

Courtesy Translation

The Registraire des entreprises does not produce an English version of the documents intended for corporations. However, it provides translations of the content of the documents for information purposes.

Guide to the Annual or Current Updating Declaration for a Trust Operating a Commercial Enterprise

Form RE-403, *Déclaration de mise à jour annuelle ou courante pour une fiducie exploitant une entreprise à caractère commercial*, is intended for any registered trust operating a commercial enterprise registered under the *Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises* (CQLR, c. P-44.1), hereinafter referred to as the ALPE and that must update the information in the enterprise register, hereinafter referred to as the register, to reflect a change or meet their obligation to update their information.

This form must be completed onscreen using the dynamic PDF form available at [Québec.ca](http://Quebec.ca), or using a typewriter so that it is legible and suitable for reproduction. Note that the application can also be produced and sent using the paper form only.

Note: If you do not have enough space, use the form's appendices or attach additional sheets to provide all the required information. At the top of each sheet, write the trust's name and Québec enterprise number, hereinafter referred to as the NEQ, if applicable, as well as the title of the form and the number of the part or section.

The domicile of a trust, unless expressly designated in the law or in the act by which it was constituted, must correspond to the place where its principal establishment is located. The domicile of a natural person corresponds to the address of their principal residence.

The business address of a natural person corresponds to their main place of work or business. A natural person can only have one business address declared in the register, and this must be the same, regardless of the enterprise in which the natural person is located. If a person occupies several jobs or manages several businesses, the choice of business address is left to their discretion.

Consult as needed the constituting documents of the trust that is the subject of this declaration to provide the information requested.

Protection of personal information

Some of the information you must provide on this form is personal information. This information is necessary in order to prevent and fight tax evasion, money laundering and corruption. It protects the public by providing public access to certain kinds of information in the register, particularly socio-economic information.

Your request may be refused if you do not provide the required personal information.

Access to personal information is limited to persons authorized to consult it in the course of their duties.

You have the right to know what kind of personal information the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale has about you, to receive that information and to request its correction. To do so, contact the person in charge of access to documents and the protection of personal information.

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Penal sanctions

A registrant, within the meaning of the ALPE, who fails to be registered because they fail to file a declaration of registration is liable to a fine. In the case of a natural person, fines range from \$1,000 to \$10,000. In all other cases, they range from \$2,000 to \$20,000.

Anyone who fails to file any other declaration required under the ALPE or who files with the Registraire in accordance with the ALPE or any other law or a false or misleading declaration or other document is also liable to a fine. In the case of a natural person, fines range from a minimum of \$500 to a maximum of \$5,000. In all other cases, they range from a minimum of \$1,000 to a maximum of \$10,000. The fines are doubled for a second or subsequent offence.

When an offence is committed by a director, an administrator of the property of others, an officer or a mandatary, the minimum and maximum fines are double those for a natural person who commits such an offence.

Anyone who acts or fails to act with a view to helping a person commit an offence under the ALPE or who orders, authorizes, advises, encourages, incites or leads a person to commit such an offence is also guilty of the same offence.

For more information on the legislative provisions governing the filing of the annual or current updating declaration, refer to the ALPE or consult a legal advisor as needed.

Updating the information in the trust's file

It is the trust's responsibility to verify the legality and accuracy of the content of the declarations sent to the Registraire and of the documents sent to them for deposit in the register. It must also verify the information about it in the register at Quebec.ca.

The Registraire may also require the trust to update the information about it in the register by filing, upon request, a current, annual or corrective updating declaration.

If the trust notices that the Registraire made an error in a document at the time of deposit, it must contact Services Québec to have the information corrected.

Current updating declaration

Most of the declared information is entered in the information statement in the register and is deemed to be accurate until proven otherwise. Not only is it in the trust's best interest to keep this information up to date, but the trust is required to update the information by filing a **current updating declaration** within **30 days** after the date on which the change occurred. Trusts operating a commercial enterprise must file a current updating declaration within 30 days of the date on which a change occurred. If the trust went bankrupt within the meaning of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (R.S.C., 1985, c. B-3), it must promptly file a **current updating declaration** and check the box to that effect.

Lastly, if a trust must file a current updating declaration but is in its period for filing an annual updating declaration, the trust can simply file the annual updating declaration and indicate on it all the changes that have occurred.

