

qualified persons in France or in Québec. For such purpose, the proceeding may be transmitted directly, in France, to the Chambre nationale des huissiers de justice in Paris, and in Québec, to the Bureau de l'administration de la Loi des huissiers at the ministry of justice in Québec, with instructions to send them to a territorially competent bailiff. In this case, the applicant must either pay the costs of service in advance, in a lump sum, or make a written undertaking to pay them.

7. Where, for the purpose of service or notification, it has been necessary to transmit a writ of summons or an equivalent proceeding to France or to Québec and where the defendant does not appear, the judge may suspend his decision until it is established that the proceeding has been served or notified.

### TITLE III

#### TRANSMISSION AND EXECUTION OF ROGATORY COMMISSIONS

1. In civil, commercial and administrative matters, the French and Québec judicial authorities, in conformity with the provisions of their legislation, may give each other a rogatory commission for the purpose of instituting the trial and judicial proceedings they consider necessary, except proceedings for execution or measures of conservation.

Such provision does not impede the faculty of executing rogatory commissions through diplomatic or consular channels in keeping with the usages obtaining between France and Québec.

2. A trial proceeding may be applied for so as to enable the persons concerned to obtain grounds of proof in a future proceeding, in conformity with the law of the petitioned judicial authority.

3. Rogatory commissions are forwarded through the Central Authorities in conformity with Title I hereinabove.

Where the rogatory commission has not been executed, wholly or partly, the petitioned authority informs the petitioning authority thereof through the same channels, giving the reasons therefor.

4. Rogatory commissions are drawn up in the French language.