

**GENERAL BY-LAW OF
INTERNET SOCIETY CANADA CHAPTER
(up to date as of January 5, 2021)**

SECTION 1 – GENERAL

1.1 Definitions

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;

"affiliated" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 2(2) of the Act and **"affiliate"** has a corresponding meaning;

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

"assistant secretary" without a further reference means assistant secretary of the Corporation;

"assistant treasurer" without a further reference means the assistant treasurer of the Corporation;

"audit committee" without a further reference means the committee described in section 9.1 of this by-law;

"board" without a further reference means the board of directors of the Corporation;

"body corporate" includes a company or other organization with legal personality wherever or however incorporated;

"business day" means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or a day which is a statutory holiday in the Province of Ontario or Canada, or a day on which banks are not open to the public for business in the municipality in which the registered office of the Corporation is situated;

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

"chair" without a further reference means chair of the board;

"committee" without a further reference means a committee of the board or Corporation, including, without limitation, any committee described in section 12.1 of this by-law;

"Corporation" means Internet Society Canada Chapter, as continued under the *Act*;

"director" without a further reference means a member of the board;

"entity" means a body corporate, a partnership, a trust, a joint venture or an unincorporated association or organization;

"executive committee" without a further reference means the committee described in section 7.1 of this by-law;

"finance committee" without a further reference means the committee described in section 8.1 of this by-law;

"Internet Society" without further reference means the international not-for profit organization incorporated under American law having its registered office in Reston, Virginia in the United States of America;

"meeting of members" includes an annual meeting of members or a special meeting of members;

"member", without a further reference means anyone or more persons, respectively, who have been admitted to membership in the Corporation in accordance with this by-law;

"membership committee" without a further reference means the committee described in section 10.1 of this by-law;

"nominating committee" without a further reference means the committee described in section 11.1 of this by-law;

"officer" without a further reference means an officer of the Corporation;

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

"person" means an individual or entity;

"president" without a further reference means president of the Corporation;

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

"representative" when used with reference to a member that is not an individual means an individual director, officer or employee of that member;

"secretary" without a further reference means secretary of the Corporation;

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

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

"statement of purpose of the Corporation" means the statement of purpose of the Corporation set out in the articles;

"treasurer" without a further reference means treasurer of the Corporation;

"vice-chair" without a further reference means vice-chair of the board;

"vice-president" without a further reference means vice-president of the Corporation.

1.2 Interpretation

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

Gender and Number. In the interpretation of the by-laws of the Corporation, words in the singular include the plural and vice-versa, words in one gender include all genders.

Headings. The division of by-laws into sections, paragraphs and sub-paragraphs and the insertion of headings are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of any such by-laws.

Computation of Time. When calculating the period of time within which, or following which, any act is to be done or step taken pursuant to the by-laws, the date which is the reference date in calculating such period shall be excluded and the last day shall be included, but if the last day of the period is not a business day, the period in question shall end on the next business day.

References to Legislation. Any references in the by-laws to any law, regulation, order or act of any government, governmental body or other regulatory body shall be construed as a reference thereto as amended or re-enacted from time to time or as a reference to any successor thereto.

Conflict among Articles, By-laws, Resolutions, etc. In the event of inconsistency between this by-law, any other by-laws of the Corporation, or resolutions of the board, executive committee, members or committee of board or members, the provisions of this by-law shall take precedence. In the event of inconsistency between this by-law or any other by-laws of the Corporation and the articles, the Corporation shall immediately make all changes to the conflicting by-laws as are necessary and lawful to render them consistent with the articles.

Disclosure of Interests - A director or an officer shall disclose to the Corporation the nature and extent of any interest that the director or officer has in a material contract or material transaction with the Corporation. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

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.

1.3 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 or, at the secretary's option, the solicitor of the Corporation, shall be the custodian of the corporate seal.

1.4 Registered Office

The registered office of the Corporation shall be situated in the province specified in the articles, at such address as the board may, by resolution, determine. Subject to the Act, the members may, by special resolution, change the province in which the registered office of the Corporation.

1.5 Financial Year End

Unless otherwise determined by resolution of the board, the financial year end of the Corporation shall be December 31st of each year.

1.6 Execution of Documents

Any document in writing requiring the signature of the Corporation, shall be signed by any two persons, each of whom is an officer and/or director of the Corporation. In addition, the board may from time to time direct the manner in which and the person or persons by whom a particular document or type of document shall be executed. Any person authorized to sign any document may affix the corporate seal (if any) to the document. 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.

1.7 Banking Arrangements

The banking business of the Corporation shall be transacted at such bank, trust company or other firm or body corporate carrying on a banking business in Canada or elsewhere as the board of directors may designate, appoint or authorize from time to time by resolution. The banking business or any part of it shall be transacted by an officer or officers of the Corporation and/or other persons as the board of directors may by resolution from time to time designate, direct or authorize.

1.8 Borrowing Powers

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

1. Borrow money on the credit of the Corporation;
2. Issue, reissue, sell, pledge or hypothecate debt obligations of the Corporation;
3. Give a guarantee on behalf of the Corporation to secure performance of an obligation of any person; and

4. 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.

The directors may, by resolution, delegate the powers referred to above in this section 1.8 to the executive committee of directors, a director or an officer.

Nothing herein limits or restricts the borrowing of money by the Corporation on bills of exchange or promissory notes made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by or on behalf of the Corporation.

1.9 Annual Financial Statements

Subject to any exemption granted to the Corporation pursuant to section 173 (Application for exemption) of the Act, the Corporation shall send to the members a copy of the annual financial statements and other documents referred to in subsection 172(1) (Annual financial statements) of the Act or a copy of a publication of the Corporation reproducing the information contained in the documents. Instead of sending the documents, the Corporation may send a summary to each member along with a notice informing the member of the procedure for obtaining a copy of the documents themselves free of charge. The Corporation is not required to send the documents or a summary to a member who, in writing, declines to receive such documents.

