

A By-law relating generally to the
conduct of the affairs of

Canadian Association for Food Studies / L'Association canadienne des études sur l'alimentation

(the "Corporation")

BE IT ENACTED as a By-law of the Corporation as follows:

1. Definition

In this By-law and all other By-laws of the Corporation, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Act" means the *Canada Not-For-Profit Corporations Act* S.C. 2009, c.23 including the Regulations made pursuant to the Act, and any statute or regulations that may be substituted, as amended from time to time;

"Articles" means the original or restated articles of incorporation or articles of amendment, amalgamation, continuance, reorganization, arrangement or revival of the Corporation;

"Board" means the board of directors of the Corporation and "director" means a member of the board;

"By-law" means this by-law and any other by-law of the Corporation as amended and which are, from time to time, in force and effect;

"Consensus" means a decision of the Board that is made by the unanimous agreement of the directors;

"Meeting of Members" includes an annual meeting of members (an "Annual Meeting") or a special meeting of members (a "Special Meeting");

"Special Meeting" includes a meeting of any class or classes of members and a special meeting of all members entitled to vote at an Annual Meeting;

"Ordinary Resolution" means a resolution passed by a majority of not less than 50% plus 1 of the votes cast on that resolution;

"Proposal" means a proposal submitted by a member of the Corporation that meets the requirements of section 163 (Shareholder Proposals) of the Act;

"Regulations" means the regulations made under the Act, as amended, restated or in effect from time to time; and

"Special Resolution" means a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast on that resolution.

2. Interpretation

In the interpretation of this By-law, words in the singular include the plural and vice-versa, words in one gender include all genders, and "person" includes an individual, body corporate, partnership, trust and unincorporated organization.

Other than as specified above, words and expressions defined in the Act have the same meanings when used in these By-laws.

3. Corporate Seal

The Corporation may have a corporate seal in the form approved from time to time by the Board. If a corporate seal is approved by the Board, the secretary of the Corporation shall be the custodian of the corporate seal.

4. Execution of Documents

Deeds, transfers, assignments, contracts, obligations and other instruments in writing requiring execution by the Corporation may be signed by any two (2) of its officers or directors and all contracts, documents and instruments in writing so signed shall be binding upon the Corporation without any further authorization or formality. The directors shall have power from time to time by Ordinary Resolution to appoint an officer or officers on behalf of the Corporation to sign specific Deeds, transfers, assignments, contracts, obligations and other instruments in writing. The

directors may give the Corporation's power of attorney to any registered dealer in securities for the purposes of the transferring of and dealing with any stocks, bonds, and other securities of the Corporation. The seal of the Corporation when required may be affixed to contracts, documents and instruments in writing signed as aforesaid or by any officer or officers appointed by Ordinary Resolution of the Board of directors. Any signing officer may certify a copy of any instrument, resolution, By-law or other document of the Corporation to be a true copy thereof.

5. Financial Year

Unless otherwise ordered by the Board, the fiscal year end of the Corporation shall be May 31.

6. Borrowing Powers

The directors of the Corporation may, without authorization of the members,

- a) borrow money on the credit of the corporation;
- b) issue, reissue, sell, pledge or hypothecate debt obligations of the corporation;
- c) give a guarantee on behalf and
- d) mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise create a security interest in all or any property of the corporation, owned or subsequently acquired, to secure any debt obligation of the corporation.

7. Annual Financial Statements

The Corporation may, instead of sending copies of the annual financial statements and other documents referred to in subsection 172(1) (Annual Financial Statements) of the Act to the members, = publish a notice to its members stating that the annual financial statements and documents provided in subsection 172(1) are available at the registered office of the Corporation and any member may, on request, obtain a copy free of charge at the registered office or by prepaid mail or, if the Member consents to delivery via email, by email.

8. Membership Conditions

Subject to the Articles, there shall be one (1) class of members in the Corporation. The Board of the Corporation may, by Ordinary Resolution, approve the admission of the members of the Corporation. Members may also be admitted in such other manner as may be prescribed by the Board by Ordinary Resolution. Any individual or organization, regardless of nationality or residency, may apply to become a member of the Corporation provided the individual or organization supports the vision, purpose, mission and principles of the Corporation and pays the membership dues. In addition, the following conditions of membership shall apply:

- a) membership shall be available to individual persons who have applied and have been accepted for membership in the Corporation.
- b) the term of membership shall be annual, subject to renewal and payment of annual membership fees, in accordance with the policies of the Corporation.
- c) as set out in the Articles, each member is entitled to receive notice of, attend and vote at all meetings of members and each such member shall be entitled to one (1) vote at such meetings.

