committee to inform it about the general administration of the centre;</p> <p>(i) in matters of protective supervision of unable persons and mandate given by a person for the eventuality of his inability, fulfil the obligations provided for in the Civil Code and in the Public Curator Act (chapter C-81). He may however designate the director of professional services to fulfil such obligations.</p>	<p>105. The executive director, under the authority of the board of directors, shall be responsible for the administration and operation of the institution.</p> <p>He shall in particular:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(h) in the case of a long-term care hospital centre, an institution offering such service or a reception centre, meet periodically with the beneficiaries' committee to inform it about the general administration of the centre;</p> <p>(i) in matters regarding protective supervision of incapable persons and protection mandates, fulfil the obligations provided for in the Civil Code and in the Public Curator Act (chapter C-81). He may however designate the director of professional services to fulfil such obligations.</p>	Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 6
		182. Where activities for which a permit is required under	182. Where activities for which a permit is required under	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>section 136 have been carried on without a permit in a facility, the Minister may cause the evacuation and relocation of the persons sheltered therein.</p> <p>The Minister, before acting as in the first paragraph, shall serve notice on the person maintaining the facility of his decision and the grounds therefor.</p> <p>On receipt of the decision of the Minister, that person shall not, except in the case of a medical emergency or with the written authorization of the Minister, permit the relocation of the persons sheltered in that facility whose names are attached to the substantiated decision of the Minister.</p> <p>Every person who contravenes the third paragraph of this section is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000 in the case of a natural person or a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 in the case of a legal person.</p>	<p>section 136 have been carried on without a permit in a facility, the Minister may cause the evacuation and relocation of the persons sheltered therein.</p> <p>The Minister, before acting as in the first paragraph, shall notify his decision giving the reasons therefor to the person maintaining the facility.</p> <p>On receipt of the decision of the Minister, that person shall not, except in the case of a medical emergency or with the written authorization of the Minister, permit the relocation of the persons sheltered in that facility whose names are attached to the substantiated decision of the Minister.</p> <p>Every person who contravenes the third paragraph of this section is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000 in the case of a natural person or a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 in the case of a legal person.</p>	Art. 783
An Act respecting transportation services by taxi	S-6.01	<p>83. The Commission is deemed to have sufficient interest to apply for an injunction, pursuant to articles 751 to 761 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), to prohibit a hypothecary creditor from engaging, for the period fixed by the court, in any commercial practice with respect to the financing of a taxi owner's permit where the Commission shows that the creditor has incited his or her debtor to commit an act contrary to this Act for which he or she has been found guilty.</p> <p>The injunction may be accompanied with punitive damages.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the fourth paragraph of section 20, the Commission shall not allow the intervention of a creditor if the</p>	<p>83. The Commission is deemed to have sufficient interest to apply for an injunction, pursuant to articles 509 to 515 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), to prohibit a hypothecary creditor from engaging, for the period fixed by the court, in any commercial practice with respect to the financing of a taxi owner's permit where the Commission shows that the creditor has incited his or her debtor to commit an act contrary to this Act for which he or she has been found guilty.</p> <p>The injunction may be accompanied with punitive damages.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the fourth paragraph of section 20, the Commission shall not allow the intervention of a creditor if the</p>	Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		creditor is the subject of an order referred to in the first paragraph.	creditor is the subject of an order referred to in the first paragraph.	
		<p>127. An authority referred to in section 13 is deemed to have sufficient interest to apply for an injunction, in accordance with articles 751 to 761 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), against a person found guilty, more than twice within a period of 24 months, of an offence under paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 117.</p> <p>An injunction under this section may be accompanied with the awarding of punitive damages.</p>	<p>127. An authority referred to in section 13 is deemed to have sufficient interest to apply for an injunction, in accordance with articles 509 to 515 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), against a person found guilty, more than twice within a period of 24 months, of an offence under paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 117.</p> <p>An injunction under this section may be accompanied with the awarding of punitive damages.</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting pre-hospital emergency services	S-6.2	<p>13. Where the permit holder does not agree on the amount of the indemnity determined by the Minister pursuant to section 12, the permit holder may require within 60 days after receipt of the Minister's notice that the amount be determined by arbitration conducted in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), with a notice to the Minister to the effect that the Minister is to appoint his or her own arbitrator.</p>	<p>13. Where the permit holder does not agree on the amount of the indemnity determined by the Minister pursuant to section 12, the permit holder may require within 60 days after receipt of the Minister's notice that the amount be determined by arbitration conducted in accordance with the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), with a notice to the Minister to the effect that the Minister is to appoint his or her own arbitrator.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>14. Notwithstanding articles 945.4, 946.2 and 947 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), the court may, on the application of a party made within 30 days of receiving the arbitration award, review the decision of the arbitrators on the ground of a manifest error of law or fact and fix the amount of the final indemnity. The decision of the court is not subject to appeal.</p>	<p>14. Notwithstanding articles 642, 645 and 648 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), the court may, on the application of a party made within 30 days of receiving the arbitration award, review the decision of the arbitrators on the ground of a manifest error of law or fact and fix the amount of the final indemnity. The decision of the court is not subject to appeal.</p>	Art. 782
Sheriffs' Act	S-7	<p>1. Sheriffs shall be responsible to all persons for the acts of their deputies or other employees acting under them, where such deputies or other employees are appointed by them.</p>	1. (Inoperative)	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>2. Every sheriff shall have the selection of the bailiffs to be employed by and to act for him in the several districts of</p>	2. (Inoperative)	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Québec.		
		<p>3. In the service and execution of writs of summons, of execution and other civil process, the custody and safe-keeping of goods and chattels under seizure, and the receipt, safe-keeping and payment of all moneys levied by them under any writ of execution, the several sheriffs of Québec shall be liable to the same extent in the same cases, as any bailiff, guardian, or receiver of deposits (<i>huissier, gardien</i> or <i>receveur de consignations</i>) would have been liable under the laws of Canada, before the year 1759.</p>	3. (Inoperative)	Art. 778, par. 2
		<p>4. Every sheriff shall, on the first juridical day of every term of the Superior Court in the district for which he is sheriff, place before the court an accurate and detailed statement and account, upon oath, of all moneys in his hands received by him as sheriff, when and from whom received, and of all orders and judgments directing any moneys to be paid by him since his last account rendered, specifying to whom the said moneys are or were payable, of all moneys paid by him as sheriff within the said period and to whom paid, and of all moneys remaining unpaid though ordered and adjudged to be paid, and of the reasons why the same have not been paid.</p> <p>The said statements and accounts shall be deposited and remain among the public records of the court, and shall be entered in a register, which shall be kept for that purpose by the clerk of the Superior Court.</p>	4. (Inoperative)	Art. 778, par. 5
		<p>5. Every person who has been or has acted as sheriff for any district, and the heirs, executors, curators and other legal representatives of any such person, shall forthwith deliver and surrender unto the sheriff of such district all deeds of sale of immovables, which have been made by such person as sheriff, or transmitted to him by his predecessor in office, and all writs,</p>	5. (Inoperative)	Art. 778, par. 2

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		public books, registers and papers appertaining to the office of sheriff, as the case may be, in matters of a civil nature, in his possession, custody or power (judgments of distribution, receipts and vouchers for the payment of money and other legal acquittances and discharges and rules for the discharge of prisoners always excepted), together with a list of such deeds, writs, books, registers and other papers, duly attested upon oath by the person delivering the same.		
		6. Every person having been or having acted as sheriff, and every legal representative of such late sheriff, who refuses or wilfully neglects to deliver and surrender all such deeds of sale, writs, books, registers and other papers, with such list thereof, shall forfeit \$2,000.	6. (Inoperative)	Art. 778, par. 2
An Act respecting the Société d'habitation du Québec	S-8	<p>17. Except on a question of jurisdiction, none of the recourses provided in articles 33 and 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised, and no injunction may be granted against the Société or the members of its board of directors acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, quash by summary procedure any judgment, order or injunction granted contrary to this section.</p>	<p>17. Except on a question of jurisdiction, none of the applications for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, and no injunction may be granted against the Société or the members of its board of directors acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, quash by summary procedure any judgment, order or injunction granted contrary to this section.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>68.2. An owner who intends to alienate a low-rental housing immovable or to encumber it with a hypothec or servitude must, beforehand, give a notice of intention to the Société by registered mail.</p> <p>The notice shall state the name of the owner of the immovable and his address, the name of the acquirer, assignee or future beneficiary, as the case may be, and his address, and shall include a description of the immovable in accordance with the Civil Code; in the case of a judicial sale or a sale by judicial</p>	<p>68.2. An owner who intends to alienate a low-rental housing immovable or to encumber it with a hypothec or servitude must, beforehand, give a notice of intention to the Société by registered mail.</p> <p>The notice shall state the name of the owner of the immovable and his address, the name of the acquirer, assignee or future beneficiary, as the case may be, and his address, and shall include a description of the immovable in accordance with the Civil Code; in the case of sale under judicial authority, the</p>	Art. 778, par. 14

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		authority , the notice shall include the date and the place of the sale. In addition, the notice shall indicate the nature of the right in question, the conditions of the alienation, hypothec or servitude and the prestation agreed upon, if any. In the case of a sale, the price of the immovable shall not be greater than its market value.	notice shall include the date and the place of the sale. In addition, the notice shall indicate the nature of the right in question, the conditions of the alienation, hypothec or servitude and the prestation agreed upon, if any. In the case of a sale, the price of the immovable shall not be greater than its market value.	
