

SECOND SESSION

THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF QUÉBEC

---

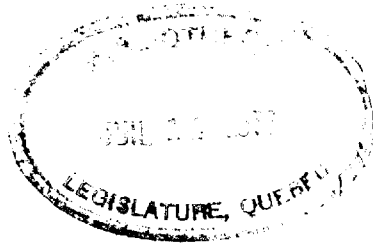
## Bill 101

Charter of the French language

---

First reading

---



MR CAMILLE LAURIN

Minister of State for Cultural Development

---

CHARLES-HENRI DUBÉ, QUÉBEC OFFICIAL PUBLISHER

1977

# **Bill 101**

## **Charter of the French language**

### **Preamble**

WHEREAS the French language, the distinctive language of a people that is in the majority French-speaking, is the instrument by which that people has articulated its identity;

Whereas the National Assembly recognizes that Québécois wish to see the quality and influence of the French language assured, and is resolved therefore to make of French the language of Government and the Law, as well as the normal and everyday language of work, instruction and communication;

Whereas the National Assembly intends in this pursuit to deal fairly and openly with the ethnic minorities, whose valuable contribution to the development of Québec it readily acknowledges;

Whereas the National Assembly recognizes the right of the Amerindians and the Inuit of Québec, the first inhabitants of this land, to preserve and develop their original language and culture;

Whereas these observations and intentions are in keeping with a new perception of the worth of national cultures in all parts of the earth, and of the obligation of every people to contribute in its special way to the international community;

Therefore, Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the National Assembly of Québec, enacts as follows:

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

*This bill, which is to replace the Official Language Act passed in 1974, declares in section 1 that French is the official language of Québec.*

*In Chapter II, the act will recognize certain fundamental language rights, namely,*

- the right of every person to have the civil administration, semipublic agencies and business firms communicate with him in French, and to speak French in deliberative assembly;*
- the right of workers to carry on their activities in French;*
- the right of consumers to be informed and served in French;*
- the right of persons eligible for instruction to receive that instruction in French.*

*In Chapter III, the act will declare French to be the language of the legislature and the courts.*

*The statutes and regulations will be drafted in French, and only the French text will be official. However, an English translation is to be printed and published by the civil administration.*

*Artificial persons addressing themselves to the judicial or quasi-judicial bodies will do so in French, and will use the official language in pleading before them, unless all the parties to the action agree to plead in English.*

*Procedural documents issued by bodies discharging judicial or quasi-judicial functions or drafted and sent by advocates will be drawn up in French. It will be permitted to draft them in another language if the natural person to whom they are addressed agrees.*

*Judgments rendered will be required to be drawn up in French or to be accompanied with a duly authenticated French version; only the French version of the judgment will be official.*

## TITLE I

### STATUS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

#### CHAPTER I

##### THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF QUÉBEC

- 1.** French is the official language of Québec.

#### CHAPTER II

##### FUNDAMENTAL LANGUAGE RIGHTS

**2.** Every person has a right to have the civil administration, the health services and social services, the public utility firms, the professional corporations, the associations of employees and all business firms doing business in Québec communicate with him in French.

**3.** In deliberative assembly, every person has a right to speak in French.

**4.** Workers have a right to carry on their activities in French.

**5.** Consumers of goods and services have a right to be informed and served in French.

**6.** Every person eligible for instruction in Québec has a right to receive that instruction in French.

#### CHAPTER III

##### THE LANGUAGE OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE COURTS

**7.** French is the language of the legislature and the courts in Québec.

*In Chapter IV, the act will make French the language of the civil administration.*

*It will prescribe that the official language is to be used to the exclusion of any other in the following cases:*

- in the designation of the agencies and services of the civil administration, subject to certain exceptions;*
- in the written communications of the civil administration with other governments and with artificial persons established in Québec;*
- in the written communications between the different agencies of the civil administration;*
- in signs and posters erected by the civil administration, with certain exceptions;*
- in traffic signs.*

*It will make the use of French obligatory, without, however, forbidding the use of another language, in the following cases:*

- in the drafting of texts and documents of the civil administration;*
- in written internal communications within the agencies of the civil administration;*
- in contracts entered into by the civil administration in Québec.*

*The use of either French or another language will be optional, under the act, in the following cases in particular:*

- in correspondence between the civil administration and natural persons who address it in a language other than French;*
- in contracts between the civil administration and parties outside Québec;*
- in internal communications in school bodies in which the majority of the persons administered speak a language other than French and in school departments that give instruction in a language other than French.*

*In order to be appointed, transferred or promoted to an office in the civil administration, an appropriate knowledge of the official language will be required.*

*Municipal and school bodies in which the majority of the persons administered speak a language other than French will be required to comply with sections 14 to 23 before the end of 1983 and, upon the coming into force of this act, to take the required measures to attain that objective.*

**8.** Legislative bills shall be drafted in the official language. They shall also be tabled in the National Assembly, passed and assented to in that language.

**9.** Only the French text of the statutes and regulations is official.

**10.** An English version of every statute and regulation shall be printed and published by the civil administration.

**11.** Artificial persons addressing themselves to the courts and to bodies discharging judicial or quasi-judicial functions shall do so in the official language, and shall use the official language in pleading before them unless all the parties to the action agree to plead in English.

**12.** Procedural documents issued by bodies discharging judicial or quasi-judicial functions or drawn up and sent by the advocates practising before them shall be drawn up in the official language. Such documents may, however, be drawn up in another language if the natural person for whose intention they are issued expressly consents thereto.

**13.** The judgments rendered in Québec by the courts and by bodies discharging judicial or quasi-judicial functions must be drawn up in French or be accompanied with a duly authenticated French version. Only the French version of the judgment is official.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE LANGUAGE OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

**14.** The agencies and services of the civil administration shall be designated by their French names alone.

**15.** The civil administration shall draw up its texts and documents in the official language.

This section does not apply to relations with persons outside Québec, to communiqués and publicity carried by news media that publish in a language other than French or to correspondence between the civil administration and natural persons when the latter address it in a language other than French.

*In Chapter V, the act will require the health services, the social services, the public utility firms, the professional corporations and the members of the professional corporations to ensure that their services are available in the official language, and to use the official language in their texts and documents intended for the public, and in their communications with the public administration and with artificial persons.*

*The professional corporations*

- are to be designated by their French names alone;*
- will not be authorized to issue permits except to persons whose knowledge of the official language is appropriate to the practise of their profession;*
- will be allowed, however, to issue temporary permits valid for one year, renewable, only twice, with the authorization of the Office de la langue française, to persons whose knowledge of the official language does not meet the requirements of the act;*
- will be allowed, furthermore, with prior authorization of the Office, to issue a restricted permit to a person already authorized to practise his profession outside Québec, authorizing him to practise his profession for the account of a sole employer, in a position that does not involve his dealing with the public.*

*In Chapter VI, the act will require employers to draw up their written communications to their employees in the official language.*

*Collective agreements, the schedules to them, and decisions rendered pursuant to them or under the Labour Code will be required to be drafted in French, on pain of nullity.*

*An employer will be prohibited from dismissing or demoting a member of his staff for the sole reason that he is exclusively French-speaking or that he has insufficient knowledge of a particular language other than the official language. Any contravention of this provision, in addition to being an offence against this act, will give an employee the same entitlement to vindicate his rights under the Labour Code as if he were dismissed for union activities.*

*An employer will also be prohibited from making the obtaining of an employment or office dependent upon the knowledge of a language other than the official language, unless the nature of the duties requires the knowledge of that other language.*

*Associations of employees will be required to communicate with their members in French.*

*The chapter on the language of labour relations will be deemed a part of every collective agreement.*

**16.** The civil administration shall use only the official language in its written communications with other governments and with artificial persons established in Québec.