Pursuant to subsection 197(1) (Fundamental Change) of the Act, a Special Resolution of the members is required to make any amendments to this section of the By-laws if those amendments affect membership rights and/or conditions described in paragraphs 197(1)(e), (h), (l) or (m).

9. Membership Transferability

A membership may only be transferred to the Corporation. Pursuant to Section 197(1) (Fundamental Change) of the Act, a Special Resolution of the members is required to make any amendment to add, change or delete this section of the By-laws.

10. Notice of Members Meeting

Notice of the time and place of a Meeting of Members shall be given to each member entitled to vote at the meeting by telephonic, electronic or other communication facility to each member entitled to vote at the meeting, during a period of 21 to 35 days before the day on which the

meeting is to be held. If a member requests that the notice be given by non-electronic means, the notice will be sent by mail, courier or personal delivery. Notice of each Meeting of Members must remind the member that they have the right to vote by proxy.

Pursuant to subsection 197(1) (Fundamental Change) of the Act, a Special Resolution of the members is required to make any amendment to the By-laws of the Corporation to change the manner of giving notice to members entitled to vote at a Meeting of Members.

11. Business of Annual General Meeting

An Annual Meeting shall be held at such time in each year, as the Board may from time to time determine, provided that the Annual Meeting must be held not later than 15 months after holding the preceding annual meeting and no later than six (6) months after the end of the Corporation's preceding fiscal year. The Annual Meeting shall be held for the purpose of considering the financial statements and reports of the Corporation required by the Act to be presented at the meeting, electing the directors, appointing the public accountant, if required under the Act, and transacting such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting or is required under the Act.

12. Calling a Members' Meeting

The Board shall call a Special Meeting in accordance with Section 167 of the Act, on written requisition of members carrying not less than 5% of the voting rights. If the directors do not call a meeting within twenty-one (21) days of receiving the requisition, any member who signed the requisition may call the meeting. The Board may also call a Special Meeting following a resolution by the Board.

13. Absentee Voting at Members' Meetings

Pursuant to Section 171(1) of the Act, a member entitled to vote at a Meeting of Members may vote by proxy by appointing in writing a proxyholder, and one or more alternate proxyholders, who are not required to be members, to attend and act at the meeting in the manner and to the extent authorized by the proxy and with the authority conferred by it subject to the following requirements:

- a) a proxy is valid only at the meeting in respect of which it is given or at a continuation of that meeting after an adjournment;
- b) a member may revoke a proxy by depositing an instrument or act in writing executed or, in Quebec, signed by the member or by their agent or mandatory
 - i. at the registered office of the corporation no later than the last business day preceding the day of the meeting, or the day of the continuation of that meeting after an adjournment of that meeting, at which the proxy is to be used, or
 - ii. with the chairperson of the meeting on the day of the meeting or the day of the continuation of that meeting after an adjournment of that meeting;
- c) a proxyholder or an alternate proxyholder has the same rights as the member by whom they were appointed, including the right to speak at a Meeting of Members in respect of any matter, to vote by way of ballot at the meeting, to demand a ballot at the meeting and, except where a proxyholder or an alternate proxyholder has conflicting instructions from more than one member, to vote at the meeting by way of a show of hands;
- d) if a form of proxy is created by a person other than the member, the form of proxy shall
 - i. indicate, in bold-face type,
 - a. the meeting at which it is to be used,
 - b. that the member may appoint a proxyholder, other than a person designated in the form of proxy, to attend and act on their behalf at the meeting, and
 - c. instructions on the manner in which the member may appoint the proxyholder,
 - ii. contain a designated blank space for the date of the signature,
 - iii. provide a means for the member to designate some other person as proxyholder, if the form of proxy designates a person as proxyholder,
 - iv. provide a means for the member to specify that the membership registered in

their name is to be voted for or against each matter, or group of related matters, identified in the notice of meeting, other than the appointment of a public accountant and the election of directors,

