

# Bathurst Wholefood Co-operative Ltd

---

## **ABSTRACT**

Rules approved at Annual General Meeting on 24 November 2015

## Table of Contents

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>Part 1 Preliminary</b> .....   | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>1 Application of these rules</b> .....   | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>2 Definitions</b> .....  | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>3A Objects of the co-operative</b> .....   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Part 2 Membership</b> .....  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Division 1 Membership generally</b> .....  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>7 Membership applications</b> .....  | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>12 Suspension of members</b> .....   | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>Division 2 Dispute resolution</b> .....  | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>Division 3 Members' liability</b> .....  | <b>11</b> |
| <b>Division 4 Member cancellations</b> .....  | <b>11</b> |
| <b>Division 5 Deceased or incapacitated members</b> .....                               | <b>12</b> |
| <b>18 Rights and liabilities of members under bankruptcy or mental incapacity</b> ..... | <b>12</b> |
| <b>Division 6 Transfer of securities other than shares</b> .....                        | <b>13</b> |
| <b>19 Transfer and transmission of debentures</b> .....                                 | <b>13</b> |
| <b>21 Transfer and transmission of CCUs</b> .....                                       | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Part 3 General meetings, resolutions and voting</b> .....                            | <b>14</b> |
| <b>25 Business of general meetings</b> .....  | <b>16</b> |
| <b>26 Quorum at general meetings</b> .....  | <b>16</b> |
| <b>27 Chairperson at general meetings</b> .....   | <b>17</b> |
| <b>30 Voting on a poll</b> .....  | <b>19</b> |
| <b>Part 4 Board of directors</b> .....  | <b>23</b> |
| <b>39A Directors: election</b> .....  | <b>25</b> |
| <b>46 Chairperson of board</b> .....  | <b>29</b> |
| <b>48 Other committees</b> .....  | <b>30</b> |
| <b>49 Minutes</b> .....   | <b>30</b> |
| <b>Part 5 Rules</b> .....   | <b>31</b> |
| <b>Part 6 Administrative matters</b> .....  | <b>31</b> |
| <b>53 Safe keeping of securities</b> .....  | <b>32</b> |
| <b>Part 7 Accounting and financial matters</b> .....                                    | <b>33</b> |

|               |                                 |           |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>55</b>     | <b>Financial year</b> .....     | <b>33</b> |
| <b>56</b>     | <b>Accounts</b> .....           | <b>33</b> |
| <b>57</b>     | <b>(Rule omitted)</b> .....     | <b>34</b> |
| <b>60</b>     | <b>Provision for loss</b> ..... | <b>34</b> |
| <b>Part 8</b> | <b>Winding up</b> .....         | <b>35</b> |

## Part 1 Preliminary

### 1 Application of these rules

These rules are the rules of the Bathurst Wholefood Co-operative Limited.

### 2 Definitions

(1) 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.

**CCU** means a co-operative capital unit as defined in section 345 of the CNL

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

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

**household** is defined as a group of people all ordinarily residing at the same residential address.

**independent director** is a non-member director as defined in Rule 37.

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

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

**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 Bathurst Wholefood Co-operative 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.

(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 Bathurst Wholefood Co-operative Limited.

### **3A Objects of the co-operative**

The objects of the co-operative are to:

- 1 purchase locally grown and/or organic foods and related products, for sale to co-operative members and the wider community;
- 2 work in conjunction with existing organisations to raise awareness in the community about the benefits of buying/consuming locally sourced produce;
- 3 work in conjunction with existing organisations to raise awareness in the community about the benefits of buying/consuming organic produce; and
- 4 promote and/or create a route to market for local/organic produce generated by the local farming community.

## **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 to:

1. operate a retail store in Bathurst, stocking (where possible) locally sourced food and related products;
2. buy fresh produce from local farmers for sale in the retail store;
3. stock a selection of organic food and products for sale in the store; and
4. provide information and awareness-raising activities in the store on the benefits of buying/consuming locally sourced and/or organic products.