Annual updating declaration

A trust registered in the register is required, each year, to update the information about it by filing an annual updating declaration during the period determined for this purpose, even if there are no changes to report. However, a trust is exempt from filing the declaration the year of their registration. The period begins on **May 15** and ends on **March 31** of the following year.

Every year following the year in which the trust registered, the Registraire will send the trust a letter giving its filing period for its annual updating declaration.

An enterprise that files an annual updating declaration after the prescribed period must take into account its situation at the end of the prescribed period.

Under section 59 of the ALPE, the Registraire may cancel ex officio the registration of any trust that has failed to file **annual updating declarations for two consecutive years**.

Corrective updating declaration

If a trust notices that a declaration already filed in the register is incomplete or inaccurate, it must correct it without delay by filing a **corrective updating declaration**. The correction will be retroactive to the date the declaration to be corrected was deposited. To do so, it must obtain the form by contacting client services at the Registraire (the contact information is available at Québec.ca) and then send the form to the Registraire duly completed.

Cessation of activities

A trust registered in the register that is no longer required to be registered, must apply for the cancellation of its registration. To do so, the trust must obtain the form *Déclaration de radiation*, by contacting client services at the Registraire (the contact information is available at Québec.ca) and then send the form to the Registraire duly completed.

Instructions for the form¹

Enter your NEQ and check the box corresponding to the type of declaration you are filing. If you check the “Déclaration de mise à jour annuelle” box, you must enter the year covered by your application.

Name of the trust in the enterprise register

Enter the name of the trust shown in the register.

In the case of an annual updating declaration, if the information on the trust in the register is up to date and you do not have any changes to make, check the “Les renseignements qui figurent au registre **sont à jour, et aucun changement n’a à y être apporté**” box, then go to section 9 of the form. Send all pages of the form, even if some are blank.

If the information on the trust in the register is not up to date, complete only the sections related to the information to be changed. Send all pages of the form, even if some are blank, but only include the appendices if they are completed.

1 Identification

1.1 New name of the trust

Enter the new name of the trust only if it was changed in the constituting document. Note that the name in the register will be replaced further to a name change.

Note that a Québec trust must declare a French name, which can be accompanied by a version in a language other than French. The name of the Québec trust must be in French.

In the case of a trust not constituted in Québec, if its new name is in a language other than French and there is a French version of the name in its constituting document, enter this French version on the “Nouveau nom de la fiducie” line, and the version(s) in a language other than French in the space provided for that purpose. If its constituting document does not contain a French version of the name, enter the name on the “Nouveau nom de la fiducie” line and see section 1.2 to declare another name that complies with the *Charter of the French Language*.

Version of the name in a language other than French, if applicable

In the space provided, enter all versions of the trust’s name that appear in its constituting document in a language other than French and check the applicable box (either “Ajout” or “Retrait”).

1.2 Other names used in Québec

Enter any new name, other than the name in the constituting document, that the trust uses for the purposes of the possession of an immovable real right, other than a prior claim or hypothec, in the “Ajout” column and any name that is no longer used in the “Retrait” column.

If the trust’s constituting document does not contain a French version of its name, it is mandatory to enter in this section a name that complies with the *Charter of the French Language* that the trust **uses and with which it identifies itself** in carrying on its activities in Québec.

1. The numbering in the instructions corresponds to the numbering in form RE-403.

You can enter a trademark **only** if it is the name **used by the trust to identify itself** in carrying on its activities in Québec. If this is the case, reproduce the trademark as closely as possible, using the appropriate symbols, letters and numbers (®, TM, MC, etc.). Enter the registered French version of the trademark, if applicable.

The trademark must be valid and registered (or about to be registered) with the Canadian Intellectual Property Office.

Rules regarding the name and other names

Section 17 of the ALPE prohibits a trust from declaring or using in Québec a name:

- (1) that does not conform with the provisions of the *Charter of the French Language* (CQLR, c. C-11);
- (2) that includes an expression that the law reserves for another person or prohibits the registrant from using;
- (3) that includes an expression that evokes an immoral, obscene or scandalous notion;
- (4) that incorrectly states the registrant's legal form or fails to state their legal form when required by law, in view of the standards for the composition of names determined by regulation of the government;
- (5) that falsely suggests that the registrant is a non-profit group;
- (6) that falsely suggests that the registrant is, or is related to, a public authority mentioned in the regulation of the government;
- (7) that falsely suggests that the registrant is related to another person, partnership or group of persons, in the cases and in view of the criteria determined by regulation of the government;
- (8) that is confusingly similar to a name used in Québec by another person, partnership or group of persons, in view of the criteria determined by regulation of the government;
- (9) that is misleading in any other manner.