**17.** The Government, the government departments and the other agencies of the civil administration shall use only the official language in their written communications with each other.

**18.** French is the language of written internal communications in the Government, the government departments, and the other agencies of the civil administration.

**19.** The notices of meeting, agendas and minutes of all deliberative assemblies in the civil administration shall be drawn up in the official language.

**20.** In order to be appointed, transferred or promoted to an office in the civil administration, a knowledge of the official language appropriate to the office applied for is required.

For the application of the preceding paragraph, each unit of the civil administration shall establish criteria and procedures of verification and submit them to the Office de la langue française for approval, failing which the Office may establish them itself. If the Office considers the criteria and procedures unsatisfactory, it may either request the unit concerned to modify them or establish them itself.

**21.** Contracts entered into by the civil administration, including the related sub-contracts, shall be drawn up in the official language. Such contracts and the related documents may be drawn up in another language when the civil administration enters into a contract with a party outside Québec.

**22.** The civil administration shall use only French in signs and posters, except where reasons of public health or safety require the use of another language as well.

**23.** The civil administration may erect signs and posters in both French and another language, the French text predominating, in municipalities in which the majority of the persons administered speak a language other than French, and in educational institutions that provide instruction in a language other than French.



*Chapter VII deals with the language of commerce and business.*

*The inscriptions on a product or on its wrapping or on a leaflet, brochure or card supplied with it will be required to be in French. The same rule will apply to catalogues, brochures and folders, toys and games, contracts pre-determined by one party, job-application forms, order forms, invoices, receipts and quittances, signs and posters and firm names.*

*French alone will be permitted on signs and posters and in firm names, with certain exceptions.*

*The chapter provides for certain cases where one language other than French will be allowed:*

- in the labelling of certain products;*
- in contracts pre-determined by one party, for instance, if that is the express wish of the parties;*
- advertising carried in news media that publish in another language;*
- messages of a religious, political or ideological nature, if for a non-profit motive.*

*In Chapter VIII, the act will prescribe that the instruction given in the kindergarten classes and in the elementary and secondary schools must be in French.*

*In derogation of that prescription, the following children, at the request of their father and mother, will be able to receive their instruction in English:*

- (a) a child whose father or mother received his or her elementary instruction in English, in Québec;*
- (b) a child whose father or mother, domiciled in Québec on the date of the coming into force of this act, received his or her elementary instruction in English outside Québec;*
- (c) a child who, in his last year of school before the coming into force of this act, was lawfully receiving his instruction in English, in Québec, in a public kindergarten class or in an elementary or secondary school;*
- (d) the brothers and sisters of a child described in paragraph c.*

*The Minister of Education will be authorized to empower such persons as he may designate to verify and decide on children's eligibility for instruction in English, even if they are receiving their instruction in French.*

**24.** Municipal and school bodies in which the majority of the persons administered speak a language other than French must comply with sections 14 to 23 before the end of 1983 and, upon the coming into force of this act, must take the required measures to attain that objective.

**25.** A school body in which the majority of the persons administered speak a language other than the official language may use both languages in its name, and either language, as required, in internal communications.

**26.** In the school bodies, the official language and the language of instruction may be used as the language of internal communication in departments entrusted with organizing or giving instruction in a language other than French.

**27.** Only the official language shall be used on traffic signs. The French inscription may be complemented or replaced by symbols or pictographs.

## CHAPTER V

### THE LANGUAGE OF THE SEMIPUBLIC AGENCIES

**28.** The health services, the social services and the public utility agencies, the professional corporations and the members of the professional corporations, must ensure that their services are available in the official language. They must draw up their notices, communications and printed matter intended for the public, including public transportation tickets, in the official language.

**29.** The health services, the social services, the public utility agencies and the professional corporations shall use the official language in their written communications with the civil administration and with artificial persons. The professional corporations shall, moreover, apply this rule to their written communications with their general membership.

**30.** Sections 28 and 29 do not apply to communiqués or publicity intended for news media that publish in a language other than French.

*A certificate of eligibility obtained fraudulently or on the basis of a false representation will be void. Furthermore, the Minister of Education will have authority to revoke a certificate of eligibility issued in error.*

*An appeal will lie to an appeals committee established for that purpose by the Government from the decisions of the school bodies and the persons designated by the Minister of Education, regarding eligibility for instruction in English, and from the decisions of the Minister of Education revoking certificates of eligibility issued in error.*

*School bodies not already giving instruction in English will not be required to introduce it.*

*To obtain a secondary school leaving certificate, it will be necessary to have a speaking and writing knowledge of French.*

*Nothing in the proposed act will prevent the use of an Amerindic language in providing instruction to the Amerinds.*

*The act recognizes Cree and Inuit as the languages of instruction in the territories of the Cree School Board and the Kativik School Board, while allowing the use of French or English.*

*These two school boards will nevertheless be required to take the necessary measures to have Chapter VIII apply in its entirety, in their respective territories, in respect of children whose parents do not qualify for benefit under the agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Québec.*

*Chapter IX contains certain provisions of a general nature; thus,*

*— the act will allow the use of a language other than French wherever it does not require the use of the official language exclusively;*

*— it will be lawful to draft or publish in French alone, anything that by law must be drafted or published in French and English;*

*— wherever publication in several languages is permitted, it will be required to display the French version at least as prominently as every other language;*

*— nothing will prevent the use of a language in derogation of the act where international usage requires it;*

*— the Crees, the Inuit and the Naskapis will have the right to use their respective languages and will be exempt from the application of most sections of the act in the territories they occupy, respectively, and in their administrative bodies. It will be an objective of these bodies, however, to gradually introduce French into their administration.*

**31.** The professional corporations shall be designated by their French names alone.

**32.** The professional corporations shall not issue permits in Québec except to persons whose knowledge of the official language is appropriate to the practice of their profession.

Proof of that knowledge must be given in accordance with the regulations of the Office de la langue française, which may provide for the holding of examinations and the issuance of certificates.

**33.** Within the last two years before obtaining a qualifying diploma for a permit to practise, every person enrolled in an educational institution that issues such diploma may give proof that his knowledge of the official language meets the requirements of section 32.

