



## **PART 1: PRELIMINARY**

### **1. Application of these rules**

These rules are the rules of THE BOWER REUSE AND REPAIR CENTRE CO-OPERATIVE LTD (a non-distributing and non-share issuing co-operative).

### **2. Definitions**

(1) In these rules:

**active member** means a member who is in active membership within the provisions of Rule 4 (Part 2 Membership).

**auditor** means the auditor or auditors for the time being of the co-operative pursuant to Rule 58 (Part 7 Accounting and Financial Matters).

**ballot paper** means a ballot paper in paper or electronic form.

**bank account** includes an account with a credit union or building society registered under the Financial Institutions (NSW) Code into which the co-operative monies may be paid.

**basic minimum financial statement** means the financial statement required of a small co-operative under the National Regulations.

**board** means the board of the co-operative.

**CNL** is a reference to the Co-operatives National Law as applying in this jurisdiction.

**director** means a director of the co-operative.

**financial year** means the financial year of the co-operative as specified in Rule 55 (Part 7 Accounting and Financial Matters).

**member** means a member of the co-operative.

**member director** and **non-member director**—see section 174 of the Law and rule 37.

**special resolution** means a resolution passed in accordance with Rule 35 (Part 3 General Meetings, Resolutions and Voting).

**standard postal times** means the times when properly addressed and prepaid letters would be delivered in the ordinary course of postal services.

**the co-operative or The Bower Co-operative** means the Bower Reuse and Repair Centre Co-operative Ltd.

**the Law** means the Co-operatives National Law as applying in this jurisdiction.

**the National Regulations** means the Co-operatives National Regulations as applying in this jurisdiction.

(2) Except so far as the contrary intention appears in these rules, words and expressions used in these rules have the same meanings as they have, from time to time, in the Law or relevant provisions of the Law.

### **3. Name of the co-operative (CNL ss220–222 & 224)**

The name of the co-operative is THE BOWER REUSE AND REPAIR CENTRE CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

### **3A Objects**

The objects of the co-operative are to protect and enhance the natural environment, particularly aspects of the environment affected by waste generation and landfill by:

- i) Avoiding and reducing the amount of waste going to landfill.
- ii) Raising awareness of the value of waste avoidance and reduction through resource recovery, reuse, repair and recycling.
- iii) Generating employment opportunities and skills training in the community.
- iv) Providing affordable goods sourced from the waste stream to lowincome earners and other disadvantaged groups in the community.
- v) Encouraging community awareness of environmentally responsible design and manufacture.
- vi) Advocating for longlife design, repairable products and the use of sustainable, recyclable materials for appliances and furnishings.
- vii) Providing benefits to the community via these objects.
- viii) Involving the community in the development and achievement of these objects.

## **PART 2: MEMBERSHIP**

### **Division 1: Membership generally**

#### **4. Active membership provisions (CNL ss112(2), 144, 148 & 156–166)**

##### **(1) Primary activities**

For the purposes of Part 2.6 of the Law, the primary activity of the co-operative is to operate a re-use and repair centre which recovers, repairs and re-sells goods diverted from the waste stream and to educate the community about waste reduction.

##### **(2) Active membership requirements**

A member must:

- (a) Pay the annual membership fee per Schedule 1 (Membership Fees) which shall not exceed \$40 in any financial year; and
- (b) During the course of each financial year (also the membership year), either:
  - (i) Donate goods for sale to the Bower to a value of at least \$2; or
  - (ii) Purchase goods from the Bower to a value of at least \$2; or
  - (iii) Promote and assist with the activities of the Bower in a voluntary capacity for a period of at least one hour,

to establish and maintain active membership of the co-operative (see also rule 6).

**Note.** Failure to maintain active membership may lead to cancellation of membership (see rule 16).

## **5. Qualifications for membership (CNL s112)**

(1) Individuals, groups of two or more people as household members and organizations qualify for membership of the co-operative if the person, persons or organisation:

- (a) are able to use or contribute to the services of the co-operative,
- (b) agree with the aims and objectives of the co-operative,
- (c) will abide by these Rules and the Policies of the Co-operative (as amended from time to time).

(2) Organisation and household membership are exercised in the same manner as a single membership, by one nominated person as the representative of the household membership or organisation. All other rules pertaining to membership shall apply equally to household and organisation members, unless otherwise stated in these rules.

## **6. Entry fees and regular subscriptions (CNL s124)**

(1) The entry fee for an application for membership is the equivalent of the full year's periodic membership fee, or half of a full year's fee should a new applicant apply to join after December 31 but before the end of the financial year.

(2) The regular subscription (also known as a periodic membership fee) is to be considered by the Board, must make provision for concession, and is payable on 1 July of each year. The periodic membership fee is to be recommended by the Board to the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and determined by the AGM.

(3) Current membership fees are described in Schedule 1 to these rules.

## **7. Membership applications**

- (1) Applications for membership must be lodged at the registered office in the application form approved by the board, and should be accompanied by payment of any applicable entry fee or subscription set under rule 6.
- (2) Every application must be considered by the board.
- (3) If the board approves the application, the applicant's name and any other information required under the Law must be entered in the register of members within 28 days of the board's approval, and their name is to be included in the Minutes of the meeting of the board at which approved.
- (4) The applicant must be notified in writing (including by electronic communication) of the entry in the register and the applicant is then entitled to the privileges attaching to membership.
- (5) The board may, at its discretion, refuse an application for membership.
- (6) The board need not assign reasons for the refusal. On refusal any amounts accompanying the application for membership must be refunded within 28 days without interest.
- (7) Applications for membership may be made on any business day or on-line, but the board will not approve new memberships less than one calendar month before the Annual General Meeting of the co-operative, until after the Annual General Meeting.

## **8. Cessation of membership (CNL s117)**

Persons or organisations cease to be members in either of the following circumstances:

- (a) if the membership ceases in any circumstances specified in section 117 of the Law;
- (b) if the member no longer qualifies for membership under rule 5.

