

Regulation respecting the accreditation or training bodies, training instructors and training services approved by order in council 764-97 of June 11, 1997;

3° the employer has a training service accredited by the SQDM under the Regulation respecting the accreditation of training bodies, training instructors and training services and training is provided by professional training instructors, or by competent persons, who may be drawn from within the employer's business or from its supplier of hardware, equipment of software; for the purposes of this paragraph, an employer whose payroll is \$500 000 or less may have only one training instructor;

4° for the three years covered by the application, the employer has developed a comprehensive training plan covering the needs of all categories of its personnel, including apprentices, internees and teachers undergoing refresher training in the workplace, and an agreement concerning such plan has been reached with their representatives; any agreement reached with an association or union accredited under a statute to represent employees or any group of employees must be signed by a representative of such association or union.

For the purpose of paragraph 3°, a professional training instructor is a natural person who, although not accredited as such by the SQDM under the Regulation respecting the accreditation of training bodies, training instructors and training services, satisfies the conditions for such accreditation.

**3.** In addition, the employer must undertake, under a memorandum of agreement reached with the SQDM, to:

1° Continue to participate in the development of training for its personnel during the period covered by the exemption, in accordance with section 2;

2° see to the quality of its training instructors, in particular through training or upgrading of its in-house training instructors;

3° provide the SQDM, using the form supplied by the latter, with the information required under section 3 of the Regulation respecting eligible training expenditures, either on a calendar year basis or on the basis of a fiscal year ending during an exemption year;

4° allow a representative of the SQDM to meet with its representative or its training instructors should the SQDM consider it necessary.

**4.** The SQDM may cancel an exemption if it concludes that the conditions stipulated in this regulation or

the undertakings stated in the memorandum of agreement stipulated in section 3 are not being observed.

**5.** The exemption can be renewed for three calendar years provided the employer to which it has been granted complies with all the conditions stipulated in this regulation and renews the undertakings stated in the memorandum of agreement.

**6.** Regarding the year 1998, the words "three calendar years" appearing in section 1 and in paragraphs 1° and 4° of section 2 are to be replaced by the words "two calendar years".

**7.** This regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

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### Draft Regulation

An Act respecting the Ministère du Conseil exécutif (R.S.Q., c. M-30; 1997, c. 6)

### Ethics and professional conduct of public office holders

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (R.S.Q., c. R-18.1), that the Regulation respecting the ethics and professional conduct of public office holders, the text of which appears below, may be made by the Government upon the expiry of 45 days following this publication.

The purpose of this Regulation is to preserve and enhance the confidence of the public in the integrity and impartiality of the public administration, to promote openness within government agencies and corporations, and to enhance the accountability of the public administration and public office holders.

To that end, the Draft Regulation establishes ethical principles and general rules of conduct that must be adhered to by public office holders contemplated in the Act, as well as the disciplinary procedure applicable to them. It also sets forth the matters that must be contained in the code of ethics and professional conduct that must be adopted by government agencies and corporations referred to in the Act.

Further information may be obtained from Ms. Danièle Montminy, Direction du droit administratif et privé, ministère de la Justice, 1200, route de l'Église, 2<sup>e</sup> étage, Sainte-Foy (Québec), G1V 4M1; tel. (418) 643-1436, fax (418) 646-1696.

Any interested person having comments to make on this matter is asked to send them in writing, before the expiry of the 45-day period, to the undersigned, 1200, route de l'Église, 9<sup>e</sup> étage, Sainte-Foy (Québec), G1V 4M1.

SERGE MÉNARD,  
*Minister of Justice*

## Regulation respecting the ethics and professional conduct of public office holders

An Act respecting the Ministère du Conseil exécutif (R.S.Q., c. M-30, ss. 3.0.1 and 3.0.2; 1997, c. 6, s. 1)

### CHAPTER I PURPOSE AND SCOPE

**1.** The purpose of this Regulation is to preserve and enhance the confidence of the public in the integrity and impartiality of the public administration, to promote openness within government agencies and corporations, and to enhance the accountability of the public administration and public office holders.

**2.** This Regulation applies to public office holders.

Public office holders are

(1) the members of the board of directors of, and members of, a government agency or corporation within the meaning of the Auditor General Act (R.S.Q., c. V-5.01) other than a legal person less than 100 % of the voting shares of which are held by a government agency or corporation to which this subparagraph applies, and the persons holding administrative offices provided for by law within such an agency or corporation; and

(2) the persons appointed or designated by the Government or by a minister to an office within any agency or corporation that is not a public body within the meaning of the Auditor General Act, and to whom subparagraph 1 does not apply.