**34.** The professional corporations may issue temporary permits valid for not more than one year to persons from outside Québec who are declared qualified to practise their profession but whose knowledge of the official language does not meet the requirements of section 32.

**35.** The permits envisaged in section 34 may be renewed, only twice, with the authorization of the Office de la langue française and if the public interest warrants it. For each renewal, the persons concerned must sit for examinations held according to the regulations of the Office de la langue française.

**36.** Persons having obtained, in Québec, a diploma referred to in section 33 may, until the end of 1980, avail themselves of sections 34 and 35.

**37.** Where it is in the public interest, a professional corporation, with the prior authorization of the Office de la langue française, may issue a restricted permit to a person already authorized, under the laws of another province or another country to practise his profession. This restricted permit authorizes its holder to practise his profession for the exclusive account of a single employer, in a position that does not involve his dealing with the public.

*Title II establishes the Office de la langue française, consisting of five members, defines powers and duties of the Office, sets up terminology committees, and attaches the Geographical Commission (to which it gives the new title of Commission de toponymie) to the Office.*

*Specific functions of the Office de la langue française will be to verify whether the agencies of the civil administration are taking the required measures to comply with the act and to see that business firms having fifty or more employees adopt and apply francization programmes and obtain francization certificates.*

*Each business firm employing one hundred or more employees will be required to form a francization committee before 30 November 1977, composed of at least six persons, at least one-third of whom are employee representatives. The function of this committee will be to analyse the language situation in the firm, and, where necessary, adopt and apply a francization programme.*

*The Office will have authority to suspend or revoke the francization certificate in the case of a contravention. The bill provides for an appeal from any decision of the Office to deny, suspend or revoke a francization certificate.*

*The Office, with the approval of the minister responsible for the application of the act, will be authorized to demand that any firm employing less than fifty persons prepare and implement a francization programme.*

*Title III establishes a Commission de surveillance de la langue française, which will be responsible for inquiring into contraventions of the act and preparing the records for the Attorney-General, who will have power to institute proceedings under the act.*

*Title IV establishes the Conseil de la langue française.*

*Title V deals with offences and penalties.*

*Finally, the bill contains a number of transitional and miscellaneous provisions.*

*The Schedule lists the various constituents of the civil administration, the health services and social services, the public utility firms and the professional corporations referred to in the bill.*

## CHAPTER VI

## THE LANGUAGE OF LABOUR RELATIONS

**38.** Every employer shall draw up his written communications to his staff in the official language.

**39.** Collective agreements and the schedules to them must be drafted in the official language for filing pursuant to section 60 of the Labour Code (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 141).

**40.** Where a grievance or dispute regarding the negotiation, renewal or review of a collective labour agreement is the subject of arbitration, the arbitration award shall be drawn up in the official language or be accompanied with a duly authenticated French version. Only the French version of the award is official.

The same rule applies to decisions rendered under the Labour Code by investigators, investigation-commissioners and the Labour Court.

**41.** An employer is prohibited from dismissing or demoting a member of his staff for the sole reason that he is exclusively French-speaking or that he has insufficient knowledge of a particular language other than French.

**42.** Any contravention of section 41, in addition to being an offence against this act, gives an employee the same entitlement to vindicate his rights through an investigation-commissioner appointed under the Labour Code as if he were dismissed for union activities. Sections 14 to 19 of the Labour Code then apply, *mutatis mutandis*.

**43.** Every employer is prohibited from making the obtaining of an employment or office dependent upon the knowledge of a language other than the official language, unless the nature of the duties requires the knowledge of that other language.

The burden of proof that the knowledge of the other language is necessary is on the employer, at the demand of the person or the association of employees concerned or, as the case may be, the Office de la langue française. The Office de la langue française has the power to decide any dispute.

**44.** Except as they regard the vested rights of employees and their associations, juridical acts, decisions and other documents not in conformity to this chapter are null. The use of a language other than that prescribed in this chapter shall not be considered a defect of form within the meaning of section 134 of the Labour Code.

**45.** Every association of employees shall use the official language in written communications with its members. It may use the language of an individual member in its correspondence with him.

**46.** Sections 38 to 45 of this act are deemed an integral part of every collective agreement. Any stipulation in the agreement contrary to any provision of this act is void.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE LANGUAGE OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS

**47.** Every inscription on a product or on its wrapping, or on a leaflet, brochure or card supplied with it, including the directions for use and the warranty, must be drafted in French. This rule applies also to menus and wine lists.

The French inscription may be accompanied with a translation or translations, but no inscription in another language may be given greater prominence than that in French.

**48.** The Office de la langue française may, by regulation, indicate products, containers and inscriptions that may be excepted from the application of section 47.

**49.** Catalogues, brochures, folders and similar publications must be in French.

**50.** Except as provided by regulation of the Office de la langue française, it is forbidden to offer toys or games to the public which require the use of a non-French vocabulary for their operation, unless a French version of the toy or game is available on no less favourable terms on the Québec market.

**51.** Contracts pre-determined by one party, contracts containing printed standard clauses, and the related documents, must be drawn up in French. They may be drawn up in another language as well at the express wish of the parties.

**52.** If the documents referred to in section 51 are required by any act, order in council or government regulation, they may be excepted from the rule enunciated in that section, provided that the languages in which they are drafted are the subject of a federal-provincial, interprovincial or international agreement.

**53.** Application forms for employment, order forms, invoices, receipts and quittances shall be drawn up in French.

**54.** Except as may be provided under this act or the regulations of the Office de la langue française, signs and posters and commercial advertising shall be solely in the official language.

**55.** Section 54 does not apply to advertising carried in news media that publish in a language other than French, or to messages of a religious, political or ideological nature if for a non-profit motive.

**56.** Signs and posters may be in both French and another language, with the French predominating, in establishments employing not over four persons including the employer.

**57.** Signs and posters respecting the cultural activities of a particular ethnic group in any way may be in both French and the language of that ethnic group.

**58.** In commercial establishments specializing in foreign national specialties or the specialties of a particular ethnic group, signs and posters may be both in French and in the relevant foreign national language or the language of that ethnic group.

**59.** Firm names must be in French.

**60.** To obtain juridical personality, it is necessary to have a firm name in French.



**61.** Every firm name that is not in French must be changed before 31 December 1980, unless the act under which the firm is incorporated does not allow it.

**62.** Sections 59, 60 and 61 also apply to firm names registered under the Companies and Partnerships Declaration Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 272).

**63.** Family names, place names, expressions formed by the artificial combination of letters, syllables or figures, and expressions taken from other languages may appear in firm names to specify them, in accordance with the other acts and with the regulations of the Office de la langue française.

**64.** A firm name may be accompanied with a version in another language for use outside Québec. That version may be used together with the French version of the firm name in the inscriptions referred to in section 47, if the products in question are offered both in and outside Québec.