Section I of the *Regulation respecting the legal publicity of enterprises* (CQLR, c. P-44.1, r. 2) still applies, in addition to the above-mentioned rules.

For more information on naming rules, see *Les noms d'entreprises au Québec* (IN-531), available at [Québec.ca](http://Quebec.ca).

1.3 New address of the trust's domicile

If the trust changed domicile, check the "Modification" box and enter the new domicile address of the trust, which is, if not designated in the constituting act or document, the address of its principal establishment in Québec. In the case of a trust not constituted in Québec, it may not have a domicile or principal establishment in Québec. In this case, it must designate a mandatary, except if it is exempt from doing so by regulation.

1.4 Elected domicile (mailing address), if applicable

Complete this section to add, change or remove the name of the natural person or of the enterprise that the trust has mandated to receive its documents for the purposes of applying the ALPE, as well as the address to which documents must be sent.

Check the "Ajout ou modification" box and complete section 1.4 only if correspondence must be sent to an address other than the address of the trust's principal establishment or domicile.

You cannot declare the recipient's address or the elected domicile separately. You must declare both for them to be recorded in the register.

Check the "Retrait" box if you want to remove the name and address from the register.

2 Legal form

In this section, the "Fiducie exploitant une entreprise à caractère commercial" box is already checked.

Enter the date of cessation of the trust's legal existence if it is provided for in its constituting document or by law. Check the applicable box ("Ajout ou modification" or "Retrait").

Enter the act designated in the constituting document and under which the trust is governed, if applicable, and check the "Ajout ou modification" box or the "Retrait" box, depending on the case.

3 New purpose of the trust

Enter in French the new purpose of the trust operating a commercial enterprise, that is, the purpose for which it was created.

4 Ultimate beneficiaries

Natural persons are generally the ultimate beneficiaries of an enterprise. To determine the ultimate beneficiaries of an enterprise and the situation(s) that apply to them, see *Comment identifier un bénéficiaire ultime* (IN-914), available at Québec.ca.

4.1 Exemption from reporting ultimate beneficiaries

Enterprises must report their ultimate beneficiaries and provide information about them, unless they are exempt from doing so. Indicate if the enterprise is exempt from declaring their ultimate beneficiaries. To do so, check the appropriate box. If you answered "oui," check the box corresponding to the reason for the exemption. If you answered "non," go to section 4.2.

The following categories of enterprises are exempt:

- legal persons established in the public interest (e.g., government bodies);
- non-profit legal persons;
- issuers within the meaning of the *Securities Act* (CQLR, c. V-1.1);
- financial institutions covered by paragraphs 1 to 3 of section 4 of the *Insurers Act* (CQLR, c. A-32.1), namely:
 - insurers authorized to carry on insurer activities under the *Insurers Act* (CQLR, c. A-32.1),
 - deposit institutions authorized under the *Deposit Institutions and Deposit Protection Act* (CQLR, c. I-13.2.2),
 - financial services cooperatives within the meaning of the *Act respecting financial services cooperatives* (CQLR, c. C-67.3);
- trust companies governed by a provincial or federal law, or by a law of another Canadian province or territory;
- banks and authorized foreign banks listed in schedules I, II and III of the *Bank Act* (S.C., c. 46);
- associations within the meaning of the *Civil Code of Québec*;
- other categories of enterprises that are exempt from declaring their ultimate beneficiaries by regulation (such as syndicates of co-ownership).

4.2 Declaration by the registrant

You must declare that you took the necessary steps to find and identify the ultimate beneficiaries of the enterprise. Check one of the boxes in section 4.2 depending on the results of your search.

If you checked one of the first two boxes, go to section 4.3.

If you checked one of the last two boxes, go to section 5.

4.3 Identification of the ultimate beneficiaries

To add a new ultimate beneficiary or to change information about an ultimate beneficiary listed in the register or add beneficiaries, check the "Ajout ou modification" box.