(2) Active membership requirements

A member must pay the annual membership fee under rule 6 to the co-operative; **and one of the following:**

- (a) purchase a minimum of \$100.00 worth of products from the co-operative within a calendar year; or
- (b) supply the co-operative with \$100.00 (wholesale price) worth of food, food related products, or other products sought by the co-operative, within a calendar year; or
- (c) provide volunteer labour to the co-operative for activities such as working in the co-operative's store, for a minimum of 50 hours in a calendar year.

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

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

## 5 Qualifications for membership (CNL s112)

(1) A person qualifies for membership of the co-operative if the person is able to use or contribute to the services of the co-operative.

## 6 Subscriptions (CNL s124)

- (1) The annual subscription is a maximum of \$50 per year for all categories of membership, individual, joint or household.

## 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 subscription set under rule 6.
- (2) Every application must be considered by the board.
- (3) If the board approves of 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 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 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 or represented by proxy or by attorney, 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 or represented by proxy or by attorney, 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.

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

A member may resign from a co-operative by giving 2 months 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) A member may be suspended by a resolution passed by the board, for a period not exceeding six months, for any of the following:
- (a) infringing any of the rules or by-laws of the co-operative; or
  - (b) failing to discharge obligations to the co-operative, whether prescribed by these rules or arising out of contract; or
  - (c) conducting themselves in a manner prejudicial or detrimental to the interests of the co-operative.
- (2) Where the board receives a complaint that a member has committed any act referred to in paragraph (a), the board may meet within 21 days of the occurrence of the act to consider the complaint.
- (3) Where the board is to meet pursuant to paragraph (2), the following procedure shall apply:
- (a) at least 7 days written notice stating the date, time and place of the board meeting shall be given to any member against whom a complaint has been received. The written notice shall also state the nature of the complaint;
  - (b) at the meeting, the member shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard. If the member is not able to attend, they may make a written statement for the consideration of the members of the board. If the member fails to attend at the time and place mentioned without reasonable excuse, the complaint shall be considered and the board may decide on the evidence before it, in spite of the absence of the member. Once the complaint has been considered, the board may decide to suspend the member; and
  - (c) a resolution on the complaint or on a suspension shall not be deemed to be passed unless two-thirds of the board members so present vote in favour of the resolution.
- (4) If the board resolves to suspend the member, the secretary must, within 7 days after the meeting, cause written notice to be given to the member of the decision and of the member's right to appeal.
- (5) The suspension does not take effect:
- (a) until the expiration of the period within which the member is entitled to appeal against the board's decision;  
or
  - (b) if within that period the member exercises the right of appeal, unless and until the co-operative confirms the board's decision;

whichever is the later.

- (6) A member who has been suspended under sub rule (4) has a right of appeal.
- (7) A member who has been suspended by resolution of the board may appeal to the co-operative in general meeting within 7 days after notice of the decision is served on the member, by lodging a notice of appeal with the secretary.
- (8) On receipt of the notice of appeal, the secretary must notify the board, which is to convene a general meeting of the co-operative to be held within 28 days after the date on which the secretary received the notice of appeal, to consider a special resolution to confirm the board's decision to suspend the member.
- (9) At the general meeting of the co-operative convened under paragraph (8):
  - (a) no business other than the question of appeal is to be transacted; and
  - (b) the board and the member must be given the opportunity to state their respective cases orally or in writing, or both; and
  - (c) the members present are to vote by secret ballot on the question of whether the board's decision should be confirmed.
  - d) If the special resolution confirming the board's decision to suspend the member is passed, the member's suspension shall take effect from that time. If the special resolution confirming the board's decision to suspend the member is not passed, the board resolution is revoked.
- (10) A member who has been suspended shall not be entitled to the rights of membership and use of the co-operative's facilities but remains liable for all their obligations as a member under these rules and the Act.

## **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 \$ 1.00 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 by the member in respect of entry fees and regular subscriptions, together with any charges, payable by the member to the co-operative under these rules.
- (2) Joint 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 2 years; or
- (b) the member is not presently active and has not been active within the meaning of rule 4 in the past 1 year.

## **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 membership ceases because of bankruptcy, the value of the person's membership interest calculated in accordance with rule 17 may be transferred to the Official Trustee in Bankruptcy.
- (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 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.