		<p>68.3. The Société may acquire the low-rental housing immovable in preference to any other acquirer, on the conditions and for the prestation indicated in the notice given under section 68.2, less the amount of the subsidies paid by the Société for the construction and operation of the immovable.</p> <p>Within 60 days of receipt of the notice, the Société must, by registered mail, inform the owner of its intention to exercise its right of pre-emption on the conditions and for the prestation indicated in the notice; if the Société fails to do so, it is deemed to have waived its right of pre-emption.</p> <p>The Société must, where a hypothec or servitude is to be instituted, inform the owner, by registered mail, of its decision as regards the request for authorization, within 60 days of receipt of the notice.</p>	<p>68.3. The Société may acquire the low-rental housing immovable in preference to any other acquirer, on the conditions and for the prestation indicated in the notice given under section 68.2, less the amount of the subsidies paid by the Société for the construction and operation of the immovable.</p> <p>Within 60 days of receipt of the notice, the Société must, by registered mail, notify to the owner its intention to exercise its right of pre-emption on the conditions and for the prestation indicated in the notification; if the Société fails to do so, it is deemed to have waived its right of pre-emption.</p> <p>The Société must, where a hypothec or servitude is to be instituted, notify to the owner, by registered mail, its decision as regards the request for authorization, within 60 days of receipt of the notice.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>85.9. No extraordinary recourse provided for in articles 828 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the provisional administrators acting in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred on them under this division.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily quash any judgment, writ, order or injunction delivered or granted in contravention of this section.</p>	<p>85.9. No application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the provisional administrators acting in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred on them under this division.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily quash any decision, order or injunction made or granted in contravention of this section.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2</p>
An Act respecting the	S-11.011	16.2. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon motion ,	16.2. A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application ,	Terminological

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec		summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to section 16 or 16.1.	summarily annul any judgment, decision, order or injunction rendered or granted contrary to section 16 or 16.1.	harmonisation Art. 778, par. 2
An Act respecting the Société des alcools du Québec	S-13	<p>54. Whosoever, other than the offender, wishes to revendicate a thing seized may obtain delivery of it on presenting to a judge a motion stating his name, residence and occupation and setting out under oath the nature of his right to the thing seized.</p> <p>The judge seized of such motion may order, on such conditions as he determines, the delivery of the thing under seizure.</p>	<p>54. Whosoever, other than the offender, wishes to revendicate a thing seized may obtain delivery of it on presenting to a judge an application stating his name, residence and occupation and setting out under oath the nature of his right to the thing seized.</p> <p>The judge seized of such application may order, on such conditions as he determines, the delivery of the thing under seizure.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
An Act respecting the Société nationale de l'amiante	S-18.2	35. Arbitrators shall not have any interest in the dispute they are called upon to settle. A judge of the Court of Québec may on a motion of one of the parties dismiss an arbitrator who has such an interest. The motion is heard and decided by preference.	35. Arbitrators shall not have any interest in the dispute they are called upon to settle. A judge of the Court of Québec may on an application by one of the parties dismiss an arbitrator who has such an interest. The application is heard and decided by preference.	Terminological harmonisation
		41. A person duly summoned before the board who refuses to appear or to testify may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	41. A person duly summoned before the board who refuses to appear or to testify may be compelled to do so as if he had been summoned under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
		42. The witnesses are entitled to the same taxation as witnesses before the Superior Court. That taxation is payable by the party which summoned or examined them.	42. The witnesses are entitled to the same indemnity and allowances as witnesses before the Superior Court. That amount is payable by the party which summoned or examined them.	Terminological harmonisation
		43. The chairman or the clerk may communicate or otherwise serve any order, document or proceeding emanating from the board or the parties concerned.	43. The chairman or the clerk may communicate or otherwise notify any order, document or proceeding emanating from the board or the parties concerned.	Art. 783
		53. The award of the board, and the interim decisions the board may render before the award, may be executed under the authority of the competent court, on a motion by one of the parties.	53. The award of the board, and the interim decisions the board may render before the award, may be executed under the authority of the competent court, on application by one of the parties.	Terminological harmonisation
		55. The appeal is heard and decided by preference.	55. The appeal is heard and decided by preference.	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		Articles 491 to 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure apply to such appeal, with the necessary modifications.	Articles 351 to 390 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) apply to such appeal, with the necessary modifications.	Art. 782
An Act respecting trust companies and savings companies	S-29.01	<p>89. A director present at a meeting of the board or of any of its committees is deemed to have approved any resolution passed or participated in any measure taken at that meeting, unless</p> <p>(1) he demands at the meeting that his dissent be recorded in the minutes, or</p> <p>(2) he notifies the secretary of the meeting in writing of his dissent before the adjournment or closing of the meeting.</p> <p>Every director absent from a meeting is deemed to have approved or participated in every decision made or measure taken at that meeting unless, within seven days following the date on which he learns of the resolution or measure he transmits his dissent by certified mail or delivers it himself to the main decision-making centre or to the head office and demands that it be recorded in the minutes of the next meeting.</p> <p>Written resolutions, signed by all the directors entitled to vote on such resolutions at meetings of the board or of its committees, have the same force as if they had been adopted at such meetings. A duplicate of the resolutions shall be kept with the minutes of the deliberations of the board of directors.</p>	<p>89. A director present at a meeting of the board or of any of its committees is deemed to have approved any resolution passed or participated in any measure taken at that meeting, unless</p> <p>(1) he demands at the meeting that his dissent be recorded in the minutes, or</p> <p>(2) he notifies the secretary of the meeting in writing of his dissent before the adjournment or closing of the meeting.</p> <p>Every director absent from a meeting is deemed to have approved or participated in every decision made or measure taken at that meeting unless, within seven days following the date on which he learns of the resolution or measure he transmits his dissent by registered mail or delivers it himself to the main decision-making centre or to the head office and demands that it be recorded in the minutes of the next meeting.</p> <p>Written resolutions, signed by all the directors entitled to vote on such resolutions at meetings of the board or of its committees, have the same force as if they had been adopted at such meetings. A duplicate of the resolutions shall be kept with the minutes of the deliberations of the board of directors.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		162. From the time the winding-up takes effect, every action or suit against the property of the company, particularly by seizure by garnishment, seizure before judgment or seizure in execution, shall be suspended.	162. From the time the winding-up takes effect, every action or suit against the property of the company, particularly by seizure in the hands of a third person, seizure before judgment or seizure in execution, shall be suspended.	Art. 778, par. 7

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The costs incurred by a creditor, after he has become aware of the winding-up, by himself or through his attorney, shall not be collocated out of the proceeds of the property of the company which are distributed by reason of the winding-up.</p> <p>A judge of the Superior Court for the district in which the head office of the company is situated may, however, upon the conditions that he considers suitable, authorize the institution or continuance of any action or suit.</p>	<p>The costs incurred by a creditor, after he has become aware of the winding-up, by himself or through his attorney, shall not be collocated out of the proceeds of the property of the company which are distributed by reason of the winding-up.</p> <p>A judge of the Superior Court for the district in which the head office of the company is situated may, however, upon the conditions that he considers suitable, authorize the institution or continuance of any action or suit.</p>	
		<p>233. Where the name of a company does not conform to law, the Authority may, after giving the company an opportunity to present observations, order it to change its name within 60 days of service of the order.</p>	<p>233. Where the name of a company does not conform to law, the Authority may, after giving the company an opportunity to present observations, order it to change its name within 60 days of notification of the order.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>328. The Authority may, by a motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act or the regulations of the Government thereunder.</p> <p>The motion for an injunction is an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, except that the Authority cannot be required to give security.</p>	<p>328. The Authority may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act or the regulations of the Government thereunder.</p> <p>The application for an injunction is an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, except that the Authority cannot be required to give security.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>386. Any document the service of which is prescribed by this Act may be sent by certified or registered mail to the last known address of the person for whom it is intended.</p>	<p>386. Any document the notification of which is prescribed by this Act may be sent by registered mail to the last known address of the person for whom it is intended.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>387. Any written proceeding may be validly served on the chief representative of an extra-provincial company whose head office is not in Québec at the address indicated in the power of attorney.</p>	<p>387. Any written proceeding may be validly served on or notified to the chief representative of an extra-provincial company whose head office is not in Québec at the address indicated in the power of attorney.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>391. The Authority may, of its own motion and without</p>	<p>391. The Authority may, of its own motion and without</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		notice, intervene in any civil action respecting a provision of this Act or the regulations of the Government thereunder to take part in the investigation or hearing as if the Authority were a party.	notice, intervene in any civil action respecting a provision of this Act or the regulations of the Government thereunder to take part in the trial as if the Authority were a party.	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting Québec business investment companies	S-29.1	<p>7. The body designated under section 1 may revoke the registration of a company if it is proved that the company</p> <p>(1) has furnished false information or documents;</p> <p>(2) is failing or neglecting to fulfill its obligations under this Act and the regulations thereunder;</p> <p>(3) has filed an application for that purpose.</p> <p>The notice of revocation of the registration of a company shall indicate the date of the revocation and shall be sent to the head office of the company by registered or certified mail.</p>	<p>7. The body designated under section 1 may revoke the registration of a company if it is proved that the company</p> <p>(1) has furnished false information or documents;</p> <p>(2) is failing or neglecting to fulfill its obligations under this Act and the regulations thereunder;</p> <p>(3) has filed an application for that purpose.</p> <p>The notice of revocation of the registration of a company shall indicate the date of the revocation and shall be sent to the head office of the company by registered mail.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting public transit authorities	S-30.01	<p>39. The members of a board of directors may not be prosecuted by reason of official acts performed in good faith in the exercise of their functions.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse under articles 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against any transit authority or against any of the members of its board of directors in the exercise of their functions.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul summarily any judgment, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the second paragraph.</p>	<p>39. The members of a board of directors may not be prosecuted by reason of official acts performed in good faith in the exercise of their functions.</p> <p>Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against any transit authority or against any of the members of its board of directors in the exercise of their functions.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul summarily any judgment, order or injunction rendered or granted contrary to the second paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		73. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or	73. A resolution dismissing, suspending without pay or	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>reducing the salary of an employee referred to in section 72 shall be served on the employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>A person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph has been imposed may, within 30 days following service of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established under the Labour Code (chapter C-27) so that it may make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p>	<p>reducing the salary of an employee referred to in section 72 shall be notified to the employee in the same manner as a summons under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>A person on whom a measure described in the first paragraph has been imposed may, within 30 days following notification of the resolution, file a complaint in writing with the Commission des relations du travail established under the Labour Code (chapter C-27) so that it may make an inquiry and dispose of the complaint.</p>	<p>Art. 783 Art. 782</p> <p>Art. 783</p>
Business Corporations Act	S-31.1	<p>42. A person requesting a copy of the list of shareholders may, on payment of a reasonable fee, require the corporation to furnish a copy of daily updates containing any changes made to the list.</p> <p>An update must be sent on the date the list is furnished if the information it contains relates to changes that took place prior to that date, or on the business day following the day to which the update relates if the information relates to changes that take place on or after the date the list is furnished.</p> <p>A corporation must, on request, include on the list or update the name and address of any known holder of an option or right to acquire shares of the corporation.</p>	<p>42. A person requesting a copy of the list of shareholders may, on payment of a reasonable fee, require the corporation to furnish a copy of daily updates containing any changes made to the list.</p> <p>An update must be sent on the date the list is furnished if the information it contains relates to changes that took place prior to that date, or on the working day following the day to which the update relates if the information relates to changes that take place on or after the date the list is furnished.</p> <p>A corporation must, on request, include on the list or update the name and address of any known holder of an option or right to acquire shares of the corporation.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 5</p>
		<p>154. Directors of a corporation are solidarily liable to the employees of a corporation for all debts not exceeding six months' wages payable to each such employee for services performed for the corporation while they are directors of the corporation respectively.</p> <p>However, a director is not liable unless the corporation is sued for the debt within one year after it becomes due and the</p>	<p>154. Directors of a corporation are solidarily liable to the employees of a corporation for all debts not exceeding six months' wages payable to each such employee for services performed for the corporation while they are directors of the corporation respectively.</p> <p>However, a director is not liable unless the corporation is sued for the debt within one year after it becomes due and the</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>writ of execution is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part or unless, during that period, a liquidation order is made against the corporation or it becomes bankrupt within the meaning of that expression in the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3) and a claim for the debt is filed with the liquidator or the syndic.</p>	<p>notice of execution is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part or unless, during that period, a liquidation order is made against the corporation or it becomes bankrupt within the meaning of that expression in the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3) and a claim for the debt is filed with the liquidator or the syndic.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