- v. provide a means for the member to specify that the membership registered in their name is to be voted or withheld from voting in respect of the appointment of a public accountant or the election of directors, and
 - vi. state that the membership represented by the proxy is to be voted or withheld from voting, in accordance with the instructions of the member, on any ballot that may be called for and that, if the member specifies a choice under subparagraph (iv) or (v) with respect to any matter to be acted on, the membership is to be voted accordingly;
- e) a form of proxy may include a statement that, when the proxy is signed, the member confers authority with respect to matters for which a choice is not provided in accordance with subparagraph (d)(iv) only if the form of proxy states, in bold-face type, how the proxyholder is to vote the membership in respect of each matter or group of related matters;
 - f) if a form of proxy is sent in electronic form, the requirements that certain information be set out in bold-face type are satisfied if the information in question is set out in some other manner so as to draw the addressee's attention to the information; and
 - g) a form of proxy that, if signed, has the effect of conferring a discretionary authority in respect of amendments to matters identified in the notice of meeting or other matters that may properly come before the meeting must contain a specific statement to that effect.

Pursuant to the Act, a member entitled to vote at a Meeting of Members may vote by mailed-in ballot or by means of a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility if the Corporation has a system that:

- a) enables the votes to be gathered in a manner that permits their subsequent verification, and
- b) permits the tallied votes to be presented to the Corporation without it being possible for the Corporation to identify how each member voted.

Pursuant to Section 197(1) of the Act, a Special Resolution of the members (and if Section 199 applies, a Special Resolution of each class of members) is required to make any amendment to the Articles or By-laws of the Corporation to change this method of voting by members not in attendance at a Meeting of Members.

14. Membership Dues

Members shall be notified in writing or by electronic means of the membership dues at any time payable by them and, if any are not paid within one (1) calendar month of the membership renewal date the members in default shall automatically cease to be members of the Corporation. Annual membership fees will be set by the Executive Committee and will reflect different categories of membership on a sliding scale.

15. Termination of Membership

A membership in the Corporation is terminated when:

- a) the member dies, or, in the case of a member that is a corporation, the corporation is dissolved;
- b) a member fails to maintain any qualifications for membership described in the section on membership conditions of these By-laws;
- c) the member resigns by delivering a written resignation to the chair of the Board in which case such resignation shall be effective on the date specified in the resignation;
- d) the member is expelled in accordance with any discipline of members section or is otherwise terminated in accordance with the Articles or By-laws;
- e) the member's term of membership expires; or
- f) the Corporation is liquidated or dissolved under the Act.

16. Effect of Termination of Membership

Subject to the Articles, upon any termination of membership, the rights of the member, including any rights in the property of the Corporation, automatically cease to exist.

17. Discipline of Members

The Board shall have authority to suspend or expel any member from the Corporation for any one or more of the following grounds:

- a) violating any provision of the Articles, By-laws, or written policies of the Corporation;
- b) carrying out any conduct which may be detrimental to the Corporation as determined by the Board in its sole discretion;
- c) for any other reason that the Board in its sole and absolute discretion considers to be reasonable, having regard to the purpose of the Corporation.

In the event that the Board determines that a member should be expelled or suspended from membership in the Corporation, the Board shall provide twenty (20) days' notice of suspension or expulsion to the member and shall provide reasons for the proposed suspension or expulsion. The member may make written submissions to the Board in response to the notice received within such twenty (20) day period. In the event that no written submissions are received by the Board, the Board may proceed to notify the member that the member is suspended or expelled from membership in the Corporation. If written submissions are received in accordance with this section, the Board will consider such submissions in arriving at a final decision and shall notify the member concerning such final decision within a further twenty (20) days from the date of receipt of the submissions. The Board's decision shall be final and binding on the Member, without any further right of appeal.

18. Proposals Nominating Directors at Annual Members' Meetings

Subject to the Regulations under the Act, any Proposal may include nominations for the election of directors if the Proposal is signed by at least two members entitled to vote at the meeting at which the Proposal is to be presented.

19. Cost of Publishing Proposals for Annual Members' Meetings

The member who submitted the Proposal shall pay the cost of including the Proposal and any statement in the notice of meeting at which the Proposal is to be presented unless otherwise provided by Ordinary Resolution of the members present at the meeting.