SECTION 2 - MEMBERSHIP AND MATTERS REQUIRING SPECIAL RESOLUTION

2.1 Membership Conditions

Subject to the articles, there shall be five classes of members in the Corporation, namely Individual Canadian Resident voting members, Individual Non-Resident non-voting members, Corporate non-voting members, Government and Not-for-Profit non-voting members and Student non-voting members. The membership committee may, by resolution, approve the admission of the members of the Corporation and the membership committee shall have sole discretion in determining whether or not an applicant for membership meets the conditions for membership and shall become a member. The membership committee may also, by resolution, approve transfers of members between membership categories in compliance with the membership requirements of this section 2.1. The directors of the Corporation may, by resolution, delegate the powers of the membership committee referred to in this section 2.1 to an officer. No applicant for membership shall be admitted as a member of the Corporation in any class of membership, unless the membership committee or officer to whom the powers of the membership committee of the board have been delegated, in its sole opinion, concludes that: (i) the applicant is interested in furthering the statement of purpose of the Corporation; and (ii) admission of the applicant as a member would advance the best interests of the Corporation. Subject to the foregoing, the following additional conditions of membership shall apply:

Individual Canadian Resident Members

1. Individual Canadian Resident voting membership shall be available to individuals: (i) who are residents of Canada; (ii) are members of the Internet Society; and (iii) have applied, and have been accepted for, Individual Canadian Resident voting membership.

2. Subject to section 2.2 of this by-law, the term of membership of an Individual Canadian Resident voting member shall be annual, based on a calendar year, subject to renewal in accordance with the policies of the Corporation.
3. Subject to the Act, and as set out in the articles, each Individual Canadian Resident voting member is entitled to receive notice of, attend and vote at all meetings of members and each Individual Canadian Resident voting member shall be entitled to one (1) vote at such meetings.

Individual Non-Resident Members

1. Individual Non-Resident non-voting membership shall be available to individuals: (i) who are not residents of Canada; (ii) are members of the Internet Society; and (iii) have applied, and been accepted for, Individual Non-Resident non-voting membership.
2. Subject to section 2.2 of this by-law, the term of membership of an Individual Non-Resident non-voting member shall be annual, based on a calendar year, subject to renewal in accordance with the policies of the Corporation.
3. Subject to the Act and the articles, an Individual Non-Resident Non-Voting member shall not be entitled to receive notice of, attend or vote at meetings of the members of the Corporation.

Corporate Members

1. Corporate non-voting membership shall be available to bodies corporate whose primary activities are commercial in nature that have applied, and been accepted for, Corporate non-voting membership.
2. Subject to section 2.2 of this by-law, the term of membership of a Corporate non-voting member shall be annual, based on a calendar year, subject to renewal in accordance with the policies of the Corporation.
3. Subject to the Act and the articles, a Corporate non-voting member shall not be entitled to receive notice of, attend or vote at meetings of the members of the Corporation.

Government and Not-For-Profit Members

1. Government and Not-For-Profit non-voting membership shall be available to bodies corporate whose primary activities are not-for-profit and to governments, government departments and government agencies that have applied, and been accepted for, Government and Not-For-Profit non-voting membership.
2. Subject to section 2.2 of this by-law, the term of membership of a Government and Not-For-Profit non-voting member shall be annual, based on a calendar year, subject to renewal in accordance with the policies of the Corporation.
3. Subject to the Act and the articles, a Government and Not-For-Profit non-voting member shall not be entitled to receive notice of, attend or vote at meetings of the members of the Corporation.

Student Members

1. Student non-voting membership shall be available to individuals: (i) who are enrolled in a full time course of study at an accredited post-secondary educational institution in Canada; and (ii) have applied, and have been accepted for, Student non-voting membership.
2. Subject to section 2.2 of this by-law, the term of membership of a Student non-voting member shall be annual, based on a calendar year, subject to renewal in accordance with the policies of the Corporation.
3. Subject to the Act and the articles, a Student non-voting member shall not be entitled to receive notice of, attend or vote at meetings of the members of the Corporation.

2.2 Initial Term of Membership

The initial term of membership of a member of any class of members shall start on the date of the approval of the member's membership by the committee of directors and end at the end of the calendar year in which that date falls.

2.3 Membership Transferability

Membership in the Corporation is not transferable.

SECTION 3 – MEMBERSHIP DUES, TERMINATION AND DISCIPLINE

3.1 Membership Dues

Membership dues shall be set by the board for each membership class.

Membership dues shall, subject to any increases authorized by the board from time-to-time, be assessed annually, and may be payable either annually in advance or in such installments as the board may authorize throughout each year of a member's membership. Each member shall be notified in writing of the membership dues or dues installments at any time payable by it and, if any such amounts are not paid within two (2) calendar month of the due date, the member's membership may be terminated by the board.

In order to validate the membership dues payable by members, the board may, from time-to-time, require each prospective and actual member to provide certification, in such form as the board determines, of the fee category to which the prospective or actual member belongs, and any member whose fee category changes from one calendar year to the next shall advise the board within thirty (30) days of the change and shall provide a new certification, if required, reflecting the change. A failure by an actual or prospective member to comply with this requirement may, at the board's discretion, serve as grounds for denial or termination of membership as the case may be.

3.2 Termination of Membership

A membership in the Corporation is terminated when:

1. A member that is an entity is dissolved or wound-up or a member that is an individual dies;
2. A member fails to maintain any qualifications for membership described in section 2.1 of this by-law;

3. The member resigns by delivering a written resignation to the chair of the board of the Corporation in which case such resignation shall be effective on the later of the date the date specified in the resignation, or, if no such date is specified, on the date the resignation is received by the Corporation;
4. The member is expelled in accordance with section 3.4 below or its membership is otherwise terminated in accordance with the articles or by-laws;
5. The member's term of membership expires without being renewed; or
6. The Corporation is liquidated or dissolved under the Act.

3.3 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.

3.4 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:

1. Violating any provision of the articles, by-laws, or written policies of the Corporation; or
2. Carrying out any conduct which may be detrimental to the Corporation as determined by the board in its sole discretion.