## **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 \$ 10.00 (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 a form approved by the board.

### **20 Issue of CCUs (CNL ss345–354)**

- (1) The board may confer an interest in the capital of the co-operative by issuing CCUs in accordance with the Law.
- (2) Each holder of CCUs is entitled to one vote only at a meeting of the holders of CCUs.

- (3) The rights of the holders of CCUs may be varied only in the way and to the extent provided by their terms of issue and only with the consent of at least 75% of those holders of CCUs who, being entitled to do so, cast a formal vote to accept the variation at a meeting.
- (4) The holder of a CCU has, in the person's capacity as a holder of a CCU, none of the rights or entitlements of a member of the co-operative.
- (5) The holder of a CCU is entitled to receive notice of all relevant meetings of the co-operative and all other documents in the same manner as the holder of a debenture of the co-operative.

Note. Debenture holders receive notice of meetings of debenture holders, not general meetings of the co-operative.

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

- (1) Subject to subrule (2), the transfer and transmission of a CCU is to follow the same process as for a debenture under rule 19.
- (2) If the terms of issue of a CCU differ from rule 19 in respect of the manner of transfer or transmission, the terms of its issue prevail.

## **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.

*Note. A co-operative may specify particular matters to suit the convenience of members such as time and place, if members are located in a wide geographical area.*

### **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.

*Note. The auditor is and, if there is a trustee for debenture holders, the trustee is entitled to notice of a general meeting.*

- (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. A co-operative can limit an individual member from proposing a resolution to the general meeting by requiring that there be a minimum number of members proposing the resolution before the matter can be considered. 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;

(c) to hold an election of directors if there are any vacancies on the board; and

(d) 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) The greater of 5% of active members or 8 active members present in person, 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 membership.
- (2) Persons may be joint members or household members.
- (3) A household is defined as a group of people all ordinarily residing at the same residential address.
- (4) Joint members and household members have only one vote as between them.
- (5) Every joint member and every household member is entitled to attend and be heard at a general meeting.

- (6) In the event of a dispute between joint members or household members as to which member will vote (subject to the grant of any proxy or power of attorney), the joint member or household member whose name appears first in the register of members is entitled to vote.
- (7) A resolution, other than a special resolution, must be decided by simple majority.

*Note. The requirements for a special resolution are in section 239 of the Law.*

- (6) 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.
- (7) A poll may be demanded on any question for decision.
- (8) 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 or represented by proxy demand a poll, the question for decision must be determined by a poll.
- (9) The poll must be taken when and in the manner that the chairperson directs.
- (10) A poll on the election of a chairperson or on the question of adjournment must be taken immediately and without debate.
- (11) 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.
- (12) 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 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; or
  - (d) represented by a proxy;
- may exercise only one vote.

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

On a poll called at a general meeting, each member:

- (a) present; or
- (b) represented by a person acting under a power of attorney; or
- (c) represented by a person appointed under the provisions of the Law; or
- (d) represented by a proxy has one vote.

*Note 1. A person can hold an unlimited number of proxies unless the rules restrict the number of proxies any one person can hold. If the vote on a show of hands is likely not to represent the views of the members who have given a proxy, a poll may be demanded. Section 256(2) of the Law provides that a question is to be decided by a poll if a poll is required by the chairperson of the meeting or by any 5 members present at the meeting or represented at the meeting by proxy.*

### **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 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.

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

*Note. Section 229 of the Law requires a proxy to be an active member of the co-operative.*

- (1) Voting may be by proxy at a general meeting.

- (2) The instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing signed by the appointer or the appointer's attorney properly authorised in writing.
- (3) An instrument appointing a proxy may direct the way the proxy is to vote in relation to a particular resolution and, if an instrument of proxy directs, the proxy is not entitled to vote on the resolution other than as directed in the instrument.
- (4) A person may be appointed as a proxy by no more than five members.
- (5) An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form, or another form the board approves:

..... (name of co-operative)

I/We ..... (name) of ..... (address)

being a member(s) of the co-operative appoint

..... (name) of .....  
(address)

as my/our proxy or, in that person's absence, the chairperson of the meeting or a person nominated by the chairperson as my/our proxy, to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the \*annual general/\*special general meeting of the co-operative, to be held on the .....

day of ..... 20..... and at any adjournment of the meeting.

