

Provisions	Amendments
2.3.1.	<p>Replace the Subsection by the following:</p> <p><b>“2.3.1. Approval of Alternative Solutions</b></p> <p><b>2.3.1.1. Conditions for Approval</b></p> <p><b>1)</b> The proposed alternative solutions shall be approved by the Régie du bâtiment du Québec on the conditions it sets pursuant to section 127 of the Building Act (chapter B-1.1).”</p>

4. The Code is amended by revoking sections 3.05 and 3.06.
5. Section 3.07 is amended by replacing “except Subsection 2.2.5 of Division C of the Code, introduced by paragraph 3 of section 3.06” by “except Subsection 2.2.5. of Division C of the Code, introduced by section 3.04”.
6. The provisions of Chapter III of the Code, as they read before 10 August 2024, may be applied to construction work on a plumbing system, provided that the work began before 10 February 2025.
7. This Regulation comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

106923

Gouvernement du Québec

**O.C. 1000-2024**, 19 June 2024Charter of the French language  
(chapter C-11)**Language of commerce and business**  
— **Amendment**

Regulation to amend mainly the Regulation respecting the language of commerce and business

WHEREAS, under section 54.1 of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11), the Government may, by regulation and on the conditions it fixes, provide for exceptions to the application of sections 51 to 54;

WHEREAS, under the third paragraph of section 58 of the Act, the Government may determine, by regulation, the places, cases, conditions or circumstances where

public signs and posters and commercial advertising must be in French only, where French need not be predominant or where such signs, posters and advertising may be in another language only;

WHEREAS, under section 93 of the Act, in addition to its other regulation-making powers under the Act, the Government may make regulations to facilitate the administration of the Act, including regulations defining the terms and expressions used in the Act or defining their scope;

WHEREAS, in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations Act (chapter R-18.1), a draft Regulation to amend mainly the Regulation respecting the language of commerce and business was published in Part 2 of the *Gazette officielle du Québec* of 10 January 2024 with a notice that it could be made by the Government on the expiry of 45 days following that publication;

WHEREAS it is expedient to make the Regulation with amendments;

IT IS ORDERED, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of the French Language:

THAT the Regulation to amend mainly the Regulation respecting the language of commerce and business, attached to this Order in Council, be made.

JOSÉE DE BELLEFEUILLE  
*Associate Secretary General and Assistant Clerk  
of the Secrétariat du Conseil exécutif*

## Regulation to amend mainly the Regulation respecting the language of commerce and business

Charter of the French language  
(chapter C-11, s. 54.1, s. 58, 3d par., and s. 93)

**1.** The Regulation respecting the language of commerce and business (chapter C-11, r. 9) is amended in section 7 by striking out paragraph 4.

**2.** The following is added after section 7:

“**7.1.** If no corresponding French version appears in the register kept under the Trademarks Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. T-13), a recognized trademark within the meaning of the Act, other than a trademark referred to in section 51.1 of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11), as made by section 43 of the Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec (2022, chapter 14), may be drawn up, even partially, on a product only in a language other than French.

If a generic term or a description of the product is included in the trademark, however, it must appear in French on the product or on a medium permanently attached to the product.”

**3.** Section 25 is amended by striking out paragraph 4.

**4.** Section 25.1 is replaced by the following:

“**25.1.** If no corresponding French version appears in the register kept under the Trademarks Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. T-13), a recognized trademark within the meaning of the Act, other than a trademark referred to in section 58.1 of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11), as made by section 48 of the Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec (2022, chapter 14), may be drawn up, even partially, on public signs and posters and in commercial advertising only in a language other than French.

However, on public signs and posters visible from outside premises, French must be markedly predominant if a trademark referred to in the first paragraph appears in a language other than French.”

**5.** Sections 25.2 to 25.5 are revoked.

**6.** The following is added after section 27:

### “DIVISION IV.1 PROVISIONS TO FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHAPTER VII OF THE CHARTER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

#### *§I. Inscription concerning a product and documents related to the product*

**27.1.** For the purposes of section 51.1 of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11), as made by section 43 of the Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec (2022, chapter 14), a product includes its container or wrapping, as well as any document or object supplied with it.

**27.2.** For the purposes of section 51.1 of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11), as made by section 43 of the Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec (2022, chapter 14), and of section 7.1,

(1) a description refers to one or more words describing the characteristics of a product, excluding the name of the enterprise and the name of the product as sold;

(2) a generic term refers to one or more words describing the nature of a product, excluding the name of the enterprise and the name of the product as sold;

For the purposes of the first paragraph, designations of origin and distinctive names of a cultural nature are not considered a description or a generic term.

