

January 7, 2026

Administrative Review – 25-08-015
Served Personally

Administrative Penalty

10307866 CANADA INC.
o/a SUNNY AUTO SALES
5811 104 STREET NW
EDMONTON, AB
T6H 2K4

Attention: Sunny Arora

Dear Sunny Arora:

**Re: 10307866 Canada Inc. operating as Sunny Auto Sales
– Provincial Automotive Business Licence No. B2026487**

As the Director of Fair Trading (as delegated) (the “Director”), I am writing to you pursuant to Section 158.1(1) of the *Consumer Protection Act* (“CPA”) to provide you with written notice of the Administrative Penalty issued under.

Facts

The evidence before me in relation to this matter consists of the material contained in an Alberta Motor Vehicle Industry Council (“AMVIC”) industry standards department application report (the “Application Report”) prepared by an industry standards officer (“ISO”) and the manager of industry standards. A copy of the Application Report is attached as Schedule “A” to this letter.

Licensee Status

10307866 Canada Inc. o/a Sunny Auto Sales (the “Supplier”) holds an automotive business licence and is licensed to carry on the designated business activities of retail sales and wholesale sales in the Province of Alberta.

Direct communications with the Supplier and its representatives

1. On Oct. 28, 2020, an AMVIC industry standards inspection was completed of the Supplier’s business records. A Findings Letter outlining the inspection findings was completed and sent to the Supplier on Oct. 28, 2020. The Findings Letter outlined some concerns including but not limited to:

- a) Various advertising issues contrary to requirements in Sections 11 and 12 of the Automotive Business Regulation (“ABR”).
 - b) Issues with the completion of and/or disclosure of Mechanical Fitness Assessments (“MFAs”) contrary to Sections 15(1) and 16 of the Vehicle Inspection Regulation (“VIR”).
 - c) A number of the bills of sale (“BOS”) that were reviewed in the deal jackets had issues contrary to Section 31.2 of the ABR.
2. On Oct. 18, 2024, a second AMVIC industry standards inspection was completed at the business location of the Supplier. A Findings Letter outlining the inspection findings was completed and sent to the Supplier on Nov. 19, 2024. The Findings Letter outlined some concerns including but not limited to:
- a) Various advertising issues contrary to requirements in Section 11 of the ABR and Sections 4 and 6 of the Cost of Credit Disclosure Regulation (“COC”).
 - b) The Supplier was not paying warranty remittances in a timely fashion, leaving consumers at risk of being unable to use a warranty they purchased.
 - c) Issues with the disclosure of vehicle history information contrary to Section 31.1 of the ABR.
 - d) A number of the BOS that were reviewed in the deal jackets had issues contrary to Section 31.2 of the ABR.
 - e) Issues with the completion of and/or disclosure of MFAs contrary to Section 15(1) of the VIR.

On Nov. 19, 2024, the Supplier was issued a Warning Letter as a result of the findings identified in the Oct. 18, 2024 inspection.

3. On July 2, 2025, a third AMVIC industry standards inspection was completed on the Supplier. A Findings Letter outlining the inspection findings was completed and sent to the Supplier on July 18, 2025. The Findings Letter outlined some concerns including but not limited to:
- a) The Supplier was not paying warranty remittances in a timely fashion, leaving consumers at risk of being unable to use a warranty they purchased.
 - b) Various advertising issues contrary to in Section 11 of the ABR.
 - c) A number of the BOS that were reviewed in the deal jackets had issues contrary to Section 31.2 of the ABR.
 - d) Issues with the disclosure of vehicle history information contrary to Section 31.1 of the ABR.
 - e) Issues with selling out of province vehicles contrary to requirements in Section 14 of the VIR.
4. The Proposed Administrative Penalty dated Nov. 26, 2025 was served to the Supplier on Nov. 28, 2025. The Proposed Administrative Penalty provided the Supplier an opportunity to make

written representations by Jan. 6, 2026. The Supplier did not submit written representations in response to the Proposed Administrative Penalty.