In the event that the board determines that a member should be expelled or suspended from membership in the Corporation, the president, or such other officer as may be designated by the board, shall provide ten (10) 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 president, or such other officer as may be designated by the board, within ten (10) days of date of the receipt of the notice of suspension or expulsion in response to that notice. In the event that no written submissions are received by the president, the president, or such other officer as may be designated by 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 may suspend or expel a member immediately without any right to make further submissions where the board, in its sole discretion, determines that such suspension or expulsion is necessary to prevent or mitigate harm to the Corporation or any other person. A member suspended or expelled in this fashion shall be advised accordingly forthwith by way of a notice.

The board's decisions with regard to suspension and expulsions of members shall be final and binding on the members, without any further right of appeal.

SECTION 4 – MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

4.1 Calling of Annual and Special Members' Meetings

Subject to any authorization granted to delay the calling of an annual meeting pursuant to section 160(2) (Authorization to delay calling of annual meeting) of the Act, the directors of the Corporation shall call an annual meeting of members:

1. Not later than eighteen (18) months after the Corporation comes into existence; and
2. Subsequently, not later than fifteen (15) months after holding the preceding annual meeting but no later than six (6) months after the end of the Corporation's preceding financial year.

The annual meeting shall be called for the purpose of:

1. Considering the financial statements and reports of the Corporation required by the Act to be presented at the meeting;
2. Electing directors; and
3. Appointing the public accountant; and
4. Transacting such other business as may be properly be brought before the meeting or is required under the Act.

The directors of the Corporation may at any time call a special meeting of members for the transaction of any business which may properly be brought before the members.

4.2 Members Calling a Members' Meeting

The board of directors shall call a special meeting of members in accordance with Section 167 of the Act (Requisition of meeting), 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.

4.3 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, as well as to each director and to the public accountant and solicitor of the Corporation by the following means:

1. By mail, courier or personal delivery to each member entitled to vote at the meeting, during a period of 21 to 60 days before the day on which the meeting is to be held; or
2. 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.

4.4 Place of Members' Meeting

Subject to compliance with section 159 (Place of 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.

Meetings conducted in whole or part by electronic means shall be deemed to be held at the Corporation's registered office or the location of the meeting at which members attending in person are present.

4.5 Special Business

All business transacted at a special meeting or an annual meeting of members constitutes special business, except:

1. Consideration of the minutes of an earlier meeting;
2. Consideration of the financial statements and the public accountant's report;
3. Election of directors; and
4. Reappointment of the incumbent public accountant.

4.6 Notice of Special Business

Notice of a meeting of members at which special business is to be transacted shall state the nature of that business in sufficient detail to permit the member to form a reasoned judgment on the business and provide the text of any special resolution or by-law to be submitted to the meeting.

4.7 Persons Entitled to be Present at Members' Meetings

The only persons entitled to be present at a meeting of members shall be those members entitled to vote at the meeting, the directors, the public accountant and solicitor of the Corporation and such other persons who are entitled or required under any provision of the Act, articles or by-laws to be present at the meeting. Any other person may be admitted only on the invitation of the chair of the meeting or by ordinary resolution of the members.

4.8 Chair of Members' Meetings

In the event that the chair of the board and the vice-chair of the board are absent, the directors who are present and entitled to vote at a meeting of members shall choose one such director to chair the meeting.

4.9 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 consist of not less than a majority of members present and entitled to vote at the meeting; provided that in no case can any meeting be held unless the lesser of at least 20 of the members entitled to attend the meeting and vote thereat or 15 per cent of the members entitled

to attend the meeting and vote thereat are present. 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.

4.10 Adjournments

The chair of any meeting of members may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the same from time to time to a fixed time and place and no notice of such adjournment need be given to the members provided the adjourned meeting takes place within thirty (30) days of the original meeting. Any business may be brought before or dealt with at any adjourned meeting which might have been brought before or dealt with at the original meeting in accordance with the notice calling the same.

4.11 Record Date

Subject to the periods, dates and any other requirements of the Act, the directors may set the record date for: (1) determining members entitled to receive notice of a meeting of members; and/or (2) determining members entitled to vote at a meeting of members.

4.12 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 not have a second or casting vote.

4.13 Show of Hands

Except where a ballot is demanded, voting on any question proposed for consideration at a meeting of members shall be by show of hands, and a declaration by the chair of the meeting as to whether or not the question or motion has been carried and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the motion.

4.14 Ballots

For any question proposed for consideration at a meeting of members, either before or after a vote by show of hands has been taken, any member or proxyholder may demand a ballot, in which case the ballot shall be taken in such manner as the chair directs and the decision of the members on the question shall be determined by the result of such ballot.

4.15 Resolution in Lieu of Meeting

Except where a written statement is submitted to the Corporation by a director or representations in writing are submitted to the Corporation by the public accountant:

1. a resolution in writing signed by all the members entitled to vote on that resolution at a meeting of members is as valid as if it had been passed at a meeting of the members; and

2. a resolution in writing dealing with all matters required by the Act to be dealt with at a meeting of members, and signed by all the members entitled to vote at that meeting, satisfies all the requirements of the Act relating to that meeting of members.

4.16 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 and the Regulations. 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, the Regulations and these by-laws, by means of any telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that the Corporation has made available for that purpose.

4.17 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.

4.18 Absentee Voting

Instead of voting in person, a member entitled to vote at a meeting of members may vote by any of the following means which the Corporation may elect to provide for absentee voting for that meeting:

1. by appointing a proxyholder or one or more alternate proxyholders who need not be members, as the member's nominee to attend and act at the meeting in the manner and to the extent and with the authority conferred by the proxy, subject to any requirements prescribed by the Act;
2. by using a mailed-in ballot in the form provided by the Corporation provided that the Corporation has a system that enables the votes to be gathered in a manner that permits their subsequent verification and permits the tallied votes to be presented to the Corporation without it being possible for the Corporation to identify how each member voted; or
3. by means of a telephonic or electronic communication facility, if the facility enables the votes to be gathered in a manner that permits their subsequent verification and permits the tallied votes to be presented to the Corporation without it being possible for the Corporation to identify how each member voted.