A person already governed by standards of ethics or professional conduct under the Public Service Act (R.S.Q., c. F-3.1.1) shall, in addition, be subject to this Regulation where the person's position is that of a public office holder.

This Regulation does not apply to judges of a court within the meaning of the Courts of Justice Act (R.S.Q., c. T-16), to bodies every member of which is a judge of the Court of Québec or to the Conseil de la magistrature.

It does not apply to the Conseil de la justice administrative, to jurisdictional bodies in respect of whose members the Conseil is empowered by law to hear complaints concerning a violation of professional conduct or to members of such bodies.

**3.** For the purposes of this Regulation, college councils and other college bodies are deemed to be boards of directors.

Likewise, any person who performs tasks similar to those of the chairman of a board of directors is deemed to be such a chairman.

### CHAPTER II ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

**4.** Public office holders are appointed or designated to contribute, within the framework of their mandate, to the accomplishment of the State's mission and, where applicable, to the proper administration of its property.

They shall make their contribution with honesty, loyalty, prudence, diligence, efficiency, application and fairness, and within the limits of the law.

**5.** In the performance of his duties, a public office holder is bound to comply with the ethical principles and the rules of professional conduct prescribed by law and by this Regulation, as well as the principles and rules set forth in the code of ethics and professional conduct applicable to him. In case of discrepancy, the more stringent principles and rules shall apply.

In case of doubt, he shall act in accordance with the spirit of those principles and rules. He shall, in addition, arrange his personal affairs in such a manner that they cannot interfere with the performance of his duties.

A public office holder is bound by the same obligations where, at the request of a government agency or corporation, he performs his duties within another government agency or corporation, or is a member thereof.

**6.** A public office holder is bound to discretion in regard to anything that comes to his knowledge in the performance or during the performance of his duties and is at all times bound to maintain the confidentiality of information thus received.

That obligation does not have the effect of preventing a public office holder from reporting to a specific interest group that he represents or to which he is linked, except where the information is confidential by law or where the board of directors requires that confidentiality be maintained.

**7.** A public office holder shall demonstrate political neutrality in the performance of his duties.

**8.** The chairman of a board of directors, the chief executive officer of an agency or corporation and a full-time public office holder shall demonstrate reserve in the public expression of their political opinions.

**9.** A public office holder shall avoid placing himself in a situation of conflict between his personal interest and the duties of his office.

He shall reveal to the agency or corporation within which he is appointed or designated to an office any direct or indirect interest that he has in an agency, corporation or association likely to place him in a situation of conflict of interest, as well as any rights that he may assert against the agency or corporation, and shall indicate, where applicable, their nature and value.

A public office holder appointed or designated to an office within another agency or corporation shall, subject to section 6, also reveal any such situation to the authority that appointed or designated him.

**10.** A full-time public office holder may not, on penalty of dismissal, have a direct or indirect interest in an agency, corporation or association entailing a conflict between his personal interest and that of the agency or corporation within which he is appointed or designated to an office. Notwithstanding the foregoing, such dismissal shall not occur if such interest devolves on him by succession or gift, provided that he renounces it or disposes of it promptly.

Any other public office holder who has a direct or indirect interest in an agency, corporation or association entailing a conflict between his personal interest and that of the agency or corporation within which he is appointed or designated to an office shall, on penalty of dismissal, reveal the interest in writing to the chairman of the board of directors and, where applicable, shall abstain from participating in any deliberation or any decision pertaining to the agency, corporation or association in which he has that interest. In addition, he shall withdraw from the sitting for the duration of the deliberations and the vote concerning that matter.

**11.** A public office holder shall not treat the property of the agency or corporation as if it were his own property and may not use it for his own benefit or for the benefit of a third party.

**12.** A public office holder may not use for his own benefit or for the benefit of a third party information obtained in the performance or during the performance of his duties.

That obligation does not have the effect of preventing a public office holder from reporting to a specific interest group that he represents or to which he is linked, except where the information is confidential by law or where the board of directors requires that confidentiality be maintained.

