

## Bill 96 in effect - Timeline

### As of June 1, 2022

- The number of years a child (or, the children) of foreign, temporary workers can attend an English-language school is capped at a maximum of three-years (previously, the exemption was renewable for an additional three-year period) (*section 57, 84.1*).
- Businesses must show proof that knowledge of a language other than French is, in fact, both necessary and required to be hired or promoted within an organization (*section 33*).
- Written communication with staff must be conducted in French (to the greatest extent possible), and employers must be able to provide application forms and training documents (for instance) in French (*section 29*).
- Federally regulated businesses with 50 employees or more (e.g., banks, Canada Post, etc.) must guarantee that any employee wishing to work in French can do so.
- Members of professional orders (e.g., doctors, dentists, nurses, etc.) are required to translate their documents (such as opinions, reports, expert reports, etc.) into French upon request (*section 20, which amends section 30.1 of the Charter of the French Language*).
- Provincially-appointed judges are no longer required to be bilingual (or proficient in a language other than French, most notably, English); proficiency in a language other than French is not required for judicial candidates to the Court of Québec, municipal courts, and other provincial tribunals (*section 5.12*).
- A municipality's bilingual status may be revoked in those municipalities where English-speakers account for less than half of the population (barring the successful adoption of a resolution affirming the municipality's desire to maintain its bilingual status); (*section 19, 29.2*).

### As of September 1, 2022

- Only documents drafted in French may be registered with the Bureau de la publicité foncière pour la Province de Québec (i.e., the Land Registry) and the Registre des droits personnels et réels mobiliers (RDPRM).
- Corporations (or any legal person, for that matter) using English-language written proceedings in the courts must bear the cost of providing a certified French translation, produced by an independent, licensed translator (*note: this particular requirement was suspended by an order of the court, pending litigation*); (*section 5.9*).

## As of June 1, 2023

- Only individuals who received their primary and/or secondary education in English in Canada will have the right to communicate with the Québec government (and any associated agencies) in English (*section 15, which amends section 22.2 of the Charter of the French Language*).
- The Canadian constitution is unilaterally amended to include the following additions: that Quebecers “form a nation” and that “French shall be the only official language of Québec. It is also the common language of the Québec nation” (*section 166*).
- Immigrants/new arrivals will be permitted to communicate with and receive services from the government in a language other than French (i.e., English) for a six-month period, after which time they will no longer be able to communicate with or receive services from the government in a language other than French (*section 15, 22.4*).

## As of the 2023-2024 academic year

- Enrollment caps on Francophones and Allophones to English CEGEPs come into effect; as well, Francophones and Allophones enrolled in an English-language college will need to pass a French proficiency test in order to be eligible for graduation (*section 58*).

## As of June 2024

- All judgements rendered in English will need to have a certified French translation (*section 5.10*).

## As of the 2024-2025 academic year

- Students attending an English-language CEGEP will need to take three courses in French or an additional three French-as-a-second-language courses in order to obtain a DEC (*section 60, 88.0.2*).

## As of June 2025

- Businesses will need to ensure the predominance of French in their commercial, trademark signage (*section 48, 58.1*).
- Businesses with 25 to 49 employees will be subject to a Francization requirement (businesses with 25 to 49 employees will need to establish a Francization committee to ensure and promote the use of French in the workplace, as well as to conduct an analysis of the state of the French language in the workplace) (*section 77*).