**65.** Subject to section 64, only the French version of a firm name may be used in Québec.

**66.** Health services and social services the firm names of which, adopted before the coming into force of this act, are in a language other than French may continue to use such names provided they add a French version.

**67.** A non-profit organization devoted exclusively to the cultural development or to the defense of the peculiar interests of a particular ethnic group may adopt a firm name in the language of the group, provided that it adds a French version.

## CHAPTER VIII

### THE LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

**68.** Instruction in the kindergarten classes and in the elementary and secondary schools shall be in French, except where this chapter allows otherwise.

This rule obtains in school bodies within the meaning of the Schedule and also applies to subsidized instruction provided by

institutions declared to be of public interest or recognized for purposes of grants in virtue of the Private Education Act (1968, chapter 67).

**69.** In derogation of section 68, the following children, at the request of their father and mother, may receive their instruction in English:

(a) a child whose father or mother received his or her elementary instruction in English, in Québec;

(b) a child whose father or mother, domiciled in Québec on the date of the coming into force of this act, received his or her elementary instruction in English outside Québec;

(c) a child who, in his last year of school before the coming into force of this act, was lawfully receiving his instruction in English, in Québec, in a public kindergarten class or in an elementary or secondary school;

(d) the younger brothers and sisters of a child described in paragraph c.

**70.** Where a child is in the custody of only one of his parents, or of a tutor, the request provided for in section 69 must be made by that parent or by the tutor.

**71.** The Minister of Education may empower such persons as he may designate to verify and decide on children's eligibility for instruction in English.

**72.** A person wishing to avail himself of paragraph b of section 69 to transmit his right to instruction in English to his children may have that right recognized by one of the persons designated by the Minister of Education under section 71.

**73.** The persons designated by the Minister of Education under section 71 may verify the eligibility of children to receive their elementary instruction in English even if they are already receiving or are about to receive their instruction in French.

Children whose eligibility has been confirmed in accordance with the preceding paragraph are deemed to receive their instruction in English for the purposes of section 69.

**74.** A certificate of eligibility obtained fraudulently or on the basis of a false representation is void.

**75.** The Minister of Education may revoke a certificate of eligibility issued in error.

**76.** A school body not already giving instruction in English is not required to introduce it, and shall not introduce it without express and prior authorization of the Minister of Education, who shall grant it if of opinion that it is warranted by the number of pupils in its jurisdiction who are eligible for instruction in English under section 69.

**77.** The Government may, by regulation, prescribe the procedure to be followed where parents invoke section 69, and the elements of proof they must furnish in support of their request.

**78.** An appeal lies from the decisions of the school bodies and the persons designated by the Minister of Education dealing with the application of section 69, and from the decisions of the Minister of Education taken under section 75.

**79.** An appeal under section 78 is brought before an appeals committee formed for that purpose by the Government, following the procedure established by the latter.

**80.** No secondary school leaving certificate may be issued to a student who does not have the speaking and writing knowledge of French required by the curricula of the Department of Education.

**81.** The Government, by regulation, may determine the conditions on which certain persons or categories of persons staying in Québec temporarily, or their children, may be exempted from the application of this chapter.

**82.** Nothing in this act prevents the use of an Amerindic language in providing instruction to the Amerinds.

**83.** Notwithstanding sections 68 to 81, in territories under the jurisdiction of the Cree School Board and the Kativik School Board, respectively, according to the Education Act, the languages of instruction shall be Cree and Inuitut, respectively, and the other languages of instruction in use in the Cree and Inuit communities in the said territories on the date of the signing of the Agreement indicated in section 1 of the Act approving the Agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Québec (1976, chapter 46), namely, 11 November 1975.

The Cree School Board and the Kativik School Board shall pursue as an objective the use of French as a language of instruction so that pupils graduating from their schools will in future be capable of continuing their studies in a French school, college or university elsewhere in Québec, if they so desire.

After consultation with the school committees, in the case of the Crees, and with the parents' committees, in the case of the Inuit, the commissioners shall determine the rate of introduction of French and English as languages of instruction.

With the assistance of the Minister of Education, the Cree School Board and the Kativik School Board shall take the necessary measures to have sections 68 and 81 apply to children whose parents do not qualify for benefit under the Agreement.

This section, with the necessary adaptations, applies also to the Naskapis.

## CHAPTER IX

### MISCELLANEOUS

**84.** The use of any language other than that prescribed in this act remains allowable except where this act requires the use of the official language exclusively.

**85.** Subject to section 10, anything that, by prescription of an act of Québec or an act of the British Parliament having application to Québec in a field of provincial jurisdiction, or of a regulation or an order, must be published in French and English, may be published in French alone.

Similarly, anything that, by prescription of an act, a regulation or an order, must be published in a French newspaper and in an English newspaper, may be published in a French newspaper alone.

**86.** Where this act authorizes the drafting of documents both in French and in one or more other languages, the French version must be displayed at least as prominently as every other language.

**87.** Nothing prevents the use of a language in derogation of this act by international organizations designated by the Government or where international usage requires it.

**88.** In addition to its other regulation making powers under this act, the Government may make regulations to facilitate the administration of the act, including regulations specifying the scope of the terms and expressions used in the act.

**89.** The regulations of the Office de la langue française or of the Government made under this act come into force from their publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* together with a notice of the date of their approval or adoption by the Government, whichever applies.

The Government, before adopting or approving a regulation under this act, must publish the draft regulation in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* at least sixty days previously, except regulations tabled in the National Assembly before the coming into force of this act.

If a regulation of the Office de la langue française or of the Government is amended, the amended text comes into force on its publication in full in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

Regulations ascribed by this act to the Office de la langue française, approved and tabled before the coming into force of this act, are deemed regulations of the Office de la langue française.

**90.** The following persons and bodies have the right to use Cree and Inuit and are exempt from the application of this act, except sections 82, 83 and 91:

(a) persons qualified for benefit under the Agreement indicated in section 1 of the Act approving the Agreement concerning James Bay and Northern Québec (1976, chapter 46), in the territories envisaged by the said Agreement;

(b) bodies to be created under the said Agreement;

(c) bodies of which the members or stockholders are in the majority persons referred to in subparagraph a.

This section, with the necessary adaptations, applies also to the Naskapis.

**91.** Bodies referred to in subparagraphs b and c of section 90 have as an objective the gradual introduction of French into their administration to facilitate communication with the rest of Québec. The Office de la langue française will assist these bodies in pursuing this objective.

This section, with the necessary adaptations, applies also to the Naskapis.

**92.** The Indian reserves are not subject to this act.

**93.** The various agencies of the civil administration, and the health services and social services, the public utility firms and the professional corporations referred to in this act are listed in the Schedule.

## TITLE II

### THE OFFICE DE LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE AND FRANCIZATION

#### CHAPTER I

##### INTERPRETATION

**94.** In this title,

(a) "Commission" means the Commission de toponymie established by this title;

(b) "Minister" means the Minister responsible for the application of this act;

(c) "Office" means the Office de la langue française established by this title.