20. Place of Members' Meeting

Subject to compliance with section 159 (Place of Members' Meetings) of the Act, meetings of the members may be held at any place within Canada determined by the Board or, if all of the members entitled to vote at such meeting so agree, outside Canada.

21. Persons Entitled to be Present at Members' Meetings

Members, directors and the public accountant of the Corporation are entitled to be present at a Meeting of Members. However, only those members entitled to vote at the members' meeting according to the provisions of the Act, Articles and By-laws are entitled to cast a vote at the meeting.

22. Chair of Members' Meetings

In the event that the chair of the Board and the vice-chair of the Board are absent, the members who are present and entitled to vote at the meeting shall choose one of their number to chair the meeting.

23. Quorum at Members' Meetings

A quorum at any meeting of the members (unless a greater number of members are required to be present by the Act) shall be 25 percent of the members entitled to vote at the meeting. If a quorum is present at the opening of a Meeting of Members, the members present may proceed with the

business of the meeting even if a quorum is not present throughout the meeting.

24. Votes to Govern at Members' Meetings

At any Meeting of Members every question shall, unless otherwise provided by the Articles or by- laws or by the Act, be determined by a majority of the votes cast on the questions. In case of an equality of votes either on a show of hands or on a ballot or on the results of electronic voting, the chair of the meeting in addition to an original vote shall have a second or casting vote.

25. Participation by Electronic Means at Members' Meetings

If the Corporation chooses to make available a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during a Meeting of Members, any person entitled to attend such meeting may participate in the meeting by means of such telephonic, electronic or other communication facility in the manner provided by the Act. A person participating in a meeting by such means is deemed to be present at the meeting. Notwithstanding any other provision of this By-law, any person participating in a Meeting of Members pursuant to this section who is entitled to vote at that meeting may vote, in accordance with the Act, by means of any telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that the Corporation has made available for that purpose.

26. Members' Meeting Held Entirely by Electronic Means

If the directors or members of the Corporation call a Meeting of Members pursuant to the Act, those directors or members, as the case may be, may determine that the meeting shall be held, in accordance with the Act and the Regulations, entirely by means of a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the meeting.

27. Number of Directors

The Board shall consist of the number of directors specified in the Articles. The Board shall be comprised of the fixed number of directors as determined from time to time by the members by Ordinary Resolution or, if the Ordinary Resolution empowers the directors to determine the number, by resolution of the Board.

28. Qualifications of Directors

Each director shall be an individual who is not less than 18 years of age. No person who has been found by a court in Canada or elsewhere to be mentally incompetent or who has the status of a bankruptcy shall be a director. A director shall, at the time of their election (or within ten (10) days thereafter), and during the term of office as a director, be a member of the Corporation in good standing.

29. Election, Term and Composition of the Board

- a) Subject to the Articles, the directors shall be elected and shall retire in rotation every two (2) years. Directors shall be elected at each Annual Meeting of the Corporation at which such election is required. Each director so elected shall hold office until the close of the second (2nd) Annual Meeting after their election.
- b) If directors are not elected at a Meeting of Members, the incumbent directors shall continue in office until their successors are elected.
- c) Directors shall be eligible for re-election for a maximum of two consecutive terms, but without limitation on the total number of terms over the director's lifetime.
- d) Every election of directors shall be carried out with reference to the report of the nominating committee.

30. Appointment by Directors

Pursuant to the Articles, the Board may appoint additional directors for a term expiring not later than the close of the next Annual Meeting but the total number of directors appointed may not exceed one-third (1/3) of the number of directors elected at the previous Annual Meeting. The precise number of directors to be appointed in this manner may be fixed by Ordinary Resolution of the members.

31. Ceasing to Hold Office

A director ceases to hold office when the director dies, resigns, fails to attend two (2) consecutive meetings of the Board (unless otherwise determined by the Board), is removed from office by the members in accordance with Section 5.07, or no longer fulfils all of the qualifications to be a director set out in Section 5.02 as determined in the sole discretion of the Board. Where a person is no longer a director, then such person shall be deemed to have also automatically resigned as a member, an officer (if it is a requirement to be a director to hold that particular officer position) and/or a committee member, as applicable, provided that the Board may in its discretion subsequently re-appoint such individual as a committee member if the Board deems it appropriate in the circumstances.

32. Resignation

In accordance with and subject to the Act, a resignation of a director becomes effective at the time a written resignation is sent to the Corporation or at the time specified in the resignation, whichever is later.