## **9. Expulsion of members (CNL s117)**

- (1) A member may be expelled from the co-operative by special resolution to the effect:
  - (a) that the member has seriously or repeatedly failed to discharge the member's obligations to the co-operative under these rules or a contract entered into with the co-operative under section 125 of the Law; or
  - (b) that the member has acted in a way that has:
    - i) prevented or hindered the co-operative in carrying out its primary activity or one or more of its primary activities; or
    - ii) brought the co-operative into disrepute; or

iii) been contrary to one or more of the co-operative principles as described in section 10 of the Law and has caused the co-operative harm.

(2) Written notice of the proposed special resolution must be given to the member at least 28 days before the date of the meeting at which the special resolution is to be moved, and the member must be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard at the meeting.

(3) At the general meeting when the special resolution for expulsion is proposed the following procedures apply:

- (a) at the meeting, the member must be afforded a full opportunity to be heard and is entitled to call witnesses and cross-examine witnesses called against the member;
- (b) if the member fails to attend at the time and place mentioned, without reasonable excuse, the member's alleged conduct must be considered and the co-operative may decide on the evidence before it, despite the absence of the member;
- (c) once the alleged conduct is considered, the co-operative may decide to expel the member concerned;
- (d) the co-operative must not make a decision on the alleged conduct or on expulsion, except by vote by secret ballot of the members present, in person and entitled to vote;
- (e) a motion for the decision is not taken to be passed unless two-thirds of the members present, in person vote in favour of the motion.

(4) Expulsion of one household member means expulsion of all members holding membership jointly with the expelled member.

(5) Expulsion of a member organisation means that the expelled organisation's representation and involvement in the co-operative's affairs must cease. This shall not preclude individuals from that organisation seeking membership in other categories.

(6) An expelled member must not be re-admitted as a member unless the re-admission is approved by special resolution.

## **10. Resignation of members (CNL s117)**

A member may resign from a co-operative by giving one month's notice in writing in the form approved by the board.

## **11. Monetary consequences of expulsion or resignation (CNL s128)**

(1) If a member is expelled or resigns from the co-operative, all amounts owing by the former member to the co-operative become immediately payable in full.

(2) Subject to section 128 of the Law, payment to the expelled or resigning member of any amount owing by the co-operative to the former member:

- (a) must be made at the time decided by the board but within one year from the date of expulsion or resignation; or
- (b) may be applied at the time decided by the board, but within one year from the date of expulsion or resignation, in the manner set out in section 128 of the Law, if there is agreement by the board and former member or if the board considers that repayment would adversely affect the financial position of the co-operative.

## **12. Suspension of members**

(1) The co-operative may suspend a member for not more than one year, who does any of the following:

- (a) contravenes any of these rules;
- (b) fails to discharge obligations to the co-operative, whether under these rules or a contract;
- (c) acts detrimentally to the interests of the co-operative.

(2) In order to suspend a member, the procedure for expulsion of a member set out in rule 9 is to be followed as if references to expulsion were references to suspension.

(3) During the period of suspension, the member:

- (a) loses any rights (including the right to vote) arising as a result of membership; and
- (b) is not entitled to a refund, rebate, relief or credit for membership fees paid, or payable, to the co-operative; and
- (c) remains liable for any fine that may be imposed.

## **Division 2: Dispute resolution**

### **13. Disputes and mediation (CNL s129)**

(1) The grievance procedure set out in this rule applies to disputes under these rules between:

- (a) a member and another member; or
- (b) a member (including a former member) and the co-operative.

(2) If a dispute arises, a party cannot commence any court or arbitration proceedings relating to the dispute unless it has complied with the provisions of this rule, except where a person seeks urgent interlocutory relief.

(3) The parties to the dispute must meet and discuss the matter in dispute, and, if possible, resolve the dispute within 14 days of:

(a) the dispute coming to the attention of each party; or

(b) a party giving notice, to each of the other parties involved, of the dispute or grievance.

(4) If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute at the meeting, or if a party fails to attend that meeting, the parties must, as soon as is practicable, hold a meeting in the presence of a mediator.

(5) The mediator is, where possible, to be a person chosen by agreement between the parties, but in the absence of agreement between the parties:

(a) for a dispute between a member and another member, a person appointed by the board; or

(b) for a dispute between a member (including a former member) and the co-operative, a person appointed by a mediation service accredited by the Australian Mediation Association).

(6) The mediator may (but need not) be a member of the co-operative, unless the member is a party to the dispute.

(7) The parties to the dispute must, in good faith, attempt to settle the dispute by mediation.

(8) The mediator, in conducting the mediation, must:

(a) give the parties to the mediation process every opportunity to be heard; and

(b) allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and

(c) ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties to the dispute throughout the mediation process.

(9) The mediator cannot determine the dispute.

(10) The mediation must be confidential and without prejudice.

(11) The costs of the mediation are to be shared equally between the parties unless otherwise agreed.

(12) Nothing in this rule applies to any dispute as to the construction or effect of any mortgage or contract contained in any document other than these rules.

(13) Nothing in this rule applies to any dispute involving the expulsion or suspension of a member or the imposition of a fine.

(14) If the mediation process does not result in the dispute being resolved, each party may seek to resolve the dispute in accordance with the Law or otherwise at law.

**Note.** Section 130 of the Law applies if mediation does not resolve the dispute.

### **Division 3: Members' liability**

#### **14. Fines payable by members (CNL ss56 & 126)**

(1) The board may impose on a member a maximum fine of \$ 500 for a contravention of these rules.

(2) A fine must not be imposed on a member under subrule (1) unless:

- (a) written notice of intention to impose the fine and the reason for it has been given to the member; and
- (b) the member has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear before the board in person (with or without witnesses), or to send to the board a written statement, to show cause why the fine should not be imposed.

#### **15. Liability of members to co-operatives (CNL ss117(2) & 121)**

(1) A member, including a member organisation, is liable to the co-operative for the amount, if any, unpaid by the member in respect of entry fees and regular subscriptions, together with any charges or fines, payable by the member to the co-operative under these rules.

(2) Household members are jointly and severally liable for any amount unpaid in respect of items mentioned in subrule (1).

### **Division 4: Member cancellations**

#### **16. Forfeiture and cancellations—inactive members (CNL ss156–163)**

The board must declare the membership of a member cancelled if:

- (a) the whereabouts of the member are not presently known to the co-operative and have not been known to the co-operative for a continuous period of at least two years; or
- (b) the member is not presently active and has not been active within the meaning of rule 4 in the past two subscription periods, or two calendar years, whichever is the lesser.