		<p>443. In an application made under subdivision 2, 3, 5 or 7, the court may, at any time, order a corporation or any of its subsidiaries to pay to the applicant interim costs, including judicial and extrajudicial fees, to the extent that they are reasonable. The applicant may be held accountable for such interim costs at the time of the final decision.</p> <p>The court grants interim costs, on the terms determined by the court, if it considers that</p> <p>(1) the financial situation of the corporation or its subsidiary enables payment of such costs;</p> <p>(2) the application appears reasonably founded; and</p> <p>(3) the financial situation of the applicant would not allow the application to be made or maintained without payment of such interim costs.</p> <p>In its assessment of the financial situation of the applicant, the court need not consider whether or not the situation results from the conduct of the corporation or its subsidiary.</p>	<p>443. In an application made under subdivision 2, 3, 5 or 7, the court may, at any time, order a corporation or any of its subsidiaries to pay to the applicant interim costs, including professional fees, to the extent that they are reasonable. The applicant may be held accountable for such interim costs at the time of the final decision.</p> <p>The court grants interim costs, on the terms determined by the court, if it considers that</p> <p>(1) the financial situation of the corporation or its subsidiary enables payment of such costs;</p> <p>(2) the application appears reasonably founded; and</p> <p>(3) the financial situation of the applicant would not allow the application to be made or maintained without payment of such interim costs.</p> <p>In its assessment of the financial situation of the applicant, the court need not consider whether or not the situation results from the conduct of the corporation or its subsidiary.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 4</p>
		<p>447. In connection with an action brought or intervened in under this subdivision, the court may make any order it thinks fit, including</p>	<p>447. In connection with an action brought or intervened in under this subdivision, the court may make any order it thinks fit, including</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		(...) (7) an order requiring the corporation or its subsidiary to pay, in whole or in part, the extrajudicial fees and other reasonable costs incurred by the applicant in connection with the action or intervention.	(...) (7) an order requiring the corporation or its subsidiary to pay, in whole or in part, the professional fees and other reasonable costs incurred by the applicant in connection with the action or intervention.	Art. 778, par. 4
		451. In connection with an application under this subdivision, the court may make any order it thinks fit, including (...) (13) an order directing an investigation to be made under Division I; and (14) an order condemning, not only in the case of improper use of procedure but also whenever the court thinks fit, any party to the proceedings to pay, in whole or in part, the extrajudicial fees and other costs of any other party. The corporation may not make any payment to a shareholder under subparagraph 6 or 7 of the first paragraph if there are grounds for believing that it would or could cause the corporation to be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due.	451. In connection with an application under this subdivision, the court may make any order it thinks fit, including (...) (13) an order directing an investigation to be made under Division I; and (14) an order condemning, not only in the case of improper use of procedure but also whenever the court thinks fit, any party to the proceedings to pay, in whole or in part, the professional fees and other costs of any other party. The corporation may not make any payment to a shareholder under subparagraph 6 or 7 of the first paragraph if there are grounds for believing that it would or could cause the corporation to be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due.	Art. 778, par. 4
		452. Despite article 468 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) , the court may make any order it thinks fit under section 451, whether or not the order has been requested by the applicant. However, if the order has not been requested by the applicant, the court must give the parties an opportunity before the order is made to make representations on the remedy proposed by the court.	452. Despite the second paragraph of article 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) , the court may make any order it thinks fit under section 451, whether or not the order has been requested by the applicant. However, if the order has not been requested by the applicant, the court must give the parties an opportunity before the order is made to make representations on the remedy proposed by the court.	Art. 782
An Act respecting end-of-	S-32.0001	<i>Not in force :</i>	<i>Not in force :</i>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
life care		<p>62. Instructions relating to care expressed in a mandate given in anticipation of a person's incapacity do not constitute advance medical directives within the meaning of this Act and remain subject to articles 2166 and following of the Civil Code.</p> <p>In case of inconsistency between those instructions for care and the instructions contained in advance medical directives, the latter prevail.</p>	<p>62. Instructions relating to care expressed in a protection mandate do not constitute advance medical directives within the meaning of this Act and remain subject to articles 2166 and following of the Civil Code.</p> <p>In case of inconsistency between those instructions for care and the instructions contained in advance medical directives, the latter prevail.</p>	Art. 778, par. 6
An Act respecting the professional status of artists in the visual arts, arts and crafts and literature, and their contracts with promoters	S-32.01	<p>37. In the absence of an express renunciation, every dispute arising from the interpretation of the contract shall be submitted to an arbitrator at the request of one of the parties.</p> <p>The parties shall designate an arbitrator and submit their dispute to him according to such terms and conditions as may be stipulated in the contract. The provisions of Book VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), adapted as required, apply to such arbitration.</p>	<p>37. In the absence of an express renunciation, every dispute arising from the interpretation of the contract shall be submitted to an arbitrator at the request of one of the parties.</p> <p>The parties shall designate an arbitrator and submit their dispute to him according to such terms and conditions as may be stipulated in the contract. The provisions of Title II of Book VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), adapted as required, apply to such arbitration.</p>	Art. 782
An Act respecting the professional status and conditions of engagement of performing, recording and film artists	S-32.1	<p>26.1. As soon as the notice of negotiation provided for in section 28 is sent, a recognized artists' association and an association of producers or a producer who is not a member of an association of producers may agree, in writing, that a producer shall withhold the amount referred to in paragraph 4 of section 24 from the remuneration paid by the producer to an artist.</p> <p>Where an agreement in writing is entered into between the parties or a decision is made by an arbitrator under the third paragraph, the producer is required to remit to the recognized artists' association, at the established intervals, the amounts withheld together with a statement indicating the amount</p>	<p>26.1. As soon as the notice of negotiation provided for in section 28 is sent, a recognized artists' association and an association of producers or a producer who is not a member of an association of producers may agree, in writing, that a producer shall withhold the amount referred to in paragraph 4 of section 24 from the remuneration paid by the producer to an artist.</p> <p>Where an agreement in writing is entered into between the parties or a decision is made by an arbitrator under the third paragraph, the producer is required to remit to the recognized artists' association, at the established intervals, the amounts withheld together with a statement indicating the amount</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>withheld for each artist.</p> <p>One year after the notice provided for in section 28 has been given, one of the parties may, if no agreement on withholding or group agreement has been entered into, apply to the Minister for the designation of an arbitrator who shall fix the amount to be withheld and determine the terms and conditions applicable to the withholding of that amount. The provisions of Book VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), adapted as required, apply to the arbitration.</p> <p>The expenses and remuneration of the arbitrator shall be borne by the parties.</p>	<p>withheld for each artist.</p> <p>One year after the notice provided for in section 28 has been given, one of the parties may, if no agreement on withholding or group agreement has been entered into, apply to the Minister for the designation of an arbitrator who shall fix the amount to be withheld and determine the terms and conditions applicable to the withholding of that amount. The provisions of Title II of Book VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), adapted as required, apply to the arbitration.</p> <p>The expenses and remuneration of the arbitrator shall be borne by the parties.</p>	Art. 782
		29. The party who gives a notice provided for in section 28 must send a copy thereof on the same day to the Minister by registered or certified mail . The Minister shall inform the parties of the date on which it received a copy of the notice.	29. The party who gives a notice provided for in section 28 must send a copy thereof on the same day to the Minister by registered mail . The Minister shall inform the parties of the date on which it received a copy of the notice.	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting the Québec correctional system	S-40.1	<p>133. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no remedy under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the parole board or against any of its members acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, annul by summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>133. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the parole board or against any of its members acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
An Act respecting the Québec sales tax	T-0.1	323. Where a court, for the purpose of satisfying an amount owing under a judgment of the court, orders a sheriff, bailiff or other officer of the court to seize property of a debtor and subsequently makes a supply of the property, the supply of the property by the court is deemed to be made otherwise than in	323. Where a court, for the purpose of satisfying an amount owing under a judgment of the court, orders a bailiff or officer of the court to seize property of a debtor and subsequently makes a supply of the property, the supply of the property by the court is deemed to be made otherwise than in the course of a	Terminological harmonisation

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the course of a commercial activity.	commercial activity.	
		<p>350.56.5. A suspension or revocation of the authorization required under section 350.56.1 is effective from the date of service of the decision on the holder. The decision must be served by personal service or by registered mail.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Québec may authorize a mode of service different from those provided for in the first paragraph.</p>	<p>350.56.5. A suspension or revocation of the authorization required under section 350.56.1 is effective from the date of notification of the decision to the holder. The decision must be notified by personal service or by registered mail.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Québec may authorize a mode of notification different from those provided for in the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		350.56.6. Despite section 350.56.5, in the cases provided for in subparagraphs 2 to 6 of the first paragraph of section 350.56.3, revocation is effective only upon the expiry of 15 days from service on the holder of the decision to suspend where the holder has not made representations within six days from receipt of the decision. Revocation is effected by operation of law.	350.56.6. Despite section 350.56.5, in the cases provided for in subparagraphs 2 to 6 of the first paragraph of section 350.56.3, revocation is effective only upon the expiry of 15 days from notification to the holder of the decision to suspend where the holder has not made representations within six days from receipt of the decision. Revocation is effected by operation of law.	Art. 783
		<p>541.65. Every collection officer or retailer not resident or not having a place of business in Québec shall designate to the Minister an agent resident in Québec and furnish the name and address of the agent.</p> <p>The service of any proceeding on that agent and the sending of any request or notice is deemed to be made on or to the person designated by the collection officer.</p>	<p>541.65. Every collection officer or retailer not resident or not having a place of business in Québec shall designate to the Minister an agent resident in Québec and furnish the name and address of the agent.</p> <p>The notification of any proceeding to that agent and the sending of any request or notice is deemed to be made to the person designated by the collection officer.</p>	Art. 783
Fuel Tax Act	T-1	<p>25.1. Where a registration certificate has been suspended pursuant to section 17.6 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) with regard to the retail sale of fuel, the certificate holder shall post the notice of suspension served by the Minister at the holder's principal place of business in Québec for the entire duration of the suspension.</p> <p>A copy of the notice of suspension shall be posted in each of</p>	<p>25.1. Where a registration certificate has been suspended pursuant to section 17.6 of the Tax Administration Act (chapter A-6.002) with regard to the retail sale of fuel, the certificate holder shall post the notice of suspension notified by the Minister at the holder's principal place of business in Québec for the entire duration of the suspension.</p> <p>A copy of the notice of suspension shall be posted in each of</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		the establishments of the certificate holder in Québec for the entire duration of the suspension.	the establishments of the certificate holder in Québec for the entire duration of the suspension.	
		<p>26. A retail dealer shall, upon applying for registration under Title I of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1) or at the request of and within the time fixed by the Minister, provide a declaration to the Minister containing the addresses of the establishments the retail dealer intends to operate or cause to be operated by a third person.</p> <p>In addition, a person already holding a registration certificate issued under Title I of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax shall, before engaging in the retail sale of fuel in Québec, inform the Minister thereof by registered or certified mail and, at the same time, provide a declaration to the Minister containing the addresses of the establishments the person intends to operate or cause to be operated by a third person.</p> <p>A person to whom this section applies shall also immediately inform the Minister, by registered or certified mail, of any change causing the information provided under this section to be inaccurate or incomplete.</p>	<p>26. A retail dealer shall, upon applying for registration under Title I of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax (chapter T-0.1) or at the request of and within the time fixed by the Minister, provide a declaration to the Minister containing the addresses of the establishments the retail dealer intends to operate or cause to be operated by a third person.</p> <p>In addition, a person already holding a registration certificate issued under Title I of the Act respecting the Québec sales tax shall, before engaging in the retail sale of fuel in Québec, inform the Minister thereof by registered mail and, at the same time, provide a declaration to the Minister containing the addresses of the establishments the person intends to operate or cause to be operated by a third person.</p> <p>A person to whom this section applies shall also immediately inform the Minister, by registered mail, of any change causing the information provided under this section to be inaccurate or incomplete.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>27.6. A permit holder shall inform the Minister immediately upon ceasing activities or upon any change causing the information provided with the application for or at the time of the renewal of the permit to be inaccurate or incomplete. Moreover, before beginning to operate an establishment whose address was not provided to the Minister pursuant to paragraph g of section 27.1, a permit holder must inform the Minister by registered or certified mail.</p> <p>A permit holder shall also inform the Minister immediately of any amalgamation, sale or transfer of his firm and of any</p>	<p>27.6. A permit holder shall inform the Minister immediately upon ceasing activities or upon any change causing the information provided with the application for or at the time of the renewal of the permit to be inaccurate or incomplete. Moreover, before beginning to operate an establishment whose address was not provided to the Minister pursuant to paragraph g of section 27.1, a permit holder must inform the Minister by registered mail.</p> <p>A permit holder shall also inform the Minister immediately of any amalgamation, sale or transfer of his firm and of any</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		change in the name he uses in doing business.	change in the name he uses in doing business.	
