## Special Resolution Example 1

Example: There are 60 lots and 31 lot owners attend, in person or by proxy or via remote communication (31 is the minimum required for a quorum).
If the number of lots is 60,
then: the total number of votes that could be cast at a meeting at which all lot owners are present and entitled to vote is 60
and: $25 \%$ of $60=15$
thus: for the resolution to pass, only 15 votes may be cast against it.
Assuming the meeting has been validly called and 31 of the 60 lot owners are present, then: 16 votes are required for the motion to pass (majority vote), and the motion fails if more than 15 vote against it.

| result of vote | against | for | abstain |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass |  |  |  |
|  | 15 | 16 | 0 |
|  | 15 | $15^{*}$ | 1 |
|  | 16 | 15 | 0 |

* Even though there are only 15 votes against, $15 / 31$ votes in favour is not enough to pass the resolution.


## Special Resolution Example 2

Example: There are 60 lots and 40 lot owners attend, in person or by proxy or via remote communication.

If the number of lots is 60,
then: the total number of votes that could be cast at a meeting at which all lot owners are present and entitled to vote is 60
and: $25 \%$ of $60=15$
thus: for the resolution to pass, only 15 votes may be cast against it.
Assuming the meeting has been validly called and 40 of the 60 lot owners are present,
then: 21 votes are required for the motion to pass (majority vote), and the motion fails if more than 15 vote against it.

| result of vote | against | for | abstain |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pass | 15 | 25 | 0 |
|  | 15 | 21 | 4 |
| Fail | 14 | $20^{*}$ | 6 |
|  | 15 | $20^{* *}$ | 5 |
|  | 16 | 20 | 4 |

* Although there are only 14 votes against, $20 / 40$ votes is not enough to pass the resolution.
** Although there are only 15 votes against, $20 / 40$ votes is not enough to pass the resolution.