### **Division 5: Deceased or incapacitated members**

#### **17. Value of interest of deceased member (CNL ss102–105)**

**Note.** Membership ceases on death (see section 117 of the Law and rule 8). Sections 102–104 of the Law deal with the transfer of shares and other interests on death. Section 105 of the Law requires the rules to determine the value of the deceased member's interest.

The value of the interest of a deceased member is the amount that would have been payable to the member if the member had resigned and includes any prepayments of regular subscriptions or other fees less any amounts owing to the co-operative by the member.

#### **18. Rights and liabilities of members under bankruptcy or mental incapacity**

(1) If a person's or organisation's membership ceases because of bankruptcy or insolvency, the value of the person's or organisation's membership interest calculated in accordance with rule 17 may be transferred to the Official Trustee in Bankruptcy or dealt with in accordance with Australian law.

(2) A person appointed under a law of a State or Territory to administer the estate of a member who, through mental or physical infirmity, is incapable of managing his or her affairs, may be registered as the holder of the member's interest in the co-operative and the rights and liabilities of membership vest in that person during the period of the appointment.

(3) Upon application by a person appointed to manage the affairs of a member referred to in sub-rule (2), the board may decide to suspend some or all active membership obligations if there are grounds to believe that the member's physical or mental infirmity is temporary.

### **Division 6: Transfer of securities other than shares**

#### **19. Transfer and transmission of debentures**

(1) On the written request of the transferor (the giver) of a debenture, the co-operative must enter in the appropriate register the name of the transferee (the receiver) in the same way and on the same conditions as if the application for entry were made by the transferee.

(2) If the co-operative refuses to register a transfer of debentures, it must, within 28 days after the date on which the transfer was lodged with it, send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

(3) An instrument of transfer of a debenture must be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee. The transferor is taken to remain the holder of the debenture until the debenture in the name of the transferee is entered in the register of debentures.

(4) The board may decline to recognise an instrument of debenture and may decline to register a debenture unless:

- (a) a fee of \$100 (or a lesser amount decided by the board) is paid to the co-operative for the transfer of registration; and
- (b) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the relevant debenture(s) and any other evidence the board reasonably requires (in particular, evidence showing the right of the transferor to make the transfer); and
- (c) any government stamp duty payable is paid.

(5) Debentures must be transferred in the following form or in a form approved by the board:

I, A.B. (the transferor) of ..... in the State/Territory of

..... in consideration of the sum of \$ ..... paid

to me by C.D (the transferee), of ..... in the State of

..... transfer to the transferee the debenture(s)

numbered ..... to be held by the transferee, the transferee's executors, administrators and assigns, subject to any conditions on which I hold the debenture(s) and any other conditions being terms of the transfer of the debenture(s).

And I, the transferee, agree to take the debenture(s) subject to the conditions mentioned.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 20 .....

Signed by ..... transferor.

In the presence of ..... witness.

Signed by..... transferee.

In the presence of ..... witness.

## **20. Issue of CCUs (Co-operative Capital Units) [CNL ss345–354]**

The Bower will not under its current non-distributing and non-share issuing Co-operative structure issue Co-operative Capital Units (CCUs).

## **21. Transfer and transmission of CCUs**

The Bower will not under its current non-distributing and non-share issuing Co-operative structure issue Co-operative Capital Units (CCUs).

## **PART 3: GENERAL MEETINGS, RESOLUTIONS AND VOTING**

### **22. Annual General Meeting (CNL s252)**

An Annual General Meeting must be held each year, at a place and on a date and a time decided by the board, within 5 months after the close of the financial year of the co-operative or within the further time allowed by the Registrar.

**Table 1. Guidance Timeline for Annual General Meeting**

<b>30 June</b>	<b>End of Financial Year</b>	<b>Rule 55</b>
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AGM minus 45 days	Notice to members of Board Directors retiring at AGM and call for nominations for Board election – notice to members of Directors’ rights and obligations	Rule 39(5)
AGM minus 45 days	Any member resolution (ordinary or special) must be submitted in writing to the Co-operative	Rule 24 (6)
AGM minus one calendar month	Closure of new member approvals	Rule 7 (7)
AGM minus 30 days	Close of nominations for Board of Directors	Rule 39 (5)
AGM minus 21 days	Notice of Special Resolution given 21 days before AGM	Rule 35
AGM minus 14 days	Notice of meeting must be given 14 days before AGM [including list of nominations for Board of directors: Rule 39 (5)]	Rule 24 (1)
AGM minus one day	Proxy Votes must be registered with the Returning Officer by close of business the day before the AGM	Rule 32
AGM	The AGM must be held by 5 months after the end of the financial year (30 November)	Rule 22

### **23. Members’ power to requisition a general meeting (CNL s257)**

(1) The board may, whenever it considers appropriate, call a Special General Meeting of the co-operative.

(2) The board must call a general meeting of the co-operative on the requisition in writing by members who together are able to cast at least 20% of the total number of votes able to be cast at a meeting of the co-operative.

(3) The provisions of section 257 of the Law apply to a meeting requisitioned by members.

**Note.** The board is not required to call a general meeting of members to consider matters that are not matters for decision by the members in general meeting.

### **24. Notice of general meetings (CNL ss239, 254 & 611)**

(1) At least 14 days’ notice of a general meeting (not including the day on which the notice is served or taken to be served, but including the day for which notice is given) must be given.

**Note 1.** If there is to be a special resolution proposed at the meeting, there is a requirement for at least 21 days’ notice of the special resolution.

**Note 2.** If there is a resolution proposed for the removal of a director, section 180 of the Law requires special notice of the resolution and 21 days notice of the meeting.

(2) Notice must be given to each member of the co-operative and any other persons who are, under these rules or the Law, entitled to receive notices from the co-operative.

(3) The notice must state the place, day and hour of the meeting and include ordinary business as specified in rule 25 and, for special business, the general nature of any special business.

(4) The notice must also include any business members have notified their intention to move at the meeting under subrule (6) (but only if the members' notification has been made under these rules and within time).

(5) The notice must be served in the manner provided in the Law or rule 54.

**Note 1.** Section 611 of the Law makes provision for the service of notices on members of the co-operative. Rule 54 makes additional provision for notice by electronic transmission.