4.19 Minutes of Members' Meetings

The Corporation shall keep minutes of meetings of members of the Corporation. The minutes of such meetings shall only be available to the members of the Corporation belonging to the class(es) of members that were entitled to vote at the meetings to which the minutes relate, but minutes of all meetings of members of all classes of members shall be made available to all of the directors, each of whom shall receive a copy of such minutes.

SECTION 5 - DIRECTORS

5.1 Board Authority

Subject to the Act, the articles and the by-laws, the board shall manage or supervise the management of the activities and affairs of the Corporation. The board shall administer the affairs of the Corporation in all things and may make or cause to be made for the Corporation, in its name, any kind of contract which the Corporation may lawfully enter into.

5.2 Number of Directors

The board shall consist of the number of directors specified in the articles. If the articles provide for a minimum and maximum number of directors, 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.

5.3 Qualifications of Directors

Each director shall be an individual who is not less than eighteen (18) years of age and who is an individual Canadian Resident Voting member of the Corporation. No person who has been found by a court in Canada or elsewhere to be incapable or who has the status of a bankrupt shall be a director.

5.4 Election of Directors

Subject to the articles, the members will elect the directors at the first meeting of members and at each succeeding annual meeting at which an election of directors is required, and the directors so elected shall hold office for a term set by the members at the time of their election, but expiring not later than the close of the third annual meeting of members following the election. For greater certainty, directors may be elected for a term one, two or three years in order to accommodate staggered terms for directors and to maintain continuity of leadership while introducing new directors to the board.

5.5 Terms of Directors

A director's term of office shall commence on the date of the meeting at which the director is elected or appointed and ends on the day that the director ceases to hold that office. A director ceases to hold that office upon the earliest of the occurrence of the following:

1. The director dies;
2. The director resigns;

3. The director is removed from office by the members; or
4. The director becomes disqualified to serve.

An individual who is a director shall automatically and immediately be disqualified and cease to be a director:

1. Upon that individual acquiring the status of a bankrupt;
2. Upon that individual becoming incapable; or
3. Upon that individual ceasing to be a Canadian Resident Voting member of the Corporation.

A director may resign from office by giving a written resignation to the Corporation and such resignation becomes effective when received by the Corporation or at the time specified in the resignation, whichever is later.

Subject to Section 130 of the Act, the members may, by ordinary resolution passed at a special 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.

Upon the failure of any director during their term of office as a director to attend four (4) duly convened meetings of the board in the twelve (12) months following the Annual General Meeting, the Secretary of the Corporation shall forthwith give written notice of such failure to the director via electronic mail.

Such notice shall set forth the dates of the meetings of directors of the Corporation at which the director in question did not attend and require the director within thirty (30) days from the date of the sending of such notice to provide a reason satisfactory to the Executive Committee for the failure to attend the meetings in question. Following (1) receipt of the director's response, or (2) the expiry of the thirty days without a response being received, the Executive Committee shall then vote on whether the director in question should cease to be a director of the Corporation.

5.6 Board Vacancies

Subject to the Act and the articles, a quorum of directors may fill a vacancy among the directors except a vacancy resulting from a failure to elect the number or minimum number of directors provided for in the articles.

If there is not a quorum of directors or if there has been a failure to elect the number or minimum number of directors provided for in the articles, the directors then in office shall without delay call a special meeting of members to fill the vacancy and, if they fail to call a meeting or if there are no directors then in office, the meeting may be called by any member.

A director appointed or elected to fill a vacancy holds office for the unexpired term of that director's predecessor.

5.7 Remuneration and Expenses

The directors of the Corporation shall serve without remuneration and no director shall, directly or indirectly, receive any profit from his or her position as such. However, the Corporation shall reimburse promptly each director, upon presentation of appropriate vouchers, for all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the performance of his or her duties as a director, provided that a director who is otherwise entitled to reimbursement of such expenses by the Corporation by reason of his position as an officer, employee, agent or otherwise of the Corporation, shall not also be entitled to reimbursement hereunder. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude any director from serving the Corporation as an officer, employee, or in any other capacity, and receiving compensation therefor, to the extent so provided.

5.8 Employees, etc.

The board may, on behalf of the Corporation appoint such agents, attorneys, consultants and professional advisors and engage such employees as it shall deem necessary from time to time and such persons shall have such authority and shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the board. The board may delegate this function to an officer or officers or a committee of the board.

5.9 Remuneration of Agents, etc.

A reasonable remuneration for all employees, agents, consultants, professional advisors and employees and committee members shall be fixed by the board and the board may delegate this function to an officer or officers or a committee of the board.

SECTION 6 – MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

6.1 Calling of Directors' Meetings

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. If the Corporation has only one director, that director may call and constitute a meeting.

6.2 Place and Number of Meetings

Meetings of the board may be held at the registered office of the Corporation or at any other place within or outside of Canada, as the board may determine. There shall be at least four (4) meetings of the board per financial year of the Corporation. The board may invite other individuals to attend meetings of the board and of board committees or portions thereof as observers or advisors. The solicitor of the Corporation shall be a regular attendee, except as otherwise instructed by the chair of the board.

6.3 Notice of Directors' Meeting

Notice of the time and place for the holding of a meeting of directors shall be given in the manner provided in section 18 of this by-law to every director of the Corporation not less than 48 hours (and not less than fourteen (14) days if sent by mail) 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. 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 as follows that is to be dealt with at the meeting:

1. Submission to the members of any question or matter requiring the approval of members;
2. Filling a vacancy among directors or in the office of public accountant or appointing additional directors;
3. Issuing debt obligations;
4. Approving any financial statements referred to in section 172 of the Act;
5. Adopting, amending or repealing by-laws; or
6. Establishing contributions to be made or dues to be paid by members under section 30 of the Act.

6.4 Quorum for Directors' Meetings

A majority of the number of directors constitutes a quorum at any meeting of directors, and, despite any vacancy among the directors, a quorum of directors may exercise all the powers of the directors.

6.5 Voting

Each director is authorized to exercise one (1) vote on any vote taken at any meeting of the board.