		<p>31.3. A person having no residence or place of business in Québec must designate an agent residing in Québec and provide the name and address of the agent to the Minister.</p> <p>Service upon the agent of any proceeding, application or notice is deemed made upon the person who designated him.</p>	<p>31.3. A person having no residence or place of business in Québec must designate an agent residing in Québec and provide the name and address of the agent to the Minister.</p> <p>Notification to the agent of any proceeding, application or notice is deemed made to the person who designated him.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>33. The Minister may, by registered or certified letter, oblige any person subject to the application of this Act to keep in the form that he prescribes a record of every acquisition, importation, manufacturing, inventory, quantity used, sale, exportation and delivery of fuel, and send him a copy or extract of such record and may oblige him to retain the documents and books that he considers appropriate for a period determined by him.</p>	<p>33. The Minister may, by registered mail, oblige any person subject to the application of this Act to keep in the form that he prescribes a record of every acquisition, importation, manufacturing, inventory, quantity used, sale, exportation and delivery of fuel, and send him a copy or extract of such record and may oblige him to retain the documents and books that he considers appropriate for a period determined by him.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
An Act respecting agricultural lands in the domain of the State	T-7.1	<p>15. The Minister shall send notice of his intention to cancel the lease to the lessee by registered or certified mail, not later than thirty days before the cancellation. The notice is sent to the last address known to the department.</p> <p>Where he wishes to order a cancellation for the sole reason that the lessee cannot be found or has deceased, he shall cause a notice of his intention to order the cancellation to be posted on a public immovable situated near the land; the notice must reproduce section 16 and be posted not later than thirty days before the date of the cancellation.</p>	<p>15. The Minister shall send notice of his intention to cancel the lease to the lessee by registered mail, not later than thirty days before the cancellation. The notice is sent to the last address known to the department.</p> <p>Where he wishes to order a cancellation for the sole reason that the lessee cannot be found or has deceased, he shall cause a notice of his intention to order the cancellation to be posted on a public immovable situated near the land; the notice must reproduce section 16 and be posted not later than thirty days before the date of the cancellation.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>19. If, after the cancellation of the lease by the Minister, the lessee refuses to leave the land, the Attorney General may, by a petition duly served on the lessee with a notice of not less than ten clear days of the date of its presentation, apply to the court having jurisdiction in the judicial district in which the land is situated for an order in the nature of a writ of possession.</p>	<p>19. If, after the cancellation of the lease by the Minister, the lessee refuses to leave the land, the Attorney General may, by an application duly served on the lessee with a notice of not less than ten clear days of the date of its presentation, apply to the court having jurisdiction in the judicial district in which the land is situated for an order in the nature of an eviction order.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 8</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		The petition is heard and decided by preference.	The application is heard and decided by preference.	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>20. On proof that the lease has been cancelled and that the lessee is wrongly in possession of the land, the judge may, if he is satisfied that the cancellation was made for good and valid reason, grant order on the lessee to leave the land and deliver up possession of it to the Minister.</p> <p>The order has the same effect as a writ of possession and the sheriff or any bailiff or person to whom the order may be entrusted by the Minister for execution must execute it in the manner provided for a writ of execution in an action for ejectment or in a possessory action.</p>	<p>20. On proof that the lease has been cancelled and that the lessee is wrongly in possession of the land, the judge may, if he is satisfied that the cancellation was made for good and valid reason, grant order on the lessee to leave the land and deliver up possession of it to the Minister.</p> <p>The order has the same effect as an eviction order and any bailiff or person to whom the order may be entrusted by the Minister must execute it in the manner provided for execution of an eviction order in a possessory action.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 8 Terminological harmonisation Art. 778, par. 8</p>
		22. The proceedings contemplated in sections 19 and 20 are deemed summary matters and the costs are those of a first class action in the Court of Québec.	22. The proceedings contemplated in sections 19 and 20 are deemed summary matters and the legal costs are those of a first class action in the Court of Québec.	Terminological harmonisation
		27. The Minister shall notify the registrar of Québec of any cancellation of letters patent pursuant to Title V of Book V of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).	27. The Minister shall notify the registrar of Québec of any cancellation of letters patent pursuant to Chapter IV of Title I of Book V of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 782
An Act respecting the lands in the domain of the State	T-8.1	<p>20. After registration of a declaration under section 19, the Minister may effect any cadastral operation he deems expedient in respect of the land concerned.</p> <p>The Minister must give at least 30 days' notice of his intention to effect a cadastral operation to every person registered as owner, resident or hypothecary creditor.</p> <p>The notice is given by certified mail at the last address appearing on the property assessment roll or, in the case of a creditor, in the register of addresses.</p>	<p>20. After registration of a declaration under section 19, the Minister may effect any cadastral operation he deems expedient in respect of the land concerned.</p> <p>The Minister must give at least 30 days' notice of his intention to effect a cadastral operation to every person registered as owner, resident or hypothecary creditor.</p> <p>The notice is given by registered mail at the last address appearing on the property assessment roll or, in the case of a creditor, in the register of addresses.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		45.5. Where land is separated from a stretch of water solely	45.5. Where land is separated from a stretch of water solely	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>by a reserve and where the owner no longer has access to the stretch of water by such reserve owing to the devolution pursuant to section 45.1, the reserve shall be subject to a right of way in favour of the land.</p> <p>To enjoy the benefit of that right, the owner of the land must enter into an agreement with the person to whom the reserve has devolved as to the site of the servitude following a request to that effect; the request must be made not later than 17 December 1989 or, where letters patent are issued in respect of a land pursuant to Division IV of Chapter III of the Act respecting agricultural lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-7.1) after 17 December 1987, within two years of the date of issue of the letters patent.</p> <p>If an agreement is reached by the parties, the act recognizing the servitude shall be registered at the registry office.</p> <p>Failing an agreement and on an application by either of the parties, the Minister shall, by order, establish the site of the servitude upon that part of the reserve where it will be least injurious.</p> <p>Before rendering his decision, the Minister shall notify the parties, by certified mail, of his intention; the parties may present observations within the time indicated in the notice to the representative of the Minister identified in the notice.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>by a reserve and where the owner no longer has access to the stretch of water by such reserve owing to the devolution pursuant to section 45.1, the reserve shall be subject to a right of way in favour of the land.</p> <p>To enjoy the benefit of that right, the owner of the land must enter into an agreement with the person to whom the reserve has devolved as to the site of the servitude following a request to that effect; the request must be made not later than 17 December 1989 or, where letters patent are issued in respect of a land pursuant to Division IV of Chapter III of the Act respecting agricultural lands in the domain of the State (chapter T-7.1) after 17 December 1987, within two years of the date of issue of the letters patent.</p> <p>If an agreement is reached by the parties, the act recognizing the servitude shall be registered at the registry office.</p> <p>Failing an agreement and on an application by either of the parties, the Minister shall, by order, establish the site of the servitude upon that part of the reserve where it will be least injurious.</p> <p>Before rendering his decision, the Minister shall notify the parties, by registered mail, of his intention; the parties may present observations within the time indicated in the notice to the representative of the Minister identified in the notice.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>
		<p>60. The minister or public body having authority over any land may, by a motion served on any person who unlawfully occupies the land, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an</p>	<p>60. The minister or public body having authority over any land may, by an application served on any person who unlawfully occupies the land, apply to a judge of the Superior</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>order in the form of a writ of possession.</p> <p>The motion, accompanied with at least 6 clear days' notice of the date of its presentation, shall be heard by summary proceeding in the district in which the land is situated.</p>	<p>Court for an order in the form of an eviction order.</p> <p>The application, accompanied with at least 6 clear days' notice of the date of its presentation, shall be heard by summary proceeding in the district in which the land is situated.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 8</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>61. The judge, upon proof to his satisfaction that the person is unlawfully in possession of the land, may order him to abandon the land and to hand over possession of it to the minister or public body. He may also order the premises restored to their former condition and, if the person fails to do so, authorize the minister or public body having authority over the land to cause the required work to be carried out at the respondent's expense.</p> <p>The order has the same force as a writ of possession and is executed in the same manner as a writ in an action of ejectment or in a possessory action.</p> <p>On the tenth day after the date on which the judgment becomes executory, all property affected by the judgment shall devolve, without indemnity and in full ownership, to the domain of the State. The minister or public body may renounce the devolution on the conditions he or it determines.</p>	<p>61. The judge, upon proof to his satisfaction that the person is unlawfully in possession of the land, may order him to abandon the land and to hand over possession of it to the minister or public body. He may also order the premises restored to their former condition and, if the person fails to do so, authorize the minister or public body having authority over the land to cause the required work to be carried out at the respondent's expense.</p> <p>The order has the same force as an eviction order and is executed in the same manner as an eviction order in a possessory action.</p> <p>On the tenth day after the date on which the judgment becomes executory, all property affected by the judgment shall devolve, without indemnity and in full ownership, to the domain of the State. The minister or public body may renounce the devolution on the conditions he or it determines.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 8</p> <p>Art. 778, par. 8</p>
		<p>62.1. In cases where authority over land is transferred after the presentation of a motion under section 60, or after a taking of possession is commenced under section 62, the motion or taking of possession shall be continued by the minister to whom the authority is transferred.</p>	<p>62.1. In cases where authority over land is transferred after the presentation of an application under section 60, or after a taking of possession is commenced under section 62, the application or taking of possession shall be continued by the minister to whom the authority is transferred.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>66. The Minister shall not cancel a right without notifying the person concerned by certified mail at the last address appearing in his file.</p> <p>In the case of cancellation of letters patent, the notice shall</p>	<p>66. The Minister shall not cancel a right without notifying the person concerned by registered mail at the last address appearing in his file.</p> <p>In the case of cancellation of letters patent, the notice shall</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 10</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>also appear in a newspaper published in the area where the land is located and shall be posted in a public place in that area.</p> <p>The notice shall state that the cancellation may be made after the expiry of 30 days from the date of its publication or from the date on which it is mailed where no publication is required and that the person concerned may present observations within that time to the representative of the minister identified in the notice.</p>	<p>also appear in a newspaper published in the area where the land is located and shall be posted in a public place in that area.</p> <p>The notice shall state that the cancellation may be made after the expiry of 30 days from the date of its publication or from the date on which it is mailed where no publication is required and that the person concerned may present observations within that time to the representative of the minister identified in the notice.</p>	
An Act respecting land titles in certain electoral districts	T-11	<p>6. Upon the coming into force of the plans, the registrar shall send, by registered or certified mail, to every hypothecary creditor who has caused his address to be registered, a notification, over his signature, to renew the registration of the real right of which he appears to be the holder.</p>	<p>6. Upon the coming into force of the plans, the registrar shall send, by registered mail, to every hypothecary creditor who has caused his address to be registered, a notice, over his signature, to renew the registration of the real right of which he appears to be the holder.</p>	Art. 778, par. 10 Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting the transfer of securities and the establishment of security entitlements	T-11.002	<p>49. A depositary or agent, including a dealer, who has dealt with a security or other financial asset at the direction of a client or principal is not liable to a person having an adverse claim to the security or financial asset for any loss suffered by the person as a result, except if the depositary or agent</p> <p>(1) acted as directed after having been served with a judgment enjoining the depositary or agent from doing so and after having had a reasonable opportunity to abide by the judgment;</p> <p>(2) acted in collusion with the client or principal in violating the rights of the person who has the adverse claim; or</p> <p>(3) in the case of a security certificate that has been stolen, acted with notice of the adverse claim.</p>	<p>49. A depositary or agent, including a dealer, who has dealt with a security or other financial asset at the direction of a client or principal is not liable to a person having an adverse claim to the security or financial asset for any loss suffered by the person as a result, except if the depositary or agent</p> <p>(1) acted as directed after having been notified with a judgment enjoining the depositary or agent from doing so and after having had a reasonable opportunity to abide by the judgment;</p> <p>(2) acted in collusion with the client or principal in violating the rights of the person who has the adverse claim; or</p> <p>(3) in the case of a security certificate that has been stolen, acted with notice of the adverse claim.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>94. An issuer is liable for wrongful registration of transfer.</p> <p>Wrongful registration of transfer is registration of a transfer of a</p>	<p>94. An issuer is liable for wrongful registration of transfer.</p> <p>Wrongful registration of transfer is registration of a transfer of a</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>security to a person not entitled to the security when the transfer is registered by the issuer</p> <p>(1) under an ineffective endorsement or instruction;</p> <p>(2) without complying, in accordance with section 90, with an effective demand that the issuer not register the transfer which the issuer was under a duty to consider;</p> <p>(3) after the issuer had been served with a judgment enjoining the issuer from registering the transfer and had a reasonable opportunity to abide by the judgment before registering the security; or</p> <p>(4) acting in collusion with the person who requested the registration.</p>	<p>security to a person not entitled to the security when the transfer is registered by the issuer</p> <p>(1) under an ineffective endorsement or instruction;</p> <p>(2) without complying, in accordance with section 90, with an effective demand that the issuer not register the transfer which the issuer was under a duty to consider;</p> <p>(3) after the issuer had been notified with a judgment enjoining the issuer from registering the transfer and had a reasonable opportunity to abide by the judgment before registering the security; or</p> <p>(4) acting in collusion with the person who requested the registration.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>120. A securities intermediary that has transferred a financial asset in accordance with an effective entitlement order is not liable for any loss suffered as a result of the transfer by a person having an adverse claim to the financial asset unless</p> <p>(1) the securities intermediary transferred the financial asset after being served with a judgment enjoining the securities intermediary from doing so and after having a reasonable opportunity to abide by the judgment;</p> <p>(2) the securities intermediary acted in collusion with the originator of the entitlement order in violating the rights of the person who has the adverse claim; or</p> <p>(3) in the case of a stolen security certificate, the securities intermediary acted with notice of the adverse claim.</p>	<p>120. A securities intermediary that has transferred a financial asset in accordance with an effective entitlement order is not liable for any loss suffered as a result of the transfer by a person having an adverse claim to the financial asset unless</p> <p>(1) the securities intermediary transferred the financial asset after being notified with a judgment enjoining the securities intermediary from doing so and after having a reasonable opportunity to abide by the judgment;</p> <p>(2) the securities intermediary acted in collusion with the originator of the entitlement order in violating the rights of the person who has the adverse claim; or</p> <p>(3) in the case of a stolen security certificate, the securities intermediary acted with notice of the adverse claim.</p>	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