**Note 2.** Non-receipt of the notice does not invalidate the proceedings at the general meeting.

(6) Members who together are able to cast at least 10% of the total number of votes that are able to be cast at a meeting of the co-operative and who have a resolution to submit to a general meeting must give written notice of it to the co-operative at least 45 days before the day of the meeting.

**Note.** This does not prevent an individual member from requesting that the board propose a particular resolution at the next meeting.

## **25. Business of general meetings**

(1) The ordinary business of the Annual General Meeting of a small co-operative must be:

(a) to confirm minutes of the last preceding general meeting (whether annual or special); and

(b) to receive from the board, auditors or officers of the co-operative:

i) the basic minimum financial statements for the co-operative for the financial year;

ii) a report on the state of affairs of the co-operative;

iii) a directors' solvency resolution as to whether or not, in their opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the co-operative will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(c) to approve any payments of fees to directors.

(3) The Annual General Meeting may also transact special business of which notice has been given to members under these rules.

(4) All business of a general meeting, other than business of the Annual General Meeting that is ordinary business, is special business.

## **26. Quorum at general meetings**

(1) An item of business cannot be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum of members is present when the meeting is considering the item.

(2) Unless these rules state otherwise, 10 per cent of the active membership present in person or 10 active members present, whichever is the greater, each being entitled to exercise a vote, constitutes a quorum.

(3) If a quorum is not present within half an hour after the appointed time for a meeting, the meeting, if called on the requisition of members, must be dissolved. In any other case it must be adjourned to the same day, time and place in the next week.

(4) If a quorum is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for an adjourned meeting, the members present constitute a quorum.

## **27. Chairperson at general meetings**

(1) The chairperson, if any, of the board may preside as chairperson at every general meeting of the co-operative.

(2) If there is no chairperson, or if at a meeting the chairperson is either not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act as chairperson, the members present must choose someone from their number to be chairperson (until the chairperson attends and is willing to act).

(3) The chairperson may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and must if directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place. However, the only business that can be transacted at an adjourned meeting is the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given just as for the original meeting. Apart from this it is not necessary to give notice of an adjournment or the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

## **28. Attendance and voting at general meetings (CNL ss228 & 256)**

(1) The right to vote attaches to active membership.

(2) Active household members have only one vote between them.

(3) Should they wish to exercise their vote, organisation members must nominate their voting representative in writing, in a communication signed by an office bearer of the organisation, before the commencement of any meeting which may require a vote to be held.

(4) Every active member, active household member or nominated representative of an active member organisation is entitled to attend and be heard at a general meeting.

- (5) In the event of a dispute between household members as to which member will vote the household member whose name appears first in the register of members is entitled to vote.
- (6) A resolution, other than a special resolution, must be decided by simple majority.
- (7) Subject to subrules (7) and (8), a question for decision at any general meeting must be decided on a show of hands of members present at the meeting.
- (8) A poll may be demanded on any question for decision.
- (9) If before a vote is taken or before or immediately after the declaration of the result on a show of hands:
- (a) the chairperson directs that the question is to be determined by a poll; or
  - (b) at least 5 active members present in person demand a poll;
- the question for decision must be determined by a poll.
- (10) The poll must be taken when and in the manner that the chairperson directs.
- (11) A poll on the election of a chairperson or on the question of adjournment must be taken immediately and without debate.
- (12) Once the votes on a show of hands or on a poll have been counted then, subject to subrule (8), a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has been carried (unanimously or by a particular majority) or lost is evidence of that fact.
- (13) The result of the vote must be entered in the minute book.

### **29. Voting on a show of hands (CNL ss234 & 256)**

On a show of hands at a general meeting, each active member present may exercise only one vote. Active members exercising an absent active member's proxy vote must clearly display the proxy card they have been issued with by the Returning Officer so the proxy can be counted.

### **30. Voting on a poll**

On a poll called at a general meeting, each active member present has one vote. Proxy voting is permitted for active members who cannot attend a general meeting. Proxy votes must be cast in accordance with Rule 32.

**Note.** Most decisions are made by ordinary resolution, but in certain cases the Law requires a special resolution.

### **31. Determining the outcome where equality of votes (s228)**

- (1) This rule applies where the votes in favour and against a resolution are equal.
- (2) If the chairperson of the meeting is an active member of the co-operative, he or she may exercise a second or casting vote.
- (3) If the chairperson is not an active member of the co-operative or decides not to exercise a second or casting vote, the outcome of an equality of votes is taken to have been decided in the negative.

### **32. Proxy votes (s229)**

- (1) Each active member who cannot attend a general meeting shall be entitled to be represented at such meetings by an active member in attendance as set out in this rule.
- (2) A maximum of one proxy vote per active member in attendance is permitted.
- (3) An active member who wishes to appoint another active member to hold their proxy vote must do so in writing and deliver such an appointment to the Returning Officer by close of business on the day before the general meeting.
- (4) The active member appointed to hold the proxy vote shall apply to the Returning Officer before the commencement of business at the general meeting for their proxy voting card. Any proxy vote exercised by an active member who fails to present a valid proxy voting card shall not be counted.
- (5) Valid proxy votes may be counted in any vote, election or ballot at a general meeting.
- (6) The active member providing the proxy may direct the proxy holder to vote in a specified manner on any issue requiring a vote at a general meeting.

### **33. Postal ballots (other than special postal ballots) (CNL ss247 & 250)**

**Note 1.** The rules may require some decisions to be made by postal ballot.

**Note 2.** Section 250 of the Law provides that members may require a matter to be decided by a postal ballot. The following rule will facilitate a postal ballot in these situations.

- (1) A postal ballot must be held in respect of a special resolution where active members who together are able to cast at least 20% of the total number of votes able to be cast at a meeting of the co-operative may requisition the board to conduct the special resolution by postal ballot.

**Note.** Requisitioning members may be liable for the cost of a postal ballot if the special resolution is not passed. See section 250 of the Law.

- (2) If a postal ballot is requisitioned by members under subrule (1), the requisition should specify whether the postal ballot is to be a secret ballot.

(3) A postal ballot requisitioned under subrule (1) is to be conducted in accordance with the National Regulations and in the form and manner determined by the board.