Applicable Legislation

Automotive Business Regulation

Advertising

Section 11

(2) A business operator must ensure that every advertisement for an automotive business that promotes the use or purchase of goods or services

(m) includes the stock number of the specific vehicle that is advertised as being available for sale at the time the advertisement is placed,

Vehicle history information

Section 31.1

(1) A business operator engaged in automotive sales must disclose the following information in accordance with subsection (2), on the basis of information the business operator knew or ought to have known:

(a) whether the vehicle has been bought back by the manufacturer under the Canadian Motor Vehicle Arbitration Plan;

(b) whether the vehicle has sustained damage caused by fire;

(c) whether the vehicle has sustained damage caused by immersion in liquid to at least the level of the interior floorboards;

(d) whether the vehicle has been used as a police car or an emergency vehicle;

(e) whether the vehicle has been used as a taxi cab or a limousine;

(f) whether the vehicle has been previously owned by a rental vehicle business or used as a rental vehicle on a daily or other short-term basis;

(g) whether the vehicle has, at any time, been assigned a status in one of the following categories under the Vehicle Inspection Regulation (AR 211/2006) or an equivalent status under the laws of another jurisdiction:

(i) salvage motor vehicle;

(ii) non-repairable motor vehicle;

(iii) unsafe motor vehicle;

(h) whether the vehicle has been damaged in an incident or collision where the total cost of repairs fixing the damage exceeded \$3000 and, if the repairs were carried out by the business operator, the total cost of the repairs;

(i) whether the vehicle was registered in any jurisdiction other than Alberta immediately before it was acquired by the business operator and, if so,

(i) the name of the jurisdiction in which the vehicle was previously registered,

(ii) whether the vehicle was required to be inspected prior to registration in Alberta, and

(iii) whether the vehicle passed or failed any required inspections.

- (2)** The business operator must disclose the information required under subsection (1) in a clear and legible manner
- (a) in any online advertisement for the vehicle,
 - (b) on any sales tag affixed to the vehicle, and
 - (c) in writing to the consumer before purchase.

Bill of sale

Section 31.2

- (1)** A business operator engaged in automotive sales must use a bill of sale that includes the following:
- (a) the name and address of the consumer;
 - (b) the number of the government-issued identification that the business operator uses to confirm the identity of the consumer;
 - (c) the name, business address and licence number of the business operator;
 - (d) if a salesperson is acting on behalf of the business operator, the name and registration number of the salesperson;
 - (e) the make, model and model year of the vehicle;
 - (f) the colour and body type of the vehicle;
 - (g) the vehicle identification number of the vehicle;
 - (h) the date that the bill of sale is entered into;
 - (i) the date that the vehicle is to be delivered to the consumer;
 - (j) an itemized list of all applicable fees and charges the consumer is to pay, including, without limitation:
 - (i) charges for transportation of the vehicle;
 - (ii) fees for inspections;
 - (iii) fees for licensing;
 - (iv) charges for warranties;
 - (v) taxes or levies, including GST;
 - (k) the timing for payment by the consumer of the fees and charges under clause (j);
 - (l) an itemized list of the costs of all extra equipment and options sold to the consumer in connection with the vehicle or installed on the vehicle at the time of sale;
 - (m) the total cost of the vehicle, which must include the fees, charges and costs listed under clauses (j) and (l);
 - (n) the down payment or deposit paid by the consumer, if any, and the balance remaining to be paid;
 - (o) if the consumer is trading in another vehicle to the business operator in connection with the purchase of the vehicle,
 - (i) information about the vehicle being traded in, and
 - (ii) the value of the trade-in allowance incorporated into the cost of purchase of the vehicle;
 - (p) the balance of any outstanding loan that is incorporated into the cost of purchase of the vehicle;

- (q) if, in connection with the purchase of the vehicle, the business operator enters into a credit agreement with the consumer or arranges a credit agreement for the consumer, the disclosure statement required under Part 9 of the Act;
 - (r) an itemized list of any items or inducements the business operator agrees to provide with the vehicle at no extra charge;
 - (s) the odometer reading of the vehicle at the time the bill of sale is entered into, if the vehicle has an odometer and the odometer reading is available to the business operator;
 - (t) the maximum odometer reading of the vehicle at the time of delivery to the consumer if the vehicle has an odometer and
 - (i) the odometer reading is not available to the business operator at the time the bill of sale is entered into, or
 - (ii) the vehicle is a new, specifically identified vehicle;
 - (u) any mechanical fitness assessment that has been issued under the Vehicle Inspection Regulation (AR 211/2006);
 - (v) any disclosure statement or documentation respecting a vehicle's previous use, history or condition, including disclosure statements or documentation required under the laws of another jurisdiction;
 - (w) a declaration that the business operator has disclosed to the consumer the information required under section 31.1.
- (2) the business operator must ensure that all restrictions, limitations, and conditions imposed on the consumer under the bill of sale are stated in a clear and comprehensible manner.