#### CHAPTER II

##### THE OFFICE DE LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE

**95.** An Office de la langue française is established to define and conduct Québec policy on linguistics research and terminology and to see that the French language becomes, as soon as possible, the language of communication and work in the civil administration and business firms.

**96.** The Office is composed of five members, including a president, appointed by the Government for not more than five years.

[[**97.** The staff of the Office shall be appointed and remunerated under the Civil Service Act (1965, 1st session, chapter 14).]]

**98.** The president shall exercise in regard to the members of the staff of the Office the powers vested by the Civil Service Act in the deputy-heads of departments.

[[**99.** The Government shall fix the fees, allowances or salary of the president and of the other members of the Office or, as the case may be, their additional salary.]]

**100.** The duties of president of the Office are incompatible with any other duties.

**101.** If the president is unable to act, he shall be replaced by another member appointed by the Government.

**102.** No member of the Office shall participate in the discussion of a question in which he has a personal interest.

The Office shall decide if he has a personal interest. The member concerned shall not participate in that decision.

**103.** Three members shall constitute a quorum of the Office. In case of a tie vote, the president shall have a casting vote.

**104.** At the expiry of their term, the president and the other members of the Office shall remain in office until they are reappointed or replaced.

**105.** The seat of the Office shall be in the City of Québec or in the City of Montreal, as the Government may decide.

The Office shall have an office in both cities.

The Office may hold its sittings at any place in Québec.

**106.** The minutes of the sittings approved by the Office and certified by the president or the secretary are authentic. The same applies to documents or copies emanating from the Office or forming part of its records when they are signed by the president or the secretary of the Office.

**107.** The members and staff of the Office cannot be prosecuted by reason of official acts done in good faith by them in the performance of their duties.

**108.** The Office shall

- (a) standardize and publicize the terms and expressions approved by it;
- (b) establish the research programmes necessary for the application of this act;
- (c) draft the regulations within its competence that are necessary for the application of this act and submit them for consideration to the Conseil de la langue française, in accordance with section 178;
- (d) define, by regulation, the procedure for the issue, suspension or cancellation of the francization certificate;
- (e) assist in defining and preparing the francization programmes provided for by this act and oversee the application thereof;
- (f) recognize the municipal and school bodies contemplated in sections 23, 24 and 25, and the departments that have charge of organizing and giving instruction in a language other than French in the school bodies.

**109.** The Office may

- (a) adopt regulations within its competence under this act or regulations necessary for the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to it by the Government;
- (b) establish terminology committees and determine their composition and their terms and conditions of operation and, as may be required, delegate such committees to the departments and agencies of the civil administration;
- (c) adopt internal management by-laws subject to approval by the Government;
- (d) establish by by-law the services and committees necessary for the attainment of its purposes;
- (e) subject to the Intergovernmental Affairs Department Act (1974, chapter 15), make agreements with any other agency or any government to facilitate the application of this act;
- (f) require every teaching institution at the college or university level to file a report on the language used in its manuals and state its observations in that respect in its annual report.

**110.** The Government may, by regulation, prescribe the measures of co-operation with the Office that must be taken by the departments and other agencies of the civil administration.

**111.** The mandate of the terminology committees established by the Office shall be to make an inventory of the technical



expressions in use in the sector assigned to them, to indicate any lacunae that become apparent, and to prepare a list of the terms they recommend.

**112.** Once their work has been completed, the terminology committees shall submit their conclusions to the Office for approval.

**113.** Upon publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of the terms and expressions standardized by the Office, their use becomes obligatory in texts and documents emanating from the civil administration, in contracts to which it is a party, in teaching manuals and educational and research works published in French in Québec and approved by the Minister of Education, and in signs and posters.

**114.** Not later than 31 October every year, the Office must submit a report of its activities for the preceding fiscal year to the Minister.

**115.** The Minister shall table such report in the National Assembly within thirty days following its receipt. If he receives it while the National Assembly is not sitting, he shall table it within thirty days after the opening of the next session or after resumption.

**116.** No civil action may be brought by reason of the publication in good faith of the whole or a part of the reports of the Office, or of resumsés of such reports.

## CHAPTER III

### THE COMMISSION DE TOPONYMIE

**117.** A Commission de toponymie is established at the Office de la langue française and is incorporated into it for administrative purposes.

**118.** The Commission is composed of seven persons appointed by the Government, at least four of whom, including the chairman and secretary, are members of the permanent staff of the Office. The Government shall fix the remuneration and indemnities of the non-permanent members of the Commission.

**119.** The Commission has competence to establish the criteria of selection and rules of spelling of all place names and to make the final decision on the assignment of names to places not already named and to approve any change of place names.

**120.** The Commission shall:

- (a) establish the standards and rules of spelling to be followed in place names;
- (b) catalogue and preserve place names;
- (c) establish and standardize geographical terminology, in cooperation with the Office;
- (d) officialize place names;
- (e) publicize the official geographical nomenclature of Québec;
- (f) advise the Government on any question submitted by it relating to toponymy.

**121.** The Commission may:

- (a) advise the Government and other agencies of the civil administration on any question relating to toponymy;
- (b) make regulations on the criteria of selection of place names, on the rules of spelling to be followed in the matter of toponymy and on the procedure to be followed in naming places and approving the names given them;
- (c) in unorganized territories, name geographical places or change their names;
- (d) with the consent of the agency of the civil administration having concurrent jurisdiction over the place name, determine or change the name of any place in an organized territory.

The regulations of the Commission shall be submitted to the requirements of section 89 as if they were regulations of the Office.

**122.** The names approved by the Commission during the year must be published at least once a year in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

**123.** Upon the publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of the names chosen or approved by the Commission, the use of such names becomes obligatory in texts and documents of the civil administration, in traffic signs, in public signs and posters and in teaching manuals and educational and research works published in Québec and approved by the Minister of Education.

## CHAPTER IV

## FRANCIZATION OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

**124.** Every agency of the civil administration requiring a delay to comply with certain provisions of this act or to ensure the generalized use of French in its domain must as soon as possible adopt a francization programme under the authority and with the assistance of the Office.

**125.** Every agency of the civil administration must, before 31 December 1978, submit to the Office a report including an analysis of the language situation in that agency and an account of the measures it has adopted in view of complying with this act.

The Office shall determine the form of such report and the information it must furnish.

**126.** If the Office considers the adopted or envisaged measures insufficient, it shall prescribe such correctives as it considers necessary. Any agency refusing to implement such correctives is guilty of an offence.

**127.** For a period of not more than one year, the Office may exempt from the application of any provision of this act any service or agency of the civil administration that requests it, if it is satisfied with the measures taken by that service or agency towards the objectives set by this act and the regulations.

**128.** No action may be instituted, without the express authorization of the Office, against any agency of the civil administration for an offence against sections 14 to 27 and 124 to 126 committed before 31 December 1978.