Lobbying Transparency and Ethics Act	T-11.011	<p>48. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no remedy under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be pursued and no injunction may be granted against the Commissioner or the persons authorized by the Commissioner to conduct inquiries or to act as inspectors.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul on summary examination any decision, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>48. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be pursued and no injunction may be granted against the Commissioner or the persons authorized by the Commissioner to conduct inquiries or to act as inspectors.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul on summary examination any decision, order or injunction rendered or granted contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>57. A decision of the Commissioner may, upon a motion served on the Commissioner, be appealed by the lobbyist concerned before a judge of the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The appeal does not suspend the decision of the Commissioner unless the judge decides otherwise. The appeal is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is final.</p>	<p>57. A decision of the Commissioner may, upon an application served on the Commissioner, be appealed by the lobbyist concerned before a judge of the Court of Québec.</p> <p>The appeal does not suspend the decision of the Commissioner unless the judge decides otherwise. The appeal is heard and decided by preference.</p> <p>The decision of the judge is final.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
Transport Act	T-12	<p>27. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no remedy under article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or extraordinary recourse within the meaning of that Code may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Commission or against any of its members acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon a motion, annul by a summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>27. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised and no injunction may be granted against the Commission or against any of its members acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by a summary proceeding any proceeding brought or decision rendered contrary to the first paragraph.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>86. No extraordinary recourse contemplated in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be exercised and no injunction shall be granted against the administrator acting in</p>	<p>86. No application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) shall be exercised and no injunction shall be granted against the administrator acting in</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>his official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, upon motion, annul summarily any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to the preceding paragraph.</p>	<p>his official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul summarily any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to the preceding paragraph.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
Municipal Works Act	T-14	<p>5. Any contract entered into contrary to the foregoing provisions shall be absolutely null and shall not bind the municipality, and any ratepayer may obtain a writ of injunction against the municipality and the contractor to prevent the execution of the work.</p>	<p>5. Any contract entered into contrary to the foregoing provisions shall be absolutely null and shall not bind the municipality, and any ratepayer may obtain an injunction against the municipality and the contractor to prevent the execution of the work.</p>	Art. 778, par. 2
An Act to establish the Administrative Labour Tribunal	T-15.1	<p>40. Except before the occupational health and safety division, a person summoned to testify before the Tribunal is entitled to the same taxation as witnesses before the Superior Court and to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>Such taxation is payable by the party who proposed the summons, but a person who receives a salary during such a period is entitled only to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>If a person is duly summoned on the Tribunal's initiative, the taxation is payable by the Tribunal.</p>	<p>40. Except before the occupational health and safety division, a person summoned to testify before the Tribunal is entitled to the same indemnity as witnesses before the Superior Court and to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>Such indemnity is payable by the party who proposed the summons, but a person who receives a salary during such a period is entitled only to the reimbursement of travelling and living expenses.</p> <p>If a person is duly summoned on the Tribunal's initiative, the indemnity is payable by the Tribunal.</p>	Terminological harmonization Terminological harmonization Terminological harmonization
		<p>108. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under articles 33 and 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Tribunal, its members or its labour relations officers acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, summarily annul any writ, order or injunction issued or granted contrary to this section.</p>	<p>108. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Tribunal, its members or its labour relations officers acting in their official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, summarily annul any any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to this section.</p>	Art. 778, par. 11 Art. 786 Art. 778, par. 2

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
Courts of Justice Act	T-16	4.1. A special clerk contemplated in subparagraph <i>e</i> of article 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may, in accordance with the said subparagraph, be given jurisdiction in more than one judicial district, even if he has not been appointed clerk of each of those districts.	4.1. A special clerk contemplated in article 67 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may, in accordance with that article, be given jurisdiction in more than one judicial district, even if he has not been appointed clerk of each of those districts.	Art. 782
		<p>18. The sittings of the Court of Appeal shall be held in Québec and in Montréal. It may also sit on any juridical day of the year.</p> <p>The chief justice shall fix the terms of these sittings to be held on such months, on such dates and for such lapse of time as he deems it expedient for the good disposal of the business of the court.</p> <p>Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of chief justice or the latter is absent or unable to act, the senior judge of the court by chronological order of appointment shall exercise the powers conferred upon the chief justice by this section.</p>	<p>18. The sittings of the Court of Appeal shall be held in Québec and in Montréal. It may also sit on any working day of the year, except Saturday, 26 December and 2 January.</p> <p>The chief justice shall fix the terms of these sittings to be held on such months, on such dates and for such lapse of time as he deems it expedient for the good disposal of the business of the court.</p> <p>Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of chief justice or the latter is absent or unable to act, the senior judge of the court by chronological order of appointment shall exercise the powers conferred upon the chief justice by this section.</p>	Art. 778, par. 5
		20. The Court of Appeal may, however, sit to render judgments on any juridical day of the year outside the terms fixed under section 18.	20. The Court of Appeal may, however, sit to render judgments on any working day of the year outside the terms fixed under section 18, subject to the provisions of article 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).	Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 782
		<p>51. (1) The Government may order by order that the terms and sittings of the Superior Court and of the judges thereof be also held at a place in the judicial district other than that in which the chief-place is situated or at a place in another judicial district where it has concurrent jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) Such order shall designate the territory, the place and the building where the said terms and sittings are to be held. All juridical days shall be term days therein, subject to the provisions of article 12 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter</p>	<p>51. (1) The Government may order by order that the terms and sittings of the Superior Court and of the judges thereof be also held at a place in the judicial district other than that in which the chief-place is situated or at a place in another judicial district where it has concurrent jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) Such order shall designate the territory, the place and the building where the said terms and sittings are to be held. All working days shall be term days therein, subject to the provisions of article 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter</p>	Art. 778, par. 5 Art. 782

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>things have been paid or delivered to him, shall execute and fulfil all judgments and orders for the distribution and payment of such moneys or the delivery of such other things, in the same manner as the former sheriff or clerk would have been bound to do, whether such judgments or orders were rendered or made before or after such death, removal or resignation.</p> <p>Nothing in this section shall lessen the duration or extent of the liability of any surety of any sheriff or clerk under the law.</p>	<p>things have been paid or delivered to him, shall execute and fulfil all judgments and orders for the distribution and payment of such moneys or the delivery of such other things, in the same manner as the former clerk would have been bound to do, whether such judgments or orders were rendered or made before or after such death, removal or resignation.</p> <p>Nothing in this section shall lessen the duration or extent of the liability of any surety of any clerk under the law.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>59. Such deputy shall have charge of the court-house and of the gaol and of all persons committed for custody therein, and shall have, in civil and in criminal cases, all the powers of the sheriff in and with respect to the said islands, and also in the remainder of the district of Gaspé, with respect to the conveyance of prisoners from the said islands to any correctional facility in the district, and other matters necessarily connected with the administration of justice.</p>	<p>59. Such deputy shall have charge of the court-house and of the gaol and of all persons committed for custody therein, and shall have, in criminal cases, all the powers of the sheriff in and with respect to the said islands, and also in the remainder of the district of Gaspé, with respect to the conveyance of prisoners from the said islands to any correctional facility in the district, and other matters necessarily connected with the administration of justice.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>81. In civil matters, the Court has jurisdiction within the limits provided for by law in respect of civil proceedings brought under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) or under any other Act.</p> <p>Such jurisdiction shall be exercised, in particular, by the judges assigned to the Civil Division.</p>	<p>81. In civil matters, the Court has jurisdiction within the limits provided for by law in respect of civil proceedings brought under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) or under any other Act.</p> <p>Such jurisdiction shall be exercised, in particular, by the judges assigned to the Civil Division.</p>	<p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>98. The associate chief judges shall assist the chief judge and shall act as advisors on the matters within the jurisdiction of the division to which they belong.</p> <p>The chief judge shall determine the other functions which the associate chief judges shall exercise.</p>	<p>98. The associate chief judges shall assist the chief judge and shall act as advisors on the matters within the jurisdiction of the division to which they belong.</p> <p>The chief judge shall determine the other functions which the associate chief judges shall exercise.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The associate chief judge responsible for municipal courts has the direction of the municipal courts and, as such, his or her functions, in addition to the functions conferred under the Act respecting municipal courts (chapter C-72.01), shall be</p> <p>(1) to establish, concurrently with the municipal judges, general policies applicable to them and to ensure that the policies are respected;</p> <p>(2) to see that such rules of practice as are necessary for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the municipal courts are adopted and to supervise their application;</p> <p>(3) to ensure that judicial ethics are observed;</p> <p>(4) to promote the professional development of municipal judges in collaboration with the Conseil de la magistrature;</p> <p>(5) to provide support to municipal judges in their efforts to improve the operation of the municipal courts.</p>	<p>The associate chief judge responsible for municipal courts has the direction of the municipal courts and, as such, his or her functions, in addition to the functions conferred under the Act respecting municipal courts (chapter C-72.01), shall be</p> <p>(1) to establish, concurrently with the municipal judges, general policies applicable to them and to ensure that the policies are respected;</p> <p>(2) to see that such regulations as are necessary for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the municipal courts are adopted and to supervise their application;</p> <p>(3) to ensure that judicial ethics are observed;</p> <p>(4) to promote the professional development of municipal judges in collaboration with the Conseil de la magistrature;</p> <p>(5) to provide support to municipal judges in their efforts to improve the operation of the municipal courts.</p>	Art. 778, par. 13
		136. The Court may sit on any juridical day in the year.	136. Subject to the provisions of article 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), the Court may sit on any working day in the year.	Art. 782 Art. 778, par. 5
		142. The clerk may, where there is no judge present or able to act, record the appearance or default of any party or witness summoned to appear and adjourn the sitting to another day of session or to any later date fixed by the judge. When exercising such duties in criminal or penal matters, the clerk is deemed to be a justice of the peace.	142. The clerk may, where there is no judge present or able to act, record the answer to the summons or default of any party or witness summoned and adjourn the sitting to another day of session or to any later date fixed by the judge. When exercising such duties in criminal or penal matters, the clerk is deemed to be a justice of the peace.	Terminological harmonisation
		§ 3. — <i>Rules of practice</i> (before s. 146)	§ 3. — <i>Court regulations</i> (before s. 146)	Art. 778, par. 13
		219. The following are authorized to administer the same oath as a commissioner appointed under section 214:	219. The following are authorized to administer the same oath as a commissioner appointed under section 214:	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(a) The Secretary General, the associate secretaries general and the associate secretaries of the National Assembly and the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif, throughout Québec;</p> <p>(b) the clerk and the deputy clerk of a court of justice, in the territory of the judicial district for which they are appointed, and any other personnel member designated by the clerk under section 140 or under the third paragraph of article 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25);</p> <p>(c) the mayor, the councillors, the clerk or secretary-treasurer of a municipality, over the territory of the municipality, including, for the purposes of this section, the office of the municipality situated, according to law, outside the said territory;</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>(a) The Secretary General, the associate secretaries general and the associate secretaries of the National Assembly and the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif, throughout Québec;</p> <p>(b) the clerk and the deputy clerk of a court of justice, in the territory of the judicial district for which they are appointed, and any other personnel member designated by the clerk under article 67 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01);</p> <p>(c) the mayor, the councillors, the clerk or secretary-treasurer of a municipality, over the territory of the municipality, including, for the purposes of this section, the office of the municipality situated, according to law, outside the said territory;</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 782
		<p>245. If a difficulty arises in the application of a provision of this Part, the dispute may be submitted, within the year, to an arbitrator chosen by the Commission administrative des régimes de retraite et d'assurances and by the judge concerned from a list established by the Government. If the parties fail to agree on the choice of an arbitrator, he is chosen, on a motion by one party served on the other, by a judge of the Superior Court.</p> <p>The second paragraph of article 382 and articles 383 to 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) apply, with the necessary modifications, to his arbitration.</p>	<p>245. If a difficulty arises in the application of a provision of this Part, the dispute may be submitted, within the year, to an arbitrator chosen by the Commission administrative des régimes de retraite et d'assurances and by the judge concerned from a list established by the Government. If the parties fail to agree on the choice of an arbitrator, he is chosen, on an application by one party served on the other, by a judge of the Superior Court.</p> <p>Title II of Book VII of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, with the necessary modifications, to his arbitration.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		274. A party to the inquiry may request the recusation of a member of the committee for one of the causes provided for in	274. A party to the inquiry may request the recusation of a member of the committee for one of the causes provided for in	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>articles 234 and 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25).</p> <p>Furthermore, a member of the committee who is aware of a ground of recusation to which he is liable is bound to declare it.</p>	<p>articles 202 and 203 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p> <p>Furthermore, a member of the committee who is aware of a ground of recusation to which he is liable is bound to declare it.</p>	Art. 782
		<p>275. The committee may make rules of procedure or rules of practice for the conduct of an inquiry.</p> <p>If necessary, the committee or one of its members makes the orders of procedure, based on the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), that are necessary for the carrying out of its duties.</p>	<p>275. The committee may make rules of procedure or regulations for the conduct of an inquiry.</p> <p>If necessary, the committee or one of its members makes the orders of procedure, based on the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), that are necessary for the carrying out of its duties.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 13</p> <p>Art. 782</p>