Vehicle Inspection Regulation

Sale of out of province motor vehicle

Section 14

A person shall not sell a motor vehicle that is an out of province motor vehicle unless, before the sale,

- (a) the person provides the buyer with a subsisting out of province motor vehicle inspection certificate for the motor vehicle, or
- (b) the person provides the buyer with a written statement advising that the motor vehicle is an out of province motor vehicle for which there is no subsisting out of province motor vehicle inspection certificate.

Consumer Protection Act

Unfair practices

Section 6

- (3) It is an unfair practice for a supplier
 - (a) to enter into a consumer transaction if the supplier knows or ought to know that the consumer is unable to receive any reasonable benefit from the goods or services;

Consumer Protection Act

Interpretation of documents

Section 4

If a consumer and a supplier enter into a consumer transaction, or an individual enters into a contract with a licensee and the licensee agrees to supply something to the individual in the normal course of the licensee's business, and

- (a) all or any part of the transaction or contract is evidenced by a document provided by the supplier or licensee, and
- (b) a provision of the document is ambiguous,

the provision must be interpreted against the supplier or licensee, as the case may be.

Administrative Penalties

Notice of administrative penalty

Section 158.1

- (1) If the Director is of the opinion that a person
- (a) has contravened a provision of this Act or the regulations, or
 - (b) has failed to comply with a term or condition of a licence issued under this Act or the regulations,

the Director may, by notice in writing given to the person, require the person to pay to the Crown an administrative penalty in the amount set out in the notice.

(2) Where a contravention or a failure to comply continues for more than one day, the amount set out in the notice of administrative penalty under subsection (1) may include a daily amount for each day or part of a day on which the contravention or non-compliance occurs or continues.

(3) The amount of an administrative penalty, including any daily amounts referred to in subsection (2), must not exceed \$100 000.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), a notice of administrative penalty shall not be given more than 3 years after the day on which the contravention or non-compliance occurred.

(5) Where the contravention or non-compliance occurred in the course of a consumer transaction or an attempt to enter into a consumer transaction, a notice of administrative penalty may be given within 3 years after the day on which the consumer first knew or ought to have known of the contravention or non-compliance but not more than 8 years after the day on which the contravention or non-compliance occurred.

Right to make representations

Section 158.2

Before imposing an administrative penalty in an amount of \$500 or more, the Director shall

- (a) advise the person, in writing, of the Director's intent to impose the administrative penalty and the reasons for it, and
- (b) provide the person with an opportunity to make representations to the Director.

Vicarious liability Section 166

For the purposes of this Act, an act or omission by an employee or agent of a person is deemed also to be an act or omission of the person if the act or omission occurred

- (a) in the course of the employee's employment with the person, or
- (b) in the course of the agent's exercising the powers or performing the duties on behalf of the person under their agency relationship.

Analysis – Did the Supplier fail to comply with the provisions of the CPA, ABR and VIR?

An AMVIC industry standards inspection was completed on Oct. 28, 2020. The inspection findings were discussed with the Supplier and a Findings Letter was emailed to the Supplier on Oct. 28, 2020. A number of legislative breaches were identified.

A second AMVIC industry standards inspection was completed on Oct. 18, 2024. The inspection findings were discussed with the Supplier and a Findings Letter was emailed to the Supplier on Nov. 19, 2024. A number of legislative breaches were identified. On Nov. 19, 2024, the Supplier was issued a Warning Letter as a result of the findings identified in the Oct. 18, 2024 inspection.

On July 2, 2025 a third AMVIC industry standards inspection was completed on the Supplier. A Findings Letter outlining the inspection findings was completed and sent to the Supplier on July 18, 2025. Based on the facts outlined by in the Application Report and supporting documents (see Schedule "A"), I will be considering the alleged breaches from the 2025 AMVIC industry standards inspection.

A. Advertisements Missing Stock Numbers (11(2)(m) ABR)

The vehicles advertised at the Supplier's place of business (see Schedule "A"; Exhibit 12) were reviewed by the ISO. The advertisements must include the stock number as required by Section 11(2)(m) of the ABR. During the inspection, photographs of the sales tags affixed to the vehicles were taken by the ISO however, the photos in front of the Director are not clear enough to confirm whether the required stock numbers were listed or not.