If the ultimate beneficiary is a natural person, enter:

- their last name and first name;
- their date of birth (this information is not made public);
- any other name they use in Québec (e.g., a pseudonym), if applicable;
- the date the person became an ultimate beneficiary;
- their domicile address (a natural person's domicile address must be declared) and, if applicable, their business address. If you do not want an ultimate beneficiary's address to be published in the register, you can provide their business address if they have one. A natural person's domicile address must be declared, but it cannot be viewed in the register if a business address is provided;
- the situation(s) that apply to the ultimate beneficiary. Check the box(es) corresponding to the conditions under which they became an ultimate beneficiary and, if applicable, the percentage of voting rights that the ultimate beneficiary can exercise based on the number of shares or units of the registrant that the ultimate beneficiary holds, controls or

is a beneficiary of, or the percentage of the fair market value corresponding to the number of shares or units of the registrant that the ultimate beneficiary holds, controls or is a beneficiary of. If none of the situations apply, check the **“La personne répond à la définition de *bénéficiaire ultime*, mais aucune des situations énoncées ci-dessus ne lui est applicable”** box (fits the definition of “ultimate beneficiary” but is not in any of the above situations).

Note that you cannot change the name, date of birth or start date and end date of the term of an ultimate beneficiary listed in the register.

If the ultimate beneficiary is an enterprise considered to be a natural person, enter:

- the enterprise’s name (constituting name) (also check the box confirming that the enterprise is considered to be a natural person because only such an enterprise can be declared an ultimate beneficiary);
- the date the enterprise became an ultimate beneficiary;
- their domicile address;
- the situation(s) that apply to the ultimate beneficiary. Check the box(es) corresponding to the conditions under which they became an ultimate beneficiary and, if applicable, the percentage of voting rights that the ultimate beneficiary can exercise based on the number of shares or units of the registrant that the ultimate beneficiary holds, controls or is a beneficiary of, or the percentage of the fair market value corresponding to the number of shares or units of the registrant that the ultimate beneficiary holds, controls or is a beneficiary of. If none of the situations apply, check the **“La personne répond à la définition de *bénéficiaire ultime*, mais aucune des situations énoncées ci-dessus ne lui est applicable”** box (fits the definition of “ultimate beneficiary” but is not in any of the above situations).

Note that you cannot change the name or the start date and end date of the mandate of an ultimate beneficiary listed in the register.

To remove information about an ultimate beneficiary listed in the register, check the “Retrait” box corresponding to the “Adresse professionnelle” line and enter:

- their last name and first name;
- their business address. Consequently, the domicile address will be indicated in the information statement.

To remove an ultimate beneficiary, check the “Retrait” box.

If the ultimate beneficiary is a natural person, enter:

- their last name and first name;
- their date of birth (this information is not made public);
- any other name they use in Québec (e.g., a pseudonym), if applicable;
- the date the natural person stopped being an ultimate beneficiary;
- their domicile address (a natural person’s domicile address must be declared) and, if applicable, their business address. If you do not want an ultimate beneficiary’s address to be published in the register, you can provide their business address if they have one.

If the ultimate beneficiary is an enterprise considered to be a natural person, enter:

- their enterprise name (constituting name) (also check the box confirming that the enterprise is considered to be a natural person because only such an enterprise can be declared an ultimate beneficiary);
- the date the enterprise stopped being an ultimate beneficiary;
- their domicile address.

If you gave a status end date for an ultimate beneficiary, their information will be kept in the “Historique” section in the register and can no longer be modified using this form.

Note

An enterprise can be an ultimate beneficiary only if it is legally considered to be a hypothetical natural person. Hypothetical natural persons are those that the law considers natural persons, fictitiously and in the context of identifying ultimate beneficiaries. The following enterprises can be an ultimate beneficiary:

- non-profit legal persons;
- legal persons established in the public interest (e.g. government bodies);
- issuers within the meaning of the *Securities Act* (CQLR, c. V-1.1);
- financial institutions covered by paragraphs 1 to 3 of section 4 of the *Insurers Act* (CQLR, c. A-32.1), namely:
 - insurers authorized to carry on insurer activities under the *Insurers Act* (CQLR, c. A-32.1),
 - deposit institutions authorized under the *Deposit Institutions and Deposit Protection Act* (CQLR, c. I-13.2.2),
 - financial services cooperatives within the meaning of the *Act respecting financial services cooperatives* (CQLR, c. C-67.3);
- trust companies governed by a provincial or federal law, or by a law of another Canadian province or territory;
- banks and authorized foreign banks listed in schedules I, II and III of the *Bank Act* (S.C., c. 46);
- associations within the meaning of the *Civil Code of Québec*;
- legal persons serving as trustees;
- other categories of enterprises that are exempt by regulation from declaring their ultimate beneficiaries (such as syndicates of co-ownership).

