Rules of RPH Australia Co-Operative Limited (A non-trading non-share co-operative) 2017

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Rules of RPH Australia Co-operative Limited (A non-trading non-share co-operative)

1. **Preliminary**

# Application of these rules

These rules are the rules of RPH Australia Co-operative Limited*.*

# Definitions

In these rules:

**active member** has the meaning given to that term in section 145 of the CNL.

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

**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.

**government** means any government or any governmental, semi-governmental, administrative, fiscal or judicial body, department, commission, authority, tribunal, agency or entity in Australia (whether federal, state or local) or any other part of the world.

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

**member director and non-member director**—see section 174 of the Law and rule 36.

**print handicapped** means a person who cannot easily see, handle or comprehend printed material.

**qualified person** means a person described in rule 36.

**RPH Radio Reading Network** means a radio station for the print handicapped, the primary audience being print handicapped persons.

**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 RPH Australia 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.

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.

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

The name of the co-operative is RPH Australia Co-operative Limited*.*

# 3A Objects

The objects of the co-operative are:

3A.1 to operate a community advancement co-operative to serve the needs of Australians with a print disability by arranging for the dissemination of printed and published material in the spoken form;

3A.2 to assist the development of radio services for the benefit of Australians with a print disability;

3A.3 to act for members in negotiation with governments, organisations and individuals in relation to the above services;

3A.4 to negotiate for copyright on behalf of members and affiliated organisations and to hold copyright for RPH Radio Reading Network organisations throughout Australia;

3A.5 to produce and to have broadcast radio programs about and/or for Australians with a print disability;

3A.6 to encourage and to assist the development of radio, television and other telecommunications for the benefit of Australians with a print disability;

3A.7 to licence the production of technical equipment;

3A.8 to carry out research into broadcasting and other telecommunications including, but without limiting the generality, all technical, economic, social and marketing aspects specifically related to the use of these means for the benefit of Australians with a print disability;

3A.9 to hold meetings, lectures, courses, seminars and conferences on any aspects of broadcasting or using telecommunications for Australians with a print disability;

3A.10 to raise funds for the carrying out of the objectives of the co-operative;

3A.11 to make loans or grant funds to affiliated organisations and other persons or organisations for the purpose of carrying on activities for the benefit of Australians with a print disability.

1. Membership

Division 1 Membership generally

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

## Primary activity

For the purposes of Part 2.6 of the Law, the primary activity of the co-operative is to act for members in their negotiations with governments, organisations and individuals in relation to radio for the print handicapped services.

## Active membership requirements

A member must be either:

### an organisation which is recognised by the board as the major co-ordinating organisation for RPH Radio Reading Network services in a State or Territory;

### an organisation which is deemed by the board to be the major RPH Radio Reading Network service provider in a State or Territory; or

### an organisation or person which is deemed by the board to be an appropriate person to represent the interests of RPH Radio Reading Network services in a State or Territory

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).

## Existing members

As at the date of these Rules, the active members are:

### Print Handicapped Radio of the ACT Inc;

### Radio 2RPH Co-operative Ltd;

### Radio 3RPH;

### Radio 4RPH;

### Radio 5RPH;

### Radio 6RPH; and

### Radio 7RPH.

# Qualifications for membership (CNL s112)

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 as an active member;

pays any fees payable by members no later than 2 months after a notice is given under rule 6.4.

# Entry fees and regular subscriptions (CNL s124)

The board may determine the entry fee for an application for membership and any other fee payable by members for a particular period. In determining such fees, the board may provide for different fees for different members, based on such factors as it sees fit. Full details of fees must be published on the website of the co-operative.

The board must give members not less than one month’s notice of any change to the fees.

Payment of fees (if any) renders a member financial. A member whose fees are not paid by the due date is not financial and, for so long as any amount of their fees is outstanding, is not entitled to attend meetings of the co-operative, is not entitled to vote at general meetings and is not entitled to nominate a candidate or stand as a candidate for election as a director.

If a member fails to pay their fees by the due date, the board may notify the member of the non-payment and of the membership qualification requirements under rule 5.2.

# Membership applications

Applications for membership must be lodged at the registered office in the application form approved by the board, and should be accompanied by payment of any applicable entry fee set under rule 6.

Every application must be considered by the board.

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.

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.