Based on the evidence put forward, the Director is unable to determine whether or not the Supplier listed the required stock number and therefore, there is insufficient evidence to determine if there has been a breach of Section 11(2)(m) of the ABR.

B. Bill of Sale Issues (31.2(1) ABR)

On Oct. 31, 2018, legislation was put into effect with regards to BOS requirements. Between Sept. 25, 2018 and Nov. 6, 2018, AMVIC sent out a number of industry bulletins, updated the AMVIC website with information regarding the legislative amendments, sent multiple bulletins to inform the industry and the public regarding the changes, updated social media regularly, sent out a special edition of the IMPACT newsletter to the industry regarding the legislative changes and all AMVIC employees had an email

signature attached to staff emails regarding the legislative changes. These are just a few of the initiatives that AMVIC took to ensure all licensees were advised of the legislative changes that were coming into effect on Oct. 31, 2018 regarding the BOS.

In reviewing the documentation before me, relating to the most recent inspection conducted on July 2, 2025, it is noted that the Supplier continues to not comply with the rather straightforward legislation when completing their BOS, despite previous inspections and education.

The BOS for Stock No. 710 (see Schedule "A"; Exhibit 13) was missing the delivery date as required by Section 31.2(1)(i) of the ABR and the BOS for Stock No. 667 (see Schedule "A"; Exhibit 17) was missing the salesperson registration number as required by Section 31.2(1)(d) of the ABR.

In accordance with Section 31.2(1)(j) of the ABR the BOS must include an itemized list of all application fees and charges the consumer is to pay. The Supplier's BOS' in relation to Stock No. 078 and Stock No. 059 (see Schedule "A"; Exhibit 16) indicate "2.9% Fees" and "Customer paid 2.9% Fee Mastercard Fee" respectively under the "REMARKS" section of the BOS. While the BOS' indicates a 2.9 percent fee, it does not itemize the amount of the fee on the BOS as required by Section 31.2(1)(j) of the ABR. In accordance with Section 31.2(1)(m) of the ABR, the BOS must include the total cost of the vehicle, which must include the fees, charges and costs listed under clauses (j) and (l) of Section 31.2(1) of the ABR. As the BOS does not indicate the cost of the 2.9 percent fee on the BOS, the total cost of the vehicle is ambiguous as it is not clear if the 2.9 percent fee is included in the total cost nor is the amount of the fee indicated on the BOS. In accordance with Section 4 of the CPA, if a provision of a document is ambiguous in a consumer transaction, the provision must be interpreted against the Supplier.

Based on the evidence before me, on a balance of probabilities, I find the Supplier has breached Section 31.2(1) of the ABR.

C. Unfair Practices (6(3)(a) CPA)

During the 2025 inspection, the ISO identified that the Supplier is selling third party warranties for the vehicles. ISO performed a search in the open database for licensed agencies in Alberta Insurance Council ("AIC") and at the time of the search, the Supplier was not licensed with AIC to sell warranties (see Schedule "A"; Exhibit 11). In addition, the ISO reviewed the "Statement Of Account" from "Global Warranty Protection (WC) Corporation" dated June 30, 2025 (see Schedule "A"; Exhibit 18). The "Statement Of Account" is dated June 30, 2025 and shows outstanding consumer warranty remittances from April 2, 2025 for three vehicles. The outstanding fees are \$682.50 due by April 2, 2025, \$754.95 due by April 30, 2025 and \$682.5 due by May 15, 2025, totalling \$2,119.95.

Section 6(3)(a) of the CPA states that it is an unfair practice for a supplier to enter into a consumer transaction if the supplier knows or ought to know that the consumer is unable to receive any reasonable benefit from the goods or services. Based on the evidence before the Director, the Supplier has sold consumers warranties without being properly licensed with AIC and has not remitted the money paid by consumers to the warranty company, which is concerning to the Director. If the

warranty premiums are not remitted to the warranty company, it puts consumers at risk of not having access to the warranty they paid for should they need to use it.