(4) The board may determine in a particular case whether the special resolution by postal ballot should be a secret ballot and whether votes may be returnable by fax or other electronic means or both.

(5) If the board decides to conduct a secret postal ballot, it must ensure that the method used to conduct the ballot will ensure that votes can be counted without identifying the way each member has voted.

(6) The board is to appoint a returning officer to conduct the postal ballot. In default of such an appointment, the secretary is the returning officer.

(7) Ballot papers (in such form and with such content as the board may approve) must be sent to all voting members giving:

- (a) particulars of the business in relation to which the postal ballot is being conducted; and
- (b) an explanation of how to lodge a valid vote and the majority required to pass the vote; and
- (c) notice of the closing date and closing time of the postal ballot; and must be sent to members so that they arrive (assuming standard postal times) at least 21 days before the closing date of the postal ballot.

(8) This rule does not apply in relation to special postal ballots.

### **34. Special postal ballots (CNL ss248 & 249)**

**Note.** A special postal ballot is required by the Law for certain specified decisions. The majority required to pass a special postal ballot is 75%. A special postal ballot is governed by the provisions of the Law and the National Regulations as well as these rules.

(1) This rule applies where a special postal ballot is required.

(2) Ballot papers (in such form and with such content as the board may approve) must be sent to all voting members so that they arrive (assuming standard postal times) at least 28 days before the closing date of the special postal ballot.

(3) The board may determine in a particular case whether the special resolution by postal ballot should be a secret ballot and whether votes may be returnable by fax or other electronic means or both.

(4) If the board decides to conduct a secret postal ballot, it must ensure that the method used to conduct the ballot will ensure that votes can be counted without identifying the way each member has voted.

### **35. Special resolutions (CNL ss238–241)**

(1) A special resolution is a resolution that is passed:

- (a) by a two-thirds majority at a general meeting; or
- (b) by a two-thirds majority in a postal ballot (other than a special postal ballot) of active members; or
- (c) by a three-quarters majority in a special postal ballot of active members.

(2) A notice of special resolution is required to be given to members at least 21 days before the vote or ballot time (or 28 days' notice in the case of a special postal ballot).

(3) The notice of special resolution must state:

- (a) the intention to propose the special resolution; and
- (b) the reasons for proposing the special resolution; and
- (c) the effect of the special resolution being passed.

**Note.** Voting majorities for ordinary and special resolutions and special postal ballots are defined in the Law along with how a majority is counted and the requirements for registration of special resolutions.

## **PART 4: BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

### **36. Board (CNL s172)**

(1) The business of the co-operative is to be managed by or under the direction of the board of directors, and for that purpose the board has and may exercise all the powers of the co-operative that are not required to be exercised by the co-operative in general meeting.

**Note.** The rules of the co-operative may restrict the power of the board, but an exercise of power by the board in excess of the restriction in these rules may still be a valid act. See section 45 of the Law.

(2) The board must have seven directors, comprised of:

- (a) at least five member directors; and
- (b) up to two non-member directors.

### **(3) Secretary (CNL ss190 & 191)**

(a) The board shall appoint a secretary for a specified term and determine conditions and remuneration for the appointment.

(b) The secretary may be a non-director but must be an adult who ordinarily resides in Australia.

(c) The board shall, subject to agreed terms and conditions, be entitled to suspend, remove or

dismiss the secretary.

(d) The secretary shall perform such duties as described in these rules and other duties as determined by the board.

(e) The board may appoint a person as acting secretary, before or after the appointment of the secretary, or during the absence or incapacity of the secretary.

(f) Should the appointee be a director they are not entitled to remuneration.

### **37. Qualifications of directors (CNL s174)**

(1) A person is not qualified to be a director of the co-operative unless the person is an individual over the age of 18 years, is a fit and proper person, and is either:

(a) an active member of the co-operative; or

(b) not an active member but who possesses special skills in management or other technical areas of benefit to the co-operative as specified by the board from time to time. Such non-member directors shall be restricted to two.

(2) Non-member (independent) directors shall be nominated by the board, and if so nominated, may be elected by the members as directors of the co-operative.

(a) A non-member director shall not be eligible for election to the position of chairperson or deputy chairperson of the board of directors.

(b) For the purposes of this rule a non-member director shall include a non-active member director.

(3) A person qualified to be a director under subrule (1)(a) is known as a "member director". A person qualified under subrule (1)(b) is known as a "non-member (independent) director". An employee of the co-operative cannot qualify either as a "member director" or a "non-member director".

(4) The board of directors must have a majority of active member directors.

### **38. Chief executive officer (CNL ss172 & 178)**

(1) The board may, if it considers appropriate, appoint a person to be responsible for the day to day management of the co-operative. The person may be a director or the secretary or a member of the co-operative or some other person.

(2) The appointed person is the chief executive officer of the co-operative, and may be called the chief executive officer or (if a director of the board) the managing director or other suitable title as designated by the board.

(3) The conditions and the period of appointment including termination must be decided by the board.

(4) The chief executive officer is not entitled to be present or to vote at a meeting of directors on a motion concerning the conditions of his or her own appointment, conditions of service or termination of service.

(5) The chief executive officer cannot be required to be an active member of the co-operative.

(6) In the event of any conflict between the terms of the appointment of a person as the chief executive officer and that person's obligations or privileges under the Law, the terms of the Law prevail over the terms of appointment.

### **39. Election of directors (CNL ss173 & 179)**

(1) Members of the board are to be elected in the manner specified in this rule.

(2) The term of office of directors elected is for two (2) years and will commence from the Annual General Meeting at which they are elected and end on the day of the second Annual General Meeting thereafter.

(3) Unless mid-term vacancies are to be filled, the directors to retire at an Annual General Meeting shall be those who have completed two year terms at that Annual General Meeting.

(4) At an Annual General Meeting at which a director retires, the vacated office may be filled in the following manner:

(a) At least 45 days before an Annual General Meeting, the board must:

i) notify all members of the number of directors retiring at the Annual General Meeting; and

ii) advise the members of:

(A) their eligibility to nominate as a director; and

(B) the duties and responsibilities of a director; and

(C) the anticipated remuneration (if any); and

(D) the nomination and election procedures.

