

Model rules for Kurri Kurri Co-operative Society Limited, a non-distributing co-operative with share capital.

Adopted at the 26 May 2019 Annual General Meeting

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Application of these rules

These rules are the rules of the Kurri Kurri Co-operative Society Limited

2 Definitions

In these rules:

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

basic minimum financial statements 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.

member means a member of the co-operative.

member director and **non-member director**—see section 174 of the Law and rule 45.

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

the co-operative means the Kurri Kurri Co-operative Society Limited.

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.

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 Kurri Kurri Co-operative Society Limited.

Part 2 Membership

Division 1 Membership generally

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

(1) Primary activity:

For the purposes of Part 2.6 of the Law, the primary activities of the co-operative are:

Ownership and management of bush blocks for the purpose of conserving their natural values.

(2) Active membership requirements

A member must:

(i) hold a minimum of 250 shares in the co-operative either individually or jointly; and,

(ii) pay the periodic membership fee

to establish and maintain active membership of the co-operative.

(3) Failure to maintain active membership may lead to cancellation of membership (see rule 21).

5 Qualifications for membership (CNL s112)

A person qualifies for membership of the co-operative at the discretion of the Board which will seek evidence of the person's support for the Co-operatives vision and aims.

6 Entry fees and regular subscriptions (CNL s124)

(1) There is no entry fee for an application for membership.

(2) The regular subscription (also known as a periodic membership fee) will be set from time to time by members at an Annual General Meeting

7 Membership applications

(1) Applications for membership must be lodged with the board Secretary in the application form approved by the board, and should be accompanied by payment for allotment of the minimum number of shares in the co-operative as specified in rule 16.

(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.

- (4) The applicant must be notified in writing 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.

8 Cessation of membership (CNL s117)

A person ceases to be a member in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) if the membership ceases in any circumstances specified in section 117 of the Law;
- (b) if the member's total shareholding is transferred to another person and the transferee is registered as the holder of the shareholding;
- (c) if the member's total shareholding is forfeited under the Law or these rules;
- (d) if the member's total shareholding is purchased by the co-operative under the Law or these rules;
- (e) if the member's total shareholding is sold by the co-operative under any power in the Law or these rules and the purchaser is registered as shareholder in the member's place.

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 repetitively 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 joint member means expulsion of all members holding membership jointly with the expelled member.
- (5) An expelled member must not be re-admitted as a member unless the re-admission is approved by special resolution.
- (6) A member re-admitted must not have restored to him or her any shares that were cancelled on his or her expulsion.

10 Resignation of members (CNL s117)

A member may resign from a co-operative by giving 4 week's notice in writing in the form approved by the board. Subject to approval by the board shares held by a resigning member may be sold or transferred to another person or donated back to the co-operative.

11 Monetary consequences of expulsion or resignation (CNL s128)

- (1) In this rule:

deficiency means the amount of accumulated loss, deficiency or significant change disclosed in the last balance sheet of the co-operative, or later reported before expulsion.

- (2) 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 unless waived by the Board.
- (3) The shares of an expelled or resigning member must be cancelled as at the day of expulsion or resignation, and the cancellation must be noted in the register of shares.
- (4) Subject to subrule (5) and the written terms of a class of share issued, the co-operative must, however, pay to an expelled or resigning member the amount of capital paid up on the former member's shares at the time of termination (less any amount owing by the former member to the co-operative).
- (5) If a deficiency exists, an appropriate proportion of the loss, deficiency or significant change may be deducted from the amount of capital paid up on the shares of the expelled or resigning member. This is

done having regard to the number of shares held by the expelled or resigning member immediately before expulsion in relation to the number of shares in the co-operative.

- (6) 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
 - (b) may be applied at the time decided by the board, but within one year from the date of expulsion, 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.
 - (c) Notwithstanding (a) and (b) a member may by written agreement donate their shares back to the co-operative without payment

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.

During the period of suspension, the member:

- (a) loses any rights (except 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:

- (c) the dispute coming to the attention of each party; or
 - (d) 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:
- (e) for a dispute between a member and another member, a person appointed by the board; or
 - (f) for a dispute between a member (including a former member) and the co-operative, a person appointed 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:
- (g) give the parties to the mediation process every opportunity to be heard; and
 - (h) allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and
 - (i) 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 \$ 100 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 is liable to the co-operative for the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by the member, together with any charges, including regular subscriptions, payable by the member to the co-operative under these rules.
- (2) Joint members are jointly and severally liable for any amount unpaid on shares and to any such charges mentioned in sub rule (1).