For more information about ultimate beneficiaries, see [Québec.ca](http://Quebec.ca). Do not hesitate to consult a legal advisor if necessary.

5 Activities, number of employees and establishments in Québec

5.1 Main activities (in order of importance)

Check the “Modification” box if you wish to change the first activity listed in the register, the first one being mandatory.

Check the “Ajout ou modification” box or the “Retrait box,” depending on if you wish to add, change or remove the second activity listed in the register.

For an economic activity code (EAC) to be considered valid, it must be on the list of economic activity codes available at [Québec.ca](http://Quebec.ca). Note that restrictions apply to the use of EACs marked with one or more asterisks.

You can provide details about the activities, in French, to help us validate the codes entered.

Note: If you use the activity code **9999**, you must provide details about the activity in French.

5.2 Number of employees in Québec

To change the information indicated in the register, check the “Modification” box and the box corresponding to the number of the trust’s full-time, part-time or seasonal employees whose workplace is in Québec.

If the enterprise has 5 to 24 employees, you are required to report the percentage of employees who are unable to communicate in French at work. If this proportion is 0%, you must nevertheless indicate it.

The proportion is calculated by dividing the number of employees in the enterprise unable to communicate in French at work by the total number of employees in the enterprise. The result of the division must then be converted into a percentage (by multiplying it by 100) and rounded to the closest unit. This proportion is then declared in the register

Note: Being able to communicate in French at work means having the ability to perform tasks in French. Depending on an employee’s job category and duties, this ability can be assessed through verbal or written exchanges with colleagues, superiors or clients. Communicating in French implies, for example, being able to understand work instructions, attend meetings, take part in training, write or share work documents (memos, reports, forms, etc.) and provide service in French.

5.3 Identification of establishments in Québec

The name of an establishment serves to identify the enterprise for the purposes of carrying on its activities and must be in French and also entered in section 1.1 or 1.2 of the form or have already been entered.

You can provide details about the activities, in French, to help us validate the code entered. The list of economic activity codes is available at Quebec.ca.

If you use the activity code **9999**, you must specify, in French, the nature of the enterprise's activities.

To add a new establishment, check the "Ajout" box and then specify whether or not it is a principal establishment by checking the appropriate box. Enter the name that complies with the *Charter of the French Language* and the establishment's complete address.

Note that when you add a new principal establishment, the previous principal establishment already indicated in the file automatically falls under "autre établissement."

To add or change the activities carried on in an establishment listed in the register, check the "Ajout ou modification" box and provide the information requested.

The address of an establishment cannot be changed. You must first remove the establishment. To do this, check the "Retrait" box and provide the information requested. Then, you must add the establishment by checking the "Ajout" box and provide the requested information, including the new address.

It is possible to change the name, the category of establishment and the activity codes. To do this, you must check the "Ajout ou modification" box and enter the information requested.

To change information regarding a tobacco sales outlet or artificial tanning services indicated in the register, check the "Modification" box and the box corresponding to the establishment's specific activity.

To remove the second activity indicated in the register, check the "Retrait" box and only indicate the EAC corresponding to the activity you wish to remove.

To remove an establishment, check the "Retrait" box. Specify the category of establishment you wish to remove by checking the appropriate box, then enter the name and complete address of this establishment.

If you remove the principal establishment and there are other establishments in the file, you must indicate the one that will become the principal establishment

6 Administrator of the property of others

6.1 Trustees

A trustee is a trust's administrator of the property of others. For the purposes of the ALPE, the trustee represents the trust and has the same rights and obligations as the trust.

To add a new trustee or change information about a trustee listed in the register, check the "Ajout ou modification" box.

Enter the start date of their mandate (only when adding a new trustee), the last name and first name of the natural person or the name of the enterprise (constituting name) as well as the domicile address.

Note that you cannot change the name or the start date and end date of the mandate of a trustee listed in the register. If you notice any errors, you must correct them using the "Déclaration de mise à jour de correction."