(b) A notice must also be displayed at the place of business of the co-operative inviting nominations of nominees to serve as directors.

(c) A nomination must:

- i) be signed by 2 or more members; and
  - ii) provide details of the qualifications and experience of the person nominated; and
  - iii) be accompanied by a notice in writing signed by the nominee consenting to their nomination.
- (d) The nomination and the notice of consent must be lodged with the secretary of the co-operative at least 30 days before the Annual General Meeting.
- (e) The secretary, or an officer nominated by the board, must give details of each person who has been nominated to members with the notice of the Annual General Meeting. Details to be provided to members must include:
- i) the nominee's name; and
  - ii) the nominee's qualifications and experience; and
  - iii) the nominee's length of any previous service as a director of the co-operative or with any other co-operative.
- (5) If the number of nominees equals the number of vacancies, the nominees must be declared elected at the Annual General Meeting.
- (6) If there are insufficient nominees to fill all vacancies, the nominees are first to be declared elected at the Annual General Meeting by the Returning Officer and recorded in the minutes, and after that declaration nominees for people to fill the remaining vacancies are to be called from the floor and a ballot held if required.
- (7) If the number of nominees exceeds the number of vacancies, the election of directors must be conducted at the meeting by ballot as follows:
- (a) A returning officer is appointed by the board prior to the meeting. The directors, the secretary and anyone who has an interest in the election are not eligible to be the returning officer.
  - (b) All nominees are to be listed on the ballot form in alphabetical order.
  - (c) The returning officer is responsible for determining the validity of and counting of the votes.
  - (d) If there is an equality of votes for the last position(s), an elimination ballot will proceed, using the same rules as the general ballot,
    - i) the candidates shall be those tied for the last position(s);
    - ii) candidates may withdraw from the elimination ballot;
    - iii) if the elimination ballot results in a tie, election shall be determined by lot.
  - (e) The returning officer is to declare the election results.

(8) If any vacancies remain at the end of the meeting, the vacancies are to be casual vacancies and must be filled in accordance with rule 42.

(9) Nominees for the casual vacancies will be limited to statements to the meeting detailing:

- (a) the nominee's name; and
- (b) the nominee's qualifications and experience; and
- (c) the nominee's length of any previous service as a director of the co-operative or with any other co-operative.

**(10) Limited tenure**

A director shall be entitled to re-nominate and be re-elected to the board twice, that is, for a maximum of six consecutive years. A person who has served this maximum of three (3) terms shall be excluded from renominating again for minimum of one term (2 years).

**40. Removal from office of director (CNL s180)**

The co-operative may by resolution under section 180 of the Law, with special notice as required by that section, remove a director before the end of the director's period of office, and may by a simple majority appoint another person in place of the removed director. The person appointed must retire when the removed director would otherwise have retired.

**41. Vacation of office of director (CNL s179)**

In addition to the circumstances set out in the Law, a director vacates office if the director dies.

**Note.** This includes the circumstances where the person ceases to hold the qualification by which the person qualified to be a director.

**42. Casual vacancies and alternate directors (CNL ss173 & 177)**

(1) The board may appoint a qualified person to fill a casual vacancy in the office of director until the next Annual General Meeting.

(2) The board may appoint a person to act as a director (an **alternate director**) in the place of an absent director.

(3) A person is not qualified to be appointed as an alternate director for:

- (a) a member director—unless the person is qualified for appointment as a member director; or
- (b) a non-member director—unless the person is qualified for appointment as a non-member director.

(4) An alternate director holds office until the absent director returns or the next Annual General Meeting or until the next general meeting held to elect directors to fill any vacancies (whichever is earlier).

(5) An alternate director for a director (the ***principal director***) vacates office:

- (a) in similar circumstances or cases to those in which the principal director would vacate office (and for that purpose the provisions of these rules and Division 1 of Part 3.1 of the Law accordingly apply in relation to the alternate director); or
- (b) if the alternate director is removed from office by the board as alternate director for failure, without its leave, to attend a meeting of the board at which the principal director is absent (and for that purpose the provisions of section 179(2)(b) of the Law do not apply in relation to the alternate director).

#### **43. Remuneration of directors (CNL s203)**

Directors' remuneration must comply with the provisions of the Law.

**Note 1.** Remuneration for directors is strictly controlled under the Law and requires the approval of the co-operative in a general meeting. However, it is possible for a co-operative to specify in its rules that a director will receive particular remuneration if this is appropriate. It may still be necessary to obtain ratification or approval at a general meeting even in respect of specified remuneration under the rules.

**Note 2.** An alternate director is treated as a director under the Law, and remuneration of an alternate director is subject to the same restrictions under the Law.

#### **44. Proceedings of the board (CNL ss175 & 176)**

(1) Meetings of the board (including meetings conducted outside board meetings pursuant to section 176 of the Law) are to be held as often as may be necessary for properly conducting the business of the co-operative and must be held at least every 3 months.

(2) A meeting may be held with one or more of the directors participating by using a form of communication that allows reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between the directors taking part in the meeting.

(3) Questions arising at a meeting must be decided by a majority of votes.

(4) If votes are equal, the chairperson, if a member director, has a second or casting vote.

(5) Other than in special circumstances decided by the chairperson, at least 48 hours notice must be given to the directors of all meetings of the board, without which the meeting cannot be held.

#### **45. Quorum for board meetings (CNL s175)**

(1) The quorum for a meeting of the board is 50% of the number of directors (or if that percentage of the number of directors is not a whole number, the whole number next higher than one half).

(2) For a quorum, the number of member directors must outnumber the non-member directors by at least one.

#### **46. Chairperson of board**

(1) The chairperson of the board is to be elected by the board.

(2) If no chairperson is elected or the chairperson is not present within 15 minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act as chairperson of the meeting, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting until the chairperson attends and is willing to act as chairperson.

(3) The chairperson may be removed, and a new chairperson elected, by:

(a) ordinary resolution of the board, unless paragraph (b) applies; or

(b) ordinary resolution at a general meeting, if these rules provide that the chairperson is elected at a general meeting of the co-operative.

**Note.** Sub-rule (3) does not affect the requirements of section 180 of the Law in respect of the removal of a director.