**13.** A full-time public office holder shall perform exclusively the duties of his office, except where the authority having appointed or designated him also appoints or designates him to other duties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, he may, with the written consent of the chairman of the board of directors, engage in teaching activities for which he may be remunerated or in non-remunerated activities within a non-profit organization. The chairman of the board of directors may likewise be so authorized in writing by the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif.

**14.** A public office holder may not accept any gift, hospitality or other advantage, except what is customary and is of modest value.

Any other gift, hospitality or advantage received shall be returned to the giver or shall be remitted to the State.

**15.** A public office holder may not, directly or indirectly, grant, solicit or accept a favour or an undue advantage for himself or for a third party.

**16.** A public office holder shall, in the performance of his duties, avoid allowing himself to be influenced by prospects or offers of employment.

**17.** A public office holder who has left public office shall conduct himself in such a manner as not to derive undue advantages from his previous service with the agency or corporation.

**18.** It is prohibited for a public office holder who has left public office to act, within one year after leaving public office, for or on behalf of anyone else in connection with a proceeding, negotiation or other transaction to which the agency or corporation that he served is a party and about which he has information not available to the public.

Furthermore, a public office holder shall not give advice to any person based on information not available to the public concerning the programs or policies of the agency or corporation for which he worked or of another agency or corporation with which he had a direct, substantial relationship during the year preceding the end of his term of public service.

A public office holder of an agency or corporation referred to in the first paragraph may not, in the circumstances referred to in that paragraph, deal with a public office holder referred to therein for one year following the end of his term of public service.

**19.** The chairman of the board of directors shall ensure that the public office holders of the agency or corporation comply with the ethical principles and rules of professional conduct. He may, in particular, issue a warning to a public office holder.

### CHAPTER III POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

**20.** A full-time public office holder, the chairman of a board of directors and the chief executive officer of an agency or corporation who intends to run for election to an elective public office shall so inform the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif.

**21.** The chairman of a board of directors or a chief executive officer of an agency or corporation wishing to run for election to an elective public office shall resign from his position.

**22.** A full-time public office holder wishing to run for election to the National Assembly, the House of Commons of Canada or another elective public office whose functions will probably be performed on a full-time basis shall request, and is entitled to, leave without remuneration, from the day on which he announces that he is a candidate.

**23.** A full-time public office holder wishing to run for election to an elective office whose functions will probably be performed on a part-time basis, but whose candidacy may make it impossible for him to demonstrate reserve as required, shall apply for, and is entitled to, leave without remuneration from the day on which he announces that he is a candidate.

**24.** A full-time public office holder who is granted leave without remuneration in accordance with section 22 or 23 is entitled to return to his duties no later than on the thirtieth day following the final date for nominations, if he is not a candidate, or, where he is a candidate, no later than on the thirtieth day following the date on which a person other than he is declared elected.

**25.** A full-time public office holder whose term of office is of fixed duration, who is elected to a full-time public office and who agrees to his election shall immediately resign from his position as a public office holder.

A full-time public office holder who is elected to a part-time public office shall, where that office may make it impossible for him to demonstrate reserve as required, resign from his position as a public office holder.

**26.** A full-time public office holder whose term of office is not of fixed duration and who is elected to a public office is entitled to leave without remuneration for the duration of his first elective term of office.

### CHAPTER IV REMUNERATION

**27.** A public office holder shall be entitled, for the performance of his duties, solely to the remuneration related to those duties. However, he may not receive monetary advantages such as those established, in particular, by a profit-sharing plan.

**28.** A public office holder may not receive a severance allowance or payment if he resigns of his own volition, if he is dismissed for just and sufficient cause or if he accepts, at the time of his departure, an office, employment or any other remunerated position in the public sector.

**29.** A public office holder who has left public office, who has received or is receiving a severance allowance or payment and who holds an office, employment or any other remunerated position in the public sector during the period corresponding to that allowance or payment shall refund the part of the allowance or payment covering the period for which he receives a salary, or shall cease to receive it during that period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, where the salary he receives is lower than the salary he received previously, he shall be required to refund the allowance or payment only up to the amount of his new salary, or he may continue to receive the part of the allowance or payment that exceeds his new salary.