Division 4 Shares

16 Capital and shares (CNL ss76–82)

- (1) The capital of the co-operative must be raised by the issue of shares of nominal value of \$ 1.00 each.
- (2) A member must hold a minimum of 250 shares in the co-operative and must not hold or have a relevant interest in more than 20% of the nominal value of issued share capital of the co-operative unless permitted to do so under section 363 of the Law.
- (3) No share is to be allotted unless 100% of the nominal value of the share has been paid.
- (4) A share in the co-operative does not carry a vote.
- (5) The right to vote in the co-operative is attached to membership and governed by section 228 of the Law.

17 Calls on shares (This Rule deleted)

18 Re purchase of members' shares (CNL ss99, 107, 109 & 118)

- (1) Resigning members' shares will not normally be repurchased by the co-operative but may be disposed of as outlined in Rule 10.
- (2) A member who wishes the co-operative to repurchase any shares must do so by submitting a request to the board in the following form or another form approved by the Board:

I/We _____ being members of the Kurri Kurri Co-operative Society Limited and the holders of _____ (number of shares) in the co-operative that are fully paid, wish to resign from the co-operative and request that the co-operative repurchase _____ (number of shares). I/We are aware of the conditions of repayment under the Co-operatives National Law or relevant Act and do not wish to donate or transfer the shares as outlined in Rule 10.

Signed. _____

Dated _____

Witness (name and signature) _____

- (3) The board of the co-operative must consider each request for repurchase in accordance with the Law and cancel any shares that have been repurchased.

19 Transfer of shares (CNL ss100 & 101)

- (1) The instrument of transfer of a share must be signed by or for the transferor and the transferee.
(2) The transferor is taken to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members.
(3) Shares must be transferred in the following form or another 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/Territory of _____ transfer to the transferee the share (or shares) numbered _____ in the _____ (name of co-operative) to hold for the transferee, the transferee's executors, administrators, and assigns, subject to the several conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution.

And I, the transferee, agree to take the said share (or shares) subject to the conditions previously mentioned in this document.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 20 _____

Signed by _____ transferor.

In the presence of _____ witness.

Signed by _____ transferee.

In the presence of _____ witness.

- (4) A share may not be sold or transferred except:
(a) with the consent of the board, and to a person who is qualified to be admitted to membership of the co-operative under rules 4 and 5; or
(b) as otherwise provided by these rules or the Law.
(5) The board may decline to register a transfer of shares to a person not qualified to be a member or of whom they do not approve.

- (6) The board may also decline to register a transfer of shares on which the co-operative has a lien or charge.
- (7) If the board refuses to register a transfer of shares it must send notice of the refusal to the transferee within 28 days after the day the board declined to register the transfer.
- (8) The board of the co-operative must not consent to the sale or transfer of shares that would result in more than the nominal value of shares permitted under section 363 of the Law.
- (9) The board may decline to recognise an instrument of transfer unless the instrument of transfer is accompanied by any evidence the board may require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.
- (10) The board must maintain a record of all transfers made in the proper books of the co-operative.
- (11) The board may suspend the registration of transfers during the 45 days immediately before the annual general meeting in each year.

20 Effect of sale, transfer or disposal of shares (CNL ss232 & 233)

A member who has sold or transferred, or disposed of the beneficial interest in, all the member's shares, or has agreed to do any of those things, is not entitled to vote at any meeting of the co-operative.

Division 5 Member cancellations

21 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 3 years; or
- (b) the member is not presently active and has not been active within the meaning of rule 4 in the past 3 years.

22 Forfeiture of shares (CNL s109)

Forfeited shares must be cancelled.

23 Forfeited shares—liability of members

- (1) A person whose shares have been forfeited under these rules stops being a member if membership is conditional on the holding of the shares or membership has otherwise been cancelled under the Law.
- (2) The person nevertheless remains liable to pay to the co-operative all amounts that are (as at the date of forfeiture) payable by him or her to the co-operative for the shares.

- (3) A statutory declaration in writing by a director, the chief executive officer or secretary of the co-operative stating that a share in the co-operative has been forfeited and cancelled on a date stated in the declaration, is proof of that fact as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share.
- (4) The co-operative has set-off rights against share capital as specified in section 127 of the Law.

Division 6 Deceased or incapacitated members

24 Death of member (CNL ss93 & 102–106)

The legal personal representative of a deceased member may apply to the board for a transfer of the deceased member's shares in the following form or another form approved by the Board:

I, _____, am the legal personal representative of _____ (a member of the co-operative) who died on _____

Copies of my appointment as executor/administrator of the estate are attached.