		<p>279. If the report of the inquiry establishes that the complaint is justified, the council, according to the recommendations of the report of the inquiry,</p> <p>(a) reprimands the judge; or</p> <p>(b) recommends that the Minister of Justice and Attorney General file a motion with the Court of Appeal in accordance with section 95 or section 167.</p> <p>If it makes the recommendation provided for in paragraph <i>b</i>, the council suspends the judge for a period of thirty days.</p>	<p>279. If the report of the inquiry establishes that the complaint is justified, the council, according to the recommendations of the report of the inquiry,</p> <p>(a) reprimands the judge; or</p> <p>(b) recommends that the Minister of Justice and Attorney General file an application with the Court of Appeal in accordance with section 95 or section 167.</p> <p>If it makes the recommendation provided for in paragraph <i>b</i>, the council suspends the judge for a period of thirty days.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>280. If the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, in accordance with section 95 or section 167, files a motion with the Court of Appeal, the judge is suspended from office until the report of the Court.</p>	<p>280. If the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, in accordance with section 95 or section 167, files an application with the Court of Appeal, the judge is suspended from office until the report of the Court.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting bargaining units in the social affairs sector	U-0.1	<p>17. With respect to a new bargaining unit in the integrating institution or the new institution resulting from the amalgamation, an association of employees referred to in paragraph 1 of section 14 may file a petition with the</p>	<p>17. With respect to a new bargaining unit in the integrating institution or the new institution resulting from the amalgamation, an association of employees referred to in paragraph 1 of section 14 may file a petition with the</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>Commission des relations du travail applying for certification to represent the employees to be included in the new bargaining unit, if that association is already certified for some of those employees.</p> <p>The petition for certification is filed with the Commission on or before the eightieth day after the date of integration or amalgamation. A petition filed outside the prescribed time is refused, unless the Commission believes circumstances warrant granting the association of employees an extension, which may not however exceed 20 days.</p> <p>A copy of the petition is served on the integrating institution or the new institution resulting from the amalgamation, which posts it at the usual places for posting information in the institution.</p> <p>If the petition is filed by an association of employees that is not certified but is referred to in section 12, the association indicates the Commission's record number that refers to its petition for certification.</p>	<p>Commission des relations du travail applying for certification to represent the employees to be included in the new bargaining unit, if that association is already certified for some of those employees.</p> <p>The petition for certification is filed with the Commission on or before the eightieth day after the date of integration or amalgamation. A petition filed outside the prescribed time is refused, unless the Commission believes circumstances warrant granting the association of employees an extension, which may not however exceed 20 days.</p> <p>A copy of the petition is notified to the integrating institution or the new institution resulting from the amalgamation, which posts it at the usual places for posting information in the institution.</p> <p>If the petition is filed by an association of employees that is not certified but is referred to in section 12, the association indicates the Commission's record number that refers to its petition for certification.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>76. With respect to a new bargaining unit in the institution, an association of employees referred to in paragraph 1 of section 73 may file a petition with the Commission des relations du travail applying for certification to represent the employees to be included in the bargaining unit, if that association is already certified for some of those employees.</p> <p>The petition for certification is filed with the Commission on or before the one hundred and tenth day after the date on which section 73 takes effect for that institution. A petition filed outside the prescribed time is refused, unless the Commission</p>	<p>76. With respect to a new bargaining unit in the institution, an association of employees referred to in paragraph 1 of section 73 may file a petition with the Commission des relations du travail applying for certification to represent the employees to be included in the bargaining unit, if that association is already certified for some of those employees.</p> <p>The petition for certification is filed with the Commission on or before the one hundred and tenth day after the date on which section 73 takes effect for that institution. A petition filed outside the prescribed time is refused, unless the Commission</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>believes circumstances warrant granting the association of employees extra time, which may not however exceed 20 days.</p> <p>A copy of the petition is served on the institution, which posts it at the usual places for posting information in the institution.</p> <p>If the petition is filed by an association of employees that is not certified but is referred to in section 72, the association indicates the Commission's record number that refers to its petition for certification.</p>	<p>believes circumstances warrant granting the association of employees extra time, which may not however exceed 20 days.</p> <p>A copy of the petition is notified to the institution, which posts it at the usual places for posting information in the institution.</p> <p>If the petition is filed by an association of employees that is not certified but is referred to in section 72, the association indicates the Commission's record number that refers to its petition for certification.</p>	Art. 783
Securities Act	V-1.1	<p>212. The Authority may recover its costs for an investigation from any person found guilty of an offence under this Act or under the securities legislation of another legislative authority.</p> <p>The Authority shall prepare a statement of costs and present it to a judge of the Court of Québec after giving the interested parties five days' advance notice of the date of presentation.</p> <p>The judge shall tax the costs, and his decision may be appealed with leave of a judge of the Court of Appeal.</p>	<p>212. The Authority may recover its costs for an investigation from any person found guilty of an offence under this Act or under the securities legislation of another legislative authority.</p> <p>The Authority shall prepare a statement of costs and present it to a judge of the Court of Québec after giving the interested parties five days' advance notice of the date of presentation.</p> <p>The judge shall determine the costs, and his decision may be appealed with leave of a judge of the Court of Appeal.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>225.4. No action for damages may be brought under this division without the prior authorization of the court.</p> <p>The request for authorization must state the facts giving rise to the action. It must be filed together with the projected statement of claim and be notified by bailiff to the parties concerned, with a notice of at least 10 days of the date of presentation.</p> <p>The court grants authorization if it deems that the action is in good faith and there is a reasonable possibility that it will be resolved in favour of the plaintiff.</p>	<p>225.4. No action for damages may be brought under this division without the prior authorization of the court.</p> <p>The request for authorization must state the facts giving rise to the action. It must be filed together with the projected statement of claim and be served by bailiff to the parties concerned, with a notice of at least 10 days of the date of presentation.</p> <p>The court grants authorization if it deems that the action is in good faith and there is a reasonable possibility that it will be resolved in favour of the plaintiff.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		225.7. An action may not be abandoned or settled except on the	225.7. An action may not be abandoned or settled except on the	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>terms set by the court, including terms as to costs.</p> <p>When setting the terms, the court considers whether there are any other actions outstanding under this division or under comparable provisions of extra-provincial securities laws within the meaning of section 305.1 in respect of the same misrepresentation or failure to make timely disclosure.</p>	<p>terms set by the court, including terms as to legal costs.</p> <p>When setting the terms, the court considers whether there are any other actions outstanding under this division or under comparable provisions of extra-provincial securities laws within the meaning of section 305.1 in respect of the same misrepresentation or failure to make timely disclosure.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		<p>225.20. A defendant, other than the issuer, may defeat an action by proving that</p> <p>(1) the document was released, the public oral statement was made or the failure to make timely disclosure occurred without the defendant's knowledge or consent; and</p> <p>(2) after the defendant became aware of the misrepresentation or the failure to make timely disclosure but before the misrepresentation was corrected or the material change was disclosed in the manner required under this Act or the regulations,</p> <p>(a) the defendant promptly notified the board of directors of the issuer or other persons acting in a similar capacity of the misrepresentation or the failure to make timely disclosure; and</p> <p>(b) if no correction of the misrepresentation or no subsequent disclosure of the material change in the manner required under this Act or the regulations was made by the issuer within two business days after the notification under subparagraph <i>a</i>, the defendant, unless prohibited by law or by professional confidentiality rules, promptly notified the Authority, in writing, of the misrepresentation in the document or public oral statement or failure to make timely disclosure.</p>	<p>225.20. A defendant, other than the issuer, may defeat an action by proving that</p> <p>(1) the document was released, the public oral statement was made or the failure to make timely disclosure occurred without the defendant's knowledge or consent; and</p> <p>(2) after the defendant became aware of the misrepresentation or the failure to make timely disclosure but before the misrepresentation was corrected or the material change was disclosed in the manner required under this Act or the regulations,</p> <p>(a) the defendant promptly notified the board of directors of the issuer or other persons acting in a similar capacity of the misrepresentation or the failure to make timely disclosure; and</p> <p>(b) if no correction of the misrepresentation or no subsequent disclosure of the material change in the manner required under this Act or the regulations was made by the issuer within two working days after the notification under subparagraph <i>a</i>, the defendant, unless prohibited by law or by professional confidentiality rules, promptly notified the Authority, in writing, of the misrepresentation in the document or public oral statement or failure to make timely disclosure.</p>	Art. 778, par. 5

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>229. With the authorization of the court, obtained on a motion served on the issuer or the investment fund, the rights of action for recovery under section 228 may be exercised, in the name of and for the account of the persons entitled to the action, by a person who was at the time of the prohibited transaction or is at the time of the motion a holder of outstanding securities of the issuer or the investment fund.</p>	<p>229. With the authorization of the court, obtained on an application served on the issuer or the investment fund, the rights of action for recovery under section 228 may be exercised, in the name of and for the account of the persons entitled to the action, by a person who was at the time of the prohibited transaction or is at the time of the application a holder of outstanding securities of the issuer or the investment fund.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>233.1. The offeree issuer, the offeror, their officers, their directors and persons holding their securities at the time of the transaction or action may move that the court make any order of such a nature as to rectify the consequences of a contravention of the Act or the regulations regarding a take-over bid or issuer bid. A copy of the motion requesting the order is sent to the Authority.</p> <p>They may in particular move that the court cancel a transaction or an issue, order a party to dispose of securities purchased during a bid, prohibit a holder from exercising voting rights attached to securities purchased during a bid, or order that compensation be paid to an interested person for any damage resulting from a contravention of the Act or the regulations regarding a take-over bid or issuer bid.</p>	<p>233.1. The offeree issuer, the offeror, their officers, their directors and persons holding their securities at the time of the transaction or action may move that the court make any order of such a nature as to rectify the consequences of a contravention of the Act or the regulations regarding a take-over bid or issuer bid. A copy of the application requesting the order is sent to the Authority.</p> <p>They may in particular move that the court cancel a transaction or an issue, order a party to dispose of securities purchased during a bid, prohibit a holder from exercising voting rights attached to securities purchased during a bid, or order that compensation be paid to an interested person for any damage resulting from a contravention of the Act or the regulations regarding a take-over bid or issuer bid.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>268. The Authority may, by a motion, apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act or the regulations.</p> <p>The motion for an injunction is an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) applies, except that the Authority is not required to give security.</p>	<p>268. The Authority may apply to a judge of the Superior Court for an injunction in respect of any matter relating to this Act or the regulations.</p> <p>The application for an injunction is an action.</p> <p>The procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) applies, except that the Authority is not required to give security.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Art. 782</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>269.2. The Authority may, where it considers it to be in the public interest, apply to the court for a declaration to the effect that a person has failed to discharge an obligation under this Act or a regulation, and that the person be condemned to pay damages up to the amount of the damage caused to other persons.</p> <p>The court may also impose punitive damages, or order the person to repay the profits derived as a result of the failure.</p> <p>A motion by the Authority under this section shall be filed in the district in which the residence or principal establishment of the person concerned is situated or, if the person has neither residence nor establishment in Québec, in the district of Montréal.</p>	<p>269.2. The Authority may, where it considers it to be in the public interest, apply to the court for a declaration to the effect that a person has failed to discharge an obligation under this Act or a regulation, and that the person be condemned to pay damages up to the amount of the damage caused to other persons.</p> <p>The court may also impose punitive damages, or order the person to repay the profits derived as a result of the failure.</p> <p>An application by the Authority under this section shall be filed in the district in which the residence or principal establishment of the person concerned is situated or, if the person has neither residence nor establishment in Québec, in the district of Montréal.</p>	Terminological harmonisation
		284. No extraordinary recourse provided for in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Authority, the members of its personnel or its agents acting in their official capacity.	284. No application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against the Authority, the members of its personnel or its agents acting in their official capacity.	Art. 778, par. 11
		285. Article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) does not apply to the Authority nor to the persons contemplated in section 284.	285. (Inoperative)	
		286. A judge of the Court of Appeal, upon motion, may annul summarily any decision rendered contrary to section 284 or 285.	286. A judge of the Court of Appeal, upon an application, may annul summarily any decision rendered contrary to section 284 or 285.	Terminological harmonisation
		297.2. In a case not provided for in section 297.1, with the authorization of a judge of the Court of Québec, the Authority may communicate any information, including personal information, without the consent of the person concerned, to a member of a police force.	297.2. In a case not provided for in section 297.1, with the authorization of a judge of the Court of Québec, the Authority may communicate any information, including personal information, without the consent of the person concerned, to a member of a police force.	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>The application for authorization must be made in writing and contain a sworn statement that there is reasonable cause to believe the information may serve to prevent, detect or repress the commission of an indictable offence against an Act applicable in or outside Québec.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>The application for authorization must be made in writing and contain an affidavit that there is reasonable cause to believe the information may serve to prevent, detect or repress the commission of an indictable offence against an Act applicable in or outside Québec.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Terminological harmonisation
An Act respecting off-highway vehicles	V-1.2	<p>45.16. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no recourse under articles 33 and 834 to 846 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against an arbitrator acting in an official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on a motion, annul by a summary proceeding any judgment rendered or order or injunction made contrary to this section.</p>	<p>45.16. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised nor any injunction granted against an arbitrator acting in an official capacity.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal may, on an application, annul by a summary proceeding any judgment rendered or order or injunction made contrary to this section.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		45.17. Articles 940 to 940.3, 940.5, 942 to 943.2 and 944.1 to 947.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25), and the provisions of the Code to which those articles refer, apply, with the necessary modifications, to the arbitration provided for in this chapter.	45.17. Articles 6, 39, 622 to 624, 626 to 637, 642 to 646 and 648 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01), and the provisions of the Code to which those articles refer, apply, with the necessary modifications, to the arbitration provided for in this chapter.	Art. 782
		<p>49. The power to prohibit or restrict the operation of off-highway vehicles or to prescribe rates of speed lower than the rate fixed in this Act by means of a sign or signal conferred on the owner of a private road open to public vehicular traffic or on the maintenance authority and on a club operating a trail must be exercised in compliance with the conditions determined by government regulation.</p> <p>In the case of non-compliance with the conditions or non-conformity of the sign or signal with regulatory standards, the Minister may serve a notice on the owner, maintenance authority or club, as the case may be, enjoining the offender to</p>	<p>49. The power to prohibit or restrict the operation of off-highway vehicles or to prescribe rates of speed lower than the rate fixed in this Act by means of a sign or signal conferred on the owner of a private road open to public vehicular traffic or on the maintenance authority and on a club operating a trail must be exercised in compliance with the conditions determined by government regulation.</p> <p>In the case of non-compliance with the conditions or non-conformity of the sign or signal with regulatory standards, the Minister may notify a notice to the owner, maintenance authority or club, as the case may be, enjoining the offender to</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		take the necessary corrective measures or to remove the non-conforming sign or signal within the time indicated by the Minister. If the offender does not comply with the notice, the Minister may have the sign or signal removed or replaced at the offender's expense.	take the necessary corrective measures or to remove the non-conforming sign or signal within the time indicated by the Minister. If the offender does not comply with the notice, the Minister may have the sign or signal removed or replaced at the offender's expense.	