6.6 Resolution in Writing

A resolution in writing, signed by all the directors entitled to vote on that resolution at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors, shall be as valid as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors or committee of directors. A copy of every such resolution in writing shall be kept with the minutes of the proceedings of the directors or committee of directors.

6.7 Participation by Electronic Means at Directors' Meetings

Subject to the Act, a director may, if all directors are in agreement and have provided their consent, participate in a board meeting using telephonic, electronic or another communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the meeting (including Internet-enabled conferencing). A director participating in the meeting by such means shall be deemed for the purposes of the Act to have been present at that meeting. A consent pursuant to

this section may be given before or after the meeting to which it relates and may be a "blanket" consent, relating to all meetings of the board and/or committees of the board.

Meetings conducted in whole or in part by electronic means shall be deemed to be held at the Corporation's registered office or the location of the meeting at which a majority of directors attending in person are present.

When conducting meetings of the board by electronic means, each director shall be required to provide to the secretary of the Corporation a phone number or e-mail address that are personal to such director and shall use best efforts to ensure that such means of communication are kept secure and available only to such director.

If a majority of the directors consents thereto, votes on any issue may be conducted electronically in such a manner as to permit the directors to communicate adequately with each other and to which all directors have equal access. Voting at electronic meetings of the board shall be conducted by poll (i.e. the participants signifying verbally or electronically, as the case may be, their assent or dissent with respect to the matter put before the board for approval), using the telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that the Corporation has made available for that purpose.

If a majority of the directors objects to the specific telephonic, electronic or other communication facility to be used for voting on a specific matter or if the telephonic, electronic or other communication facility is not reasonably secure, as determined by the chair of the meeting, then the proposed telephonic, electronic or other communication facility shall not be used.

6.8 Votes to Govern at Directors' Meetings

At all meetings of directors, every question shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast on the question. In case of an equality of votes, the chair of the meeting in addition to an original vote shall not have a second or casting vote.

6.9 Minutes of Directors' Meetings

The directors shall keep minutes of their meetings. The minutes of meetings of directors shall not be available to the general membership of the Corporation, but shall be made available to all of the directors, each of whom shall receive a copy of such minutes. The secretary of the Corporation may, from time-to-time, prepare summaries of board minutes for distribution to some or all classes of members, provided that such summaries do not include confidential or sensitive matters or matters that the Corporation is prohibited by law from disclosing. No such summaries shall be provided where the Corporation holds regular information sessions to updated members on the activities of the board and the Corporation.

SECTION 7 - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

7.1 Composition and Authority

The chair, vice-chair, secretary, treasurer and two other directors of the Corporation shall together constitute a committee known as the executive committee which shall exercise the powers of the board in between meetings of directors, except that the executive committee does not have the authority to:

1. Submit to the members any question or matter requiring the approval of members;
2. Fill a vacancy among the directors or in the office of public accountant, appoint additional directors or appoint or remove members of any committees;
3. Create, dissolve or reconstitute any committee of the board;
4. Remove any assistants appointed by the board;
5. Issue debt obligations except as authorized by the directors;
6. Approve any financial statements referred to in section 172 of the Act;
7. Adopt, amend or repeal by-laws; or
8. Establish contributions to be made, or dues to be paid, by members under section 30 of the Act.

Subject to the direction of the board, the executive committee may formulate its own rules of procedure.

7.2 Calling of Executive Committee Meeting

Meetings of the executive committee may be called by any member of that committee.

7.3 General Committee Provisions Apply to Executive Committee Meetings

The provisions of sections 12.3 through 12.10 of this by-law apply to meetings of the executive committee.

SECTION 8 - FINANCE COMMITTEE

8.1 Composition and Authority

The directors shall appoint from their number the treasurer and two other directors to be constituted as the finance committee, and the treasurer shall act as chair of that committee.

The purpose of the finance committee is to assist the board in fulfilling its oversight of the Corporation's material and strategic financial matters and related planning. To that end, the finance committee shall recommend measures to the board to ensure the financial viability of the Corporation and to develop sound financial management policies, procedures and techniques. The finance committee shall have full access to all Corporation staff and authority to consult

independent advisors, including sole authority to retain and terminate any such advisors and to approve the advisors' fees and other retention terms subject to any directions from the board, but the finance committee shall not have the power to appoint the public accountant of the Corporation.

Subject to the direction of the board, the finance committee may formulate its own rules of procedure.

The board may not delegate the exercise of the powers of the board as a whole to the finance committee.

The board may, from time-to-time, remove or replace any committee member, or fill any vacancy on the finance committee.

8.2 Calling of Finance Committee Meeting

Meetings of the finance committee may be called by any member of that committee.

8.3 General Committee Provisions Apply to Finance Committee Meetings

The provisions of sections 12.3 through 12.10 of this by-law apply to meetings of the finance committee.

SECTION 9 - AUDIT COMMITTEE

9.1 Composition and Authority

The directors shall appoint from their number three directors, two of whom may not be officers of the Corporation or any of its affiliates, to be constituted as the audit committee. The treasurer shall not be a member of the audit committee, nor shall any employee or contractor of the Corporation. The chair of the committee shall be selected by the committee members from among its members.

The audit committee shall assist the board in fulfilling its oversight of: (1) the integrity of the financial statements of the Corporation; (2) the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting; (3) the independent registered public accountant's qualifications and independence; (4) the performance of the Corporation's internal audit function and independent registered public accountant; and (5) the Corporation's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The audit committee shall have full access to all Corporation staff and authority to consult independent advisors, including sole authority to retain and terminate any such advisors and to approve the advisors' fees and other retention terms subject to any directions from the board, but the audit committee shall not have the power to appoint the public accountant of the Corporation.

Subject to the direction of the board, the audit committee may formulate its own rules of procedure.

The board may not delegate the exercise of the powers of the board as a whole to the audit committee.

The board may, from time-to-time, remove or replace any committee member, or fill any vacancy on the audit committee.

9.2 Calling of Audit Committee Meeting

Meetings of the audit committee may be called by any member of that committee.

9.3 General Committee Provisions Apply to Audit Committee Meetings

The provisions of sections 12.3 through 12.10 of this by-law apply to meetings of the audit committee.