33. Removal

In accordance with and subject to the Act, the members may, by Ordinary Resolution, passed at a Meeting of Members, remove any director from office before the expiration of the director's term and may elect a qualified individual to fill the resulting vacancy for the remainder of the term of the director so removed, failing which such vacancy may be filled by the Board.

34. Filling Vacancies

In accordance with and subject to the Act and the Articles, a quorum of the Board may fill a vacancy on the Board, except a vacancy resulting from an increase in the number or the minimum or maximum number of directors, or from a failure of the members to elect the number of directors required to be elected at any Meeting of Members. If there is not a quorum of the Board, or if the vacancy has arisen from a failure of the members to elect the number of directors required to be elected at any Meeting of Members, the Board shall forthwith call a Special Meeting to fill the vacancy. If the Board fails to call such meeting or if there are no directors then in office, any member may call the meeting. A director appointed or elected to fill a vacancy holds office for the unexpired term of their predecessor.

35. Calling of Meetings of Board of Directors

Meetings of the Board may be called by the chair of the board, the vice-chair of the Board or any two (2) directors at any time.

36. Notice of Meeting of Board of Directors

Notice of the time and place for the holding of a meeting of the Board shall be given in the manner provided in the section on giving notice of meeting of directors of this By-law to every director of the Corporation not less than 10 days before the time when the meeting is to be held. Notice of a meeting shall not be necessary if all of the directors are present, and none objects to the holding of the meeting, or if those absent have waived notice of or have otherwise signified their consent to the holding of such meeting. Notice of an adjourned meeting is not required if the time and place of the adjourned meeting is announced at the original meeting. Unless the By-law otherwise provides, no notice of meeting need specify the purpose or the business to be transacted at the meeting except that a notice of meeting of directors shall specify any matter referred to in subsection 138(2) (Limits on Authority) of the Act that is to be dealt with at the meeting.

37. Decision Making at Meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board shall operate non-hierarchically, with all directors acting as equals and with each director fulfilling their role or tasks as determined by the Board and not as instructed by any individual director or officer.

At all meetings of the Board, every question shall first be approached with the goal of making the decision by Consensus. In the event that Consensus cannot be reached on a particular question, the question shall be deferred to a further meeting of the Board, which meeting must be called with

notice in accordance with Section 36. At such further meeting of the Board, the directors will again attempt to make a decision on the question by Consensus; however, if after a further half hour of discussion at the meeting Consensus cannot be reached, the decision shall be made by resolution of the Board, which shall require the approval by Ordinary Resolution, unless the Act requires another form of approval or resolution.

38. Committees of the Board of Directors

The Board may from time to time appoint any committee or other advisory body, as it deems necessary or appropriate for such purposes and, subject to the Act, with such powers as the board shall see fit. Any such committee may formulate its own rules of procedure, subject to such regulations or directions as the Board may from time to time make. Any committee member may be removed by Ordinary Resolution of the Board.

39. Appointment of Officers

The Board may designate the offices of the Corporation, appoint officers on an annual or more frequent basis, specify their duties and, subject to the Act, delegate to such officers the power to manage the affairs of the Corporation. A director may be appointed to any office of the Corporation. An officer may, but need not be, a director unless these By-laws otherwise provide. Two or more offices may be held by the same person.

40. Description of Offices

Unless otherwise specified by the Board (which may, subject to the Act modify, restrict or supplement such duties and powers), the offices of the Corporation, if designated and if officers are appointed, shall have the duties and powers associated with their positions as determined by the Board. The powers and duties of all officers of the Corporation shall be such as the terms of their engagement call for or the Board requires of them. The Board may from time to time and subject to the Act, vary, add to or limit the powers and duties of any officer.

41. Method of Giving Any Notice

Any notice (which term includes any communication or document), other than notice of a Meeting of Members or a meeting of the Board, to be given (which term includes sent, delivered or served) pursuant to the Act, the Articles, the By-laws or otherwise to a member, director, officer or member of a committee of the Board or to the public accountant shall be sufficiently given:

- a) if delivered personally to the person to whom it is to be given or if delivered to such person's address as shown in the records of the Corporation or in the case of notice to a director to the latest address as shown in the last notice that was sent by the Corporation in accordance with section 128 (Notice of directors) or 134 (Notice of change of directors);
- b) if mailed to such person at such person's recorded address by prepaid ordinary or air mail;
- c) if sent to such person by telephonic, electronic or other communication facility at such person's recorded address for that purpose; or
- d) if provided in the form of an electronic document in accordance with Part 17 of the Act.