Auditor General Act	V-5.01	<p>53. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no extraordinary recourse provided in articles 834 to 850 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25) may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, nor any other provisional remedy taken against the Auditor General or his employees and professionals under contract in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal, on a motion, may summarily annul any writ issued or any order or injunction granted contrary to this section.</p>	<p>53. Except on a question of jurisdiction, no application for judicial review under the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01) may be exercised, nor any injunction granted, nor any other provisional remedy taken against the Auditor General or his employees and professionals under contract in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>A judge of the Court of Appeal, on an application, may summarily annul any decision, order or injunction made or granted contrary to this section.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
The Cree Villages and the Naskapi Village Act	V-5.1	<p>27. Sections 5, 19, 28, 29, 54a, 61, 62 and 64 of the Cities and Towns Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 193) are replaced for the municipality by the following sections:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>“62. No person may act as mayor or councillor until he has taken the oath of office in accordance with the form provided in this section.”</p> <p>If the oath of office is taken during a sitting of the council before the clerk, an entry of the taking of such oath shall be made in the minute book of the council.</p> <p>If the oath is taken at any other time, the certificate of oath must be tabled during the next sitting of the council in order</p>	<p>27. Sections 5, 19, 28, 29, 54a, 61, 62 and 64 of the Cities and Towns Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 193) are replaced for the municipality by the following sections:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>“62. No person may act as mayor or councillor until he has taken the oath of office in accordance with the form provided in this section.”</p> <p>If the oath of office is taken during a sitting of the council before the clerk, an entry of the taking of such oath shall be made in the minute book of the council.</p> <p>If the oath is taken at any other time, the certificate of oath must be tabled during the next sitting of the council in order</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>that it may become part of the records, and mention of this tabling shall be made in the minute book of the council. The certificate of any oath of office which has taken place before the first meeting of the council must be sent to the Minister by registered or certified mail, within five days of the taking of this oath, by the person who has taken it.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>that it may become part of the records, and mention of this tabling shall be made in the minute book of the council. The certificate of any oath of office which has taken place before the first meeting of the council must be sent to the Minister by registered mail, within five days of the taking of this oath, by the person who has taken it.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 778, par. 10
		<p>31. Sections 346, 351, 354, 362, 366, 367, 368, 372, 375, 376, 380 and 381 of the said Act are replaced for the municipality by the following sections:</p> <p>“362. Every notice shall be either special or public, and shall be in writing.</p> <p>Public notices shall be published; special notices shall be served.</p> <p>“366. Every person having a right to receive a notice and who is not within the Category I lands intended for the Cree community concerned or is not within the Category I-N lands intended for the Naskapi community, as the case may be, may, by a special notice filed in the office of the council, appoint an agent residing within this territory to represent him for purposes connected with the service of municipal notices.</p> <p>“367. The special notice addressed to an absent person who has appointed an agent residing within the territory pursuant to section 366, must be served on such agent in the same manner as if the person to whom it is addressed resided within this territory.</p>	<p>31. Sections 346, 351, 354, 362, 366, 367, 368, 372, 375, 376, 380 and 381 of the said Act are replaced for the municipality by the following sections:</p> <p>“362. Every notice shall be either special or public, and shall be in writing.</p> <p>Public notices shall be published; special notices shall be notified.</p> <p>“366. Every person having a right to receive a notice and who is not within the Category I lands intended for the Cree community concerned or is not within the Category I-N lands intended for the Naskapi community, as the case may be, may, by a special notice filed in the office of the council, appoint an agent residing within this territory to represent him for purposes connected with the notification of municipal notices.</p> <p>“367. The special notice addressed to an absent person who has appointed an agent residing within the territory pursuant to section 366, must be notified to such agent in the same manner as if the person to whom it is addressed resided within this territory.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p> <p>Art. 783</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(...)</p> <p>“381. Any procès-verbal, roll, resolution or other order of the council may be set aside by the Superior Court of the district in which the territory of the municipality is wholly or partly situated, by reason of illegality, in the same manner, within the same period and with the same effect as a by-law of the council, in accordance with sections 411, 413 to 420 inclusively and 422. They shall be subject to the provisions of section 393.”</p> <p>The special recourse granted by this section shall not exclude or affect the action to annul in case where the same may be brought under the provisions of article 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p>	<p>(...)</p> <p>“381. Any procès-verbal, roll, resolution or other order of the council may be set aside by the Superior Court of the district in which the territory of the municipality is wholly or partly situated, by reason of illegality, in the same manner, within the same period and with the same effect as a by-law of the council, in accordance with sections 411, 413 to 420 inclusively and 422. They shall be subject to the provisions of section 393.”</p> <p>The special recourse granted by this section shall not exclude or affect the application for judicial review under subparagraph 1 of the first paragraph of article 529 of the Code of Civil Procedure (chapter C-25.01).</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 11</p>
		<p>33. Sections 411 and 422 of the said Act are replaced for the municipality by the following sections:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Such petition shall be presented within three months and cannot be brought thereafter, following the coming into force of such by-law, to the Superior Court of the judicial district forming all or part of the territory of the municipality.</p> <p>“422. (1) Notwithstanding article 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, there shall be no appeal from interlocutory judgments rendered in an action to quash a by-law under sections 411 and 413 to 420 inclusively. The party may, however, take exception to such judgments and they may be revised at the same time as the final judgment if an appeal is brought from the latter.</p> <p>(2) An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from the final judgment rendered by the Superior Court in any matter</p>	<p>33. Sections 411 and 422 of the said Act are replaced for the municipality by the following sections:</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>Such petition shall be presented within three months and cannot be brought thereafter, following the coming into force of such by-law, to the Superior Court of the judicial district forming all or part of the territory of the municipality.</p> <p>“422. (1) Notwithstanding article 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, there shall be no appeal from judgments rendered in the course of a proceeding in an action to quash a by-law under sections 411 and 413 to 420 inclusively. The party may, however, take exception to such judgments and they may be revised at the same time as the final judgment if an appeal is brought from the latter.</p> <p>(2) An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from the final judgment rendered by the Superior Court in any matter</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		mentioned in sections 381 to 411.	mentioned in sections 381 to 411.	