There is no evidence currently before the Director that a consumer was unable to receive reasonable benefit from the warranties purchased from the Supplier. Section 6 of the CPA deals with unfair practices. The evidence before the Director demonstrates potential or perceived harm to the consumer but does not demonstrate actual harm or that the consumer did not or could not have received reasonable benefit from the warranty. The Director has no evidence currently available that the warranty company would not honour the warranty despite the shortcomings of the Supplier. AMVIC does not regulate the selling of warranties and ensuring the Supplier has the appropriate licence from AIC or the remittance of the warranty premiums. The role of the ISO is for compliance and education, they do not complete investigations and therefore, they do not take statements from consumers or the warranty companies that demonstrate the warranty company would not be willing to honour the warranties sold by the Supplier. In this circumstance, without the additional evidence demonstrating the warranty company was or would be unwilling to honour the warranty sold, the Director does not have sufficient evidence to determine if there has been a breach of Section 6(3)(a) of the CPA.

D. Vehicle History Information (31.1 ABR)

Section 31.1 of the ABR specifies the vehicle history information that must be disclosed to a consumer and also states that the vehicle history information must be disclosed in any online advertisement, on any sales tag affixed to the vehicle and in writing to the consumer before purchase.

During the 2025 inspection, the ISO reviewed the deal jacket for Stock No. 556 and identified that the vehicle history checklist did not disclose the vehicle was previously used as a rental (see Schedule "A"; Exhibit 19). In reviewing the evidence provided in the Application Report, the Supplier completed a "*Vehicle history checklist*" which indicated the vehicle was never owned by rental business or used as a rental vehicle. In the deal jacket, the Supplier only maintained a copy of the first page of the Carfax in relation to the vehicle, which has a report date of Nov. 11, 2024. The ISO completed a Carfax search on July 2, 2025 which revealed the vehicle has previously been a rental vehicle.

Given the documents maintained by the Supplier in their deal jacket, the Director cannot demonstrate the consumer was informed that the vehicle was a rental vehicle. The Carfax included in the deal jacket is not complete and does not include the pages which indicate the vehicle was a rental. In addition, the "*Vehicle history checklist*" indicated the vehicle was not a rental vehicle or ever owned by a rental business. In accordance with Section 4 of the CPA, if a provision of a document is ambiguous in a consumer transaction, the provision must be interpreted against the Supplier.

Section 31.1(1)(f) of the ABR requires the Supplier to disclose whether the vehicle has been previously owned by a rental vehicle business or used as a rental vehicle on a daily or other short-term basis. Based on the evidence currently before the Director, there is no documentation that demonstrates the Supplier advised the consumer the vehicle had been previously used as a rental vehicle. The Director finds that on a balance of probabilities, the Supplier has breached Section 31.1 of the ABR.

E. Out of Province Inspection Issues (14 VIR)/ General Code of Conduct (12(o) ABR)

Section 14 of the VIR states that a Supplier shall not sell a motor vehicle that is an out of province motor vehicle unless, before the sale, they either:

- (a) the person provides the buyer with a subsisting out of province motor vehicle inspection certificate for the motor vehicle, or
- (b) the person provides the buyer with a written statement advising that the motor vehicle is an out of province motor vehicle for which there is no subsisting out of province motor vehicle inspection certificate.

The deal jacket for Stock No. 969 did not contain an out of province motor vehicle inspection certificate or evidence that the consumer was provided a written statement advising them that the motor vehicle is an out of province motor vehicle for which there is no subsisting out of province motor vehicle inspection certificate as required by Section 14 of the VIR (see Schedule "A"; Exhibit 20). According to the first page of the Carfax report contained in the deal jacket, the vehicle had been last registered in Saskatchewan.

Based on the evidence before me, on a balance of probabilities, I find the Supplier has breached Section 14 of the VIR and Section 12(o) of the ABR.

F. Other Considerations

In addition to the individual education AMVIC provided the Supplier in the form of the Findings Letters provided after each AMVIC industry standards inspection, AMVIC has issued industry bulletins and newsletters over the past two years explaining advertising regulations to educate the automotive industry as a whole. As a licensed member of the automotive industry, the Supplier would have received the AMVIC industry bulletins and newsletters, and in the opinion of the Director, is expected to have reviewed these education bulletins and newsletters to ensure their business practices are in compliance.