The board may, at its discretion, refuse an application for membership.

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.

# Cessation of membership (CNL s117)

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

### if the membership ceases in any circumstances specified in section 117 of the Law;

### if the member no longer qualifies for membership under rule 5.

# Expulsion of members (CNL s117)

A member may be expelled from the co-operative by special resolution to the effect:

### 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

### that the member has acted in a way that has:

#### prevented or hindered the co-operative in carrying out its primary activity or one or more of its primary activities; or

#### brought the co-operative into disrepute; or

#### 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.

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.

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

### 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;

### 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;

### once the alleged conduct is considered, the co-operative may decide to expel the member concerned;

### 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;

### 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.

Expulsion of one joint member means expulsion of all members holding membership jointly with the expelled member.

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

# Resignation of members (CNL s117)

A member may resign from a co-operative by giving notice in writing in the form approved by the board. Such resignation will take effect from the date specified in the notice (provided that the effective date is not prior to the date of notice).

# Monetary consequences of expulsion or resignation (CNL s128)

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.

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:

### must be made at the time decided by the board but within one year from the date of expulsion or resignation; or

### 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.

# Suspension of members

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

### contravenes any of these rules;

### fails to discharge obligations to the co-operative, whether under these rules or a contract;

### acts detrimentally to the interests of the co-operative.

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:

### loses any rights (except the right to vote) arising as a result of membership; and

### is not entitled to a refund, rebate, relief or credit for membership fees paid, or payable, to the co-operative; and

### remains liable for any fine that may be imposed.

Division 2 Dispute resolution

# Disputes and mediation (CNL s129)

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

### a member and another member; or

### a member (including a former member) and the co-operative.

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.

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

### the dispute coming to the attention of each party; or

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

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.

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

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

### 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).

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

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

The mediator, in conducting the mediation, must:

### give the parties to the mediation process every opportunity to be heard; and

### allow due consideration by all parties of any written statement submitted by any party; and

### ensure that natural justice is accorded to the parties to the dispute throughout the mediation process.

The mediator cannot determine the dispute.

The mediation must be confidential and without prejudice.

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

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.

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

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

# Fines payable by members (CNL ss56 & 126)

The board may impose on a member a maximum fine of $20 for a contravention of these rules.

**Note**. The maximum amount to be inserted must not be more than $1,000, or $500 for a co-operative with a charitable purpose (see section 56 of the Law and National Regulation 2.1).

A fine must not be imposed on a member under subrule 14.1 unless:

### written notice of intention to impose the fine and the reason for it has been given to the member; and

### 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.

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

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.

Joint members are jointly and severally liable for any amount unpaid in respect of items mentioned in subrule 15.1.

Division 4 Member cancellations

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

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

### 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 1 year; or

### the member is not presently active and has not been active within the meaning of rule 4 in the past 1 year.

**Note 1**. The period of inactivity must take account of the active membership requirements in rule 4. For example, if a member is required to acquire or sell product or services during a calendar year, the period of time should be expressed in terms of calendar years.

**Note 2**. The period of time for inactivity under the Law is 3 years. The co-operative’s rules may specify a shorter time than 3 years. If no period of time is specified, it will be as specified in the Law.

Division 5 Deceased or incapacitated members

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

**Not Applicable**

# Rights and liabilities of members under bankruptcy or mental incapacity

Not applicable

Division 6 Transfer of securities other than shares

# Transfer and transmission of debentures

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.

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.

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.

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

### a fee of $1 (or a lesser amount decided by the board) is paid to the co-operative for the transfer of registration; and

### 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

### any government stamp duty payable is paid.

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transfer to the transferee the debenture(s)

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

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

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transferor. In the presence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_witness.

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transferor. In the presence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_witness.

# Issue of CCUs (CNL ss345–354)

The board may confer an interest in the capital of the co-operative by issuing CCUs in accordance with the Law.

Each holder of CCUs is entitled to one vote only at a meeting of the holders of CCUs.

OR

Each holder of a CCU is entitled to one vote per CCU held at a meeting of the holders of CCUs.

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.

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.

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.

# Transfer and transmission of CCUs

Subject to subrule 21.2, the transfer and transmission of a CCU is to follow the same process as for a debenture under rule 19.

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.

1. General meetings, resolutions and voting

# 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.

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

The board may, whenever it considers appropriate, call a special general meeting of the co-operative.