## CHAPTER V

## FRANCIZATION OF BUSINESS FIRMS

**129.** For the purposes of this chapter, social services, health services and public utility firms are deemed to be business firms.

**130.** Business firms employing fifty or more employees must, from the date determined under section 142, which shall not

be later than 31 December 1983, hold a francization certificate issued by the Office. Any contravention of this section constitutes an offence, from 1 January 1979.

**131.** A francization certificate attests that the business firm is applying a francization programme approved by the Office, or that French already enjoys the status in the firm that such programmes are designed to ensure.

**132.** The Office may, by regulation, provide for the issue of francization certificates, provisionally, to business firms that plan to adopt a francization programme, if they show that they have made the appropriate arrangements.

**133.** The Office shall grant a francization certificate to a business firm if it is of opinion that such firm complies with the requirements provided for in section 131 or 132.

**134.** The francization programme is intended to generalize the use of French at all levels of the business firm. This implies:

(a) the knowledge of the official language on the part of management, the members of the professional corporations and the other members of the staff;

(b) an increase at all levels of the business firm, including the board of directors, in the number of persons having a good knowledge of the French language so as to generalize its use;

(c) the use of French as the language of work and as the language of internal communication;

(d) the use of French in the working documents of the business firm, especially in manuals and catalogues;

(e) the use of French in communications with clients, suppliers and the public;

(f) the use of French terminology;

(g) the use of French in advertising;

(h) appropriate policies for hiring, promotion and transfer.

**135.** Francization programmes must take account of the situations of persons who are near retirement or of persons who have long records of service with the business firm.

Francization programmes must take account of the relations of business firms with the exterior and of the particular case of

head offices established in Québec by business firms whose activities extend outside the Province.

In business firms producing cultural goods having a language content, francization programmes must take account of the particular situation of production units whose work is directly related to such language content.

**136.** Business firms employing one hundred or more employees must, before 30 November 1977, form a francization committee composed of at least six persons to which at least one-third of the members are appointed in accordance with section 137 to represent the employees.

**137.** Where one association of employees only is certified to represent the majority of the members of the personnel of a business firm, that association shall designate the employees' representatives contemplated in section 136.

Where several associations of employees are certified to represent, together, the majority of the members of the personnel of a business firm, such associations may, by agreement, designate the employees' representatives contemplated in section 136.

In the absence of an agreement, or in other cases, such representatives shall be elected by the whole body of the personnel of the business firm in accordance with the terms and conditions determined by the management of the firm.

**138.** The francization committee of the business firm may form subcommittees operating under its authority.

**139.** Using the forms and questionnaires furnished by the Office, the francization committee shall analyse the language situation in the firm and make a return to the Office.

**140.** After studying the return referred to in section 139, the Office shall decide whether or not the business firm must adopt and apply a francization programme. If the decision is that it must, the firm shall entrust the drafting of the appropriate programme to its francization committee.

**141.** The Office may, with the approval of the Minister, require a business firm employing less than fifty persons to prepare and implement a francization programme.

The Office must make a return to the Minister every year of the representations it has made in this regard and of the measures taken by the business firms.

**142.** The Office may, by regulation, establish classes of business firms according to the nature of their activities and the number of persons they employ. For each class so established, it may fix the date on which francization certificates become exigible, set the terms on which certificates are issued and prescribe the obligations of the firms holding certificates.

The Office may, in the same manner, establish criteria for recognizing firms as belonging to the class of business firms employing fifty or more persons or to that of business firms employing one hundred or more persons and for the purposes of this chapter define the expression "business firm".

**143.** When granting a francization certificate, even provisionally, the Office may temporarily exempt the business firm from the application of any provision of this act. It shall notify the Commission de surveillance de la langue française established in Title III.

**144.** The Office may suspend or cancel the certificate of every business firm failing to comply with the francization programme it has undertaken to follow, or no longer observing its obligations under this act and the regulations.

**145.** An appeal lies from a decision of the Office refusing, suspending or cancelling a francization certificate.

The appeal is brought in accordance with section 79.

**146.** In its annual return, the Office shall indicate the cancellations of certificates it has declared, and the business firms having failed to obtain francization certificates within the prescribed delay or to form the francization committee provided for in section 136.

## TITLE III

## THE COMMISSION DE SURVEILLANCE AND INQUIRIES

**147.** In this title,

(a) "Commission de surveillance" means the Commission de surveillance de la langue française established by this title;

(b) "Minister" designates the Minister responsible for the application of this act;

(c) "Office" means the Office de la langue française;

(d) "chairman" designates the chairman of the Commission de surveillance.

**148.** A Commission de surveillance is established to deal with questions relating to failures to comply with this act.

**149.** The Commission de surveillance is under the direction of a chairman and is composed of investigation commissioners, inspectors and the other necessary staff.

**150.** The chairman of the Commission de surveillance shall be appointed by the Government for not more than five years.

[[**151.** The investigation commissioners, inspectors and the other members of the staff of the Commission de surveillance shall be appointed and remunerated under the Civil Service Act.]]

**152.** The chairman shall exercise in regard to the investigation-commissioners, inspectors and the other members of the staff of the Commission de surveillance the powers granted by the Civil Service Act to the deputy-heads of departments.

[[**153.** The Government shall fix the fees, allowances or salary of the chairman or, as the case may be, his additional salary.]]

**154.** The duties of chairman of the Commission de surveillance are incompatible with any other duties.

**155.** If the chairman is unable to act, his powers shall be exercised by a person appointed by the Government.

**156.** At the expiry of his term, the chairman shall remain in office until he is reappointed or replaced.

**157.** In addition to his attributions under section 152, the chairman shall direct, coordinate and assign the work of the investigation commissioners, inspectors and other members of the staff of the Commission de surveillance. He may himself exercise the functions of an investigation commissioner.

**158.** The investigation commissioners and the staff of the Commission de surveillance cannot be prosecuted for acts done in good faith in the performance of their duties.

**159.** The investigation commissioners shall make the inquiries provided for by this act.

**160.** The inspectors shall assist the investigation commissioners in the performance of their duties, verify and establish facts that may constitute offences against this act and submit reports and recommendations to the investigation commissioners on the facts established.

**161.** The investigation commissioners shall make an inquiry whenever they have reason to believe that this act has not been observed.

**162.** Business firms to which the Office has issued or is about to issue a francization certificate are subject to an inquiry where so requested by the Office.

**163.** Any person or group of persons may petition for an inquiry.

**164.** Petitions for inquiry must be in writing and be accompanied with indications of the grounds on which they are based and identification of the petitioners. The identity of a petitioner may be disclosed only with his express authorization.

**165.** The petitioners are entitled to the assistance of the investigation commissioners and their staff to draw up their petitions.

**166.** The investigation commissioners must refuse to make an inquiry



(a) if they do not have the required competence under the terms of this act;

(b) if the question is within the jurisdiction of the Public Protector or the Commission des droits de la personne;

(c) if the grounds for a petition no longer exist at the time it is filed;

(d) if the petition is frivolous or in bad faith.