		<p>49. Section 629 of the said Act is replaced for the municipality by the following section:</p> <p>“629. If there are no funds or if those at the disposal of the treasurer are not sufficient, the council shall, immediately after the service of the judgment, order the treasurer, by resolution, to levy, by an equal assessment upon all the members of the municipality and its residents, being of age in the case of natural persons, a sum sufficient to enable it to pay the amount due with the interest and costs.</p> <p>The council may also proceed by way of a loan by-law.</p>	<p>49. Section 629 of the said Act is replaced for the municipality by the following section:</p> <p>“629. If there are no funds or if those at the disposal of the treasurer are not sufficient, the council shall, immediately after the notification of the judgment, order the treasurer, by resolution, to levy, by an equal assessment upon all the members of the municipality and its residents, being of age in the case of natural persons, a sum sufficient to enable it to pay the amount due with the interest and costs.</p> <p>The council may also proceed by way of a loan by-law.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>58. Sections 634, 635 and 636 of the said Act are replaced for the municipality by the following sections:</p> <p>“634. The sheriff shall have free access to the registers, collection rolls and other documents deposited in the office of the council, and he may demand the services of the officers of the municipality of such council, under the same penalties as if such services were required by the council itself.</p> <p>“635. The sheriff shall take possession of all documents which are necessary to him for the execution of the judgment and orders of the court.</p> <p>On the refusal or neglect of the municipal council or its officers to deliver up such documents, he may take possession thereof.</p> <p>“636. If it is impossible for the seizing officer to obtain the list of persons bound to pay a part of the amount of the moneys to be levied, or if there is no such list, the sheriff shall, without</p>	<p>58. Sections 634, 635 and 636 of the said Act are replaced for the municipality by the following sections:</p> <p>“634. The bailiff shall have free access to the registers, collection rolls and other documents deposited in the office of the council, and he may demand the services of the officers of the municipality of such council, under the same penalties as if such services were required by the council itself.</p> <p>“635. The bailiff shall take possession of all documents which are necessary to him for the execution of the judgment and orders of the court.</p> <p>On the refusal or neglect of the municipal council or its officers to deliver up such documents, he may take possession thereof.</p> <p>“636. If it is impossible for the seizing officer to obtain the list of persons bound to pay a part of the amount of the moneys to be levied, or if there is no such list, the bailiff shall, without</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological</p>

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>delay, proceed to make the inquiries and censuses necessary to prepare such list; and he may base the special collection roll for the money to be levied on such list.</p> <p>The costs incurred in making such inquiries and censuses, as taxed by the court from which the writ issued, shall from part of the costs of execution and shall be recoverable from the municipality.</p>	<p>delay, proceed to make the inquiries and censuses necessary to prepare such list; and he may base the special collection roll for the money to be levied on such list.</p> <p>The costs incurred in making such inquiries and censuses, as taxed by the court from which the writ issued, shall from part of the costs of execution and shall be recoverable from the municipality.</p>	harmonisation
An Act respecting Northern villages and the Kativik Regional Government	V-6.1	<p>42. If questions of fact arise in matters before the council or its committees, which the interests of the municipality require to be investigated by the examination of witnesses on oath or otherwise, or if it also becomes necessary, in the like interest, to institute inquiries into the truth of representations which may be made to the council respecting matters within its jurisdiction, any committee appointed by the council to investigate the same, or to make such inquiry, or the committee before which any such question arises, may issue a summons signed by its chairman requiring any person to appear before such committee, for the purpose of giving evidence touching such question or inquiry, and also, if deemed expedient, to produce any papers or documents in his possession or under his control, bearing upon such question or inquiry, and described in such summons.</p> <p>(...)</p>	<p>42. If questions of fact arise in matters before the council or its committees, which the interests of the municipality require to be investigated by the examination of witnesses on oath or otherwise, or if it also becomes necessary, in the like interest, to institute inquiries into the truth of representations which may be made to the council respecting matters within its jurisdiction, any committee appointed by the council to investigate the same, or to make such inquiry, or the committee before which any such question arises, may notify a summons signed by its chairman requiring any person to appear before such committee, for the purpose of giving evidence touching such question or inquiry, and also, if deemed expedient, to produce any papers or documents in his possession or under his control, bearing upon such question or inquiry, and described in such summons.</p> <p>(...)</p>	Art. 783
		<p>44. In addition to the secretary-treasurer, whom it is bound to appoint, the municipality may, to secure the execution of its by-laws and of the requirements of law, appoint all other officers, dismiss and replace them, and determine their salary.</p> <p>Every appointment or dismissal of a municipal officer made by the municipality, and the determination of his salary, is decided</p>	<p>44. In addition to the secretary-treasurer, whom it is bound to appoint, the municipality may, to secure the execution of its by-laws and of the requirements of law, appoint all other officers, dismiss and replace them, and determine their salary.</p> <p>Every appointment or dismissal of a municipal officer made by the municipality, and the determination of his salary, is decided</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		by a resolution which shall be communicated without delay by the secretary-treasurer to the person therein referred to. The resolution dismissing the secretary-treasurer or reducing his salary shall be served upon him by handing a copy thereof to him in person.	by a resolution which shall be communicated without delay by the secretary-treasurer to the person therein referred to. The resolution dismissing the secretary-treasurer or reducing his salary shall be notified to him by handing a copy thereof to him in person.	Art. 783
		131. Whosoever has acquiesced in the requirements of a notice, or who has, in any manner, become sufficiently acquainted with its tenor or object, cannot thereafter avail himself of the insufficiency or informality of such notice, or of the omission of its publication or service .	131. Whosoever has acquiesced in the requirements of a notice, or who has, in any manner, become sufficiently acquainted with its tenor or object, cannot thereafter avail himself of the insufficiency or informality of such notice, or of the omission of its publication or notification .	Art. 783
		<p>151. Any elector wishing that a repeated or continuous breach of a by-law be brought to an end may file a notice of correction with the Regional Government.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>If, 90 days after the filing of the notice, the intervention by the Regional Government is, according to the elector's opinion, unsuccessful, the latter may serve a motion directly to a judge of the Court of Québec to obtain:</p> <p>(a) the order contemplated in subsection 3 of section 145; or</p> <p>(b) an order enjoining the municipality to take the necessary measures for the breach to cease.</p> <p>The motion must be served to the municipality, to the Regional Government and, as the case may be, to the person accused of the breach, not later than 120 days after filing the notice of continuous contravention, under pain of nullity.</p>	<p>151. Any elector wishing that a repeated or continuous breach of a by-law be brought to an end may file a notice of correction with the Regional Government.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>If, 90 days after the filing of the notice, the intervention by the Regional Government is, according to the elector's opinion, unsuccessful, the latter may serve an application directly on a judge of the Court of Québec to obtain:</p> <p>(a) the order contemplated in subsection 3 of section 145; or</p> <p>(b) an order enjoining the municipality to take the necessary measures for the breach to cease.</p> <p>The application must be served on the municipality, on the Regional Government and, as the case may be, on the person accused of the breach, not later than 120 days after filing the notice of continuous contravention, under pain of nullity.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		163. If, 90 days after the filing of the notice, the intervention by the Regional Government is, according to the elector's	163. If, 90 days after the filing of the notice, the intervention by the Regional Government is, according to the elector's	Art. 783

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>opinion, unsuccessful, the latter may serve a motion for quashing to the Superior Court.</p> <p>The motion must be served to the municipality and to the Regional Government not later than 120 days after filing the notice of application for quashing, under pain of nullity.</p> <p>The Court shall proceed in a summary manner to hear the motion. It may, by the judgment, quash such by-law in whole or in part, order the service of such judgment to the municipality and its publication by public notice in the territory of the municipality.</p> <p>Every by-law or part of a by-law so quashed shall cease to be in force from the date of the judgment.</p>	<p>opinion, unsuccessful, the latter may apply an application for quashing on the Superior Court.</p> <p>The application must be served on the municipality and on the Regional Government not later than 120 days after filing the notice of application for quashing, under pain of nullity.</p> <p>The Court shall proceed in a summary manner to hear the application. It may, by the judgment, quash such by-law in whole or in part, order the notification of such judgment to the municipality and its publication by public notice in the territory of the municipality.</p> <p>Every by-law or part of a by-law so quashed shall cease to be in force from the date of the judgment.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation</p> <p>Terminological harmonisation Art. 783</p>
		<p>171. A special notice of the petition to obtain the authorization contemplated in section 170 must be served on each owner concerned and such notice shall state that after 30 days the petition will be submitted to the Government and that any opposition must be forwarded in writing to the Minister within such period.</p>	<p>171. A special notice of the petition to obtain the authorization contemplated in section 170 must be notified to each owner concerned and such notice shall state that after 30 days the petition will be submitted to the Government and that any opposition must be forwarded in writing to the Minister within such period.</p>	<p>Art. 783</p>
		<p>173. The council may make by-laws:</p> <p>(1) to authorize an officer designated by it to visit and examine all movable and immovable property, as also the interior or exterior of any house, building or edifice, to ascertain if the by-laws of the council are executed; for the purpose of adopting any measure deemed necessary for public security; to require the owners, lessees or occupants of such property, buildings and edifices to admit such officers of the municipality;</p>	<p>173. The council may make by-laws:</p> <p>(1) to authorize an officer designated by it to visit and examine all movable and immovable property, as also the interior or exterior of any house, building or edifice, to ascertain if the by-laws of the council are executed; for the purpose of adopting any measure deemed necessary for public security; to require the owners, lessees or occupants of such property, buildings and edifices to admit such officers of the municipality;</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>(...)</p> <p>When the construction of a building is not or has not been made in conformity with the by-laws adopted under this section or under paragraph 2 of section 176, or when it is or has been done without obtaining a permit or certificate required under those by-laws, a judge of the Superior Court having jurisdiction in the territory may, upon motion, order appropriate modifications or that the building be demolished within such time as he fixes, and order that on failure to do so within such time the municipality may effect such modifications or demolition at the expense of the owner of the building.</p>	<p>(...)</p> <p>When the construction of a building is not or has not been made in conformity with the by-laws adopted under this section or under paragraph 2 of section 176, or when it is or has been done without obtaining a permit or certificate required under those by-laws, a judge of the Superior Court having jurisdiction in the territory may, upon an application, order appropriate modifications or that the building be demolished within such time as he fixes, and order that on failure to do so within such time the municipality may effect such modifications or demolition at the expense of the owner of the building.</p>	<p>Terminological harmonisation</p>
		<p>175. The municipality may cause to be sold at auction, by bailiff, without any judicial proceedings and after the notices required for the sale of movables under writ of execution, all movable effects in its possession which are unclaimed within six months and which have been abandoned or whose owner cannot be found.</p> <p>If such property is claimed after the sale, the municipality shall be liable only for the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the cost of the sale and other expenses which it may have incurred. If they cannot be sold because they have no merchantable value, they may be destroyed after publication of similar notices, and if they are claimed after destruction, the municipality shall not be liable for the payment of any indemnity or compensation.</p>	<p>175. The municipality may cause to be sold at auction, by bailiff, without any judicial proceedings and after the notices required for the sale of movables under a seizure of property in execution, all movable effects in its possession which are unclaimed within six months and which have been abandoned or whose owner cannot be found.</p> <p>If such property is claimed after the sale, the municipality shall be liable only for the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the cost of the sale and other expenses which it may have incurred. If they cannot be sold because they have no merchantable value, they may be destroyed after publication of similar notices, and if they are claimed after destruction, the municipality shall not be liable for the payment of any indemnity or compensation.</p>	<p>Art. 778, par. 2</p>
		<p>230. (1) At any time of the year, if so required in writing by at least five electors of the municipality, the council shall also order a special audit of the accounts of the municipality for one or more of the last five years, provided that no such audit has already been made for the same years under this section.</p>	<p>230. (1) At any time of the year, if so required in writing by at least five electors of the municipality, the council shall also order a special audit of the accounts of the municipality for one or more of the last five years, provided that no such audit has already been made for the same years under this section.</p>	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		law, part of any by-law, ordinance or part of any ordinance of the Regional Government. The motion must be on the ground of illegality. It must be addressed to the Superior Court.	law, part of any by-law, ordinance or part of any ordinance of the Regional Government. The application must be on the ground of illegality. It must be addressed to the Superior Court.	Terminological harmonisation
		343. The motion shall set forth, in a clear and precise manner, the reasons alleged in support of the application , and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the ordinance impugned, if such copy could be obtained. If such copy could not be obtained, the court or the judge of the Superior Court, upon application, shall order the production thereof by the secretary of the Regional Government.	343. The application shall set forth, in a clear and precise manner, the reasons alleged in support of it , and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the ordinance impugned, if such copy could be obtained. If such copy could not be obtained, the court or the judge of the Superior Court, upon application, shall order the production thereof by the secretary of the Regional Government.	Terminological harmonisation
		344. The motion shall be served upon the secretary of the Regional Government one month at least before it is presented to the court.	344. The application shall be served upon the secretary of the Regional Government one month at least before it is presented to the court.	Terminological harmonisation
		345. Before service of the motion , the applicant shall give security for costs in the usual manner; otherwise, such motion shall not be received by the court.	345. Before service of the application , the applicant shall give security for costs in the usual manner; otherwise, such application shall not be received by the court.	Terminological harmonisation
		346. There shall be no immediate appeal from interlocutory judgments rendered in an action to quash an ordinance; they may be revised at the same time as the final judgment if an appeal is brought from the latter.	346. There shall be no immediate appeal from judgments in the course of a proceeding rendered in an action to quash an ordinance; they may be revised at the same time as the final judgment if an appeal is brought from the latter.	Terminological harmonisation
		347. (1) The court may quash such ordinance in whole or in part and order the service of such judgment upon the secretary of the Regional Government and order the same to be published by public notice. (2) Every ordinance or part of an ordinance so quashed shall cease to be in force from the date of the judgment.	347. (1) The court may quash such ordinance in whole or in part and order the notification of such judgment to the secretary of the Regional Government and order the same to be published by public notice. (2) Every ordinance or part of an ordinance so quashed shall cease to be in force from the date of the judgment.	Art. 783
		401. (1) At any time of the year, if so required in writing by at	401. (1) At any time of the year, if so required in writing by at	

Title	Alpha	Before modifications	After modifications	Commands
		<p>least five electors of a municipality in the Territory, the council shall also order a special audit of the accounts of the Regional Government for one or more of the last five years, provided that no such audit has already been made for the same years under this section.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(5) Within 30 days after the service upon him of a copy of the report of the audit, the defaulting officer of the Regional Government must pay the amount of the balance which he has been found to owe, as well as the costs of the audit.</p>	<p>least five electors of a municipality in the Territory, the council shall also order a special audit of the accounts of the Regional Government for one or more of the last five years, provided that no such audit has already been made for the same years under this section.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>(5) Within 30 days after the notification to him of a copy of the report of the audit, the defaulting officer of the Regional Government must pay the amount of the balance which he has been found to owe, as well as the costs of the audit.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>406. Whenever a copy of a judgment condemning the Regional Government to pay a sum of money has been served at the office of the Regional Government, the treasurer shall forthwith, upon being authorized by the executive committee, pay the amount thereof out of the funds at his disposal.</p>	<p>406. Whenever a copy of a judgment condemning the Regional Government to pay a sum of money has been notified at the office of the Regional Government, the treasurer shall forthwith, upon being authorized by the executive committee, pay the amount thereof out of the funds at his disposal.</p>	Art. 783
		<p>407. The court which rendered the judgment may, on motion, grant to the Regional Government any time which it deems necessary to levy the moneys required.</p>	<p>407. The court which rendered the judgment may, on an application, grant to the Regional Government any time which it deems necessary to levy the moneys required.</p>	Terminological harmonisation