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.

* 1. 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.

Notice of general meetings (CNL ss239, 254 & 611)

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.

* 1. 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.

The notice must state the place, day and hour of the meeting and include ordinary business as specified in rule 24 and, for special business, the general nature of any special business.

The notice must also include any business members have notified their intention to move at the meeting under subrule 23.4 (but only if the members’ notification has been made under these rules and within time).

* 1. The notice must be served in the manner provided in the Law or rule 55.

**Note 1**. Section 611 of the Law makes provision for the service of notices on members of the co-operative. Rule 55 makes additional provision for notice by electronic transmission.

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

Members who together are able to cast at least 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. **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.

# Business of general meetings

The ordinary business of the annual general meeting of the co-operative must be:

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

### to receive from the board, auditors or officers of the co-operative:

#### the financial reports of the co-operative for the financial year;

#### a report on the state of affairs of the co-operative;

### to approve any payments of fees to directors; and

### to elect the Chairperson.

Not applicable

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

All business of a general meeting, other than business of the annual general meeting that is ordinary business, is special business.

# Quorum at general meetings

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.

Unless these rules state otherwise, 5 members present in person, each being entitled to exercise a vote, constitute a quorum.

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.

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

# Chairperson at general meetings

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

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).

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.

# Attendance and voting at general meetings (CNL ss228 239 & 256)

The right to vote attaches to membership.

Joint members have only one vote between them.

Every joint member is entitled to attend and be heard at a general meeting.

In the event of a dispute between joint members as to which member will vote (subject to the grant of any proxy or power of attorney), the joint member whose name appears first in the register of members is entitled to vote.

* 1. 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.

 Subject to subrules 27.7 and 27.8 and, a question for decision at any general meeting must be decided on a show of hands of members present at the meeting.

A poll may be demanded on any question for decision.

If before a vote is taken or before or immediately after the declaration of the result on a show of hands:

### the chairperson directs that the question is to be determined by a poll; or

### at least 5 members present in person or represented by proxy demand a poll;

The question for decision must be determined by a poll.

The poll must be taken when and in the manner that the chairperson directs.

A poll on the election of a chairperson or on the question of adjournment must be taken immediately and without debate.

Once the votes on a show of hands or on a poll have been counted then, subject to subrule 27.8, a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has been carried (unanimously or by a particular majority) or lost is evidence of that fact.

The result of the vote must be entered in the minute book.

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

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

### present; or

### represented by a non-member acting under a power of attorney; or

### represented by a non-member appointed under the provisions of the Law; or

### represented by a proxy (but only if proxies are allowed under these rules);

may exercise only one vote.

# Voting on a poll

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

### present; or

### represented by a person acting under a power of attorney; or

### represented by a person appointed under the provisions of the Law; or

### represented by a proxy (but only if proxies are allowed under these rules);

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.

**Note 2**. Most decisions are made by ordinary resolution, but in certain cases the Law requires a special resolution.

# Determining the outcome where equality of votes (s228)

This rule applies where the votes in favour and against a resolution are equal.

If the chairperson of the meeting is a member of the co-operative, he or she may exercise a second or casting vote.

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.

# Proxy votes (s229)

Voting may be by proxy at a general meeting.

The instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing signed by the appointer or the appointer’s attorney properly authorised in writing. A proxy must be an active member.

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.

A person may be appointed as a proxy by more than one member. However, no person (other than the chairperson of the meeting) may be appointed as a proxy for more than 10 members unless the instrument appointing a proxy specifies the manner in which the proxy is to vote in respect of a particular resolution.

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.

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 48 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.

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.

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

A postal ballot may be held to determine any resolution proposed by the board and 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 co-operative requisition the board to conduct the special resolution by postal ballot.

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

If a postal ballot is requisitioned by members under subrule 32.1, the requisition should specify whether the postal ballot is to be a secret ballot.

A postal ballot proposed or requisitioned under subrule 32.1 is to be conducted in accordance with the National Regulations and in the form and manner determined by the board.

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.

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.

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.