In the case contemplated in subparagraph *b*, the investigation commissioners shall forward the record to the Public Protector or to the Commission des droits de la personne, as the case may be.

**167.** The investigation commissioners may refuse to make an inquiry if, in their opinion,

(a) the petitioner disposes of an appeal or of an appropriate recourse;

(b) the ground for complaint will no longer exist at the time the inquiry is to begin;

(c) the circumstances do not justify it.

**168.** If they refuse the petition, the investigation commissioners must notify the petitioners, giving them the reasons for their refusal and advising them of their right of recourse, if any.

**169.** For their inquiries, the investigation commissioners and the inspectors delegated by them are vested with the powers and immunity granted commissioners appointed under the Public Inquiry Commission Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 11).

**170.** Investigation commissioners and the inspectors delegated by them must on demand produce a certificate of office signed by the chairman of the Commission de surveillance.

**171.** Articles 307, 308 and 309 of the Code of Civil Procedure apply to witnesses heard by the investigation commissioners and the inspectors delegated by them.

**172.** When, after an inquiry, an investigation commissioner considers that this act or the regulations made under its authority have been contravened, may put the alleged offender in default to conform within a given delay.

If the investigation commissioner considers that the offence has continued beyond such delay, he shall forward the record to the Attorney-General for his consideration and, if necessary, institution by him of appropriate penal proceedings.

**173.** Not later than 31 October each year, the Commission de surveillance must submit to the Minister a report of its activities for the preceding fiscal year.

The report of the Commission de surveillance shall indicate the inquiries made, the proceedings instituted and the results obtained.

**174.** The Minister shall table the report of the Commission de surveillance in the National Assembly within thirty days after he receives it. If he receives it while the National Assembly is not sitting, he shall table it within thirty days after the opening of the next session or after resumption.

## TITLE IV

### THE CONSEIL DE LA LANGUE FRANÇAISE

**175.** In this title,

- (a) "Conseil" means the Conseil de la langue française;
- (b) "Minister" designates the Minister entrusted with the application of this act;
- (c) "Office" means the Office de la langue française.

**176.** A Conseil de la langue française is established to advise the Minister on Québec policy with regard to the French language and on any question relating to the interpretation and application of this act.

**177.** The Conseil shall be composed of eleven members, appointed by the Government, namely:

- (a) the chairman;
- (b) two persons chosen after consultation with the representative socio-cultural associations;
- (c) two persons chosen after consultation with the representative union bodies;

(d) two persons chosen after consultation with the representative management groups;

(e) two persons chosen after consultation with the universities;

(f) two persons chosen after consultation with the representative associations of the ethnic groups.

The Government shall appoint a vice-chairman from among the members of the Conseil.

**178.** The Conseil shall:

(a) advise the Minister on the questions he submits to it relating to the situation of the French language in Québec and the interpretation or application of this act;

(b) keep a watch on language developments in Québec with respect to the status and quality of the French language and communicate its findings and conclusions to the Minister;

(c) apprise the Minister of the questions pertaining to language that in its opinion require attention or action by the Government;

(d) advise the Minister on the regulations prepared by the Office.

**179.** The Conseil may:

(a) receive and hear observations of and suggestions from individuals or groups on questions relating to the status and quality of the French language;

(b) with the approval of the Minister, undertake the study of any question pertaining to language and carry out or have others carry out any appropriate research;

(c) receive the observations of any agency of the civil administration or business firm on the difficulties encountered in the application of this act and report to the Minister;

(d) inform the public on questions regarding the French language in Québec;

(e) adopt internal management by-laws, subject to approval by the Government.

**180.** The chairman shall be appointed for not more than five years and the other members for four years.

However, three of the first members other than the chairman shall be appointed for one year, three for two years, two for three years and two for four years.

The term of office of the members of the Conseil may be renewed.

**181.** At the expiry of their term, the members of the Conseil shall remain in office until they are reappointed or replaced.

**182.** In the case where a member does not complete his term, the Government shall replace him in the mode prescribed in section 177, for the remainder of his term.

**183.** The chairman shall direct the activities of the Conseil and coordinate its work; he shall be responsible for liaison between the Conseil and the Minister.

**184.** The duties of chairman of the Conseil are incompatible with any other duties.

[[**185.** The Government shall fix the fees, allowances or salary of the chairman or, as the case may be, his additional salary.]]

[[**186.** The members of the Conseil other than the chairman shall not be remunerated. They are entitled, however, to reimbursement of their expenses incurred in the exercise of their functions and to an attendance allowance fixed by the Government.]]

[[**187.** The staff of the Conseil, including the secretary, are appointed and remunerated in accordance with the Civil Service Act.]]

The chairman shall exercise in regard to the members of the staff of the Conseil the powers vested by the said act in the deputy-heads of departments.

**188.** The Conseil may, with the approval of the Minister, establish special committees for the study of specific questions and commission them to collect the relevant information and report their findings and recommendations to it.

Such committees may, with the prior approval of the Minister, consist in whole or in part of persons who are not members of the Conseil. The attendance allowances and fees of such persons shall be determined by the Conseil in accordance with the standards established for that purpose by the Government.

**189.** In addition to the staff contemplated in section 187, the Conseil, with the approval of the Minister, may employ the persons required to carry out the duly authorized work.

**190.** The seat of the Conseil shall be in a municipality of the territory of the Québec Urban Community. It may hold its sittings at any place in Québec. It shall meet as often as necessary.

**191.** Six members are a quorum of the Conseil. In the case of a tie-vote, the chairman has a casting vote.

**192.** If the chairman is temporarily absent or unable to act, he shall be replaced by the vice-chairman.

**193.** Not later than 31 October each year, the Conseil must submit to the Minister a report of its activities for the preceding fiscal year.

**194.** The Minister shall table the report of the Conseil in the National Assembly if he receives it during a session. If he receives it while the National Assembly is not sitting, he shall table it within thirty days after the opening of the next session or after resumption.

## TITLE V

### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

**195.** Every person who contravenes a provision of this act other than section 130 or of a regulation made under this act by the Government or by the Office de la langue française is guilty of an offence and liable, in addition to costs,

(a) for each offence, to a fine of \$25 to \$500 in the case of an individual, and of \$50 to \$1,000 in the case of an artificial person;

(b) for any subsequent offence within two years of a first offence, to a fine of \$50 to \$1,000 in the case of an individual, and of \$500 to \$5,000 in the case of an artificial person.

**196.** A business firm guilty of an offence contemplated in section 130 is liable, in addition to costs, to a fine of \$100 to \$2,000 for each day during which it carries on its business without a certificate.

**197.** The Attorney-General or the person authorized by him shall institute, by way of summary proceedings, the prosecutions provided for by this act and shall exercise the recourses necessary for its application.

**198.** 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.

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.