**30.** Any person who has received or is receiving a severance allowance or payment from the public sector and who receives a salary as a public office holder during the period corresponding to that allowance or payment shall refund the part of the allowance or payment covering the period for which he receives a salary, or shall cease to receive it during that period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, where the salary that he receives as a public office holder is lower than the salary he received previously, he shall be required to refund the allowance or payment only up to the amount of his new salary, or he may continue to receive the part of the allowance or payment that exceeds his new salary.

**31.** A full-time public office holder who has left public office, who has received so-called assisted departure measures and who, within two years after his departure, accepts an office, employment or any other remunerated position in the public sector shall refund the sum corresponding to the value of the measures received by him, up to the amount of the remuneration received, by the fact of his return to the public sector, during that two-year period.

**32.** Sections 29 to 31 do not apply to part-time teaching activities by a public office holder.

**33.** For the purposes of sections 28 to 31, “public sector” means the bodies, institutions and corporations referred to in the Schedule.

The period covered by the severance allowance or payment referred to in sections 29 and 30 shall correspond to the period that would have been covered by the same amount if the person had received it as a salary in his former office, employment or position.

#### CHAPTER V CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

**34.** The members of the board of directors of each government agency or corporation shall adopt a code of ethics and professional conduct in conformity with the principles and rules established by this Regulation.

The code shall be reviewed by the members of the board of directors or the members of the agency or corporation at least once every five years.

**35.** The code shall establish the ethical principles and the rules of professional conduct of the agency or corporation.

The ethical principles shall reflect the agency’s or corporation’s mission, the values underlying its operations and its general principles of management.

The rules of professional conduct shall pertain to the duties and obligations of public office holders. The rules shall explain and illustrate those duties and obligations in a concrete manner. They shall in particular cover

(1) preventive measures, specifically, rules concerning the declaration of interests held by a public office holder;

(2) identification of situations of conflict of interest pertaining to money, information, influence and power;

(3) the procedure for and the processing and resolution of situations of conflict of interest; and

(4) the duties and obligations of public office holders after they have left public office.

**36.** Situations of conflict of interest pertaining to money are, in particular, those involving gifts, hospitality or other benefits, as well as contractual relations between the agency or corporation and an agency, corporation or association in which the public office holder has a direct or indirect interest.

Situations pertaining to information are, in particular, those involving the maintenance of confidentiality or the use of information for personal ends.

Situations pertaining to influence are, in particular, those involving the use of the powers of one’s office to influence a decision or to obtain directly or indirectly a benefit to one’s own advantage or to the advantage of a third party.

Situations pertaining to power are, in particular, those involving abuse of authority, placing oneself in a situation of vulnerability or impugning the credibility of the agency or corporation through conduct incompatible with the requirements of one’s office.

**37.** Each agency or corporation shall inform its public office holders about the code of ethics and professional conduct that it has established.

The agency or corporation shall also adopt, for its public office holders, a policy on training and information concerning its ethical principles and its rules of professional conduct.

**38.** Each agency or corporation shall take the necessary measures to ensure the confidentiality of the information provided by public office holders under this Regulation.

**39.** Each agency or corporation shall designate an ethics counsellor responsible for

(1) initiating and overseeing the process of preparing and evaluating the code of ethics and professional conduct;

(2) providing training and information to public office holders as to the contents of the code of ethics and professional conduct and the terms and conditions for its application;

(3) giving advice, orally or in writing, and providing support to the agency or corporation and to any public office holder facing a situation that he considers problematic;

(4) conducting enquiries on his own initiative or after receiving allegations of irregularities; and

(5) making an annual report on activities to the board of directors.

The annual report on activities shall, in particular, indicate the number of cases processed and follow-up, the violations observed during the year by the disciplinary authorities, their decision, the penalties imposed by the competent authority and the names of public office holders dismissed or suspended during the year.

The mandate of the ethics counsellor may be performed by a committee.

## CHAPTER VI DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

**40.** Where, after enquiry, the ethics counsellor is of the opinion that a public office holder may have violated the law, this Regulation or the code of ethics and professional conduct, he shall present the matter to the chairman of the board of directors or, where the enquiry pertains to the chairman, to the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif.

The chairman of the board of directors of a government agency or corporation that holds 10 % of the shares of a second government agency or corporation shall perform the duties assigned to the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif in respect of the chairman of the board of directors of that second agency or corporation, except where he himself is its chairman.

**41.** A public office holder accused of a violation of ethics or professional conduct may be temporarily relieved of his duties, with remuneration, in order to allow an appropriate decision to be made in an urgent situation requiring rapid action or in a presumed case of serious misconduct.