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

### particulars of the business in relation to which the postal ballot is being conducted; and

### an explanation of how to lodge a valid vote and the majority required to pass the vote; and

### 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.

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

# 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.

### This rule applies where a special postal ballot is required.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

# Special resolutions (CNL ss238–241)

A special resolution is a resolution that is passed:

### by a two-thirds majority at a general meeting; or

### by a two-thirds majority in a postal ballot (other than a special postal ballot) of members; or

### by a three-quarters majority in a special postal ballot of members.

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).

The notice of special resolution must state:

### the intention to propose the special resolution; and

### the reasons for proposing the special resolution; and

### the effect of the special resolution being passed.

1. Board of directors

# Board (CNL s172)

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.

The board will have up to 9 directors (apart from any period of casual vacancy) comprising:

### no less than 7 directors who are member directors pursuant to rule 36.1.2(a); and

### no more than 2 directors who are non-member directors pursuant to rule 36.1.2(b).

# Qualifications of directors (CNL s174)

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:

### if the co-operative is registered as a charity under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (Cth) is eligible to be a director under that Act; and

### either:

#### an active member of the co-operative or a representative of a corporation that is an active member of the co-operative; or

#### not an active member of the co-operative 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.

A person qualified to be a director under subrule 36.1.2(a) is known as a “member director”. A person qualified under subrule 36.1.2(b) is known as a “non-member director”.

# Chief executive officer (CNL ss172 & 178)

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.

The appointed person is the chief executive officer of the co-operative, and may be called the executive officer.

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

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.

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

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.

# Appointment of directors (CNL ss173 & 179)

The directors will be appointed in the manner specified in this rule.

### Each active member, for so long as they remain an active member, and each person or entity who becomes an active member under these Rules, has the right to nominate a qualified person as a director, and remove that person and nominate another qualified person to replace the removed person as a director.

### At least 6 weeks before an annual general meeting, the board must give notice to each member calling for nominations for appointment to the office of director. The notice must advise each member of:

#### their eligibility to nominate a qualified person as director;

#### the duties and responsibilities of a director;

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

#### the nomination and election procedures, including the nomination form.

### A nomination must be in the form prescribed by the board from time to time and:

#### be signed by the member;

#### provide details of the qualifications and experience of the person nominated; and

#### be accompanied by a notice in writing signed by the nominee consenting to their nomination.

### 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.

### The board must appoint as a director any qualified person who is nominated by an active member in accordance with this rule 38.1.

### If one or more active members do not nominate a director in accordance with this rule 38.1, and the member director appointed by that active member is due to retire at the following annual general meeting under rule 39:

#### the board must call upon each of the other active members to provide an additional qualified person as nominee and the board may by resolution appoint a director or directors from the nominees provided; and

#### if, following the appointment under rule 38.1.6(a) the member later nominates a qualified person, the board will remove the person appointed under rule 38.1.6(a) and appoint the nominated person.

### The board may by resolution appoint, remove and replace up to 2 non-member directors.

### At the annual general meeting, the co-operative will inform the members of the person comprising the board for the next year and the details of their qualifications and length of service as a board member of the co-operative.

# Tenure, retirement and re-election of directors

At each annual general meeting, one third of the member directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not exceeding one third, must retire from office. The member directors to retire at the annual general meeting are the directors who have been longest in office since their last election, but, as between persons who became directors on the same day, the one to retire is (unless they otherwise agree amongst themselves) determined by ballot.

A member director may not hold office for a continuous period longer than three years or past the third annual general meeting following the member director’s appointment, whichever is the longer, without submitting for election or re-election (even if the submission results in more than one third of the member directors retiring from office).

A retiring member director may be reappointed or elected as a director for a maximum of three consecutive three-year terms but is not eligible to serve as a director for more than nine consecutive years.

A non-member director may not hold office for a continuous period longer than one year or past the annual general meeting following the member director’s appointment, whichever is the longer. A retiring non-member director may be reappointed or elected as a director but is not eligible to serve as a Director for more than 9 years.

# 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.

The removal of a director in accordance with this Rule creates a casual vacancy which is to be filled in accordance with Rule 42.

# 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; or

### if the co-operative is registered as a charity under the *Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012* (Cth) the director becomes ineligible to be a director under that Act.

### Where a director’s office is vacated in accordance with this Rule, a casual vacancy is created and is to be filled in accordance with the requirements of Rule 39.2.