SECTION 10 – MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

10.1 Composition and Authority

The directors shall appoint from their number three directors to be constituted as the membership committee. The chair of the committee shall be selected by the committee members from among its members.

The purpose of the membership committee is to perform the duties given to it under section 2.1 of this by-law, or to supervise the performance of those duties by any other officer to whom those duties have been delegated by the board.

Subject to the direction of the board, the membership committee may formulate its own rules of procedure.

The board may, from time-to-time, remove or replace any committee member, or fill any vacancy on the membership committee.

10.2 Calling of Membership Committee Meeting

Meetings of the membership committee may be called by any member of that committee.

10.3 General Committee Provisions Apply to Membership Committee Meetings

The provisions of sections 12.3 through 12.10 of this by-law apply to meetings of the membership committee.

SECTION 11 – NOMINATING COMMITTEE

11.1 Composition and Authority

The directors shall appoint from their number five directors (or the maximum number of directors on the board at the time if there are fewer than five directors) to be constituted as the nominating committee. The chair of the committee shall be selected by the committee members from among its members.

At least twenty-one (21) days prior to the date scheduled for the annual meeting each year, the nominating committee shall determine a slate of proposed director candidates equal to the number of vacancies in director positions to be filled at the annual meeting. Subject to the direction of the board, the nominating committee may formulate its own rules of procedure.

11.2 Calling of Nominating Committee Meeting

Meetings of the nominating committee may be called by any member of that committee

11.3 General Committee Provisions Apply to Nominating Committee Meetings

The provisions of sections 12.3 through 12.10 of this by-law apply to meetings of the nominating committee.

SECTION 12 – OTHER COMMITTEES

12.1 Composition and Authority

Subject to the Act, the board may, from time-to-time, constitute such other committees, as it deems necessary or appropriate for such purposes with such powers as the board shall see fit.

Subject to the by-laws and the direction of the board, any such committee may formulate its own rules of procedure.

The board may not delegate the exercise of the powers of the board as a whole to any such committee. In addition, the board may not delegate the exercise of any powers of the board to any committee that has members who are not directors.

The board may, from time-to-time, remove or replace any committee member, fill any vacancy on any such committee, or dissolve or reconstitute any such committee.

12.2 Calling of Committee Meeting

Meetings of a committee may be called by the chair of the committee or any two (2) members of the committee.

12.3 Place and Number of Meetings

Meetings of the committee may be held at the registered office of the Corporation or at any other place within or outside of Canada, as the committee may determine.

12.4 Notice of Committee Meeting

Notice of the time and place for the holding of a meeting of the committee shall be given in the manner provided in section 18 of this by-law to every member of the committee not less than 48 hours (and not less than fourteen (14) days if sent by mail) before the time when the meeting is to be held. Notice of a meeting shall not be necessary if all of the members of the committee are present, and none objects to the holding of the meeting, or if those absent have waived notice 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. Subject to the by-laws, no notice of meeting need specify the purpose or the business to be transacted at the meeting.

12.5 Quorum for Committee Meeting

Quorum for a committee meeting shall be the lesser of: (a) 5 committee members; or (b) a majority of the number of committee members for that committee.

12.6 Voting

Each committee member is authorized to exercise one (1) vote on any vote taken at any meeting of the committee.

12.7 Participation by Electronic Means at Committee Meetings

Subject to the Act, a committee member may, if all committee members are in agreement and have provided their consent, participate in a committee meeting using telephonic, electronic or another communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the meeting (including Internet-enabled conferencing). A committee member participating in the meeting by such means shall be deemed for the purposes of the Act to have been present at that meeting. A consent pursuant to this section may be given before or after the meeting to which it relates and may be a "blanket" consent, relating to all meetings of the board and/or committees of the board.

Meetings conducted in whole or in part by electronic means shall be deemed to be held at the Corporation's registered office or the location of the meeting at which a majority of committee members attending in person are present.

When conducting meetings of the committee by electronic means, each committee member shall be required to provide to the secretary of the Corporation a phone number or e-mail address that are personal to such committee member and shall use best efforts to ensure that such means of communication are kept secure and available only to such committee member.

If a majority of the committee members consents thereto, votes on any issue may be conducted electronically in such a manner as to permit the committee members to communicate adequately with each other and to which all committee members have equal access. Voting at electronic meetings of the committee shall be conducted by poll (i.e. the participants signifying verbally or electronically, as the case may be, their assent or dissent with respect to the matter put before the committee for approval), using the telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that the Corporation has made available for that purpose.

If a majority of the committee members objects to the specific telephonic, electronic or other communication facility to be used for voting on a specific matter or if the telephonic, electronic or other communication facility is not reasonably secure, as determined by the chair of the meeting, then the proposed telephonic, electronic or other communication facility shall not be used.

12.8 Votes to Govern at Committee Meeting

At all committee meetings, every question shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast on the question. In case of an equality of votes, the chair of the meeting in addition to an original vote shall not have a second or casting vote.

12.9 Appointment and Removal of Committee Chairs

Subject to the by-laws, each committee chair shall be elected or appointed by the board immediately following the annual meeting of the Corporation and shall hold office until removed, or until the committee chair's successor is appointed.

Subject to the by-laws, the board may remove, whether for cause or without cause, any committee chair. Unless so removed, a committee chair shall hold office until the earlier of the following:

1. The committee chair's successor being appointed;
2. The committee chair's resignation;
3. The committee chair ceasing to be a director, if a necessary qualification of appointment; or
4. The committee chair's death.

If any committee chair shall be or become vacant, the directors may, by resolution, appoint an individual to fill such vacancy.

12.10 Minutes of Committee Meetings

The committee shall keep minutes of its meetings and forward copies of such minutes to all committee members upon their approval by the committee. The minutes of meetings of the committee shall not be available to the general membership of the Corporation, but shall be made available to all of the directors, each of whom shall receive a copy of such minutes.