There exists an onus on the Supplier to do their due diligence and ensure they are complying with the legislation that governs the regulated industry they have chosen to be a member of. The Supreme Court of British Columbia in *Windmill Auto Sales & Detailing Ltd. v. Registrar of Motor Dealers, 2014 BCSC 903* addressed the issue of the onus and responsibility the Supplier has when operating within a regulated industry. The court at paragraph 59 stated:

"In my view, it is incumbent upon a party that operates within a regulated industry to develop at least a basic understanding of the regulatory regime, including its obligations under the regime, as well as the obligations, and the authority, of the regulator."

The Supplier's business practices discussed above leverages the Supplier's knowledge and position, and does not foster a level playing field between the consumer and the Supplier, leading to financial harm to

consumers. It further concerns the Director that the Supplier has continued to breach rather straightforward legislation, to the financial detriment of consumers, despite the education provided by AMVIC.

The aggravating factors in this matter include the continued non-compliance with the rather straightforward requirements of the legislation despite education provided to the Supplier.

This Administrative Penalty is taking into account the number and seriousness of the contraventions of the legislation found during the third inspection and the aggravating factors listed above.

The amount of the Administrative Penalty cannot be viewed as a cost of doing business but rather as a deterrent for continuing to engage in non-compliant business practices.

Action

In accordance with Section 158.1(a) of the CPA and based on the above facts, I am requiring that 10307866 Canada Inc. o/a Sunny Auto Sales pay an Administrative Penalty. This is based on my opinion that 10307866 Canada Inc. o/a Sunny Auto Sales has contravened Sections 12(o), 31.1 and 31.2 of the ABR and Section 14 of the VIR.

Taking into consideration all the evidence currently before the Director, the amount of the Administrative Penalty is **\$1,500**.

The amount takes into consideration the factors outlined in Section 2 of the Administrative Penalties (*Consumer Protection Act*) Regulation, AR 135/2013 and the principles referenced in *R v Cotton Felts Ltd., (1982), 2 C.C.C (3d) 287 (Ont. C.A.)* as being applicable to fines levied under regulatory legislation related to public welfare including consumer protection legislation. In particular the Director took into account:

1. The harm on the persons adversely affected by the contraventions or failure to comply;
2. The economic benefit derived from the contraventions or failure to comply;
3. Administrative Penalties issued in similar circumstances;
4. The maximum penalty under Section 158.1(3) of the CPA of \$100,000; and
5. The deterrent effect of the penalty.

The amount of the Administrative Penalty is \$1,500.

Pursuant to Section 3 of the Administrative Penalties (*Consumer Protection Act*) Regulation, you are required to submit payment within **thirty (30) days** of the date of service of this notice. Failure to pay the Administrative Penalty will result in a review of the licence status. Payment may be made payable to the **“Government of Alberta” and sent to AMVIC** at:

Suite 303, 9945 – 50th Street
Edmonton, AB T6A 0L4.

If payment has not been received in this time period, the Notice may be filed in the Court of King's Bench and enforced as a judgement of that Court pursuant to Section 158.4 of the CPA and further disciplinary action will be considered.

Section 179 of the CPA allows a person who has been served a notice of Administrative Penalty to appeal the penalty. To appeal the penalty, the person must serve the Minister of Service Alberta and Red Tape Reduction

Minister of Service Alberta and Red Tape Reduction
103 Legislature Building
10800 - 97 Avenue NW
Edmonton, AB
Canada T5K 2B6

with a notice of appeal within **thirty (30) days** after receiving the notice of Administrative Penalty. The appeal notice must contain your name, your address for service, details of the decision being appealed and your reasons for appealing.

Pursuant to Section 180(4) of the CPA, service of a notice of appeal operates to stay the Administrative Penalty until the appeal board renders its decision on the appeal or the appeal is withdrawn.

Under Section 4 of the Administrative Penalties (*Consumer Protection Act*) Regulation, the fee for appealing an Administrative Penalty is the lesser of \$1,000 or half the amount of the penalty. As such, the fee for an appeal of this Administrative Penalty, should you choose to file one, would be \$1,000. Should you choose to appeal this Administrative Penalty, you must send the appeal fee to the Minister of Service Alberta and Red Tape Reduction at the above noted address, made payable to the "Government of Alberta".

Yours truly,

"original signed by"

Alberta Motor Vehicle Industry Council (AMVIC)
Katie Lockton, Deputy Registrar
Director of Fair Trading (as Delegated)

KL/ks
Encl.

cc: [REDACTED], Manager of Industry Standards, AMVIC