To remove a trustee, check the "Retrait" box and enter their name, address and mandate end date.

The mandate end date is the date the natural person or enterprise ceases to perform any duty as the trustee because their mandate has ended, their powers have been removed, they no longer meet eligibility requirements, or, where they are a natural person, they have resigned or are deceased.

If you entered the end date of the trustee's mandate, that information will be kept in the "Historique" section of the register and can no longer be changed using this form.

6.2 Other administrator of the property of others, if applicable

An administrator's contact information can only be entered in this section and in those regarding signature and contact person, if applicable.

To add a new administrator of the property of others or change an administrator of the property of others listed in the register, check the "Ajout ou modification" box. If all of the trust's property is being administered by a natural person or an enterprise currently acting as an administrator of the property of others, enter the start date of their mandate (only if adding a new administrator of the property of others), the code corresponding to the capacity under which they are acting and, if you enter the code "AU," you must specify the position in French. Enter the last name and first name of the natural person or the enterprise name (constituting name) as well as their domicile address.

The mandate start date corresponds to the date on which the natural person or enterprise began their mandate as administrator of the property of others.

Note that you cannot change the name or the start date and end date of the mandate of an administrator of the property of others listed in the register.

To remove an administrator of the property of others, check the "Retrait" box. Enter the end date of the mandate, the code corresponding to the capacity under which the administrator is acting as such, the last name and first name of the natural person or the enterprise name (constituting name) as well as the domicile address.

The mandate end date is the date on which the natural person or enterprise stopped carrying out any duties as the administrator of the property of others because the administrator's mandate has ended, the administrator's powers have been removed, the administrator no longer meets eligibility requirements, or, where the administrator of the property of others is a natural person, has resigned or is deceased.

If you entered the mandate end date of the administrator of the property of others, note that that administrator's information will be kept in the "Historique" section of the register and can no longer be changed using this form.

7 Mandatory

The mandatory is a natural person or enterprise designated by the trust to act on its behalf.

Trusts with neither a domicile nor an establishment in Québec must designate a mandatory residing in Québec, unless they are exempt from this requirement by regulation. They must also designate a mandatory if they invoke an exemption, established by regulation, from having to declare the addresses of their domicile, elected domicile and each of their establishments in Québec.

To add a new mandatory or change information concerning a mandatory listed in the register, check the "Ajout ou modification" box and enter the first name and last name of the natural person or the name of the enterprise and their address in Québec in the appropriate space.

This information can only be entered in this section and those regarding signature and contact person, if applicable.

To remove a mandatory, check the "Retrait" box.

8 Special declaration

If the trust went bankrupt within the meaning of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (R.S.C., 1985, c. B-3), check the box. "Bankrupt" means a person that has made an assignment of its property or against which a bankruptcy order has been made.

9 Signature

The declaration must be signed and dated by the person authorized to do so by the trust, or by the trust's representative. If the representative is an enterprise, enter the first and last names of the signee, as well as the name of the enterprise. Enter the signee's address and check the appropriate box.

Contact person and priority service

Enter the information of the person to contact about the declaration (last name, first name, phone number, mailing address and email address). If you are requesting priority processing, check the box provided for this purpose and write “**Traitement prioritaire**” on the envelope.

The information you provide will be used solely for the purposes of this declaration and will not be entered in the register.

If you are an authorized intermediary, enter your NEQ in the appropriate space on form RE-403.

Fees and terms of payment

The annual updating declaration is free unless priority processing is requested.

The annual updating declaration must be accompanied by payment of the required fees and penalties, if any.

For the amounts, see the fees indicated in the Registraire at Quebec.ca.

The **fees** for trusts operating a commercial enterprise are **the same as those for for-profit legal persons**.

Where to send the form

The annual or current updating declaration, accompanied by payment of the required fees, must be sent by mail to the following address:

Registraire des entreprises
Services Québec
C. P. 1364, succursale Terminus
Québec (Québec) G1K 9B3

Note: Send all pages of the form, even if some are blank, but only include the appendices if they are completed.

After filing your updating declaration

Trusts must verify the legality and accuracy of the information contained in the updating declaration filed with the Registraire. They must also check their information in the register at Quebec.ca.

To learn more

For more information, visit Quebec.ca.

You can consult the file of the trust at any time using the online service Find an Enterprise in the Enterprise Register at Quebec.ca.