#### **47. Delegation and board committees (CNL s178)**

(1) The board may by resolution delegate to:

- (a) a director; or
- (b) a committee of 2 or more directors; or
- (c) a committee of members of the co-operative; or
- (d) a committee of members of the co-operative and other persons if members form the majority of persons on the committee; or
- (e) a committee of directors and other persons;

the exercise of the board's powers (other than this power of delegation) specified in the resolution. The co-operative or the board may by resolution revoke all or part of the delegation.

(2) A power delegated under this rule may, while the delegation remains unrevoked, be exercised from time to time in accordance with the delegation.

(3) A delegation under this rule may be given on conditions limiting the exercise of the power delegated, or time or circumstances.

(4) Despite any delegation under this rule, the board may continue to exercise the power delegated.

(5) If a power is exercised by a director (alone or with another director) and the exercise of the power is evidenced in writing, signed by the director in the name of the board or in his or her own name on behalf of the board, the power is taken to have been exercised by the board. This is so whether or not a resolution delegating the exercise of the power to the director was in force when the power was exercised, and whether or not any conditions mentioned in subrule (3) were observed by the director exercising the powers.

(6) A committee may elect a chairperson of their meetings. If no chairperson is elected, or, if at a meeting the chairperson is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

(7) A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks appropriate. Questions arising at a meeting must be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and voting and if the votes are equal, the chairperson has a second or casting vote.

#### **48. Other committees**

(1) The board may by resolution appoint committees of members or other persons or both, to act in an advisory role to the board and to committees of directors.

(2) Rule 47 (6) and (7) apply to committees appointed under this rule, with the changes approved by the board.

(3) The quorum for a meeting of the committee is half the number of committee members (or, if half is not a whole number, the whole number next higher than one half).

#### **49. Minutes**

(1) The board must keep minutes of meetings and, in particular, of:

- (a) all appointments of officers and employees made by the directors; and
- (b) the names of the directors present at each meeting of the board and of a committee of the board; and
- (c) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the co-operative and of directors and of committees of directors, including
  - i) declarations of interest by a director in relation to any matter under consideration by the board; and
  - ii) any actions of the board in relation to that declaration of interest; and
  - iii) the names of new members approved by the board.

**Note.** Section 209 of the Law also requires any declarations of interest by directors to be recorded in the minutes.

(2) Minutes must be entered in the appropriate records within 28 days of the meeting to which they relate was held.

(3) The minutes are to be signed within a reasonable time after the meeting to which they relate by either the chairperson of that meeting or the chairperson of the next meeting.

## **PART 5: RULES**

### **50. Amendments and copies of rules (CNL ss57 & 60–63)**

(1) Any amendment of the rules must be approved by special resolution. However, if model rules are adopted in the manner specified under section 65(a) of the Law, any amendments to the model rules as notified by the Registrar are included in the co-operative's rules without the need for a special resolution.

**Note.** Section 60 of the Law permits the Registrar to specify classes of rules that must not be changed without first obtaining the approval of the Registrar. A co-operative should check whether any prior approval is required before the change is put to a special resolution vote.

(2) A proposal to amend the rules of the co-operative must be made in a form approved by the board which clearly shows the existing rule or rules concerned and any proposed amendment to the rules.

(3) A member is entitled to a copy of the rules provided electronically for which the fee payable by a member for a copy of the rules is nil, or a printed copy of the rules upon payment of the amount of \$5 to the co-operative.

## **PART 6: ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS**

### **51. Seal (CNL ss49 & 223)**

(1) This rule applies if the co-operative chooses to authenticate a document under the common seal of the co-operative.

(2) The co-operative's name and registration number must appear on its common seal and any official seal. The common seal must be kept at the registered office in the custody that the board directs.

(3) The co-operative may have one or more official seals for use outside the State or Territory in place of its common seal. Each of the additional seals must be a facsimile of the common seal with the addition on its face of the name of the place where it is to be used.

(4) The seal of the co-operative must not be affixed to an instrument other than under a resolution of the board. Two directors, or one director and the secretary, must be present and must sign all instruments sealed while they are present.

### **52. Inspection of records and registers (CNL ss214 & 215)**

(1) Members of the co-operative have free access to the records and registers referred to in section 214 (1) of the Law and they may make a copy of any entry in the registers free of charge.

**Note 1.** Members and other persons accessing records and registers under section 214 of the Law are restricted in the use of any information obtained.

(2) Members do not have unrestricted access to the minutes of board or committee meetings, but may request access to any such minutes in writing addressed to the board, Such access is not to be unreasonably denied, or, if access is not granted the Board shall set out its reasons in writing to the member.

**Note 2.** Board minutes are currently published and available on the co-operative's website.

### **53. Safe keeping of securities**

Shares, debentures, charges and any other certificates or documents or duplicates of them pertaining to securities must be safely kept by the co-operative in the way and with the provision for their security as the board directs.

#### **54. Notices to members (CNL s611)**

(1) This rule applies in addition to section 611 of the Law regarding how a notice or other document may be given to a member of the co-operative.

(2) A notice or other document required to be given to a member of the co-operative may be given by the co-operative to any member by any form of technology (for example, by fax or email), where the member has given consent and notified the co-operative of the relevant contact details.

**Note.** Legislation relating to electronic transactions may also be relevant to the giving of notices or other documents.

(3) If a notice is sent by post, service is taken to be effected at the time at which the properly addressed and prepaid letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post. In proving service by post, it is sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the notice was properly addressed and posted.

(4) A notice forwarded by some other form of technology is taken to have been served, unless the sender is notified of a malfunction in transmission, on the day of transmission if transmitted during a business day, otherwise on the next following business day.

(5) A notice may be given by the co-operative to household members by giving the notice to the household member named first in the register of members.

(6) A notice may be given by the co-operative to the person entitled to a share in consequence of the death, incapacity or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to that person by name. Alternatively, it can be addressed to the person by the title of representative of the deceased or incapacitated person, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description, and:

- (a) the address should be that supplied for the purpose by the person claiming to be entitled; or
- (b) if no such address has been supplied, the notice can be given in the manner in which it could have been given if the death, incapacity or bankruptcy had not occurred.

### **PART 7: ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MATTERS**

#### **55. Financial year**

The financial year of the co-operative ends on 30 June.