SECTION 13 - OFFICERS

13.1 Appointment of Officers

Subject to the by-laws, the board may designate the offices of the Corporation, appoint officers, specify their duties and, subject to the Act, delegate to such officers the power to manage the affairs of the Corporation. A slate of officers shall be appointed each year by the board at a board meeting to be held immediately following the annual meeting of members. Officers may also be appointed otherwise, as and when determined by the board.

13.2 Term of Office

An officer's term of office shall commence on the date of appointment specified by the board and ends on the day that the officer ceases to hold that office. An officer ceases to hold that office upon the earliest of the occurrence of:

5. The conclusion of the annual meeting of members following his or her most recent appointment;
6. The officer dies;
7. The officer resigns;
8. The officer is removed from office and/or replaced by a successor by the board; or
9. The officer becomes disqualified to serve.

An officer may resign from office by giving a written resignation to the Corporation and such resignation becomes effective when received by the Corporation or at the time specified in the resignation, whichever is later.

The board may remove any officer from office before the expiration of the officer's term and may appoint a qualified individual to fill the resulting vacancy for the remainder of the term of the officer so removed.

13.3 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 following duties and powers associated with their positions:

1. Chair of the Board – The chair of the board shall be a director and when present, shall preside at all meetings of the board of directors and of the members. The chair shall have such other duties and powers as the board may specify.
2. Vice-Chair of the Board – The vice-chair of the board shall be a director. If the chair of the board is absent or is unable or refuses to act, the vice-chair of the board shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the board of directors and of the members. The vice-chair shall also have such other duties and powers as the board may specify.
3. President – The president shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation and shall be responsible for implementing the strategic plans and policies of the Corporation. The president shall, subject to the authority of the board, have general supervision of the affairs of the Corporation. If the president is not a director, he or she shall be entitled to attend, without voting, meetings of the board, executive committee, finance committee and audit committee, but the board and these committees may, if special circumstances warrant, choose to meet in the absence of the president. If the president is not a director, he or she

shall be entitled to attend, without voting, meetings of all other committees of the board not enumerated in the previous sentence, as well as meetings of committees of members.

4. Vice-President - If the president is absent or is unable or refuses to act, the vice-president, or if there are more than one, the one so designated by the president or the board or whose title is not limited to one or more specific areas of responsibility, shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties of the president. A vice-president shall also have such other duties and powers as the board or president may specify.
5. Secretary – The secretary shall, when present, act as secretary of all meetings of the board, members and committees of the board. The secretary shall enter or cause to be entered in the Corporation's minute book, minutes of all proceedings at such meetings; the secretary shall give, or cause to be given, as and when instructed, notices to members, directors, the public accountant and members of committees of the board or members; the secretary, or, at the secretary's option, the solicitor of the Corporation, shall be the custodian of all books, papers, records, documents and other instruments belonging to the Corporation. The secretary may be assisted by the solicitor of the Corporation in performing the secretary's functions, but the secretary shall remain responsible for the exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties of the office of the secretary. The secretary shall also have such other duties and powers as the board or the president may specify.
6. Assistant Secretary - If the secretary is absent or is unable or refuses to act, the assistant secretary, if appointed, shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties of the secretary. An assistant secretary shall also have such other duties and powers as the board, the president or the secretary may specify.
7. Treasurer – The treasurer shall have the custody of the funds and securities of the Corporation and shall keep full and accurate accounts of all assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements of the Corporation, in the books belonging to the Corporation, and shall deposit all monies, securities and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in such chartered bank of trust company, or, in the case of securities, in such registered dealer in securities as may be designated by the board from time to time. The treasurer shall disburse the funds of the Corporation as may be directed by proper authority, taking proper vouchers for such disbursements, and shall render to the president and board, at the regular meetings of the board, or whenever the board may require it, an accounting of all the transactions and a statement of the financial position of the Corporation. The treasurer shall invest the Corporation's funds in accordance with the policies established by the board and make arrangements for insurance coverage as directed by the board. The treasurer shall be responsible for ensuring that the Corporation's books of account and accounting records meet the requirements of the Act and other applicable laws. The treasurer shall also have such other duties and powers as the board or the president may specify.
8. Assistant Treasurer - If the treasurer is absent or is unable or refuses to act, the assistant treasurer, if appointed, shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties of the treasurer. An assistant treasurer shall also have such other duties and powers as the board, the president of the treasurer may specify. An assistant treasurer shall be a director of the Corporation.

The powers and duties of all other 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.

For greater certainty and regardless of the title employed, no employee or contractor (including solicitor or consultant) of the Corporation shall be deemed to be an officer of the Corporation, unless specifically appointed as such with his or her consent.

13.4 Vacancy in Office

Each officer shall be elected or appointed by the Board immediately following the annual meeting of the Corporation and shall hold office until removed, or the officer's successor is appointed.

The board may remove, whether for cause or without cause, any officer of the Corporation. Unless so removed, an officer shall hold office until the earlier of:

1. The officer's removal by the board;
2. The officer's successor being appointed by the board;
3. The officer's resignation;
4. Such officer ceasing to be a director, if a necessary qualification of appointment; or
5. Such officer's death.

If the office of any officer of the Corporation shall be or become vacant, the directors may, by resolution, appoint an individual to fill such vacancy.

SECTION 14 - PROTECTION OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND OTHERS

14.1 Standard of Care

Every director and officer of the Corporation in exercising such person's powers and discharging such person's duties shall act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and shall exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. Every director and officer of the Corporation shall comply with the Act, the articles and the by-laws.

14.2 Limitation of Liability

Provided that the standard of care required of the director or officer under the Act and the by-laws has been satisfied, no director or officer shall be liable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of any other director or officer or employee, or for joining in any receipt or other act for conformity, or for any loss, damage or expense happening to the Corporation through the insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired for or on behalf of the Corporation, or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the money of the Corporation

shall be invested, or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious acts of any person with whom any of the money, securities or effects of the Corporation shall be deposited, or for any loss occasioned by any error of judgment or oversight on the director's or officer's part, or for any other loss, damage or misfortune which shall happen in the execution of such person's duties of office, unless the same are occasioned by the director or officer's own willful neglect or default or otherwise result from the director or officer's failure to act in accordance with the Act or the Regulations.