## TITLE VI

### TRANSITIONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**199.** Section 11 shall come into force on 1 January 1979 and shall not affect cases pending on that date. Sections 31, 54 and 198 shall come into force on 3 July 1978, subject to section 201.

**200.** Owners of bill-boards or illuminated signs erected before 31 July 1974 must comply with section 54 from its coming into force.

**201.** Every person who has complied with the requirements of section 35 of the Official Language Act (1974, chapter 6) in respect of bilingual public signs shall have until 1 September 1981 to make the required changes, in particular to change his bill-boards and illuminated signs, in order to comply with this act.

**202.** Section 14 of the Interpretation Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 1) is replaced by the following section:

**“14.** As soon as any statute is assented to, or, if it has been reserved, as soon as the assent thereto has been signified, the Secretary of the National Assembly shall deliver a certified copy thereof and a copy in English to the Québec Official Publisher, who shall print the same.”

**203.** Section 40 of the said act is amended by adding, at the end, the following paragraph:

“In case of doubt, the construction placed on any act shall be such as not to impinge on the status of the French language.”

**204.** This act replaces the Geographical Commission Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 100).

**205.** Section 51 of the Labour Code (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 141) is repealed.

**206.** Section 3 of the Companies and Partnerships Declaration Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 272) is amended by adding the following paragraph:

“To be registered, a firm name must be in the French language.”

**207.** Section 203 of the Education Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 235), amended by section 1 of chapter 62 of the statutes of 1966/1967, section 2 of chapter 67 and section 2 of chapter 9 of the statutes of 1969 and section 43 of chapter 67 of the statutes of 1971 and by section 109 of chapter 6 of the statutes of 1974, is again amended by replacing paragraphs 3 and 4 by the following paragraphs:

“(3) To take the measures necessary to have the courses from the first year level to the eleventh year level inclusively, adopted or recognized for Catholic or Protestant public schools, as the case may be, given to all the children domiciled in the territory under their jurisdiction in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the French language (1977, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill No. 101*). For that purpose, the school commissioners or trustees must adopt one or more of the following measures, namely, provide such courses in their schools or avail themselves of the provisions of sections 469 to 495 or of section 496;

“(4) To ensure that the courses of study given in their schools comply with the curricula and regulations prescribed or approved for Catholic, Protestant or other public schools, as the case may be;”.

**208.** Article 2714 of the Civil Code is repealed.

**209.** The Private Education Act (1968, chapter 67) is amended by inserting, after section 22, the following section:

**“22a.** An institution declared to be of public interest or recognized for purposes of grants which does not comply with sections 68 and 69 of the Charter of the French language (1977, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill No. 101*) and the regulations provided for in section 77 of the said act shall not qualify, for the school year and level of education contemplated by the offence, for grants provided for in sections 14, 17 and 20 of this act.”

**210.** Section 4 of the Consumer Protection Act (1971, chapter 74) is replaced by the following:

**“4.** The contract must be legibly drawn up in French, but the consumer may require that it also be drawn up in English. In the case of a contradiction between the two texts, the interpretation most favourable to the consumer shall prevail.”

**211.** Section 41 of the Professional Code (1973, chapter 43), amended by section 113 of chapter 6 of the statutes of 1974, is replaced by the following section:

**“41.** Subject to sections 32, 34 and 35 of the Charter of the French language (1977, chapter *insert here the chapter number of Bill No. 101*), the Bureau of a corporation may issue, on the conditions it determines, to any person legally authorized to practise outside the Province the same profession as the members of such corporation a temporary permit valid for a period of one year and renewable.”

**212.** This act replaces the Official Language Act (1974, chapter 6):

(a) from 3 July 1978, for sections 34 and 35 of the said act;

(b) from the date of its coming into force for the other provisions of the said act.

**213.** Notwithstanding any other legislative provision, sections 68 to 83, 208 and 209 of this act apply to registrations made for the school year 1977/1978.

**214.** The members of the Régie de la langue française and its staff shall be assigned to the Office de la langue française, the Commission de surveillance or the Conseil de la langue française, as the Government may determine.



The members of the Geographical Commission and the staff assigned thereto at the Department of Lands and Forests shall become members of the Commission de toponymie or, as the case may be, shall be attached to the staff of the Office de la langue française, as the Government may determine.

**215.** The moneys allocated to the Régie de la langue française shall devolve to the Office de la langue française, the Commission de surveillance or the Conseil de la langue française, as the Government may determine.

The sums made available to the Department of Lands and Forests under the entry Geographical Commission shall be allocated to the payment of the expenditures made for the application of Chapter III of Title II.

[[The other sums required for the application of this act shall be taken for the fiscal years 1977/1978 and 1978/1979 out of the consolidated revenue fund and for subsequent fiscal years, out of the moneys voted for that purpose by the National Assembly.]]

**216.** In any act, proclamation, order in council, contract or document, the expression "Régie de la langue française" is to be construed as Office de la langue française, Commission de surveillance or Conseil de la langue française, according to their respective jurisdictions under this act, and the expression "Geographical Commission" as Commission de toponymie.

**217.** The Government shall entrust a minister with the application of this act. Such minister shall exercise in regard to the staff of the Office de la langue française, that of the Commission de surveillance and that of the Conseil de la langue française the powers of a department head.

**218.** This act applies to the Government.

**219.** This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

## SCHEDULE

### *A. The civil administration*

1. The Government and the government departments.
2. The government agencies:

Agencies to which the Government or a minister appoints the majority of the members, to which, by law, the officers or employees are appointed or remunerated in accordance with the Civil Service Act (1965, 1st session, chapter 14), or at least half of whose capital stock or resources are derived from the Consolidated Revenue Fund except, however, health services and social services, general and vocational colleges and the Université du Québec.

3. The municipal and school bodies:

(a) the urban communities:

The Québec Urban Community, the Montreal Urban Community and the Outaouais Regional Community, the Québec Urban Community Transit Commission, the Greater Québec Water Purification Board, the Montreal Urban Community Transit Commission, the Outaouais Regional Community Transit Commission, the Outaouais Development Corporation, the City of Laval Transit Commission and the Montreal South Shore Transit Commission;

(b) the municipalities:

The city, town, village, country and county corporations, whether incorporated under a general law or a special act, and the agencies under the jurisdiction of such corporations which participate in the administration of their territory;

(c) the school bodies:

The regional school boards, the school boards and the corporations of school trustees governed by the Education Act (Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 235), the School Council of the island of Montreal.

### *B. Health services and social services*

Establishments within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services (1971, chapter 48).

*C. Public utility firms*

If they are not already government agencies, the telephone and telegraph companies, the air, ship, autobus and rail transport companies, the companies which produce, transport, distribute or sell gas, water or electricity, and business firms holding authorizations from the Transport Commission.

*D. Professional corporations*

The professional corporations listed in Schedule I to the Professional Code (1973, chapter 43) under the designation “professional corporations”, or established in accordance with that Code.