#### **56. Accounts**

(1) The board must have at least one financial institution account, electronic or otherwise, in the name of the co-operative, into which all amounts received by the co-operative must be paid as soon as possible after receipt.

(2) All cheques drawn on the accounts, and all drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable instruments, of the co-operative must be signed by 2 authorised persons.

(3) The operation of any electronic accounts must be restricted so that there is a requirement for authorisation by 2 authorised persons.

(4) For the purposes of this rule, an **authorised person** is:

(a) a director; or

(b) a person approved by the board.

#### **57. Appointing an auditor or reviewer for small co-operative (optional rule) (CNLS298)**

*This rule is optional and so is not used.*

#### **58. Appointing an auditor or reviewer for a small co-operative if there is a direction under the Law (CNL ss271 & 272)**

(1) If a small co-operative is directed to prepare a financial report under section 271 or 272 of the Law and the direction requires that the financial report be audited or reviewed, the board must appoint an auditor or reviewer (as the case may) within one month of the direction.

(2) An auditor or reviewer appointed under this rule holds office until the financial report prepared as a result of the direction has been audited or reviewed and sent to members.

## **59. Disposal of surplus funds during a financial year (CNL ss19, 355 & 356)**

(1) The board may retain all or part of the surplus arising in any year from the business of the co-operative, to be applied for the benefit of the co-operative.

(2) No part of the surplus may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of profit, to members of the co-operative.

(3) A part of the surplus, but not more than 20%, arising in any year from the business of the co-operative may be applied for charitable purposes as minuted by the board.

## **60. Provision for loss**

The board must make appropriate provision for losses in the co-operative's accounts and when reporting to members is to indicate whether the loss is expected to continue and whether there is any real prejudice to the co-operative's solvency.

## **61. Financial reports to members (CNL Part 3.3)**

The co-operative must prepare financial reports and statements in accordance with the Law, the National Regulations and these rules.

**Note.** The financial reports or statements required by the Law to be given to members vary according to the size of a co-operative in a given year. Small co-operatives are not required to lodge financial reports with the Registrar but are required to lodge an annual return under section 293 of the Law and provide members with basic minimum financial statements set out in the National Regulations.

## **62. The Public Fund**

(1) Establishment of the Public Fund:

(a) To establish and maintain a public fund to be called the Bower Fund for the specific purpose of supporting the environmental objects/purposes of The Bower Reuse and Repair Centre Co-operative Limited. The Fund is established to receive all gifts of money or property for this purpose and any money received because of such gifts must be credited to its bank account. The Fund must not receive any other money or property into its account and it must comply with subdivision 30-E of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(2) Acceptance of Donations etc. by appeal to the public

(a) The co-operative may accept subscriptions, donations and bequests (whether of real or personal property) in its own right or as a trustee and take any lawful steps to obtain

contributions to the funds of the co-operative in the form of donations, subscriptions, bequests or otherwise.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1)(a), the co-operative shall not be authorised to carry out the functions of a trustee company, contrary to the provisions of the Trustee Companies Act 1964, or of any other legislation or law regulating trustee companies within and outside the State.

(c) Donations by way of gifts of money shall be deposited in the co-operative's Public Fund and administered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7.

(3) The objective of the fund is to support the co-operative's environmental purposes.

(4) Members of the public are to be invited to make gifts of money or property to the fund for the environmental purposes of the co-operative.

(5) Money from interest on donations, income derived from donated property, and money from the realisation of such property is to be deposited into the fund.

(6) A separate bank account is to be opened to deposit money donated to the fund, including interest accruing thereon, and gifts to it are to be kept separate from other funds of the co-operative.

(7) Receipts are to be issued in the name of the fund and proper accounting records and procedures are to be kept and used for the fund.

(8) The fund will be operated on a not-for-profit basis.

(9) A committee of management of no fewer than three persons will administer the fund. The committee will be appointed by the Board of Directors of the co-operative. A majority of the members of the committee are required to be responsible persons as defined by the Guidelines to the Register of Environmental Organisations.

(10) The co-operative must inform the Department responsible for the environment as soon as possible if:

(a) it changes its name or the name of the public fund; or

(b) there is any change to the membership of the management committee of the public fund; or

(c) there has been any departure from the model rules for public funds located in the Guidelines to the Register of Environmental Organisations.

(11) The co-operative agrees to comply with any rules that the Treasurer and the Minister with responsibility for the environment may make to ensure that gifts made to the fund are only used for its principal purpose.

(12) Statistical information requested by the Department on donations to the Public Fund will be provided within four months of the end of the financial year.

(13) A financial statement for the organisation and its public fund will be supplied with the annual statistical return. The statement will provide information on the expenditure of public fund monies and the management of public fund assets.

## **PART 8: WINDING UP**

### **63. Winding up (CNL Part 4.5)**

**Note.** A non-distributing co-operative is prohibited from distributing any surplus to members either during its operations or when it is wound up. If there are surplus funds after winding up, those funds must be given to another entity that also prevents distribution to its members.

(1) The winding up of the co-operative must be in accordance with Part 4.5 of the Law.

(2) If, on the winding-up or dissolution, there remains after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities any property, this must not be paid to or distributed among the members of the co-operative but must be given or transferred to an organisation on the Register of Environmental Charities with objects similar to the co-operative.

(3) If the entity specified in subrule (2) does not exist at the time of the winding up or dissolution of the co-operative, any surplus property after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities must be given or transferred to an institution or institutions:

- (a) with objects similar to those of the co-operative; and
- (b) whose constitution prohibits the distribution of its property among its members; and
- (c) chosen by the members of the co-operative at or before the dissolution or, in default, by a judge of the court with jurisdiction in the matter.

## **SCHEDULE 1: MEMBERSHIP FEES**

### **Membership Fees and Details**

The Bower's annual membership fees (including GST) are payable on July 1<sup>st</sup> each year and are as follows:

#### **Individual Full fee: \$15**

Includes waged and part-waged.

#### **Individual Concession fee: \$10**

Applications for concession membership must show proof of approved concession card, e.g. Student, Centrelink or Pensioner card.

#### **Household: \$20**

Up to 5 persons can be identified on a household membership. They have to share a common household address.

#### **Organisation: \$40**

Applications for organisation membership must describe the activities, aims and objectives and legal basis of the organisation applying for membership.