14.3 Indemnity of Directors and Officers

Subject to the Act, the Corporation may indemnify a director, or an officer of the Corporation, a former director, officer of the Corporation or another individual who acts or acted at the Corporation's request as a director or officer or in a similar capacity of another entity, and such person's heirs and legal representatives, against all costs, charges and expenses, including an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment, reasonably incurred by such person in respect of any civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action or other proceeding in which the individual is involved because of that association with the Corporation or other entity if:

1. The person acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation or, as the case may be, to the best interests of the other entity for which the individual acted as director or officer or in a similar capacity at the Corporation's request; and
2. In the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, the person had reasonable grounds for believing that the conduct was lawful.

The Corporation may indemnify such person in all such other matters, actions, proceedings and circumstances as may be permitted by the Act or the law. Nothing in this by-law shall limit the right of any person entitled to indemnity to claim indemnity apart from the provisions of this by-law.

14.4 Insurance

Subject to the Act, the Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any person entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation pursuant to subsection 13.3 against any liability incurred by the individual:

1. In the individual's capacity a director or an officer of the Corporation; or
2. In the individual's capacity as a director or officer, or in a similar capacity, of another entity, if the individual acts or acted in that capacity at the Corporation's request.

SECTION 15 – PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

15.1 Appointment of Public Accountant

The members of the Corporation shall, by ordinary resolution at each annual meeting, appoint a public accountant to hold office until the next following annual meeting. The directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of the public accountant. The remuneration of the public accountant may be fixed by ordinary resolution of the members, or if not so fixed, shall be fixed by the board.

SECTION 16 – RULES OF ORDER

16.1 Applicable Rules of Order

The rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the proceedings of the Corporation in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are consistent with this By-law and any other Rules of Order that the Corporation may adopt.

SECTION 17 – DISPUTE RESOLUTION

17.1 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.

17.2 Dispute Resolution Mechanism

In the event that 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 is not resolved in private meetings between the parties, then without prejudice to or in any other way derogating from the rights of the members, directors, officers, committee members, employees or volunteers of the Corporation as set out in the articles, by-laws or the Act, and 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:

1. The dispute or controversy shall first be submitted to a panel of mediators whereby the one party appoints one mediator, the other party (or if applicable the board of the Corporation) appoints one mediator, and the two mediators so appointed jointly appoint a third mediator. The three mediators will then meet with the parties in question in an attempt to mediate a resolution between the parties.
2. The number of mediators may be reduced from three to one or two upon agreement of the parties.
3. 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.

4. 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 arbitrator appointed in accordance with this section shall be borne by such parties as may be determined by the arbitrator.
5. Any mediation or arbitration occurring pursuant to the dispute resolution mechanism of this by-law, shall take place in the municipality where the registered office of the Corporation is situated, or as otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.

SECTION 18 - NOTICES

18.1 Method of Giving Any Notice

Any notice (which term includes any communication or document), other than notice of a meeting of members, required to be given (which term includes sent, delivered or served) pursuant to the Act, the articles, the by-laws or otherwise by the Corporation to a member, director, officer or member of a committee of the board or members or to the public accountant shall be sufficiently given:

1. 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 filed by the Corporation in accordance with section 128 (Notice of directors) or 134 (Notice of change of directors) with Corporations Canada in accordance with the Act;
2. If mailed to such person at such person's recorded address by prepaid ordinary or air mail;
3. If sent to such person by telephonic, electronic or other communication facility at such person's recorded address for that purpose; or
4. 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.

18.2 Invalidity of any Provisions of this By-law

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

18.3 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.

18.4 Waiver of Notice

Any member, director, officer, member of a committee of the board or members or public accountant may waive or abridge the time for any notice required to be given to such person, and such waiver or abridgement, whether given before or after the meeting or other event of which notice is required to be given shall cure any default in the giving or in the time of such notice, as the case may be. Attendance of any such person at a meeting of the board, members, or committee of the board or members is waiver of notice of the meeting, except where such person attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called. Any such waiver or abridgement shall be in writing except a waiver of notice of a meeting of members or of the board or of a committee of the board or members, which may be given in any manner.

SECTION 19 – SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

19.1 Special Resolutions

For greater certainty, a special resolution of the members is required to make any amendment to this By-Law or to the Articles to:

1. change the Corporation's name;
2. change the province in which the Corporation's registered office is situated;
3. add, change or remove any restriction on the activities that the Corporation may carry on;
4. create a new class or group of members;
5. change a condition required for being a member;

6. change the designation of any class or group of members or add, change or remove any rights and conditions of any such class or group;
7. divide any class or group of members into two or more classes or groups and fix the rights and conditions of each class or group;
8. add, change or remove a provision respecting the transfer of membership;
9. Subject to the Act, increase or decrease the number of, or the minimum and maximum number of, directors fixed by the Articles;
10. change the statement of purpose of the Corporation;
11. change the statement concerning the distribution of property remaining on liquidation after the discharge of any liabilities of the Corporation;
12. change the manner of giving notice to members entitled to vote at a meeting of members;
13. change the method of voting by members not in attendance at a meeting of members; or
14. add, change or remove any other provision that is permitted by the Act to be set out in the Articles.

SECTION 20 – AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

20.1 By-law Amendments

Except in respect of matters referred to in section 197(1) of the Act, which require a special resolution of members, the board 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.

SECTION 21 - BY-LAWS AND EFFECTIVE DATE

21.1 Effective Date

This By-law shall come into force when the Corporation is continued under the Act.

21.2 Previous Acts, etc.

All by-laws of the Corporation relating generally to the transaction of the business and affairs of the Corporation, heretofore enacted and now in force are hereby repealed.

No act, thing, document or deed voluntarily done, made or executed under any by-laws of the Corporation hereby repealed prior to the coming into force of this by-law shall be prejudiced or invalidated by the repeal of such by-laws.

All resolutions heretofore passed by the board and not rescinded which, if passed after this by-law comes into force, would have been within the authority of the board, shall continue in full force and effect until duly rescinded by resolution or otherwise.

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