The competent authority is the chairman of the board of directors or, where the decision pertains to the chairman or to a public office holder referred to in subparagraph 2 of the second paragraph of section 2, the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif.

**42.** The chairman of the board of directors shall set up a disciplinary committee composed of himself and two other members of the board of directors. The ethics counsellor may not sit on the disciplinary committee.

Where the person accused is the chairman of the board of directors or a public office holder referred to in subparagraph 2 of the second paragraph of section 2, the

Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif shall set up a disciplinary committee composed of three members including himself, or another administrator of state within the meaning of section 55 of the Public Service Act that he chooses, and two full-time public office holders that he chooses among those appointed or designated as public office holders by the Government.

**43.** The disciplinary committee shall notify the public office holder of the violation of which he is accused and shall refer him to the relevant legislative or regulatory provisions or the provisions of the code of ethics and professional conduct.

In such notification, the public office holder shall be informed that he may, within thirty days, submit his observations in writing to the disciplinary committee and, upon application, be heard by the committee regarding the violation of which he is accused.

**44.** Where it is concluded that a public office holder has violated the law, this Regulation or the code of ethics and professional conduct, the disciplinary committee shall recommend to the members of the board of directors or to the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif, as the case may be, that they issue a reprimand to the public office holder or, where the committee considers that a more severe penalty is called for, that they lodge a complaint with the President of the Administrative Tribunal of Québec.

The members of the board of directors or the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif may, after allowing the public office holder the opportunity to submit his observations in writing and, upon application, to be heard, issue a reprimand to the public office holder or, where they consider that a more severe penalty is called for, may lodge a complaint with the President of the Administrative Tribunal of Québec.

**45.** Upon receipt of such complaint, the President of the Administrative Tribunal of Québec shall set up a disciplinary board composed of three members of the Tribunal.

After allowing the public office holder and the ethics counsellor the opportunity to be heard, the disciplinary board shall reach a decision in respect of the complaint. It shall act in accordance with the rules of evidence and procedure of the Administrative Tribunal of Québec.

Where the disciplinary board considers that the complaint is well founded, it may recommend a reprimand, suspension without remuneration for a maximum of three months, or dismissal.

The disciplinary board shall send its report and conclusions, with reasons, to the chairman of the board of directors or the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif and, where applicable, shall include its recommendations regarding the penalty.

**46.** The chairman of the board of directors or the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif, as the case may be, shall then send a copy of the disciplinary board's report and conclusions to the public office holder in respect of whom the complaint was lodged and to the ethics counsellor. The chairman of the board of directors shall also send a copy of the report and conclusions to the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif where the public office holder in question was appointed or designated by the Government or by a minister.

**47.** The Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif is the competent authority for imposing the penalty recommended by the disciplinary board on the chairman of a board of directors or on a public office holder appointed or designated by the Government or a minister. Where the penalty is the dismissal of a public office holder appointed or designated by the Government, the competent authority is the Government.

The members of the board of directors are the competent authority for imposing the recommended penalty on any other public office holder.

Where the recommended penalty is dismissal, the chairman of the board of directors or the Secretary General of the Conseil exécutif, as the case may be, may immediately suspend the public office holder without remuneration for a period of sixty days.

## CHAPTER VII MISCELLANEOUS

**48.** The annual report of a government agency or corporation shall include the annual report of the ethics counsellor.

**49.** The obligation under section 34 for government agencies and corporations to adopt a code of ethics and professional conduct shall be fulfilled no later than 1 January 1999, for agencies and corporations already established on 1 January 1998, or within 12 months following their establishment, for agencies and corporations established from 1 January 1998.

**50.** Chapter III, sections 34 to 37, subparagraphs 1 and 4 of the first paragraph of section 39 and Chapter VI do not apply to public office holders who hold positions within a jurisdictional body referred to in the fifth paragraph of section 2.