I request that the board transfer all shares attaching to the membership of _____ being shares numbered _____ in the co-operative, to me.

A. I intend to hold the shares subject to the deceased member's last will and testament / letters of administration and will notify the board of any proposal to transfer the shares to any beneficiary/ies *OR*

B. I am also the beneficiary of the estate of the deceased member and I am aware of the requirements for active membership under the rules of the co-operative and support its conservation objectives.

Dated _____

Signed by _____

Legal personal representative

In the presence of _____ witness.

25 Rights and liabilities of members under bankruptcy or mental incapacity (CNL ss95, 96 & 117)

- (1) A person's membership ceases upon the board becoming aware of bankruptcy and that person's shares may be transferred to the Official Trustee in Bankruptcy and dealt with under the provisions of section 95 of the 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 shares and the rights and liabilities of membership vest in that person during the period of the appointment.
- (3) The liabilities attaching to the shares of a person under bankruptcy or mental incapacity continue in accordance with section 96 of the Law.
- (4) Upon application by a person appointed to manage the affairs of a member referred to in subrule (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.

26 Entitlements and liabilities of person registered as trustee, administrator etc.

- (1) A person becoming entitled to be a shareholder because of the death, bankruptcy or incapacity of the holder is entitled to the dividends and other advantages to which the person would be entitled if he or she were the registered holder of the share or shares. However, before being registered as a member, the person is not entitled to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the co-operative.

A person registered as holder of the shares of a member who has died, or is bankrupt or incapable of managing his or her affairs, has the same liabilities in relation to the share or shares as those to which the deceased, bankrupt or incapable person would have been liable if he or she had remained a member with full legal capacity.

The board has the same right to decline or to suspend registration of a share as it would have had for a transfer of a share by the bankrupt or incapacitated person before the bankruptcy or incapacity.

Division 7 Transfer of securities other than shares (This Division not relevant)

27 Transfer and transmission of debentures (This Rule deleted)

28 Issue of CCUs (CNL ss345–354) (This Rule deleted)

29 Transfer and transmission of CCUs (This Rule deleted)

Part 3 General meetings, resolutions and voting

30 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.

31 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 10 % 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.
- (4) A general meeting of members may only be called to consider matters for decision.

32 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.
- (2) If there is to be a special resolution proposed at the meeting at least 21 days' notice must be given of the special resolution.
- (3) 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.
- (4) The notice must state the place, day and hour of the meeting and include ordinary business as specified in rule 33 and, for special business, the general nature of any special business.
- (5) 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).
- (6) The notice must be served in the manner provided in the Law or rule 62.
- (7) Non-receipt of the notice in clause (6) does not invalidate the proceedings at the general meeting.
- (8) Members who together are able to cast at least 10 % (*maximum 20%*) 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.

(9) Clause 8 does not prevent an individual member from requesting that the board propose a particular resolution at the next meeting.

33 Business of general meetings

(1) The ordinary business of the annual general meeting of the 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

(2) The annual general meeting may also transact special business of which notice has been given to members under these rules.

34 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, the quorum of the co-operative is 5 members entitled to vote at a meeting of the co-operative plus, if the active membership of the co-operative exceeds 50 but does not exceed 200, 1 additional member for each 10 eligible members after the first 50 active members.
- (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.

35 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.

36 Attendance and voting at general meetings (CNL ss228 & 256)

- (1) The right to vote attaches to membership and not shareholding.
Joint members have only one vote between them.
- (2) Every joint member is entitled to attend and be heard at a general meeting.
- (3) In the event of a dispute between joint members as to which member will vote the joint member whose name appears first in the register of members is entitled to vote.
- (4) A resolution, other than a special resolution (see Rule 43) , must be decided by simple majority.
- (5) 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.
- (6) A poll may be demanded on any question for decision.
- (7) 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 members present in person demand a poll;the question for decision must be determined by a poll.
- (8) The poll must be taken when and in the manner that the chairperson directs.
- (9) A poll on the election of a chairperson or on the question of adjournment must be taken immediately and without debate.
- (10) 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.
- (11) The result of the vote must be entered in the minute book.

37 Voting on a show of hands (CNL ss234 & 256)

On a show of hands at a general meeting, each member:

- (a) present; or
- (b) represented by a non-member acting under a power of attorney; or

(c) represented by a non-member appointed under the provisions of the Law;

may exercise only one vote.