A notice so delivered shall be deemed to have been given when it is delivered personally or to the recorded address as aforesaid; a notice so mailed shall be deemed to have been given when deposited in a post office or public letter box; and a notice so sent by any means of transmitted or recorded communication shall be deemed to have been given when dispatched or delivered to the appropriate communication company or agency or its representative for dispatch. The secretary may change or cause to be changed the recorded address of any member, director, officer, public accountant or member of a committee of the Board in accordance with any information believed by the secretary to be reliable. The declaration by the secretary that notice has been given pursuant to this By-law shall be sufficient and conclusive evidence of the giving of such notice. The signature of any director or officer of the Corporation to any notice or other document to be given by the Corporation may be written, stamped, type-written or printed or partly written, stamped, type-written or printed.

42. Invalidity of any Provisions of this By-law

The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this By-law shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining provisions of this By-law.

43. Omissions and Errors

The accidental omission to give any notice to any member, director, officer, member of a committee of the Board or public accountant, or the non-receipt of any notice by any such person where the Corporation has provided notice in accordance with the By-laws or any error in any notice not affecting its substance shall not invalidate any action taken at any meeting to which the notice pertained or otherwise founded on such notice.

44. Mediation and Arbitration

Disputes or controversies among members, directors, officers, committee members, or volunteers of the Corporation are as much as possible to be resolved in accordance with mediation and/or arbitration as provided in the section on dispute resolution mechanism of this By-law.

45. Dispute Resolution Mechanism

In the event of a dispute or controversy among members, directors, officers, committee members or volunteers of the Corporation arising out of or related to the Articles or By-laws, or out of any aspect of the operations of the Corporation, such dispute shall be resolved in accordance with this Section 45. The Board may approve a policy as to the preliminary steps of resolving any dispute, in which case such policy will apply in addition to the requirements of this By-law. In the event of a dispute that is not resolved in accordance with the Board's dispute resolution policy, or is not resolved in private meetings between the parties then as an alternative to such person instituting a law suit or legal action, such dispute or controversy shall be settled by a process of dispute resolution as follows:

- The dispute or controversy shall first be submitted to a single mediators chosen by agreement of the parties to the dispute, or, if the parties cannot agree on a single mediator each party shall appoint a mediator and such appointees shall agree on a single mediator to hear the dispute. The mediator will then meet with the parties in question in an attempt to mediate a resolution between the parties.
- If the parties are not successful in resolving the dispute through mediation, then the parties agree that the dispute shall be settled by arbitration before a single arbitrator, who shall not be any one of the mediators referred to above, in accordance with the provincial or territorial legislation governing domestic arbitrations in force in the province or territory where the registered office of the Corporation is situated or as otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute. The parties agree that all proceedings relating to arbitration shall be kept confidential and there shall be no disclosure of any kind. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding and shall not be subject to appeal on a question of fact, law or mixed fact and law.

All costs of the mediators appointed in accordance with this section shall be borne equally by the parties to the dispute or the controversy. All costs of the arbitrators appointed in accordance with this section shall be borne by such parties as may be determined by the arbitrators.

46. By-laws and Effective Date

Subject to the Articles, the Board of directors may, by Ordinary Resolution, make, amend or repeal any by- laws that regulate the activities or affairs of the Corporation. Any such By-law, amendment or repeal shall be effective from the date of the resolution of directors until the next Meeting of Members where it may be confirmed, rejected or amended by the members by Ordinary Resolution. If the By-law, amendment or repeal is confirmed or confirmed as amended by the members it remains effective in the form in which it was confirmed. The By-law, amendment or repeal ceases to have effect if it is not submitted to the members at the next Meeting of Members or if it is rejected by the members at the meeting.

This section does not apply to a By-law that requires a Special Resolution of the members according to subsection 197(1) (fundamental change) of the Act because such By-law amendments or repeals are only effective when confirmed by members.

DATED the 22nd day of June, 2023.

Name: Michael Classens
Title: President

Name: Jennifer Marshman
Title: Vice-President