## Notice of cessation of cohabitation

This notice is given in accordance with article 1938 of the *Civil Code of Québec*. It must be sent to the lessor(s) within two months of the cessation of cohabitation. The lessee should keep a copy of the notice and proof that the served notice was received.

## Notice to:

(Lessor name)

(Lessor name)			
(Address of leased dwelling)			
I hereby notify you that the lessee left the dwelling on	Year	Month Day	

□ I am the lessee's spouse.

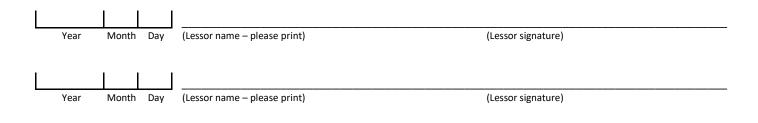
□ I am the lessee's *de facto* spouse, a relative of the lessee, or a person connected to the lessee by marriage or a civil union, and I lived with the lessee for at least six months.

I continue to occupy the dwelling, and I intend to become the primary lessee.

Ye	ear	Month	Day	(Lessee name – please print)	(Lessee signature)
Ye	ear	Month	Day	(Lessee name – please print)	(Lessee signature)

## Confirmation of receipt, if the lessor is served the notice in person

I confirm that I received this notice on:



## INFORMATION

The married or civil union spouse of a lessee, or a person who has been living with the lessee for at least six months, being the *de facto* spouse of the lessee, a relative or a person connected to the lessee by marriage or a civil union, is entitled to maintain occupancy and becomes the lessee if they continues to occupy the dwelling after the cessation of cohabitation and give notice to that effect to the lessor within two months after the cessation of cohabitation.

A person living with the lessee at the time of the lessee's death has the same right and becomes the lessee if they continue to occupy the dwelling and give notice to that effect to the lessor within two months after the death. However, if the person does not avail themselves of this right, the lessee's liquidator or, if there is no liquidator, an heir of the lessee may, in the month that follows the expiry of the two-month period, terminate the lease by giving notice of one month to that effect to the lessor.

In all cases, if part of the rent covers services of a personal nature provided to the lessee, the person living with the lessee at the time of the lessee's death, the liquidator of the succession or the heir is only required to pay that part of the rent that relates to the services that were provided during the lifetime of the lessee. The same applies to the cost of such services if they are provided by the lessor under a contract separate from the lease.