38 Voting on a poll

On a poll called at a general meeting, each member present has one vote.

39 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 a member of the co-operative, he or she may exercise a second or casting vote.
- (3) If the chairperson is not a 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.

40 Proxy votes (s229)

Voting by proxy is not permitted at a general meeting.

41 Postal ballots (other than special postal ballots) (CNL ss247 & 250)

- (1) A postal ballot must be held in respect of a special resolution where members who together are able to cast at least 10% 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.
- (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.

42 Special postal ballots (CNL ss248 & 249)

(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.

43 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 or special postal vote (of 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.

Part 4 Board of directors

44 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.

(2) The board must have 8 directors.

45 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 and is either:

- (a) an active member of the co-operative or a representative of a corporation that is 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.
- (2) 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 director”.
- (3) The board of directors must have a majority of member directors.

46 Chief executive officer (CNL ss172 & 178) (This Rule deleted)

47 Election of directors (CNL ss173 & 179)

- (1) The term of office of directors is 2 years, to commence from the annual general meeting at which they are elected and ends on the day of the second annual general meeting thereafter.
- (2) The members of the board are to be elected in the manner specified in this rule.
- (3) At an annual general meeting at which a director retires, the vacated office may be filled in the following manner:
- (a) At least 6 weeks 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 their eligibility to nominate as a director, and the duties and responsibilities of a director; and
 - (iii) describe the nomination and election procedures.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) The nomination and the notice of consent must be lodged with the secretary of the co-operative at least 21 days before the annual general meeting.
 - (d) 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.
- (4) If the number of nominees equals the number of vacancies, the nominees must be declared elected at the annual general meeting.

- (5) If there are insufficient nominees to fill all vacancies, the nominees are to be declared elected at the annual general meeting and nominations for people to fill the remaining vacancies are to be called from the floor and a ballot held if required.
- (6) 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 elected at 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, the outcome must be determined by lot.
 - (e) The returning officer is to declare the election results.
- (7) 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 50.

48 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.

49 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.

50 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 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).

51 Remuneration of directors (CNL s203)

Directors' do not receive remuneration and act in an honorary capacity.

52 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.

53 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.

54 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 ordinary resolution of the board.

55 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.
- (8) 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.

56 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 55 (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).

57 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.
 - (d) any declarations of interest by directors and subsequent board decisions on materiality.
- (2) Minutes must be entered in the appropriate records within 28 days of the meeting to which they relate.
- (3) The minutes are to be approved with any changes, and this approval minuted, at the next board meeting.

Part 5 Rules

58 Amendments and copies of rules (CNL ss57 & 60–63)

- (1) Any amendment of the rules must be approved by special resolution.
- (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 paper copy of the rules upon payment of the amount of \$5 to the co-operative.

Part 6 Administrative matters

59 Seal (CNL ss49 & 223) (This Rule deleted)

60 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. 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 free access to the minutes of board or committee meetings, but may request access to any such minutes in writing addressed to the board.

61 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.

62 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.
- (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 joint members by giving the notice to the joint 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.
- (7) 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

63 Financial year

The financial year of the co-operative ends on 31st of March.

64 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 director.

65 Appointing an auditor or reviewer for small co-operative (optional rule) (CNL s298)

- (1) The co-operative must appoint either an auditor or a reviewer in respect of its financial statements.
- (2) An auditor or a reviewer appointed under this rule is to conduct an audit or review, whichever is relevant, of the co-operative's financial statements as presented to members.
- (3) The appointment of an auditor or a reviewer under this rule is to be made at an annual general meeting.
- (4) The co-operative may appoint another auditor or reviewer at a subsequent annual general meeting if there is a vacancy in the office of the auditor or reviewer.
- (5) The provisions of section 300(2) of the Law apply to an auditor or a reviewer appointed under this rule in the same way (but with any necessary adaptations) as they apply to an auditor appointed for a large co-operative.

66 Appointing an auditor or reviewer for the co-operative if there is a direction under the Law (CNL ss271 & 272)

- (1) If the 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 be) 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.

67 Disposal of surplus funds during a financial year (CNL ss355–358)

- (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.

68 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.

69 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.

Part 8 Winding up

70 Winding up (CNL Part 4.5)

If, on the winding up or dissolution, there remains any property after the satisfaction of all the co-operative's debts and liabilities, this must not be paid to or distributed among the members of the co-operative but must be given or transferred to an institution or institutions:

- (a) with objectives 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.