**51.** The provisions that apply with respect to the processing of complaints pertaining to a violation of this Regulation by a public office holder holding a position within a jurisdictional body, the penalties to be imposed where a violation is proved and the authorities responsible for the application of those provisions are as follows:

(1) for the members of the Administrative Tribunal of Québec, those provided for in the Act respecting administrative justice (1996, c. 54);

(2) for the commissioners of the Régie du logement, those enacted by the Act respecting the Régie du logement (R.S.Q., c. R-8.1), and references to the "Minister" in sections 186, 190, 191 and 192 of the Act respecting administrative justice mean the minister responsible for the administration of Title I of the Act respecting the Régie du logement; and

(3) for the members of the Commission des lésions professionnelles, those enacted by the Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases (R.S.Q., c. A-3.001), and references to the "Minister" in sections 186, 190, 191 and 192 of the Act respecting administrative justice mean the minister responsible for the administration of the Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

**52.** The provisions of this Regulation come into force on 1 January 1998, except the fifth paragraph of section 2, which will come into force, in respect of

(1) the Administrative Tribunal of Québec and its members, on the date of coming into force of the code of ethics made under section 180 of the Act respecting administrative justice;

(2) the Régie du logement and its commissioners, on the date of coming into force of the code of professional conduct adopted under section 8 of the Act respecting the Régie du logement, and the content of which is specified in section 8.1 of the Act, enacted by section 605 of the Act respecting the administration of the Act respecting administrative justice (1997, c. 43); and

(3) the Commission des lésions professionnelles and its members, on the date of coming into force of the code of ethics adopted under section 413 of the Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases, enacted by section 24 of the Act to establish the Commission des lésions professionnelles and amending various legislative provisions (1997, c. 27).

**SCHEDULE**

(s. 33)

**PUBLIC SECTOR**

1. The Government and its departments, the Conseil exécutif and the Conseil du trésor.

2. The staff of the Lieutenant-Governor, the National Assembly, the Public Protector, any person designated by the National Assembly to perform duties that come under the National Assembly where its personnel is, by law, appointed and remunerated in accordance with the Public Service Act, and any body to which the National Assembly or a committee thereof appoints the majority of the members.

3. Any body which is established by or under an act or by a decision of the Government, the Conseil du trésor or a minister and which meets one of the following conditions:

(1) all or part of its appropriations for operating purposes appear under that heading in the budgetary estimates tabled in the National Assembly;

(2) its employees are required by law to be appointed or remunerated in accordance with the Public Service Act; or

(3) the Government or a minister appoints at least half of its members or directors, and at least half of its operating expenses are borne directly or indirectly by the consolidated revenue fund or by other funds administered by a body referred to in section 1 or 2 of this Schedule, or both situations hold true at the same time.

4. The Public Curator.

5. Any body, other than those mentioned in sections 1, 2 and 3 of this Schedule, which is established by or under an act or by a decision of the Government, the Conseil du trésor or a minister and at least half of whose members or directors are appointed by the Government or a minister.

6. Any joint-stock company, other than a body mentioned in section 3 of this Schedule, more than 50 % of whose voting shares are part of the public domain or are owned by a body referred to in sections 1 to 3 and 5 of this Schedule or by a corporation referred to in this section.

7. The Université du Québec, its constituent universities, its research institutes and its superior schools within the meaning of the Act respecting the Université du Québec (R.S.Q., c. U-1).

8. Any educational institution at the university level referred to in paragraphs 1 to 11 of section 1 of the Act respecting educational institutions at the university level (R.S.Q., c. E-14.1), except an institution referred to in section 7 of this Schedule.

9. Any general and vocational college established under the General and Vocational Colleges Act (R.S.Q., c. C-29).

10. Any school board subject to the Education Act (R.S.Q., c. I-13.3) or the Education Act for Cree, Inuit and Naskapi Native Persons (R.S.Q., c. I-14) and the Conseil scolaire de l'île de Montréal.

11. Any private institution accredited for the purposes of subsidies under the Act respecting private education (R.S.Q., c. E-9.1).

12. Any other educational institution more than half of whose operating expenses are paid out of appropriations appearing in the budgetary estimates tabled in the National Assembly.

13. Any public or private institution under agreement and any regional board referred to in the Act respecting health services and social services (R.S.Q., c. S-4.2).

14. The regional council established by the Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons (R.S.Q., c. S-5).

15. Any municipality, any body declared by law to be the mandatory or agent of a municipality, any body more than half of whose board of directors are members of a municipal council and any body otherwise under a municipal authority.

16. Any urban community, intermunicipal board, intermunicipal transit corporation, any intermunicipal board of transport, the Kativik Regional Government and any other body, except a private body, more than half of whose board of directors are elected municipal officers.