#This form is to be used \*in favour/\*against the resolution.

Signed this ..... day of ..... 20.....

\*Strike out if not applicable.

#To be inserted if desired.

*Note. The form may also set out the resolutions with provision for the member to give direction to the proxy.*

- (6) An instrument appointing a proxy is not valid until the instrument, and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which the instrument is signed or a notarially certified copy of the power or authority, are deposited, at least 24 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, at the registered office of the co-operative

or at another place specified for the purpose in the notice calling the meeting.

- (7) A vote given in accordance with an instrument of proxy or a power of attorney is valid despite the previous death or unsoundness of mind of the principal, the revocation of the instrument (or of the authority under which the instrument was executed) or the power, if no intimation in writing of the death, unsoundness of mind or revocation has been received by the co-operative at the registered office before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the instrument is used or the power is exercised.

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

*Note. 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 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 cooperative may requisition the board to conduct the special resolution by postal ballot.
- (2) A postal ballot may be held to conduct an election for a director in circumstances set out in rule 39A(7).

*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.*

- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.
- (7) 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 members; or

- (c) by a three-quarters majority in a special postal ballot 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.

*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 (7) directors.

### **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 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 or independent director”.
- (3) The board of directors must have a majority of 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.
- (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 Directors: Term of office and retirement** (CNL ss173 & 179)

- (1) The term of office for a director is to be no more than three (3) years ending on the day of the third annual general meeting after the director’s election.
- (2) At the Annual General Meeting of the co- operative in 2014, two (2) directors must retire and the election for these positions must be held. The directors to retire will be determined as follows:
  - a. The directors to retire in any year shall (subject to the provision as to filling casual vacancies) be those who have been longest in office since their last election. Retirement of persons who became directors on the same day, shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot. In

such case, the order for retirement shall be the order in which the names are withdrawn.

- (3) At the next Annual General Meeting of the co-operative, 2 directors must retire and the election for those positions must be held. The directors to retire will be determined in accordance with sub rule 39(2)(a).
- (4) At the next Annual General Meeting of the co-operative, 3 directors must retire and the election for those positions must be held. The directors to retire will be determined in accordance with sub 39(2)(a).
- (5) At the Annual General Meeting of the Co- operative in each subsequent year, the Directors must retire in the rotation of 2, 2 and 3. The Directors to retire in each subsequent year must retire in accordance with sub rule 39(2)(a).
- (6) Retiring directors may be re-nominated and re- elected to serve another term.

### **39A Directors: election**

- (1) The members of the board are to be elected in the manner specified in this rule.
- (2) 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:
      - (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.
- (6) If the number of nominees is equal to or less than the number of vacancies, the nominees must be declared elected at the annual general meeting.
- (7) If there are insufficient nominees to fill all vacancies, the remaining vacancies shall be casual vacancies and may be filled, either by election via a postal ballot under rule 33 or in accordance with rule 42, at a later time.
- (8) 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.
- (9) 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.

#### **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.

#### **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 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 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 ordinary resolution of the board.

*Note. Subrule (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 under delegation (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.
- (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 46 (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.

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.
- (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 free electronic copy of the rules, 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 during normal business hours.

*Note 2. 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 access to the minutes of board or committee meetings, but may request access to any such minutes in writing addressed to the board.

## **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.
- (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. 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 only the Chairperson or the Treasurer are able to authorise payment, provided that the operation of the electronic account by either the Chairperson or the Treasurer is restricted to payments for invoices or amounts in the normal course of the operation of the co-operative's retail store, and in

any other case, that the authority to authorise an electronic payment is limited to \$300.

## **57 (Rule omitted)**

*Note 1. There is no requirement for a small co-operative to have its financial statements audited or reviewed.*

## **58 Appointing an auditor 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) 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.

## **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. 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.*

## **Part 8 Winding up**

### **62 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. The co-operative may specify this entity in its rules and if the entity, for some reason, no longer exists when the co-operative is wound up, then the rule can provide a process for determining an alternative recipient of the funds.*

- (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 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.