# Casual vacancies (CNL ss173 & 177)

Where there is a casual vacancy in the office of director:

if such vacancy occurs due to the ceasing (for any reason) of a member director, the member who nominated that director may nominate a qualified person and the board will appoint that person as a director;

if such vacancy occurs due to the ceasing (for any reason) of a non-member director appointed by the board, the board may appoint a qualified person to fill a casual vacancy in the office of director until the next annual general meeting; and

if such vacancy occurs due to the ceasing (for any reason other than nomination by the relevant member) of a director appointed under rule 38.1.6(a):

### the member who initially did not nominate a director for that position may nominate a qualified person and the board will appoint that person as a director; and

### if the relevant member does not nominate a qualified person, the board may by resolution appoint a qualified person to fill the casual vacancy in the office of director until the next general meeting.

# Remuneration of directors (CNL s203)

A director of a co-operative must not receive remuneration for services as a director other than:

### fees, concessions and other benefits approved at a general meeting of the co-operative; and

### director’s travelling and other expenses that the director properly incurs:

#### in attending meetings of the board of directors of the co-operative or any meetings of committees of directors of the co-operative; and

#### in attending any general meetings of the co-operative.

# Proceedings of the board (CNL ss175 & 176)

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.

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.

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

If votes are equal, the chairperson has a second or casting vote.

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.

# Quorum for board meetings (CNL s175)

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).

# Officers of the board

At the first Board meeting following the Annual General Meeting, the Directors shall elect from among their number a Director to be Chair of the Board. The Chair holds office for a period of three years commencing at the conclusion of the meeting at which the person is elected and concluding at the end of the first Board meeting held in conjunction with the third Annual General Meeting following the person’s appointment.

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.

Where a casual vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson the Board shall convene a general Meeting of members to elect a Chairperson and such person shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

At the first Board Meeting after each Annual General Meeting, the directors shall elect from among their number the office bearers of the board. In addition to the Chair, the Board’s Office Bearers shall include the Deputy Chair, the Secretary and the Treasurer. directors elected as Office Bearers hold office from the conclusion of that meeting until the conclusion of the first Board meeting following the next Annual General Meeting.

# Delegation and board committees (CNL s178)

The board may by resolution delegate to:

### a director; or

### a committee of 2 or more directors; or

### a committee of members of the co-operative; or

### a committee of members of the co-operative and other persons if members form the majority of persons on the committee; or

### 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.

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

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

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

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 47.3 were observed by the director exercising the powers.

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.

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.

# Other committees

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.

Sub-rules 47.6 and 47.7 apply to committees appointed under this rule, with the changes approved by the board.

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).

# Minutes

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

### all appointments of officers and employees made by the directors; and

### the names of the director’s present at each meeting of the board and of a committee of the board; and

### 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.

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

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.

# Permitted disclosure by member directors

Each member director is permitted to disclose to the active member that nominated that director all information relating to the co-operative that comes into that director's possession from time to time, including but not limited to information relating to:

### the affairs of the co-operative;

### the finances and accounts of the co-operative.

1. Rules

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

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

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.

A member is entitled to a copy of the rules upon payment of the amount of $5. No fee is payable if a copy is provided electronically.

1. Administrative matters

# Seal (CNL ss49 & 223)

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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 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.

# 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.

# Notices to members (CNL s611)

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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:

### the address should be that supplied for the purpose by the person claiming to be entitled; or

### 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.

1. Accounting and financial matters

# Financial year

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

# Accounts

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.

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.

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

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

### a director; or

### a person approved by the board.

# Appointing an auditor (CNL s298)

The co-operative must appoint an auditor in respect of its financial statements.

An auditor appointed under this rule is to conduct an audit of the co-operative’s financial statements as presented to members.

The appointment of an auditor under this rule is to be made at an annual general meeting.

The co-operative may appoint another auditor at a subsequent annual general meeting if there is a vacancy in the office of the auditor.

**Note**. See section 310 of the Law regarding the removal and resignation of auditors.

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

Not applicable.

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

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.

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

# 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.

# 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.

1. Winding up

# Winding up (CNL Part 4.5)

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

Subject to the Law and any other applicable Act, if on winding up or dissolution, there remains any property after the satisfaction of all its 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 one or more charities:

### with charitable objects similar to, or inclusive of, those of the co-operative; and

### whose constitution prohibits the distribution of its property among its members at least to the same extent as the co-operative; and

### 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.