#### *§II. Contracts of adhesion*

**27.3.** For the purposes of section 55 of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11),

(1) a document related to a contract of adhesion includes a document

(a) attesting to the existence of the contract, such as an insurance certificate;

(b) whose attachment to the contract is required by law, such as a resiliation or resolution form;

(c) that otherwise constitutes an ancillary document;

(2) the requirement to issue a French version of a contract of adhesion that is entered into by telephone is met if the adhering party has stated the express wish to enter into the contract in a language other than French, provided that

(a) the adhering party was explicitly invited to consult the applicable standard clauses in French using a technological means; or

(b) the contract is to take effect immediately and the adhering party does not have the technological means to access the applicable standard clauses in the contract;

(3) the requirement to issue a French version of a contract of adhesion entered into using a technological means is met by giving the adhering party the applicable standard clauses in French.

Despite subparagraphs 2 and 3 of the first paragraph, if the adhering party notes discrepancies between the French-language contract and the version in another language they were given or subsequently consulted, the adhering party may, under the third paragraph of section 91 of the Charter of the French language, invoke either version, according to their interests.

### *§III. Public signs and posters and commercial advertising*

**27.4.** On public signs and posters and in commercial advertising that are both in French and in another language, French is markedly predominant where the text in French has a much greater visual impact than the text in the other language.

In assessing the marked predominance of French, the text in French for the business hours, telephone numbers, addresses, numbers, percentages or definite, indefinite or partitive articles is not considered.

In assessing the visual impact, the following are not considered where their presence is specifically allowed under an exception provided for in the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11) or in a regulation made for the application of the Charter:

- (1) a family name or a place name;
- (2) a trademark, except the trademark that appears on public signs and posters visible from outside premises and written, even partially, only in a language other than French;
- (3) other terms in a language other than French.

**27.5.** For the purposes of the second paragraph of section 58.1 and section 68.1 of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11), as made by sections 48 and 49 respectively of the Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec (2022, chapter 14), of the second paragraph of section 25.1 and of subparagraph 2 of the third paragraph of section 27.4, public signs and posters are visible from outside premises where they may be seen

(1) from outside a space, closed or not, including on an immovable, a group of immovables or inside a shopping centre;

(2) on a bollard or other independent structure, including a pylon sign except, in the latter case, where more than two trademarks or enterprise names appear on the public signs and posters.

**27.6.** For the purposes of section 27.4, French text has a much greater visual impact if, within the same visual field, the following conditions are met:

(1) the space allotted to the French text is at least twice as large as the space allotted to the text in another language;

(2) the French text's legibility and permanent visibility are equivalent to those of the text in another language.

Public signs and posters and commercial advertising whose components in French are permanent and, in relation to those in another language, are designed, lighted and situated so as to make them easy to read, both at the same time, at all times are presumed to meet the requirements for legibility and visibility.

A "same visual field" refers to an overall view where all the components of the public signs and posters and commercial advertising are visible and legible at the same time without having to move.

For the purposes of the first paragraph, public signs and posters or commercial advertising that, as a result of their materials or the manner in which the signage system is attached, are of a precarious nature, in particular public signs and posters or commercial advertising likely to be easily removed or tore off, are not considered to ensure permanent visibility, unless the system is the subject of measures to guarantee their presence or replacement.

Despite subparagraph 2 of the first paragraph, in dynamic signage including text in French and in another language displayed in alternation, the French text has a much greater visual impact if it is visible at least twice as long as the text in another language.

**27.7.** For the purposes of the second paragraph of section 58.1 and section 68.1 of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11), as made by sections 48 and 49 respectively of the Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec (2022, chapter 14), and of the second paragraph of section 25.1, to ensure that French is markedly predominant, public signs and posters of a trademark or an enterprise's name visible from outside premises must be accompanied by terms in French, in particular a generic term, a description of the relevant products or services, or a slogan.

For the purposes of the first paragraph,

(1) a description refers to one or more words describing the characteristics of the relevant products or services; and

(2) a generic term refers to one or more words describing the nature of the relevant products or services.”.

**7.** Until 1 June 2027, products that are non-compliant with section 51.1 of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11) as made by section 43 of the Act respecting French, the official and common language of Québec (2022, chapter 14), or with section 7.1, may be distributed, retailed, leased, offered for sale or lease, or otherwise offered on the market, by gratuitous or onerous title, provided they were both

(1) manufactured before 1 June 2025; and

(2) no French-language version of the product's recognized trademark within the meaning of the Trademarks Act (R.S.C., 1985, c. T-13) was registered as of 26 June 2024.

The first paragraph also applies to products manufactured between 1 June 2025 and 31 December 2025 that are subject to the new labelling standards provided by the Regulations Amending the Food and Drug Regulations (Nutrition Symbols, Other Labelling Provisions, Vitamin D and Hydrogenated Fats or Oils) (SOR/2022-168) or the Regulations Amending the Food and Drug Regulations and the Cannabis Regulations (Supplemented Foods) (SOR/2022-169).

**8.** The Regulation defining the scope of the expression “markedly predominant” for the purposes of the Charter of the French language (chapter C-11, r. 11) is revoked.

**9.** This Regulation comes into force on 1 June 2025, except section 6, insofar as it enacts subdivision II of Division IV.1, which comes into force on the fifteenth day following the date of its publication in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

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